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Asadha 15, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 6, 1977/Asadha 15, 1899
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Guidelines for Films

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*344. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to issue any new guidelines for films;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) whether recommendations of the Khosla Committee will also be taken into consideration before issuing the guidelines?

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

(b) to (d). These have not yet been finalised. They will take into account the recommendations of the Khosla Committee. They will be able to finalise the revised guidelines shortly.

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SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: There is the Film Censor Board and there is also the Cinematograph Act. In spite of all these, what we see in all these productions, particularly Hindi films, is more and more violence and sex. I believe, they have a part to play for our country—by producing healthy and good films. I would like to know from the Minister what is their attitude in this regard and how Government intend bringing them within the provisions and ensuring production of good films.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Government is fully conscious of the need to ensure that films which have a very deep influence on young minds particularly should not have any depraving character. But in this matter it is the Censor Board essentially which helps to determine the character of every individual film.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: In our country we do not find any good children's film. Are you thinking of arranging to produce good films for children?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Government would like to revitalise and revamp the functioning of the Children's Film Society which is specifically entrusted with the job of making children's films.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know whether Government will take into confidence the film producers before issuing such guidelines?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The proposal is to draft the guidelines, to draft the new approach, and then consult the various persons connected with the film medium.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The Censor Board allows such films which are having very bad effects on the

minds of the younger generation. Will the Minister kindly try to reorganize the Censor Board?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have already said that the whole approach to censorship is being reconsidered, redrafted. In that the composition of the Censor Board would also be covered.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Censor Board is a big hoax. Certain criteria have to be established before the Censor Board takes decisions on films, namely, what effect or influence the film will have on the society of the country, and so on. But they seem to take decisions without considering anything. Therefore, certain good pictures are not being exhibited. In view of this position, I want to know what are the guideline of the present Government to improve the situation so far as the Censor Board is concerned. What are Government's concrete proposals in this regard?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The first complaint seems to be that very many bad films are being shown, and the hon. Member has also complained that good films are not being shown. I am sure, in that respect, the Censor Board does not come anywhere in the picture.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have called the Censor Board a big hoax. That is the position of the Censor Board. I would like to know what are the guidelines of this Government.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The function of the Censor Board is essentially negative—to prohibit a film or part thereof if, for example, it is against the interest or security of the country, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or it involves defamation or contempt of court or is likely to incite commission of any offence. I have quoted from the Cinematograph Act which governs the function of the Censor Board. Essentially, it is a field of what is against decency or morality; that is

really the issue always; the other aspects are not so much important.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is being violated.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: It would be the endeavour of the Government to ensure that this is not violated in any way. But the restrictions that the Government can impose can only be within the ambit of clause 2, article 19, which says that the restrictions should be reasonable.

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the giving of National Awards is leading to bickering between the various producers and, therefore, the sooner it is abolished, the better?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: This does not arise from this question.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Does the Minister know that there was a film called 'Sanskar' which was rejected by the Censor Board but, when the same film was brought before the Minister, the Minister saw it and approved it; it then got not only the National Award but also an International Award. This shows how correct the decision of the Censor Board was! Would the Minister go into these things and rectify them?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The Government is aware of it. There are many cases where the decision of the Censor Board has been changed by the Central Government under the provisions of the Act.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रभाद यादव : मिनेमा का आज जीवन के हर अंग पर बहुत ही प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो गा. इलाक़ा-म की बात कही है क्या उसमें यह भी है कि स्कूल, कालेज के छात्रों के लिए ऐसे मिनेमा बनाये जायें, जिससे देश की नागरिकता, राष्ट्रप्रेम, शिक्षा और कामकाज में जो परिवर्तन आ रहे हैं, उसके अनुसार उन पर प्रभाव पड़े ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी : मैं माननीय सदस्य से महमत हूँ कि इस प्रकार की आवश्यकता है। मैंने जैसा पहले कहा छात्रों के लिए तो नहीं, लेकिन बच्चों के लिए चिल्ड्रन फिल्म सोसाइटी का गठन किया हुआ है, जिसकी गतिविधियाँ कई वर्षों से चल रही हैं, कभी ठीक प्रकार से और कभी मन्द गति से। सरकार की कोशिश यह होगी कि इस सोसाइटी को इतना प्रात्माहन मिले कि यह योग्य रूप में सही काम कर सके।

गाइडलाइन्स में हम चाहेंगे कि जो प्रिन्ट्स फिल्म और यूनिवर्सल फिल्मस का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन किया है उस स्ट्रिक्टली एडवाइज किया जाए, जिससे युवकों और बच्चों पर उसका गलत प्रभाव न पड़े।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Censor Board, as you have said, is meant to maintain a healthy trend. But, unfortunately, there is corruption in the Censor Board. This is especially so in the case of Indian films; the Madras Censor Board is full of corruption.

Apart from this, I would like to know from the Minister whether the present Government proposes to continue the licensing system for the production of films. The new excise duty that has been introduced and the new rule for production of films is completely eroding the freedom of the mass media. May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to control the film industry through the licensing system?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: There is no licensing.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes, there is a licensing system because of the excise duty; every producer has to take a licence to produce a film. Will the Minister use his good-offices to see that the freedom of the mass-media is maintained?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to control the film media. It is of course Government's endeavour to see that the film media make their contribution with a sense of social responsibility for inculcating the right values in the country.

डा० बापू कालदास : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खामला कमिशन ने क्या चुम्बन का चित्रण करने की रिकमेन्डेशन की है ? यदि हाँ, तो उसके बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी : खामला कमिटी की रिपोर्ट में बहुत सारी सिफारिशें की गई हैं और एक प्रकार से यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उन सारी सिफारिशों में से एक ही बात को लेकर उस पर चर्चा होती रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें भी उसका दृष्टिकोण यह है कि किसी फिल्म को समग्र रूप से देखा जाना चाहिए, किसी एक सीन के आधार पर निर्णय नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : जो गाइडलाइन्स बताई हैं, उसमें वायालेंस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को देख रहे हैं कि भारतीय पब्लिशर्स में यह चीज न हो ? जो गाइडलाइन्स इंडियन पब्लिशर्स के बारे में रखी गई हैं, क्या वह इम्पॉर्टेंट, विदेशी पब्लिशर्स के बारे में भी लागू होंगी ? ऐसा लगता है कि अभी यह लागू नहीं की जा रही है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को देखेंगे ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी : हिंसा के संबंध में गाइडलाइन्स दी गई हैं। प्रलंबता पिछले दिनों एमर्जेंसी के दौरान कुछ और निर्देश दिए गए थे जिनके अन्तर्गत हिंसा को क्वांटिफाई करने की कोशिश की गई थी और यह कहा गया था कि 6 मिनट से ज्यादा हिंसा नहीं दिखाई जा सकती। इस सरकार

का मत है कि हिंसा घाघे मिनट के लिए भी बहुत बीमत्स हो सकती है। उसका विपरीत परिणाम मन पर हो सकता है और दस मिनट भी अगर मुक्केबाजी चलती रहती है तो उसका कोई विपरीत परिणाम नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए उसको क्वॉटिफाई करना उचित नहीं है। तो क्वॉटिफिकेशन छोड़ कर यह कहा गया है कि बोमन्स दृश्य या ऐसे दृश्य जिन में बायलेंस का क्वॉटिफिकेशन होता है, ऐसे दृश्यों को अनुमति नहीं हानी चाहिए।

जहां तक दूसरे भाग का संबंध है मैं इस मत का हूँ कि विदेशी समाज और भारतीय समाज के मूल्यों में जो फर्क है उसके कारण सेंसॉरशिप के स्टैंडर्ड में कुछ फर्क हो सकता है लेकिन इसके बीच कोई खाई बहुत बड़ी नहीं हो सकती।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that those pictures which do not over-exhibit obscenity and violence are being very hard hit by the imposition of new levy in the last budget? If so, how does the hon. Minister propose to save such film makers, particularly the regional film makers who are trying to do something good for the country?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Several representations have been made by the film industry in respect of this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We know that it is a very important matter and let the hon. Minister say something about this and what he thinks about this?

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is for seeking information, not for seeking his opinion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am asking for information only.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking for his opinion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly inform the House as to what action he proposes to take to save such film makers who are doing a good job for the country?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: As I have already said, on the issue of levy, several representations have been received and the Finance Ministry is considering them.

Keeping Amritsar Doordarshan Kendra at Delhi

*346. **SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances and justification for keeping Amritsar Doordarshan Kendra at Delhi for such a long time;

(b) whether the retention of this centre is affecting the quality of Punjabi programmes produced with local talent and amounts to neglect of talent in the region for which it was established; and

(c) how long Government propose to keep this centre in Delhi?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) शुरू में अमृतसर प्रेषण केन्द्र को दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के विस्तार के रूप में स्थापित करने का विचार किया गया था। इसलिए अमृतसर में केवल ग्ले मुविघाएँ ही उपलब्ध की गई थी। कुछ पुर्नविचार करने के बाद, यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि स्थानीय संस्कृति को प्रतिबिम्बित करने वाले कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध किये जायें। चूंकि, अमृतसर में कार्यक्रम तैयार करने की मुविघाएँ उपलब्ध करने की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई थी अतः इन कार्यक्रमों को दिल्ली दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो से उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जालंधर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के 1978 के मध्य तक चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है। इसके चालू हो जाने पर भ्रमंतमर केन्द्र की गतिविधियां जालंधर में परिवर्तित कर दी जायेंगी।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : दूरदर्शन का लक्ष्य होता है मनोरंजन के अलावा जन-प्रशिक्षण के साथ साथ लोक संस्कृति का प्रदर्शन और स्थानीय प्रतिष्ठा का समुचित उपयोग। मौजूदा पालिसी से यह नहीं होता। आज आप ने सब चीजों को केन्द्रित कर रखा है। यहां से कार्यक्रम बना कर वहां भेजा जाता है। इसलिए आप की इस पालिसी से यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं होता। क्या आप हम में कुछ परिवर्तन करेंगे और जिस जगह कोई केन्द्र खोलेंगे उसी जगह स्टूडियो बनायेंगे ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी : मैं ने जैसा प्रारम्भ में ही कहा था कि कल्पना केवल रिले स्टेशन की थी और जहां पर रिले स्टेशन की कल्पना होती है, वहां स्वाभाविक है कि मुख्य स्टेशन के जो प्रोग्राम होंगे, उनको रिले किया जायेगा। लेकिन बावजूद इस के, भ्रमंतमर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र से जो प्रोग्राम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं उन में पंजाब की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर अनेक कार्यक्रम होते हैं, जिन के कारण वहां पर लोक-रंजन के साथ साथ लोक-शिक्षण भी होता है। मैं अनेक उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ—जैसे एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी, लुधियाना तथा नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ स्पॉर्ट्स, पटयाला से सम्बन्धित अनेक कार्यक्रम होते हैं, जिन का सम्बन्ध पंजाब से है।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस को बदल कर जालंधर कर दिया जायेगा। और भी बहुत सी-जगह केन्द्र खोले गये हैं—क्या उन को भी बन्द करके दूसरी जगह भेज दिया जायेगा ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी : भ्रमंतमर को बन्द नहीं किया जायेगा, लेकिन जब जालंधर का मुख्य स्टूडियो बन जायेगा, जिस की सम्भावना 1978 के मध्य तक है, तब भ्रमंतमर वहां के कार्यक्रम रिले करेगा जिस में पंजाबी पुट और भी अधिक होगा।

Report on Working of Solid State Physics Laboratory, Delhi

*347. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received the Management Information Report, 1976, on the working of the Solid State Physics Laboratory, Delhi;

(b) if so, action taken thereon;

(c) whether an enquiry on the working of the Laboratory mentioned above had been ordered in 1976; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A copy of the report entitled "Management Information Report 1976" was prepared and sent by a scientist of Solid State Physics Laboratory (SPL) on his own to the Director of the Laboratory with a copy to Defence Research and Development Organisation HQ.

(b) The report has been examined in the Defence Research and Development Organisation HQ. The matters dealt with in the Report pertain to the progress of various projects of SPL and local administrative matters connected with the same. As a high level Electronics Development Panel is in existence to monitor and review these projects periodically, no further action on the individual's report was considered necessary at the Ministry level. The report will be brought to the notice of the Panel. The Lab has been asked to look into various points in detail.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, Sir.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The answer refers to certain points which were examined by the DRDO HQrs. What were the findings of the DRDO HQrs. on this report and what action was taken on local and administrative matters referred to in the MIR and how many periodical inquiries about the various projects have already been done by the Electronics Panel up till now and Brig. Mishra who was a former Director and to whose time this MIR refers is now a Member of this Electronics Panel and, therefore, this report has been sent to the Electronics Panel and whether there were complaints and matters referred to in this MIR regarding the misuse and consumption of very costly materials like platinum and gold which have been shown to have been consumed worth several lakhs of rupees. I want to know whether such points were raised in this MIR and whether the author of the MIR was threatened with murder and he has lodged a complaint against a large number of persons...

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving a lot of information to the Minister.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: ...whether he has lodged a Police complaint and an FIR that he has been threatened by a certain number of scientists because he has written an MIR in which he has pointed out various irregularities.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Ordinarily such papers sent not through proper channel by individual employees are not taken notice of. But, because he is a scientist, the matter was looked into. The individual scientist has a history of his own. Perhaps Mr. Joshi is not aware of that. He is not in the normal condition of his health requiring psycho-therapeutic help. So, many things he has said in the MIR are complaints against his co-workers and perhaps they have arisen out of the complex he is suffering from and a clash of personalities.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This report has not been sent as an indi-

dual report. This is wrong to say that this report has been sent as an individual report. He has given the report to the Director. The Director has forwarded this report to the Ministry. A note was put up on the file on which it was written 'bring forward when the Director comes'.

This is the function of that gentleman to prepare the Management Information report to inform the Ministry about the state of projects in the laboratory. Therefore, this is not an individual report.

I am aware of the state of health of this gentleman. The Minister has pointed out something. What is the medical report? He was also examined by the Board of the medical experts of the Government of India. They gave their opinion about the condition of this gentleman. Has the clash of honest and dishonest persons come into the picture? A clash between a person who is really interested in the development and those who are bungling....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

He is still standing. He is taking as much time as in the Defence Budget debate. Mr. Joshi, it is not proper. You are taking the time of the House

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: My question has not been answered. Has the F.I.R. been lodged? Has the complaint regarding the conspiracy of murder been received by the Minister or not? Unless this is answered, how can I put another question?

MR. SPEAKER: You put the second question also. This is the second, anyway.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Even the first has not been answered.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I do not know the question put by him.

MR. SPEAKER: Please repeat the question.

Perhaps, his note is missing. Have you been able to locate the note?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: My question was that a copy of the report was received by the Headquarters as admitted in the answer. This Headquarters has examined this report and they say this thing relates to certain matters of local administration and also to some projects. What action has the Headquarters taken on the local administrative matters? They have referred a part of it to the Electronics Panel. My question is whether the Electronics Panel has conducted any enquiry up till now in any project and whether the Electronics Panel now includes Brig. Mishra, who was then the Director of the NPL and whether he has come to the Electronics Panel?

MR. SPEAKER: In putting the question you are taking the time of the whole House.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This relates to the Defence Science. Crores of rupees are there.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: The matter has been examined. It was not considered significant enough to take any action in the matter. Therefore, the laboratory has been asked to examine local matters. It has also been referred to the Electronics Panel. I do not have the names of those who are on the Panel. I have got the designation. I will have to check up whether the Brigadier to whom hon. Member referred is on the Panel or not.

I do not have the names. I have the designations of the people i.e. the post that they are holding in the Defence Ministry and also outside. It is not that only the Defence Ministry people are there. The representatives from the National Laboratories as well as from Electronics Commission are there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I need your protection for this kind of

evasive reply from the Ministry. I ask this question in all seriousness, have we not in this House to take matters seriously when Defence scientists commit suicide. This gentleman by the Minister's own admission is in a bad state of health. I am sure his health has been ruined because of the state of affairs in this laboratory. I also would like your protection, because I happen to know how all these so called centres of science are functioning. I myself was a professor in the Indian Institute of Technology.

I was sacked from there for writing the kind of things which are mentioned in the management report.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do you also suffer from mental bad health?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is quite obvious that whenever I stand up, I disturb their mental state. During the 20 months of emergency I disturbed his mental state very much, I know.

Sir, there is something rotten in this Solid State Physics Laboratory. These laboratories have functioned as kingdoms. Is the Minister aware of the first inspection report? I am not referring to the final audit report, I know what they say. The first inspection report has passed certain strictures on the top personnel of this laboratory particularly regarding misuse of government property, missing furniture and equipments and so on. This is contained in that report. The Minister is giving evasive replies. Has the Minister made the necessary enquiries?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I would say with all respect to the House that I am not in the habit of giving evasive replies. Whatever information I have got, I never hesitate to share it with the House, charges of withholding the information would serve no purpose. So far as the Audit report is concerned I do not have that with me at present. But when the Member has made a reference, I will certainly look into it.

I will repudiate any suggestion that everything in the defence scientific organisation is rotten. That will be doing no good to the fine research and development work which the organisation is doing in the Defence Ministry.

श्री उष सेन : मैं एक छोटा सा प्रश्न सीधा सा सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सही है कि फिजिकल लेबोरेटरी की तरफ से मैसर्स आत्मा राम एण्ड संस बुकसेलर्स को कुछ रुपया दिया गया, बड़ा धन दिया गया कि वे वैज्ञानिक पत्रिकाएँ देंगे, सांस्टिट्यूट जर्नल देंगे लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने जब कागजात को देखा तो यह भी देखने को मिला कि उन्होंने पैसा तो ले लिया लेकिन पत्रिकाएँ आदि नहीं दीं और न ही पैसा वापिस किया?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इस से यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता है।

Super Tanker oil Terminal Project at Cochin

*350. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the Super Tanker Project at Cochin Harbour;

(b) whether Government have completed the re-appraisal of the project and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the speedy execution of this project?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). An investment decision on the Super Tanker Oil Terminal Project at Cochin would depend upon the feasibility of processing Bombay High crude in the Cochin Refineries. This question is at present under examination. An amount of about Rs. 2.3 crores has so far been

spent towards preliminary works, construction of reclamation Bund and purchase of some construction materials.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Speaker Sir, before putting my question I would appeal to the Prime Minister to look into the case sympathetically. Apart from this, I would like to say here that the prejudiced attitude of the officers in the Planning Commission is always to object to this project. There has been some mystery behind that. Let me tell you the history of this. As you know, Sir, this project has been objected to by the officers of the Planning Commission always. I come from Kerala State and hence I appeal to the Prime Minister to consider this case and look into it in a sympathetic way.

MR. SPEAKER: That means he has no supplementary to put. This is only an appeal to you for your sympathetic consideration.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I accept his appeal.

MR. SPEAKER: He has accepted your appeal. Now there should be no controversy.

जेलों में ग्रथवा पेट्रोल के दौरान मरने वाले
- ५.६६ लाखों के आश्रितों को पेंशन देना

*351. **श्री हरगोबिन्द बर्मा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपातस्थिति के दौरान जेलों में ग्रथवा पेट्रोल के दौरान मरने वाले नजरबंद व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को पेंशन देने का मानदण्ड क्या है; और

(ख) पेंशन किस तारीख में दी जायेगी, कितनी दी जायेगी और कितने आश्रितों को पेंशन मिलेगी ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) आपातस्थिति के दौरान मौसा के आश्रित रखे गये उन नजरबन्दियों के आश्रित पेंशन

के लिए पात्र हैं, जिन की मृत्यु हिरासत में अथवा हिरासत से उन की रिहाई के, १५ दिनों के भीतर हो गई थी। यह योजना केवल भारतीय राष्ट्रियों और उन को जिन्हें आर्थिक सहायता की जरूरत है लागू होगी।

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में 200 रु० से 300 रु० तक मासिक पेंशन, जिस महीने में नजरबन्द व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हुई हो उसमें आगे के महीने से दी जाएगी। पेंशन के लिए निम्नलिखित आश्रित पात्र होंगे :-

(1) मृतक की विधवा जब तक वह दूसरा विवाह नहीं करती अथवा उस की मृत्यु नहीं होती;

(2) आश्रित लड़के व लड़कियाँ परन्तु लड़के की आयु 21 वर्ष की होने पर अथवा लड़कियों की शादी होने पर या अन्य रूप में स्वतन्त्र होने पर वह बन्द हो जाएगी; और

(3) जीवित माता-पिता, यदि वे अपने जीवन-निर्वाह के लिए पूर्णतः मृतक पर निर्भर थे।

श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो डी० आई० आर० में बन्द हुए हैं क्या उनको भी कुछ पेंशन मिलेगी क्योंकि सरकार ने पुलिस के माध्यम से अधिकतर ऐसे ऐसे लोगों का डी० आई० आर० में बन्द किया जो कि निर्दोष थे, केवल राजनीतिक तौर पर और प्रजातांत्रिक तौर पर ही सरकार के विरोध में थे। ऐसे लोगों को भी पुलिस ने बन्द कर दिया और उन में से कुछ व्यक्ति मरे भी हैं। तो क्या सरकार उन को भी पेंशन देने की कृपा करेगी ?

श्री चरण सिंह : यह पेंशन केवल नजर-बन्दी के आश्रितों को जिन की मृत्यु हो गई है, मिलेगी। डी० आई० आर० के लोगों पर लागू नहीं है। वैसे जिन पर डी०

आई० आर० के केसेज चल रहे थे उनको नजरबन्द भी कर दिया गया था एम० आई० एस० ए० के अन्दर, तो ऐसे लोगों को जो एम० आई० एस० ए० के अन्दर थे, चाहे डी० आई० आर० हो या न हो, उनको भी मिलेगी।

श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : हम शूद्र डी० आई० आर० के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं क्योंकि बहुत से ऐसे केसेज हैं कि जो बहुत से राजनीतिक लोग थे और उनकी मृत्यु जेल में हुई है। ऐसे लोगों के बारे में सरकार की क्या दृष्टि है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अब तक का फैसला केवल नजरबन्दों के लिए है। लेकिन माननीय मित्र ने जो सवाल उठाया है उस पर सरकार विचार करेगी।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार के पास स्टेटवाइज कोई स्टैटिक्स हैं कि कितने ऐसे केसेज हैं और कितने पेंशन के लायक हैं और कितनों को पेंशन दी गई है, और बाकी को कब तक सेक्शन हो जाएगी ? यदि यह स्टैटिक्स नहीं हैं तो इनको कब तक इकट्ठा कर लेने का सरकार का इरादा है।

श्री चरण सिंह : प्रदेश वार मृतकों के आंकड़े गवर्नमेंट के पास हैं। अब जिलाधीशों को लिखा जा रहा है कि जो इस प्रकार के केसेज हों वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भेजें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भारत सरकार को भेजें।

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : इस प्रकार के पेंशन के मामले में जो लोग पेंशन लेने के पात्र हैं, उनके अपने सम्बन्धी हैं, ग्रामीण हैं, कुछ और हैं, तो प्रासेस इतना

काफी कम्पलीकेटेड हो जाता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय, इस प्रक्रिया को इतना सीधा और सरल बनाएंगे जिससे उनको पेंशन पाने में सुविधा हो ?

श्री चरण सिंह : माननीय मित्र ने जो कहा है, वह बहुत ठीक है। मैं उससे सहमत हूँ। हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट्स के पास यह आदेश भेज रहे हैं कि वह अपनी ओर से तहकीकात करें न कि इस बात पर निर्भर करें कि आश्रितों के यहां से दरदवास्त आये।

श्रीमती अग्रहिया पी० रांगनेकर : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो ग्रंडर ट्रायल थे, जिनकी टाचंस की वजह से मृत्यु हो गई, क्या उनको भी पेंशन दी जाएगी ?

श्री चरण सिंह : टाचंस की वजह से जिनकी मृत्यु हो गई, और वह ग्रन्डर थे, वह तो इसमें आ गए।

श्रीमती अग्रहिया पी० रांगनेकर : वह ग्रंडर ट्रायल थे, मीमा में डिटेनम नहीं थे।

श्री चरण सिंह : उन केमेज पर विचार किया जाएगा।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I want to know from the hon'ble Minister whether it is a fact that on the basis of a circular issued by the Home Minister during the last regime many teachers in schools, colleges and universities were deprived of their salaries? This circular was sent to all the State Chief Secretaries. It was said in that circular that those teachers who are in detention under MISA should not be given full salary. They should be paid salary only for the period of leave. I would like to know whether that circular will be withdrawn so that the concerned authorities may be able to pay the outstanding salaries to the affected teachers?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Sir, this supplementary does not arise out of the present question. I want a separate notice for it.

SHRI PURNA SINHA: May I know from the hon'ble Minister what steps will be taken in the cases of those who suffered incurable diseases during detention resulting into eventual death after three months?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Sir, I have not understood the question but those cases where death has occurred will be covered and given pension.

Memoranda Against Chief Minister/
Ex-Chief Ministers etc.

*352. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA.
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received memoranda against some Chief Ministers, Ministers, ex-Chief Ministers and ex-Ministers of the States in the last two years;

(b) if so, the names of persons against whom the memoranda have been received and the contents of the memoranda; and

(c) what action has been taken over these memoranda by the Government; and whether Government propose to refer these memoranda to CBI for investigation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a):
Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be appropriate to disclose the nature of the allegations contained in the said memoranda received during the years 1975 and 1976 or the names of the persons against whom allegations were made.

(c) According to the available information the said memoranda were processed in accordance with the usual procedure having regard to the provisions of the Code of Conduct for

Ministers and the merits and the circumstances of each case. There is no proposal to refer them for investigation to the C.B.I.

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि कनाटक, आसाम और दूसरे प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के खिलाफ मेमोरेण्डम सरकार के पास आए हैं और सरकार ने उन्हें उन के कमेन्ट्स के लिए भेजा है, और यह भी कि इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही हुई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से वह होम मिनिस्टर बने हैं, तब से—इन तीन महानों में—उनके पाम किनने मेमोरेण्डम आए हैं, और उन में मोटे तौर पर—वह इंटिन्ज न दें—क्या-क्या एनी-गेशन्ज है। मंत्री महोदय ने यूज्युअल प्रोसीजर की बात कही है।

I would like to know what the usual procedure is and what the provisions of the Code of Conduct are to which he has referred in his reply.

श्री चरण सिंह : मूल सवाल तो पिछले दो साल के बारे में था। माननीय सदस्य ने एक सवाल पूछा है कि जब से गवर्नमेंट आई है, तब से कितने मेमोरेण्डम आए हैं। मैंने उन्हें गिना नहीं है। लेकिन वह एक दर्जन के लगभग होंगे। उन के खिलाफ शिकायत तो वही है, जो आम तौर पर राजनीतिज्ञों के खिलाफ होती है—अपनी पावर का दुरुपयोग करने की। उन सब को सुनाना मुझे इसमें गुरेज नहीं है, और न ही मैं कोई बात छिपाना चाहता हूँ—मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता हूँ। उन से टिप्पणियां मांगी गईं, और अगर उन्हें असंतोषजनक पाया, तो उनके खिलाफ कमीशन आफ एनक्वायरी नियुक्त कर दिए गए।

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय, ने कहा है कि टिप्पणियां मांगने के बाद जहां मुनासिब समझा गया, वहां कमीशन आफ एनक्वायरी नियुक्त कर दिया गया। इसका मतलब यह है कि जिन के खिलाफ कमीशन आफ एनक्वायरी नियुक्त किए गए हैं यह मान लिया गया है कि उनके खिलाफ प्राइमा फेसी केस है। तो मंत्री महोदय कम से कम उन के नाम तो बता दें—वह नहीं बताना चाहते तो वह यह बताएं कि लोकपाल और नोक्यायुक्त के सम्बन्ध में बिल सरकार कब पेश करेगी। अब केन्द्र में, और बहुत से राज्यों में भी, जनत पार्टी की सरकार है। क्या सरकार ने मंत्रियों के लिए कोई आचार संहिता बनाई है, जिससे उन के खिलाफ भी इस प्रकार के करप्शन के चाजिज आए ? क्या इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : जहां तक लोकपाल विधेयक का प्रश्न है, उस पर गृह मंत्रालय में विचार हो रहा है और करीब करीब वह तैयार हो चुका है। लोकपाल की परिधि में इस गवर्नमेंट के सारे मिनिस्टर्स, और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी हैं, प्रदेशों के मंत्रि-मंडलों के मुख्य मंत्री भी इस की परिधि में हैं—सिर्फ उन के अपने दुराचरण के लिए नहीं, बल्कि अगर वे दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स के कदाचार, और करप्शन की श्रयानत, एवेंटमेंटर करें, तो उस के लिए भी। अगर आप इजाजत दें, तो सब माननीय सदस्य भी उसकी परिधि में आने वाले हैं—सिर्फ यह नहीं कि उन्होंने मौजूदा पार्लियामेंट की अवधि में कोई गलती की हो। बल्कि अगर पिछले पांच साल में उन्होंने कोई गलती की हो, जब कि वे मिनिस्टर या मेम्बर रहे हों तब भी वे उस की परिधि में आने वाले हैं। वह विधेयक कब तक

स्टचूट बुक पर रखा जा सकेगा । यह लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के ऊपर होगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस जुलाई के अन्त तक हम उस को इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर देंगे ।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Minister did not mention the names in his reply. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has adopted such procedure with regard to the memoranda received by him from our Janata friends against all the Chief Ministers. I know that the contents of a memorandum were published in news papers and broadcast by All-India Radio prominently in English bulletins. Is it the procedure? You said that there is Code of Conduct with regard to the Ministers. I know that in a particular case—I have strongly protested—even before the Home Minister received the memorandum, it was broadcast by the All-India Radio and published in the newspapers. I would like to know how it happened.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member is right to a certain extent. It was in only one of the cases that that mistake was committed. I am sorry for it. But in no other case it was committed.

SHRI CHARAN NARZARY: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Central Government received charge-sheets against the Chief Minister of Assam and his company. If so, what are the charges made therein and whether any demand has been made in the charge-sheets.

MR. SPEAKER: I wonder if you have information about Chief Minister of each State in the country.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: It is correct that a memorandum against the Chief Minister of Assam—perhaps it is Assam that the hon. Member was referring to—has recently been received.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It contains 75 allegations.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I do not know the number.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the hon. Minister give us the substance of the memorandum?

MR. SPEAKER: That will be placed on the table of the House.

श्री चरण सिंह : उनमें एक बड़ा आरोप यह है कि नवम्बर 1976 में गीहाटी में जो कांग्रेस का इजलाह हुआ था उसमें स्टेट फंड्स का बहुत दुरुपयोग हुआ और बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं ।

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: Will the hon. Minister circulate for the information of the House the broad features of the Code of Conduct for the Ministers as well as the Member of Parliament?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: There was a Code of Conduct arrived at—perhaps, during Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time in 1964—I have myself not read it. But I have no objection to sending a copy to the hon. Member.

श्री हुकूम खान कल्लवाय : जैसा मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि : जनों शिकायतें उनके पास आई हैं क्या इन शिकायतों में ऐसे लोगों की शिकायतें भी हैं जो कांग्रेसी सरकार में मंत्री थे । क्या उनके खिलाफ भी आरोप लगे हुए हैं और अब वे जनता पार्टी में आने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं या बहुत से आ भी गए हैं ? क्या उनके खिलाफ भी आप जांच करवाएंगे ? दूसरे, यह कि आपकी जांच कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी और कब तक उसकी रिपोर्ट सामने आ जाएगी ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह तो सभी लोग इसमें आएंगे । जनता पार्टी में पहले थे या नहीं, बाद में आए

या नहीं आए सभी उस के अंदर आते हैं। चाहे वे उधर के बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य हों चाहे इधर के बैठने वाले हों, लोकपाल ऐक्ट की परिधि के अंदर सभी लोग आ जाएंगे।

SHRI SOMANATH CHATTERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in the context of the last Assembly elections and the new Governments that have come in different States, he will consult the new State Governments and the Chief Ministers before taking any decision in respect of these memoranda which have been submitted?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I think the question is whether the present Chief Ministers will be consulted. Yes, they will be consulted and where the investigations are not complete—they are not complete in almost all the cases—they will be sent to the concerned Chief Minister and it will be for him to make enquiries.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, I welcome the statement made by the Prime Minister recently that corruption in public life will be dealt with by appointing Lok Pals and other measures. I do not want to drag anybody's name. There are certain serious charges levelled against the ex-Chief Ministers of Karnataka and in order to escape certain charges made against them, they have already joined the Janata Party. May I know whether the serious charges levelled against those persons also will be dealt with on the same footing and on the same principles you have stated now?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: A commission has already been appointed by the Karnataka Government to look into the charges against those ministers who held office previously. The Government cannot appoint a second commission to go into them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Serious charges have been made against two ex-Chief Ministers of Karnataka. An

enquiry commission has been appointed by the State Government. But they have joined the Janata Party and therefore, there is a doubt that they may go scot-free.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The minister said, he is not in a position to appoint a second commission because the State Government has already appointed a commission to look into the charges against two-ex-Chief Ministers and the present Chief Minister. Apart from that, you have appointed another commission to look into the charges against the present Chief Minister. How do you reconcile the two?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is very clear, whether the ex-Chief Ministers also will be covered by this enquiry. Let him answer yes or no.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The Chief Minister of Karnataka has appointed a commission ...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: For himself?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: For himself only those cases which do not pertain to corruption, only irregularities. It is the Central Government's Commission which will look into the charges of corruption against him and his colleagues. The commission which he has appointed against himself does not contain charges of corruption. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He must give correct information.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not finished his reply. When you say correct information, you do not mean to say that you must get information which is satisfactory to you. He has to give whatever information he thinks is correct. It may not be to your liking, but that is a different matter. You must take whatever information he gives and probe into it further later on.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: As you have pointed out, I have not yet finished my reply. The gentleman stood up and shouted. Hard words break no bones. Let me finish my reply. There are other allegations about which no names have been mentioned. They may refer to the previous Chief Ministers or not. Those allegations are also being looked into by the commission appointed by the Chief Minister.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन के मंत्रालय की ओर से क्या मावधानी बरती जाती है जिससे यह मालूम हो कि कमीशन की नियुक्ति मनमाने ढंग से न की जाए ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें कोई मावधानी का प्रश्न नहीं है। 1952 के कमीशन आफ इन्क्वायरी एक्ट के अर्धीन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कमीशन नियुक्त करने का अधिकार है और मेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की भी है। लेकिन किन्हीं मामलों में जब एक कमीशन नियुक्त हो जाए चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हो या प्रदेशीय सरकार द्वारा हो तो उन्हीं मामलों का जांच करने के लिए कोई दूसरी सरकार कमीशन नियुक्त नहीं कर सकती है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My question is: Was any precaution taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to convince everybody that the appointment of these Commissions is not done on an arbitrary basis?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The Government of India has no powers to prevent Chief Ministers of the State Governments from appointing Commissions.

श्री भानूकुमार शस्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री

भी इस भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने एक प्रेम वक्तव्य में यह कहा था कि राजस्थान के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री मोहन लाल सूखाड़ियां के खिलाफ जो भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप हैं उनके बारे में जांच कमीशन शीघ्र नियुक्त करने वाले हैं। क्या वह कमीशन आप शीघ्र ही नियुक्त करने वाले हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक पब्लिक मीटिंग में जब मुझसे पूछा गया था कि क्या आप सादडी सांना काण्ड के बारे में कोई जांच करेंगे तो मैंने कहा था कि की जायगी। इसी पृष्ठभूमि में मैंने यह कहा था। लेकिन बाद में मुझको मालूम हुआ कि सादडी सांना काण्ड की पहले इन्क्वायरी हो चुकी है और उसमें श्री मोहन लाल सूखाड़िया को दोषी नहीं पाया गया। कुछ और शिकायतें ध्यान में आई हैं और जहाँ तक मुझे याद है उनको हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पाम इन्क्वायरी के लिए भेज दिया है।

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: So far as the question of allegation against the Assam Chief Minister is concerned, the Home Minister refers to the last AICC Session held at Gauhati. Well, it was a session jointly hosted by the eight border States of North-eastern region like Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura etc. At a time when there was no Janata Party of today to assume importance of national character, it was the boundan duty of the Congress at that time to promote emotional sense of unity and integration in those border States which are politically so seismic. I do not know about the exact financial implication involved in it. But in the context of the magnitude of such a big conglomeration of people in a small city like Gauhati was it

not necessary for the Assam Government to make adequate preparations for accommodating those people in order to avoid anomalies and other disorderliness at that time?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Sir, this is the plea taken up by the Chief Minister of Assam to which the hon. Member is referring. Now it is for the Commission of Enquiry which is actually appointed to look into this to decide whether the State of Assam was entitled to spend crores and crores of their money on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over now.

RE: SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have a submission. Yesterday there was a point of order. There is no point of order now on this issue. I will draw your kind attention to rule 54(2) of the Rules of Procedure, viz.

(2) If the Minister concerned agrees to reply, such question shall be answered on a day to be indicated by him....

I will make a humble request. The Prime Minister is also present here. All the Short Notice Questions comprising all the reasons and details of public importance involved, were submitted from the Congress side; but not even one question has been admitted in this session. The Minister has admitted this. I would like to know whether this government is run only for their own private purposes.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you have brought it to their notice. Please sit down. The Prime Minister and other Ministers have also been hearing. But for all practical purposes, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is not in the Janata party. I am sure he will not accept it, even if you permit.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order now. Mr. Lakkappa, you have brought it to notice in a dignified way. Let them answer.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I make no difference between Members of the Opposition and Members on this side, in the matter of Short Notice Questions, or of any other questions. I would like to see as many Short Notice Questions as are possible to be replied to. Only in regard to those which have no particular importance immediately, we say 'No'. Otherwise, we want to reply to all Short Notice Questions; and we don't want to evade them. I think my colleagues will also follow the same policy. But I hope you will also follow the same policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Short Notice Question No. 12. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

PURCHASE OF SARUS TOWERS

12. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Shipping (Lighthouse Department) is going to purchase 18 more Sarus Towers immediately from abroad;

(b) is it a fact that this Sarus Tower already purchased has been found to be defective; and

(c) if so, will the Government give details and stop making further purchases of these equipments?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Government has sanctioned the purchase of 16 Sarus Towers for marking the deep water channel in the Gulf of Kutch leading to the off-shore oil terminal at Salaya to be used by VLCCs (Very

Large Crude Carriers). Whereas the Towers are intended to be fabricated in India, some special components would have to be imported.

(b) One Sarus Tower smaller than and different in design from the 16 towers required for Salaya channel was purchased by the Lighthouse Department as an experimental measure and is still under observation.

(c) Although a tender for 16 Sarus Towers was invited by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, no order has been placed so far. The firm has been asked to redesign the Towers offered by them to suit the rigorous environmental conditions in the Gulf of Kutch. Thereafter, the technical suitability of the Towers would be reassessed and fresh tenders invited. An order will be placed only after the Government has satisfied itself fully about the suitability of the Towers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Lakkappa got agitated; but this is a matter of public importance. The Sarus Tower purchase involves lots of money in foreign exchange; and the moment I came to know about it, I thought I had better asked the Government. It is a matter of great importance, as far as this House and our country are concerned. I would like to ask the Prime Minister, who is also in charge of Shipping and Transport, whether it is a fact that the present Sarus Tower has been bought from the same supplier, and whether at the time of its sale, they had guaranteed the correct performance, i.e. the Sarus Tower should stand 90 degree straight up perpendicularly; and the beams thrown by the Sarus Tower will run parallel to the ocean water. Otherwise, if the Sarus tower turns, then the beam goes inside the water and it may mislead the submarines; and if the Sarus tower turns up, it may mislead the aircraft. Is it not a fact that the Sarus tower which has been supplied by the supplier, who is now again negotiating for fresh

orders, is defective and misleading and, if so, whether any photograph has been taken from a watercraft to show the performance of the present Sarus tower and, if so, the details thereof?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Member is correct in his information.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a compliment to him that it is correct information.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This tower has some defects of angular difficulties which he has pointed out. Therefore, it is under observation. It is, therefore, as you must have seen from my reply, that we have not placed any order. We have asked the Company to make suitable changes for rectifying this defect. Unless we are fully satisfied, we are not going to place any order for this. It is a new arrangement, quite new, from all previous arrangements. The previous arrangement was not very satisfactory, because the towers can cut away in winds and bend. This is a better way of locating things. Now this particular tower also we are watching, and I have just received information that the team sent from Jamnagar to Okha to watch this has not been able to see the tower yet, under the conditions at present. So, it is in a difficult position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Secondly, would he kindly tell the House the total value involved, the approximate calculated value, of the 16 Sarus towers that the Government would be required to purchase? Thirdly, may I know whether the suppliers of the Sarus towers at the present moment, the firm with which negotiations are going on at the present moment for the supply of 16 Sarus towers, are connected with the Decca people in England, who have supplied the Decca navigational aids for light-houses, which were found to be sub-standard and which had to be updated by spending almost the same amount as the initial cost?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Member has more information than myself. I must say that I do not know anything about the connection of the Company in England. So far as the cost is concerned, the estimated cost of 16 towers is Rs. 264.7 lakhs out of which the foreign exchange component would be Rs. 107 lakhs. That is the present estimate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I hope Shri Lakkappa will now not question the justifiability of this question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has complimented you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he cast an aspersion on the Prime Minister and myself that we had a mutual arrangement. You should appreciate it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Collection of Data on Torture Cases during Emergency

*345. **SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to collect data on torture cases during the Emergency and publish it in one or two volumes for public information;

(b) the number of cases that have been collected; and

(c) the time by which the book will be published?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Reports of Law and order Situation in States

*348. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in April, 1977, his Ministry had asked the State Gov-

ernments to forward complete reports on the law and order situation in the States; and

(b) if so, whether no State Governments have forwarded such reports?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रदलियों में घरेलू काम लेने और वाहनों के दुरुपयोग पर रोक

*349. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिकांशियों को प्रदलियों में घरेलू काम लेने में रोकने तथा उनके द्वारा सरकारी वाहनों का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए नये आदेश जारी किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्त्वम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जागे किंय नये आदेश की एक प्रति सदन के पटल पर रखी जाती है । (अध्यासालय में रखी गई, देखिए संख्या एल-टी—623/77)

'U' Certificate for 'Sholay'

*368. **SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the former Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla helped a lot Shri G. P. Sippy in various matters and also directed that his film 'Sholay' be passed for 'U' certificate exhibition;

(b) whether the examining committee of the Censor had earlier recommended it an 'A' certificate with drastic cuts of severe violence;

(c) whether Government's attention has since been drawn to a report published in Blitz dated 11th June, 1977 in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get the matter enquired into?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. There is no such indication in the available record.

(b) The original version of the film 'Sholay' was examined by the Examining Committee and also by the Revising Committee of the Board of Film Censors who recommended grant of 'A' certificate subject to cuts. The producer of the film withdrew his application and submitted a revised version of the film 'Sholay' for certification. The revised version of the film was granted 'U' certificate subject to cuts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) While it is a fact that an officer of the Films Division went to Raipur as mentioned in the Press report, according to available records, this officer took with him only certain Press clippings and not any official files

- Status of Freedom Fighters for persons detained under MISA and DIR

***354. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme for according the status of freedom fighters and awarding Tamrapatra, pension accordingly to those who

were detained under MISA, DIR since the beginning of 1973 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government also have under their consideration schemes to make cash payment, grant pension, provide new jobs to those detenues who were removed from their services because of their political ideologies, whose business was totally disrupted, who became handicapped, got their eyes or health spoiled as a result of torturing in custody and jail; and

(c) whether Government also propose to provide relief to those persons whose property was seized or destroyed or got perished and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) (a) to (c). No, Sir.

News Item 'Vital Border Data in U.S. Experts' Hands'

***355. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:**

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item that appeared in "Patriot", dated 24th May, 1977 under the caption "Vital border data in U.S. experts' hands";

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been constituted into this matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) (a): Government have seen the said press report.

(b) and (c). Necessary vigilance is being maintained in this regard keeping in view the interests of national security. It will not be in public interest to disclose details.

Shooting Incident Involving Daughter-in-Law of Former Defence Minister

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the shooting incident in which the daughter-in-law of the former Defence Minister was involved;

(b) whether this matter was suppressed by Shri Bansi Lal and no enquiry was held;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to hold any enquiry in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Smt. Neelu Chaudhary, daughter-in-law of Shri Bansi Lal was injured under the chin by a revolver shot in her own bed room. An enquiry was held by Superintendent of Police, Ambala. Smt. Neelu Chaudhary's husband and her brother were present in the adjoining room at the time of the incident. According to her own statement she was taking out something from an almirah when a medicine bottle lying there spilled over some clothes and a revolver lying in the almirah. She started cleaning the revolver unaware of the fact that it was loaded. The revolver went off accidentally and injured her. The enquiry indicated that the injury was accidental caused by careless handling of the revolver by Smt. Neelu Chaudhary.

(d) If some new facts are brought to the notice of Government, Government will take appropriate action.

Proposal to disband Ministry of Shipping and Transport

357. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to disband the Ministry of Shipping and Transport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to allot its functions among various other Ministries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Recording Station at Tirupati for Cuddapah Station

*358. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any recording station at Tirupati for feeding programmes for Cuddapah Station; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the T.T. Devasthanam offered its cooperation to establish the above station?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, it has not been the policy of Government to accept financial assistance from such bodies for setting up radio/television stations.

Silent Valley Project in Kerala

*359. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have pressed for providing adequate funds for the Silent Valley Project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). For the annual Plan 1977-78, the Government of Kerala had suggested an outlay of Rs. 2 crores for the Silent Valley Project in a total outlay of Rs. 25 crores for the Power Sector in the State. The approved outlay for the State's Power Sector is Rs. 27 crores with a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for the Silent Valley Project for 1977-78.

No expenditure is, however, to be incurred on the project pending clearances in regard to inter-State aspects following modification in the scope of the project, as also clearance from the environmental angle.

जाचात स्थिति के दौरान लोगों को यातनाएं

* 360. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या यह सच है यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान आपात स्थिति के दौरान लोक तंत्र की रक्षा के लिए जन सन्मोहन में सक्रिय भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों को दी गई धमानीय यंत्रणाओं के बारे में देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक समाचार पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं में छपे समाचारों की धोर दिया जा रहा है; धोर

(ख) सरकार पुलिस की जांच प्रणाली में परिवर्तन मुनिष्ठित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है जिसमें जनता के प्रति मानवीय रवैया अपनाया जा सके ?

यह सच है (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) पुलिस के इंट्रिक्शन को नया रूप देने और जांच पड़ताल के वैज्ञानिक तरीकों में उनकी प्रशिक्षित करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । राज्यों को अपने बलों

के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रोदी जा रही है ताकि अपराधों की जांच-पड़ताल के स्तर को सुधारने में उन्हें सहायता मिले ।

बड़े नगरों को जोड़ने के लिए दिन-रात बस सेवा का चलाया जाना

* 361. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या नॉबलन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के बड़े नगरों को जोड़ने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर दिन-रात की बस सेवा चालू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; धोर

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Extraction of Essential Oil from Plants

* 362. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Laboratories under C.S.I.R. have developed process to extract essential oils from plants; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Processes have been developed for extracting essential oils from a variety of plant materials, important of which are mentha, Citronella, lemon grass, palmarosa. The technology consists in cultivation of plants and

their steam distillation under optimum conditions to obtain maximum yield of essential oils. Designs for improved type of still and distillation equipment have also been developed.

Demand for Ban on expansion of Large Houses

*363. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:
SHRI ROBIN SEN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Engineering Industries of India demanded a ban on further expansion by the large houses in the guise of increasing production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. This is one of the suggestions made by the Federation of Engineering Industries of India.

(b) Industrial Licensing Policy announced by Government in 1973 places certain restrictions on undertakings belonging to large industrial houses having assets (including those of inter-connected undertakings) of not less than Rs. 20 crores. Entry of undertakings belonging to large industrial houses is permitted only in certain specified core industries which are of importance to national economy, or have direct linkages with such industries or have a long term export potential. Even in these fields, Government's policy is to encourage small and medium entrepreneurs and they would be preferred vis-a-vis large industrial houses in setting up new capacity.

Government had announced in October, 1975 that with a view to achieving the twin objectives of containing inflation and fuller utilisation of installed capacities, medium entrepreneurs (other than those coming within the purview of Monopolies and Restrictive

Trade Practices Act and/or Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) would be allowed to utilise their installed capacities without limit in 29 selected industries even though this may be in excess of their licensed capacity. Industrial undertakings coming within the purview of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and/or Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, desirous of availing of this facility, are required to submit applications to Government for consideration. For considering such applications, a special procedure involving scrutiny by an inter-ministerial Task Force, has been laid down. In cases where permission is accorded, such undertakings will have to export the additional production or sell it in accordance with the directions of the Government.

Surrender by Mizos

2632. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Mizos have recently surrendered to the Lt. Governor of Mizoram;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) whether Government of India have announced its policy regarding the surrendering of remaining Mizos also?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 65 underground Mizos with 38 Rifles, 14 Sten Guns and two pistols formally came overground before the Lt. Governor on the 9th June, 1977.

(c) Yes, Sir. The policy of the Government is to deal firmly with those elements who have extra-territorial loyalties, or secessionist aims and who want to achieve their objectives through violence and by disrupting the normal life of peace-loving citizens of the country; and at the same time to give the most sympathetic treatment

to those who, having seen the light of reason, voluntarily abjure violence and come overground to lead their lives as peaceful citizens and to assure them a proper place in the society.

C.B.I. Raid on an Ashram near Jammu

2633. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of CBI has raided the ashram of Swami Dharendra Brahmachari at Sudh Mahadev, about 130 Km. from Jammu and seized a number of incriminating document and articles; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Drinking Water in certain Villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2634. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands, the villagers of Bimlitan, Tailorabad, Dollygunj, Pathragada, Pahargaoon, Caddlegunj, Tushnabad, Ferrargunj, Sundergarh, Nilambur, Rajat Garh, Flat Bay, Long Island, Yeralta, Aerial Bay, Subhas Gram, Little Andaman, Namuna Ghar, Isth Tappu, Dunduspoint, in the district of Andaman and Chowra Islands and some other villages of the district of Nicobar are facing acute shortage of drinking water for the last so many years;

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

(c) the action contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). Most of the villages in the Andaman group have got satisfactory water supply either by way of open wells or through piped supply or both. At some places there are ponds also. However, during summer some scarcity is experienced at a few places, and in two villages water is supplied through trucks to overcome this scarcity. Improvements by way of digging more wells or by laying pipelines are being contemplated. In fact at some places like Caddlegunj, Tushnabad, Flat Bay villages, Long Island and Aerial Bay, improvement schemes are under execution.

2. Generally houses in villages in these Islands are scattered over large areas with agricultural fields or patches of forests intervening and piped water supply schemes are uneconomical and at times almost impracticable. Wells are, however, being dug in such cases where the existing water supply is inadequate.

3. There is no water scarcity in the villages in the island of Little Andaman.

4. At Chowra Island (Nicobars) with population of 1329, there are no water resources. A scheme for collection of rain water from roofs and to supply it during summer after duly treating it is in progress.

Small Ports on Western Coast

2635. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan for development of small ports on Western Coast of the country;

(b) if so, details of the plan outlay; and

(c) nature of development proposed and the order of total investment for the projects?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The executive responsibility for development of ports other than major ports vests with the State Governments concerned. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was decided to give financial assistance in the form of loans to State Governments for the development of certain selected minor ports under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Fifth Plan provision of Rs. 10 crores for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is only to meet the spill-over expenditure of the schemes sanctioned in the Fourth Plan.

On the Western coast, the ports of Porbandar, Miryabay and Beypore were included in the above schemes. The Chief features of the scheme at Porbandar which has been sanctioned for Rs. 7.22 crores, are construction of a breakwater, construction of an along-side berth and a mooring berth. The overall cost of the Beypore scheme is Rs. 111.96 lakhs, the major portion of which is on account of dredging. The approved scheme for Miryabay included provision of sheltered anchorage for vessels up to 20 ft. draught and construction of a breakwater. The sanctioned cost of the project, which has been completed, was Rs. 107.00 lakhs.

Sen-Raleigh Cycle Factory, Asansol

2636. **SHRI ROBIN SEN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Sen-Raleigh Cycle Factory, Asansol is not negotiating with the Sen-Raleigh Employees Union which is a recognised union since long and represents overwhelming majority of workers of Sen-Raleigh factory;

(b) whether the present management is negotiating in all matters with

the Congress-led Union which is mushroom union formed in 1975 only and in collusion with this union the management is creating disturbances within factory and colony and thereby disturbing industrial peace; and

(c) whether Government will prevail local management to negotiate with the recognised union and stop unfair practices in collusion with the Congress-led Union?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) The claim of majority membership of the Sen-Raleigh Employees Union (affiliated to C.I.T.U.) has been referred to the State Government for verification.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The management would negotiate with whatever union is recognised after verification by the State Government.

Revenues from Goa, Daman and Diu

2637. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the annual income to the Central Exchequer separately from Goa, Daman and Diu in respect of port duty?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): There is no port duty which accrues to the Central Exchequer from Goa, Daman and Diu.

Goa Administration have, however, intimated that the collection from the tax on barges plying in the inland waterways under Goa, Daman and Diu Barge Tax Act and certain other miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Steam Vessels Act amounted to Rs. 22.52 lakhs during 1976-77. Of this, Rs. 21.79 lakhs was collected in Goa, Rs. 0.22 lakhs in Daman and Rs. 0.31 lakhs in Diu.

Studio for recording Programme of A.I.R. at Gwalior

2638. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to

state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government for setting up a studio for recording programme of AIR at Gwalior; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The scheme envisages the conversion of the auxiliary centre at Gwalior into a full-fledged programme originating station. The studio set up will mainly consist of a music studio with an attached announcers' booth, a talks studio, also with an attached announcers' booth; a control room; and a separate recording-cum-dubbing room.

Rehabilitation of Underground Nagas after Shillong Accord

2639. SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the rehabilitation of the former underground Nagas after the signing of Shillong Accord;

(b) the number of recipients and the amount received by them;

(c) whether underground persons who came overground before the Shillong Accord were entitled to similar facilities as those who were covered by Shillong Accord; and

(d) the criteria in determining the relief and rehabilitation facilities to the former underground Nagas?

†

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) The amounts allocated for rehabilitation of the ex-underground in Nagaland are as follows:

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
(i) Centre's assistance.	Rs. 25 lakhs	Rs. 33 lakhs	
(ii) Provided by the State Govt.	Rs. 8.41 lakhs	Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 10 lakhs

(b) According to information received from the Government of Nagaland, 953 ex-underground personnel were given rehabilitation grant totalling Rs. 46.74 lakhs after the Shillong agreement of 11 November 75.

(c) and (d). The policy of the Government has all along been to give the most sympathetic treatment to those underground personnel who, having seen the light of reason voluntarily abjure violence and come overground to lead their lives as peaceful citizens of the country and to assure them their proper place in the society. The quantum of rehabilitation assistance is decided on merits of each case.

Production and Demand for Cast Acrylic Sheets

2640. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cast acrylic sheets are manufactured in India;

(b) the approximate demand in India for this product; and

(c) existing manufacturers, their capacities/production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Yes Sir, Acrylic Sheets are manufactured by the Small Scale Industries in India

(b) The figures of the demand for Acrylic Sheets are not readily available.

(c) According to the Census of small scale industrial units carried out in 1973, 70 units in the small scale sector were manufacturing Acrylic Sheets in 1972. Their total capacity was of the order of Rs. 4,58,14,000 and their production during 1972 was worth Rs. 2,07,98,000.

Condition of Adivasis in Orissa State

2641. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey of the Adivasi areas in the State of Orissa and drawn any plan to ameliorate their condition;

(b) whether Government have studied the problems, particularly of living conditions of people of Scheduled Tribes (Adivasis) in that State; and

(c) if so, the main points of the study report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). Certain studies have been conducted by the State Government on various facets of socio-economic life in the areas of tribal concentration in Orissa. A Sub-Plan has been prepared for these areas which has taken into account the findings. Detailed Integrated Tribal Development Projects have also been prepared in which attention has been given to the specific problems in those areas.

(c) The more important problems that have been identified are as follows:—

- (1) Low per-capita income;
- (2) Adoption of out-moded methods of Agriculture;
- (3) Inadequacy of Irrigation facilities;
- (4) Weak credit and marketing structure;
- (5) Absence of suitable institutions to meet the consumption needs of the tribals;
- (6) Indebtedness;
- (7) Exploitation by liquor venders;
- (8) Dependence on shifting cultivation;
- (9) Low percentage of literacy; and

(10) Lack of adequate drinking water facility, malnutrition and prevalence of diseases like V.D. and Leprosy in some areas.

Appointment of a Judge on the Land Tribunal for N.C.D.C.

2642. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to appoint a Judge on the Land Tribunal for National Coal Development Corporation, Monidih, Dhanbad is pending before the Ministry for a long time;

(b) whether N.C.D.C., Monidih has also sent its recommendations in this regard;

(c) whether lack of appointment of a Judge has put both the management of N.C.D.C. and the villagers to difficulties over the controversy about the valuation etc. of the land to be acquired; and

(d) if so, when Government propose to appoint a Judge for the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., now known as the Central Coalfields Ltd., Ranchi, had forwarded a proposal for the appointment of a new incumbent to constitute the tribunal under Section 14(2) of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957. The previous incumbent had retired in February, 1976. The matter was pending. to begin with, over the issue whether it should be a part-time or a full-time tribunal and, thereafter, due to the process of the actual selection of the person for the post. The person, who will constitute the part-time tribunal for the State of Bihar has since been selected and his appointment is expected to be made shortly.

The land owners of Monidih Project have already been paid the compensation and the coal company has also taken possession of the acquired lands. Only a few claims for enhancement of the compensation amount are pending.

Bus Service from Mehrauli to Central Secretariat

2643. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that people coming from Mehrauli to Central Secretariat have to face inconvenience due to shortage of D.T.C. buses;

(b) the total number of D.T.C. buses plying on Route No. 530 from Mehrauli to Ajmeri Gate; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the frequency of buses on route No. 530 and provide a separate service for office goers upto Central Secretariat?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. There is some inadequacy of Bus services to and from this area during the peak hours.

(b) 7.

(c) The matter will be considered when additional number of buses become available. There is no proposal to introduce a new service between Mehrauli and Central Secretariat.

Teachers and Students of Universities Arrested during Emergency

2644. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of teachers and students arrested during Emergency in different universities in India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Installation of Computers

2645. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of computers installed in India from April 1973 to end of March, 1977;

(b) respective shares of IBM, US and other companies including the Public Sector Undertakings separately in this total; and

(c) whether an inter-ministerial group inquired into the activities of the IBM in India and if so what are its findings and recommendations?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total number of computers installed in India between April 1973 and March 1977 is 136.

(b) The number of these computers supplied by IBM, USA are 5, by ICL, UK 19, by other companies in USA 40, in Japan 2, by the USSR and Comecon countries 11, by the public sector Corporation, Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., 59.

(c) The Inter-Ministerial Working Group which enquired into the prices and rates charged by IBM for computer Data Processing Equipment in India, has submitted its findings and recommendations to the Government in March, 1977 and the report is under the consideration of Government.

Equity Participation in B.H.E.L.

2646. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. is likely to invite equity from the public; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI BRLJAL VERMA): (a) No.
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

देश में पिछड़े जिले

2647. श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव :
क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) देश में विद्येयनया बिहार राज्य
में कितने तथा कौन-कौन से जिले आर्थिक
सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, राजनैतिक तथा परिवहन
सुविधाओं की दृष्टि में पिछड़े गये हैं;

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य में संघान
परगना, जहाँ आदिवासी जनसंख्या बहुत
अधिक है, इतना अधिक पिछड़ा
हुआ है कि उसके मुख्यालय को रेल लाइन
से जोड़ा नक नहीं गया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो संघान परगना के
विकास के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे
हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) बिहार सहित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा
अपने ही मानदण्डों के आधार पर जो क्षेत्र
पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के रूप में निर्धारित किए गए हैं
उनकी सूची सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।
[प्रश्नालय में रख दी गई। देखिए संख्या
एस०टी- 624 77]

(ख) संघान परगना उन क्षेत्रों में
से एक है जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े
क्षेत्रों के रूप में निर्धारित किए गए हैं।
यह सच है कि उसका मुख्यालय किसी
रेल लाइन से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। तथापि,
इस जिले के पिछड़ेपन के कई कारण
हैं।

(ग) आदिवासी जनसंख्या की बहुलता
वाले संघान परगने के पिछड़ेपन को इस
क्षेत्र के लिए एक उप योजना के माध्यम से
दूर किया जाएगा। इस उप योजना में
दुमका, पाकुर, राजमहल और जमतारा सब-
डिवीजन और गोड़ा सब डिवीजन के
सुंदरपोहारी तथा बोरीजोर खण्ड आते हैं।
इस उप योजना का उद्देश्य है आदिवासी
और अन्य क्षेत्रों के विकास के स्तर में अंतर
को कम करना तथा आदिवासी लोगों के
जीवन के स्तर को सुधारना। इस दिशा
में किए जा रहे महत्वपूर्ण उपायों का उद्देश्य
है भूमि हस्तान्तरण, कर्जदारी और कृषि
तथा वन के उत्पादों के विनियम में होने
वाली गड़बड़ियों को रोकना। इस उप
योजना के विकास कार्यक्रमों में कुछ इस प्रकार
के कार्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया जाता है,—
बड़े व्यास के कुएं, क्षारीय मिट्टी में चुना डालना,
बागबानी, पशुपालन, वन-उत्पादन का उपयोग
विपणन-व्यवस्था में सुधार और शिक्षा को
राजगार प्रवर्तकों में सम्मिलित करना। इस
प्रकार की नीति के आधार पर एकीकृत
जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाएं तैयार की
जा रही हैं।

Coca Cola Export Corporation

2648. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI
PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Eco-
nomic Affairs had worked out a special
formula on 15th September, 1973 for
Coca Cola Export Corporation accord-
ing to which the Branch would be
permitted import licences and remit-
tance to the extent of 80 per cent of
their exports;

(b) whether the Balance Sheet for
the year 1975 shows exports as Rs.
5,37,057/- and remittance of profit to
Head Office during the current year as
Rs. 71,23,076/- besides the import
licences; and

... (c) action proposed to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) With a view to restricting the outgo of foreign exchange, Government had stipulated that remittances by Coca Cola Export Corporation on all accounts (imports, profits, over-head office expenses, area office expenses, service charges etc.) for the years 1-1-1969 to 31-3-1972 should not exceed 80 per cent of the total export earnings of the Corporation during those years, and that as from 1-4-1972 such remittances should not exceed 80 per cent of the export earnings from the export of their own items of production.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the remittance of profit of Rs. 71,23,076 to Head Office provided for in the Balance Sheet for the year 1975 relates to the period ending with 1973.

(c) The question of allowing remittances towards profits etc., from 1974 is under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

Restriction on Emigration of Experts

2650. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to impose certain restrictions on the emigration of experts in sensitive areas of technology to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हरिजन तथा गिरिजन आदिवासियों का जीवनस्तर ऊंचा करने के लिए योजना

2651. श्री यश बरन शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार हरिजन तथा गिरिजन आदिवासी लोगों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए आगामी वर्ष के लिए किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). हरिजनों और गिरिजनो आदिवासियों समेत पिछड़े वर्गों के विकास के लिए पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में स्वीकृत की गई नीति में इन लोगों के जीवन में सुधार करने और इनके तथा सामान्य जनसंख्या के विकास के स्तरों के बीच की खाई को पाटने के दोहरे उद्देश्य हैं। इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए पिछड़े वर्गों के विकास पर अधिकतर बल देने में सामान्य क्षेत्रों की भूमिका पर जोर दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय योजनाओं में मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों, छात्रों के शिक्षण के लिए योजनाओं और नड़कियों के छावावासों पर बल दिया गया है। राज्य योजनाओं में, अन्य बातों के साथ शैक्षणिक प्रोत्साहन, आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त आवास, विभिन्न कृषि कार्यक्रमों और विकास निगमों की आवश्यकता की व्यवस्था की गई है। अनुसूचित जनजातियों से बसे बड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए आदिवासी उप-योजनाएं जिनमें आदिवासी अर्थव्यवस्था के विशेष महत्व के कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित हैं, तैयार की जा रही है। इन कार्यक्रमों को एकीकृत आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा।

Chakravarty Committee Report on Oil

2652. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chakravarty Committee on oil has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) If so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the Report are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(1) After examining various technologies for conversion of coal to oil the Group has concluded that for Indian coals, gasification followed by processing of gas to synthetic fuel adopted for the maximum production of middle distillates (diesel oil and kerosene) may be favoured.

(2) It has recommended the location of such a plant in Raniganj Coal-fields followed by another plant at Singrauli.

(3) The estimated capital outlay for such a plant capable of producing 1 million tonnes of synthetic crude per year has been mentioned as approximately Rs. 700 crores. Foreign exchange component of the project will be around Rs. 150 crores.

(4) The Group has recommended development of suitable catalysts to attain self-sufficiency.

(5) The Group has also recommended installation of several low temperature carbonisation plants for producing domestic coal to replace kerosene and LPG. The by-product could be pooled for recovery of chemicals or for hydrogenation to produce synthetic fuel.

रिसर्च एण्ड एनेलिसिस विंग का अधिकारी

2653. श्रीमती मृणाल मोरे : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डा० जी० एन० वर्मा रिसर्च एण्ड एनेलिसिस विंग में एक अधिकारी थे और यदि हां, तो वहां उनका पदनाम क्या था ;

(ख) क्या डा० वर्मा को आपातकाल के दौरान बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता भेजा गया था, यदि हां, तो वे कितनी अवधि तक वहां रहे ;

(ग) इन स्थानों पर डा० वर्मा का कार्यालय कहां पर था और उन्हें किस प्रकार के कार्य सौंपे गये थे और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उन्होंने किस प्रकार के प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये, और वे प्रतिवेदन किनके बारे में थे ; और

(घ) इन प्रतिवेदनों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख) . रिसर्च एण्ड एनेलिसिस विंग में डा० जी० एन० वर्मा के नाम का कोई अधिकारी कार्य नहीं कर रहा था । अतः उसका पदनाम देने तथा उसे बम्बई, अहमदाबाद और कलकत्ता भेजने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Representation from General Secretary of Clothing Factory Workers' Union Madras

2654. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the General Secretary of the Clothing Factory Workers' Union, Madras; and

(b), if so, whether the victimised workers have been reinstated with back wages?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A representation has been received from Clothing Factory Workers' Union, Madras requesting for reinstatement, with full benefits of pay and allowances, of four workers who

were removed from service during 1971.

These workers were removed from service under Rule 14 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules in 1971 for conduct subversive to discipline, refusal to perform Government duties general trespass, etc. The appeals filed by these four workmen were considered by the appellate authority and two of them were ordered to be re-employed as fresh entrants in 1974. The appeals of the remaining two workmen were, however, rejected. The question of their reinstatement with full pay and allowances at this stage does not arise.

Persons dismissed and compulsorily retired in D.T.C. during Emergency

2655. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in D.T.C. dismissed, compulsorily retired on various charges during emergency category-wise; and

(b) the number of persons reinstated in pursuance of Government policy?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No employee of DTC was compulsorily retired. One conductor was dismissed from service during the relevant period. The services of 251 conductors, 42 drivers, 38 workshop staff and 12 Ministerial/Supervisory staff were also terminated during the same period.

(b) 97 persons whose services were terminated under clause 9(b) of the DRTA (Conditions of Appointment and Service) Regulations, 1952, without assigning any reason have been reinstated.

Department of small and medium Sectors

2656. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a department in the Ministry for small and medium sectors, to give recognition to the small, medium and ancillary sectors;

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

(c) the date of constituting such a department?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir,

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

सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस को खत्म करना

2657. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कांग्रेस सरकार को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल के रख-रखाव पर अत्याधिक धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ती थी ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान सरकार का विचार इन दोनों बलों को खत्म करने और इस प्रकार इस खर्च में कमी करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 के वित्तीय वर्षों के लिए केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल पर हुए खर्च का विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग) इन दो बलों को खत्म करने का कोई विचार नहीं है किन्तु सरकार ने इन बलों के रख-रखाव के खर्च में कमी करने के लिए इन बलों की वर्तमान संख्या का पुनरीक्षण करने का निर्णय किया है ।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा
बल पर खर्च का विवरण

वर्ष सीमा सुरक्षा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व बल पुलिस (रुपये हजार में)		
1	2	3
1974-75	61,14,45	46,16,90
1975-76	69,40,16	57,74,30
1976-77	71,93,93	54,82,41 (अस्थायी)

Incentives for setting up of Cottage
Industries in Backward States

2658. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the incentives given to backward States like Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland for setting up cottage industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): Under the pattern of assistance to backward States including hill and border areas, the K.V.I.C. have various incentives. These incentives apply for the purpose of Commission's programme in such of the hill and border areas as would be specified by the Commission from time to time in this context. The hill and border areas covered under this programme include:

Cachar District in Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland.

1. Capital Assistance

(i) Financial assistance for approved implements, equipment and machineries relating to the units under various programmes of Khadi and Village In-

dustries will be given on the basis of cent per cent grant of the approved price to the institutions which shall themselves undertake development of khadi and village industries in weaker section areas and hill and border areas.

(ii) Financial assistance for supply of approved implements, equipment and machineries will be given on the basis of 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan of the approved prices when they are meant to be made available or sold to individuals for their use.

(iii) Financial assistance will be given on the basis of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan for all types of construction work under the schemes of khadi and village industries.

2. Working Capital

(i) Working capital loan for the programmes organised among the weaker sections and in hill and border areas will be sanctioned to institutions on the basis of normal approved pattern of working capital for khadi and village industries at the same rates and on the same terms and conditions governing them.

(ii) Loan for providing share capital to cooperatives of khadi and village industries will be given on the same basis as obtaining under the normal pattern.

(iii) Loan for capital formation to institution registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or such other Acts enacted by the State Governments. Loan shall be given upto four times their owned capital with a ceiling of Rs. 1,50,000 provided the total borrowings of the institutions do not exceed ten times their owned assets, including capital formation loan.

3. Managerial Assistance

Financial assistance will be sanctioned for meeting the salary and other incidental expenses like T.A. contingency, etc. of a worker for a duration of five years at the rate or not exceeding Rs. 3,000 per year.

4. Training

The pattern of assistance in respect of training of artisans under Carpentry and Blacksmithy Industry shall be as follows:—

(i) Stipend @ Rs. 90 per month per trainee for three months	Rs. 270
(ii) Travelling expenses on an average per trainee	Rs. 50
(iii) Tuition fees to the training centres @ Rs. 25 per trainee per month for three months	Rs. 75
Total per trainee	Rs. 395

5. Special patterns

In addition to the normal patterns of assistance applicable to the programme in the weaker sections and hill and border areas with extent of liberalisation as indicated above, there are a few schemes which are applicable exclusively for the weaker sections and hill and border areas. The pattern of assistance for such schemes exclusively applicable for being organised among the weaker sections and in hill and border areas are detailed below:

(i) Aid to new bhandars

Category	Annual retain khadi sales expected or actual	Grant for furniture and fixtures.
I.	Rs. 5,000 to 20,000	75% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 and the balance as loan.
II.	Rs. 20,000 to 40,000	75% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 and the balance as loan.
III.	Above Rs. 40,000	50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 and the balance as loan.

(ii) Resettlement of weavers

Grant will be sanctioned upto Rs. 1,000 only per weaver family to meet expenditure on the following items:—

- Cost of weaving equipment.
- Charges for transport of weaving equipment from his present place to the spinning centres.
- Expenditure on installation of weaving equipment.
- Wages to be paid to the weaver during the period of transit and re-establishment.
- Expenditure on a shed or house to be provided to the weaver family, and
- T.A. to the weaver and his family migrating from one place to the another; actual II class fare by railway or the lowest class available by any other mode of transport including tonga or bus charges plus incidental charges at Rs. 2 per day during the period of journey.

(iii) Promotion of handspinning

Assistance will be sanctioned on the following basis:

(a) Honorarium for introducing a traditional charkha	Rs. 11
(b) Scholarship per trainee	Rs. 4
(c) Commission on yarn production	Rs. 4
(d) Subsidy to cover the loss in price	Rs. 4
TOTAL	Rs. 11

Besides the financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 11 for every new traditional charkha introduced, the Commission will make available cent per cent grant towards the salary of a worker employed by an institution for

promotion of hand-spinning. The grant shall not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum. In the initial stage it will be available

for a period of one year and thereafter will be in a graded scale as shall be determined by the Commission.

(iv) *Agency sales scheme*

Value of khadi sales	Rate of honorarium per month
(i) Upto Rs. 150/- p.m.	Nil
(ii) Over Rs. 150/- to Rs. 400/- p.m.	Rs. 25/-
(iii) Over Rs. 400/- to Rs. 500/- p.m.	Rs. 30/-
(iv) Over Rs. 500/- to Rs. 600/- p.m.	Rs. 35/-
(v) Over Rs. 600/- to Rs. 700/- p.m.	Rs. 40/-
(vi) Over Rs. 700/- to Rs. 800/- p.m.	Rs. 45/-
(vii) Over Rs. 800/- p.m.	Rs. 50/-

(v) *Mobile shows*

Besides the provision of grant not exceeding Rs. 4,000 available under the normal pattern for organisation of mobile shows, grant will also be paid towards the salary of a worker. This grant towards the salary of a worker will be in a suitable graded scale to be determined by the Commission. For the first year the grant shall not exceed Rs. 900 per annum.

Investigation of car theft case of 1964

2659. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Dharam Yash Dev, former Indian High Commissioner to Mauritius has requested him to reopen investigation of the car theft case of 1964; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A letter from Shri Dharam Yash Dev regarding reopening of the case under reference has been received recently. The matter is under consideration.

Harassment of Employees of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre during Emergency

2660. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre workers and staff union has complained about the harassment of the employees by the Authorities;

(b) whether Government have gone into the complaints of wrongful terminations, undue promotions, cancellations of flats allotted, extravagant expenditures, maladministration by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre during the Emergency; and

(c) if so, what are the findings?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Complaints which have been brought to the notice of Government have been examined and found to be baseless. Terminations and promotions have been processed strictly in accordance with the existing rules and procedures, and cancellation of allotment of flats has been

effected under the prescribed procedure only in respect of unauthorised subletting of the allotted accommodation. No complaint has been received regarding any specific case of extravagant expenditure.

Television Programme under SITE in Kerala

2661. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government approached the Centre with proposal that Television programme under SITE may be started in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes Sir. In September, 1975, the State Government had made the suggestion in this behalf.

(b) On examining the technical feasibility, it was not found possible to do so. The position was explained to the then Chief Minister of the State.

जयपुर टेलीविजन केन्द्र से समाचार बुलेटिनों का प्रसारण

2662. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर टेलीविजन केन्द्र से समाचार बुलेटिनों का अब तक प्रसारण नहीं हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जयपुर ट्रांसमिटर के वर्तमान ढाँचे में किसी भी कार्यक्रम को मूलरूप से प्रसारित करने की सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं। यह केवल दिल्ली में पहले से रिकॉर्ड किये गये कार्यक्रम ही प्रसारित करता है।

राजनीतिक बंदियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमों को वापस लेना

2663. श्री भानू कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजनीतिक बंदियों तथा प्रतिबंधित मंगठनों के व्यक्तियों पर आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान चलाये गये सभी मुकदमों को न्यायालयों में वापस ले लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे कितने मुकदमों अब तक वापस नहीं लिये गये हैं और उनका राज्यवार व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) मुकदमों को वापस न लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों में शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को आर्थिक अपराधों तथा हिंसा की गतिविधियों के मामलों को छोड़ कर भा० र० भा० मु० नि० के अधीन शुरू किये गये सभी मामलों, जिनमें जांच-पड़ताल अथवा विचारण हो रहा है, को वापस लेने का परामर्श दिया है। उनसे उपर्युक्त दो श्रेणियों को छोड़ कर, भा० र० भा० मु० नि० के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अधीन जिनको पहले सजा दे दी गई को समाप्त करने पर विचार करने का भी अनुरोध किया है। सरकार न राज्य सरकारों संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों

कि यह भी परामर्श दिया कि नक्सलवादी विचारणाधीन बन्दियों तथा अपराधियों के मामलों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाए यदि वे हिंसा के मार्ग को छोड़ने तथा लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में भाग लेने की अपनी इच्छा प्रकट करते हैं। राजनैतिक बंदियों तथा प्रतिबंधित संगठनों के व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित विशिष्ट सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Criteria for declaring Backward Districts

2664. SHRI R. D. GATTANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for declaring "backward districts" in the States for entitlement for subsidies and concession;

(b) whether Government are aware that in Rajasthan some of the really backward districts have been left out in preference to advanced districts and hence the really "backward districts" (Jaisalmer, Jalore, Barmer, Pali, Nagaur) are not making any progress in the industrial field; and

(c) whether Government are considering to revise the criteria so that really backward districts are given preference to prosperous and advanced districts?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission have fixed the following criteria for identifying "Backward districts" for entitlement of subsidies and concessions:

(i) It must be an economically and industrially backward district which possesses the minimum infra-structure facilities essential for industrial development.

2. In order to identify the districts falling under the aforesaid category,

the following guidelines have been suggested:

- (i) Per capita foodgrains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops. (For inter-district comparisons conversion rates between foodgrains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary).
- (ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.
- (iii) Per capita industrial output (gross).
- (iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.
- (v) Per capita consumption of electricity.
- (vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.
- (vii) Only those districts with indices well below the State average may be selected for suitable incentives from financial institutions.

The above Criteria were circulated by the Planning Commission to all the State Governments/Union Territories for adoption as guidelines with the request to furnish their recommendations for identifying districts as industrially backward for purposes of concessional finance. Out of the districts so identified, 6 districts/areas in backward States and 3 districts/areas in other States were also identified for grant of investment subsidy. There is no proposal to revise these criteria for the present.

On the recommendations of the State Government the Planning Commission have declared Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Durgapur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Junjhunu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Silkar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur as backward for concessional finance and Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Nagaur and Udaipur district as eligible for investment subsidy.

Power Consumption

2665. SHRI JHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the percentage of power consumption by the private sector as well as by the public sector, separately in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The State Electricity Boards and other electric supply undertakings supply energy to different types of consumers such as domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural etc., and details of sales, connected load, etc. are maintained under these classifications. Therefore, details of power consumption classified public sector and private sector wise separately are not readily available with the State Electricity Boards and other electric supply undertakings.

Computer Technology in India

2666. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding use of computer technology in India;

(b) whether the potentialities of the technology for making an effective break-through in the problems of production, distribution, etc. have been studied;

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) whether Government propose to encourage a phased application of the technology without causing serious imbalances in the employment position?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). Computer technology is being made use of extensively and increasingly for R&D, engineering design, resource utilisation, production planning, regional planning, higher level computer training and commercial applications contributing to efficient management. The main sectors of application of computers are: agriculture and food; meteorology; defence; water resources; oil exploration, energy; education and research, space applications, engineering design, steel, transport and communication, industrial production planning, crime detection, management information system for decision making, ship building, planning, software generation and software exports.

The Department of Electronics have studied the development-catalysing applications of computer technology in planning production, distribution etc., a start has been made in this area of application at various locations in the country. As a result of the studies, applications of computers: to increase industrial production, particularly through process control, for efficient use of scarce resources; quality improvement, for production planning and inventory control, and in marketing and distribution, have been promoted. Several key sectors have been given priority and such applications in those sectors are being encouraged. These sectors are oil, manufacturing industry, defence etc.

Proposals for the import and utilization of computers are cleared by the Department of Electronics only after examination of the detailed justification for each proposed application put up by the user. Clearances are given for the utilisation of computers in such areas as those meeting the needs of national security, export-oriented production, high technology areas, more efficient

systems, engineering, design engineering, education and R&D, as also commercial applications where the objective is not labour saving or prestige. The policy of the Deptt. of Electronics is to encourage appropriate automation, so that employment opportunities are enhanced instead of being reduced, and at the same time efficiency increased.

Working Conditions of A.I.R. Artistes

2667. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether artistes of various categories are employed by All India Radio at its various Stations throughout the country;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of such employment;

(c) whether such artistes are treated on a casual/special employment basis without the benefits of Provident Fund, gratuity, pension, etc. accruing to them;

(d) the hours of work laid down for such artistes, and whether they are paid extra money for extra work; and

(e) whether the said artistes are also asked to do the administrative work at the various radio stations and if so, whether they are paid an additional allowance for such work?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir. All India Radio engages artistes of various categories for producing and presenting programmes and also for assisting in production of programmes on long term Staff Artistes contract.

(b) Such a Staff Artiste is initially engaged on three years contract. On completion of probation they are given a contract upto the age of 58

years. They are further continued upto the age of 60 years after a review. A copy of the agreement form entered into with the Staff Artistes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-625/77.]

(c) Long term Staff Artistes are not treated on casual/special employment basis and they are entitled to contributory Provident Fund and gratuity, but they are not entitled to any pension. Some Artistes are engaged specially on casual contract basis and they are not entitled to these benefits.

(d) Staff Artistes of AIR are working normally for 7 hours per day either during office hours or in shifts. Staff Artistes are entitled to extra remuneration for additional work.

(e) Producers who are engaged on Staff Artistes' contract are required to do administrative work connected with presentation and production of programmes. Announcers are also required to perform the duties like filling in the log books, fault reports etc. (which are included in the duties prescribed for them) occasionally whenever necessary. As this forms part of their normal duties the question of payment of additional allowance does not arise. No Staff Artiste is engaged to perform only administrative work, except the category of General Assistants/Copyists, which is, however a dying cadre and no fresh recruitment is being made to these posts. The recruitment to these posts are now being made as clerks.

Beating up of Adivasis of Baroda District

2668. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Adivasis of Baroda district were beaten up with the help of police for refusing to contribute a thousand kilograms of silver which the Congress leader of Rangpur

Ashram wanted to present to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi during his scheduled visit to Baroda; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to punish the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Gujarat, no such incident has been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

Backward Districts in Gujarat

2669. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Gujarat State which are earmarked industrially backward;

(b) whether there is any proposal to allot land for setting up industrial units in those districts by the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation; and

(c) if so, the criteria adopted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) to (c). The districts in Gujarat State earmarked as industrially backward for concessional finance are Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar. Out of the above mentioned districts, the Districts of Broach, Panchmahals and Surendernagar are also eligible for Central Investment Subsidy.

2. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has developed industrial estates in these districts and allots developed plots and sheds in these estates for setting up industries.

3. The following are the important criteria followed by the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation for allotment of land for setting up industrial units in backward districts of Gujarat:

In Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation estates, the land is allotted after assessing the requirement of industrial units based on the details of the built-up area furnished by them and after taking into consideration the open land required for building margins, for storage of certain raw materials, the margin required under the explosives regulations and land required for future expansion. Priority is decided on the basis of date of application and the principle of 'first come first served'. Where the land required is more than 10,000 sq. metres, the allotment is decided on the recommendations of the State Industries Commissioner after an assessment by the Technical Officers of the Industries Directorate. The plots and sheds are allotted on hire-purchase basis. Initial payment is kept at 20 per cent and balance amount is recovered over a period of 10 years.

Communications Received by Ministry from M.Ps.

2670. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of communications received by his Ministry every week from M.Ps. associations, public bodies and members of the public;

(b) whether all these communications are acknowledged, and reply sent to the party concerned;

(c) whether any uniform code of instructions has been evolved to be followed by all Ministries and departments of the Government on this subject; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Based on the figures for the month of May, 1977, the average number of all communications received

In the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the Department of Official Language, during a week is 22,500. Of these, the number of letters from MPs is 65. For the other categories separate figures are not maintained.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d): Yes, Sir. The procedure is explained in para 45 of the Manual of Office Procedure, and copy of the Ministry of Home Affairs, DP & AR O.M. No. 39011/(18)1/77-O&M dated 24-5-1977, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-626/77.]

Dismissal of Officials from B.A.R.C. during Emergency

2671. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of senior Class I officials were dismissed during the Emergency from Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the reasons for their dismissal?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

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

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की भाड़ा दरें

2672. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या नौबत और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान भाड़ा दरों के बारे में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में कम दूरी को यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों में असंतोष है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को विचार 10 अथवा 15 पैसे के टिकट पुनः चालू करने का है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) सरकार को किसी ऐसे असंतोष का पता नहीं है

(ख) जी, नहीं।

गांगन नदी पर पुल तथा बांध का निर्माण

2673. श्री महीपाल : क्या नौबत और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के रामपुर जिले में छितौनी में गांगन नदी पर बांध तथा पुल का निर्माण करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को योजनागत अनुदान दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

देश में ऊर्जा का अभाव

2674. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ऊर्जा का अभाव है तथा गोबर का इस्तेमाल ऊर्जा के रूप में होता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार गोबर को बचाने के लिए सौर ऊर्जा का उपयोग खाना बनाने के लिए करना चाहती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह चूल्हा कब तक किसानों को उपलब्ध हो जाएगा ; और

(घ) ऊर्जा की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार के विचाराधीन अन्य योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) गोबर का प्रयोग, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, घरेलू ईंधन के रूप में किया जाता है। यह एक पुरानी रथा है तथा ऊर्जा की किसी प्रकार की कमी का परिणाम नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार की योजना है कि गोबर के उर्वरक मूल्य को सुरक्षित रखना और साथ ही माय ऊर्जा के साधन के रूप में इसका उपयोग करना; मुख्यतः गोबर गैस प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकप्रिय बना कर ऐसा करने की योजना है। गोबर का गोबर-गैस संयंत्रों में प्रयोग करने से गोबर गैस मिलती है और गारा मिलता है। गोबर गैस का उपयोग ईंधन के रूप में तथा गारे का उपयोग खाद के रूप में किया जा सकता है।

विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए सौर ऊर्जा का उपयोग किए जाने के बारे में अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम प्रगति पर है। घरेलू प्रयोग के लिए सौर कुकर का सफलतापूर्वक विकास प्रयोगशालाओं में किया गया है। तथापि, अभी तक सामाजिक तौर पर इन्हें अपनाया नहीं गया है और मुख्यतः सामाजिक आदतों तथा आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण और सौर ऊर्जा से खाना बनाने में जो अमुविद्या-कमी रहती है उसके कारण अभी तक वाणिज्यिक तौर पर इनका उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। सौर ऊर्जा दिन भर समान रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं होती और सामान्यतः खाना पकाने के ग्राम समय में यह ऊर्जा उपलब्ध नहीं होती। फोकस किए जाने वाले किस्म के सौर कुकर, जो अधिक ताप

दे सकते हैं, के प्रचालन के लिए तेज धूप की आवश्यकता होती है। अतः आकाश में जब बादल होते हैं तब इनका प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। गैर-फोकसिंग किस्म के सौर कुकरों से कम ताप प्राप्त होते हैं। इससे उनकी उपयोगिता सीमित हो जाती है। सौर ऊर्जा को सभी दृष्टियों से खाना पकाने के प्रयोजन के लिए स्वीकार्य बनाने हेतु और अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकता है।

(घ) समाज की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार ने एक ऊर्जा नीति बनायी है। इस नीति की मुख्य परिकल्पनाएं हैं—(1) जहां तक व्यावहारिक और किफायती हों, कोयला ऊर्जा का प्रधान साधन रहेगा, (2) देशी उत्पादन को अधिकतम करके तथा आयात और उपयोग को कम करके जहां तक संभव हो तेल में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करना, (3) ऊर्जा और ऊर्जा साधनों की संरक्षा, (4) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की ऊर्जा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अग्रता, तथा (5) ऊर्जा के नए साधनों को विकसित करने के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम।

माथ ही साथ, विद्युत् ऊर्जा की बढ़ती हुई मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का एक मतत् कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किया जा रहा है।

Inclusion of Nepali Language in Eighth Schedule

2675. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the names of the Advisory Committee members of the above language and the criteria of selection; and

(d) qualifications and works in Nepali language of each member?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such Advisory Committee has been set up by the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointment of General Manager, Central Road Research Institute in Maruti Heavy Vehicles

2676. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certificate was issued to the Maruti Heavy Vehicles (P) Ltd. about the manufacture of road rollers by the General Manager, Central Road Research Institute, Delhi; and

(b) whether the said General Manager has since been appointed as General Manager in the Maruti Heavy Vehicles?

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Industry have no information in this regard. It would, however, be observed that issues relating to manufacture and sale of road rollers by Maruti Heavy Vehicles (P) Ltd. are covered in the terms of reference of Commission of Inquiry appointed by Ministry of Home Affairs vide notification dated 30th May, 1977.

शाहजहांपुर जिले में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों द्वारा भारतीय नागरिकता के लिए आवेदन-पत्र

2677. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहजहांपुर जिले में कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों ने भारतीय नागरिकता के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दिये हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों को कब से दीर्घकालिक वीसा जारी कर दिया गया है और उन्हें भारतीय नागरिकता कब तक प्रदान की जाएगी ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Seamen's Employment Office at Madras

2678. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Seamen's Employment Office at Madras Port as in Bombay and Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Corruption in the matter of Recruitment in Army

2679. SHRI CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale corruption is prevalent in the Military in the matter of recruitment; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to end this corruption?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Only a few cases of corruption have been reported from time to time, which have been registered with the Police and action has been taken on the basis of results of investigation. Disciplinary action has also been taken against those found guilty.

भागलपुर स्पेशल सेन्ट्रल जेल के बाहर नक्सलवादियों की हत्याएं

2680. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 4 मई, 1976 के लगभग 1 बजे दिन में भागलपुर स्पेशल सेन्ट्रल जेल से भागे हुए लगभग 14 नक्सलवादियों की जेल के बाहर की गई हत्या की जानकारी है जिस के विषय में यह कहा जाता है कि वे जेल के अन्दर मरे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस घटना को दबाये रखने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस सामूहिक हत्याकांड की जांच करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार एक जांच आयोग नियुक्त करेगी और प्रभावित परिवारों को मुआवजा देगी ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि दो वार्डनों को घातक रूप से घायल कर के तथा दो वार्डनों को चाकुओं से घायल कर के बन्दियों ने 4 मई, 1976 के दिन के लगभग 3 बजे स्पेशल सेन्ट्रल जेल भागलपुर से बचकर भागने का प्रयास किया। दो बन्दी जब बच कर भागने का प्रयास कर रहे थे तो मारे गये जब कि उन में से 18 सीड़ियों को इस्तेमाल कर के दीवार फांद कर भाग गये। बचकर भागने वाले बन्दियों के पास खंजर, पिस्तौल बम्व इत्यादि पाये गये। उन के बचकर भागने के समय खतरे की घंटी 3.45 बजे

बजाई गई थी और वार्डनों ने बचकर भागने वाले बन्दियों का विभिन्न दिशाओं में पीछा किया। बन्दियों को बचकर भागने से रोकने के लिए, वार्डनों ने कुछ को लाठी के प्रहारों से तथा कुछ पर गोली चला कर असमर्थ कर दिया। इस कार्यवाई के परिणामस्वरूप 14 बन्दी मारे गये - 12 जेल के बाहर तथा 2 जेल के अन्दर। मृतकों में 10 नक्सलवादी, 3 अपराधी तथा 1 मीसा (अपराधी) नजरबन्दी शामिल था। कुछ बन्दियों का गंगा नदी के किनारे तक पीछा किया गया था। एक अपराधी नदी में कूद गया और ऐसा विश्वास है कि वह डूब गया।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने आयुक्त, भागलपुर डिविजन को जेल तोड़ने के सभी पहलुओं की जांच करने का निर्देश दिया था। उन्होंने अभी तक राज्य सरकार को अपनी जांच रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। इसके अतिरिक्त शाह आयोग आपातस्थिति के दौरान की गई ज्यादतियों की जांच कर रहा है। राज्य सरकार आयोग के निष्कर्षों का ध्यान में रखकर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करेगी।

T.V. Centre at Nagpur.

2681. SHRI T. S. SHRANGARE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a public demand and often representations made to Government for the installation of T.V. Centre at Nagpur;

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

(c) the general guide-lines to be followed for installation of T.V. Centres?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) There have been a few suggestions/enquiries regarding setting up of a TV Centre at Nagpur.

(b) There is no proposal to set up a TV Centre at Nagpur, due to constraint on resources.

(c) The objective would be to provide widest possible coverage of the country subject to technical feasibility and availability of required financial resources.

'U' Certificates to Films

2682. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of undue favour to some producers and directors of films shown by the former Information and Broadcasting Minister, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla have come to the notice of Government in respect of allowing 'U' certificates to their films in spite of the refusal by the Film Censor Boards:

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. The records do not indicate this.

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

Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and backward Classes to Army

2683. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons belonging to backward classes and Scheduled Castes are not recruited to Army in all ranks and units and only the persons of Martial race are considered fit and recruited;

(b) whether the proposition is proving detrimental to the integrity of the country by making distinction on the caste consideration between citizens; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions that all able bodied citizens without any caste consideration would be recruited and such persons desirous of serving the army may not be called to tell his caste?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No Sir. Government do not recognise any distinction between the so-called 'martial' and 'non-martial' classes. Recruitment to the Army is open to all classes, including the backward classes and scheduled castes, provided they satisfy the physical, educational and medical standards. In the case of certain regiments, however, recruitment to which due to historical reasons are organised on class basis, only recruits belonging to classes constituting those regiments are allotted. Recruits belonging to other classes are excluded from such regiments. They may, however, be allotted to other regiments provided vacancies exist.

(b) and (c). The present system exists because of historical reasons. It has been considered advisable to retain the present system even though it may be benefiting certain classes and make adjustments, if any, only gradually.

It is necessary to require declaration of castes or communities from intending recruits so that

(i) they are allotted correctly to regiments in accordance with the class composition and

(ii) documentation in service records is properly done and statistics maintained correctly.

In view of the position explained above, it is not proposed to issue any instructions in the matter.

Officers in the Ministry

2684. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Directors, Deputy Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Secretaries in all the departments which come under his Ministry; and

(b) number of such officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

Designation of post	Number of officers in position.
(a)	
(i) Secretary	3
(ii) Additional Secretary	6
(iii) Joint Secretary	15
(iv) Director	19
(v) Deputy Secretary	36
(b)	
(i) Deputy Secretary	1
(ii) Director	1

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Goa

2685. SHRI R K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'freedom fighters' who participated in the Goa Freedom Struggle and were in jail are entitled to pension; and

(b) if so, how many of them have been awarded pensions so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir, if they satisfy the conditions of eligi-

lity prescribed in the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme.

(b) 519 Freedom Fighters of Goa have been awarded pension upto 30th June, 1977.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में आश्रम स्कूल खोलना

2686. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिये हैं कि पिछड़े आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों में अध्ययन की प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उन क्षेत्रों में आश्रम स्कूल खोले जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को इस कार्य के लिए कितनी राशि दी जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) राज्य सरकारों में विशेषकर उन बिस्वरी आबादी वाले आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में आश्रम स्कूलों की स्थापना करने का अनुरोध किया गया है कि जहां दूसरी संस्थाएं अपने निवास स्थानों के छोटे आकार के कारण व्यवहारिक नहीं हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में खंड अनुदान देता है जो आदिवासी उप-योजनाओं में अनुमोदित कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रयोग किया जा सकता है जिसमें आश्रम स्कूल शामिल हो सकते हैं। आदिवासी उपयोजना के बारे में राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में आश्रम स्कूलों के लिए 1977-78 में कुल परिव्यय का विवरण संलग्न अनुलग्नक में दिया गया है।

बिबरण

आदिवासी उप-योजनाओं बाल राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में 1977-78 में आश्रम स्कूल के बारे में अनुमानित परिचय

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम राशि
(रुपये लाख में)

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश .	174.14
2. असम .	कोई आश्रम स्कूल नहीं है।
3. बिहार .	42.00
4. गुजरात .	121.00
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश .	1.45
6. कर्नाटक .	22.45
7. केरल .	15.44
8. मध्य प्रदेश .	16.60
9. महाराष्ट्र .	230.52
10. मणिपुर .	6.85
11. उड़ीसा .	81.71
12. राजस्थान .	15.10
13. तमिल नाडु .	6.34
14. त्रिपुरा .	कोई आश्रम स्कूल नहीं है।
15. उत्तर प्रदेश .	17.73
16. पश्चिम बंगाल .	6.90*

संघ शासित क्षेत्र

17. अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह .	कोई आश्रम स्कूल नहीं है।
18. गोवा, दमण व दीव .	5.00

अखिल भारतीय इन्जीनियरिंग सेवा

2687. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इन्जीनियरिंग को अखिल भारतीय सेवा घोषित करने का निर्णय ले लिया है अथवा लेने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अखिल भारतीय सेवाएं अधिनियम, 1951 का अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ भारतीय इन्जीनियर सेवा के सृजन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, सितम्बर, 1963 में संशोधन किया गया था।

2. उक्त सेवा को गठित करने के औपचारिक आदेश जारी नहीं किए जा सके थे क्योंकि असम, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकारों ने, जो पहले इस सेवा में शामिल होने के लिए सहमत हो गई थी, बाद में इसमें शामिल होने से इन्कार कर दिया। असहमत राज्य सरकारों को वृहत् राष्ट्रीय हित में अपनी राय पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए राजी करने के प्रयत्न जारी हैं। इन प्रयत्नों के परिणाम स्वरूप, अब असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल तथा पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकारें इस सेवा को योजना में शामिल होने को सहमत हो गई हैं। परन्तु जम्मू तथा कश्मीर और तमिल नाडु की सरकारें पुनर्विचार करने के बाद भी इस योजना में शामिल न होने की अपनी पहले की राय पर ही कायम रहीं।

3. इस सेवा को औपचारिक रूप से गठित करने की कोई समय-सीमा निर्दिष्ट किया जाना इस समय कठिन है।

* अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए।

Industrial Cooperation between Yugoslavia and India

2688. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Yugoslavia have reached some far-reaching conclusions to enlarge industrial co-operation between them; and

(b) if so, the decisions reached?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the eleventh Session of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee held in May, 1977 in New Delhi, while considering the ways and means for furthering industrial cooperation, the two sides—

(i) identified specific products which have possibilities for increasing exports from respective countries e.g. various engineering products, steel products, chemical products etc. for export from India and non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, ships etc. for export from Yugoslavia.

(ii) agreed to accelerate the progress of ongoing projects with Indo-Yugoslav collaboration in India.

(iii) agreed to impart greater momentum to secure Indian participation in projects in Yugoslavia; and

(iv) identified new & specific areas for Indo-Yugoslav industrial cooperation in India, Yugoslavia and third countries.

Alleged Police firing on forced sterilization issue

2689. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in implementing forced sterilization police resorted to firing

in different parts of the country, killing and injuring many people, from July, 1975 to January, 1977; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the States and Union Territories, Police resorted to firing 15 times, killing 33 and injuring 105 persons in the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh only, during the period from July 1975 to January 1977, in incidents connected with family Planning campaigns.

भारती इंजीनियरी निगम में अनियमिततायें

2690. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान भारती इंजीनियरी निगम द्वारा कर्मचारियों की छंटनी और उनकी सेवायें समाप्त किये जाने जैसी अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिए समिति नियुक्त करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार ने हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एच० ई० सी०) रांची के कर्मचारियों की प्रमुख मांगों की जांच करने के लिए 2 मई, 1977 को एक समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एच० ई० सी० के उन कर्मचारियों के मामलों पर फिर से विचार करेगी जिनकी सेवाएं आपात स्थिति के दौरान समाप्त कर दी गई थीं और भर्ती, प्रबंध-विकास, पदोन्नति, आश्रितों को रोजगार, शिकायतों को दूर करने आदि के सम्बन्ध में एच० ई० सी० में नीतियों और पद्धतियों की जांच करेगी।

Winding up of Banking Department

2691. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up Banking Department; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, The work of this Department is now being handled in the Department of Economic Affairs and Revenue. This decision was taken to rationalise the transaction of business and to reduce expenditure.

ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए निर्धारित धनराशि

2692. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान वर्ष में ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कुटीर उद्योगों को ऋण के रूप में दिए जाने के लिए कोई धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बृज लाल वर्मा) : (क) और (ख), योजना मदों के अधीन खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग को व्याज राजसहायता सहित अनुदानों तथा ऋणों के रूप में 35 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि निश्चित की गई है। ब्योरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

	बजट अनुमान 1977-78
(₹० करोड़ों में)	

खादी अनुदान	7.40
खादी ऋण	10.70

1	2
ग्रामोद्योग अनुदान	2.40
ग्राम उद्योग ऋण	6.10
व्याज राजसहायता	8.40

उपर्युक्त के अलावा निम्न शीर्षों के अधीन किये गये प्रावधान का एक अंश भी ग्रामीण/शहरी क्षेत्रों में कुटीर किस्म के लघु उद्योगों के लिए उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

बजट अनुमान
1977-78

(₹० करोड़ों में)

ग्रामोद्योग परियोजना/ग्रामीण	अनुदान	ऋण
कारिगर कार्यक्रम	2.53	1.87
बीज उद्यमकर्ताओं के लिए सीमान्त धनराशि	2.00	4.00

सीमा पर हुई छुट-पुट वारदातें

2693. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले दो वर्षों में पाकिस्तान की ओर से भारतीय भूमि पर कितने छुटपुट हमले और वारदातें हुईं तथा क्या उनमें जन-धन की कोई हानि हुई तथा सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : 1975-76 के गत दो वर्षों के दौरान, छः छुटपुट हमले हुए। पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान पाकिस्तान की ओर से भारतीय भूमि पर गोली चलाने की 86 घटनाएँ हुईं।

इन घटनाओं में सामान्य सीमा अपराध सम्मिलित नहीं है। गोली चलाई जाने की इन घटनाओं से किसी प्रकार के जान भयवा माल का नुकसान नहीं हुआ। इन हमलों हुई क्षति और क्षतिपूर्ति के व्योरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गये हैं।

इस प्रकार की घटनाओं का निराकरण स्थानीय स्तर पर किया जाता है। हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं सीमा पर लगातार निगरानी रख रही हैं और उन्हें आदेश है कि जहां आवश्यक हो कठोर कार्रवाई करें।

विवरण

1. 19 अप्रैल, 1975 को दो पाकिस्तानी रेंजरो ने 2 पटवारियों और एक सिविलियन का जबरदस्ती अपहरण कर लिया। फ्लैग बैठकों के पश्चात् अपहृत व्यक्तियों को उसी दिन वापस प्राप्त कर लिया था।

2. पहली अप्रैल, 1975 को पाकिस्तानी गश्ती रेंजरो ने दो भारतीय सिविलियनों तथा आठ ऊंटों को जबरदस्ती उठा लिया था। 11 अप्रैल को फ्लैग बैठक के पश्चात् दो भारतीय सिविलियनों को 8 ऊंटों के साथ वापस लौटा दिया गया।

3. 14 अगस्त, 1975 को, 15 पाकिस्तानी सिविलियन और 5 पाकिस्तानी रेंजर 587 पशुओं को जबरदस्ती उठा कर ले गए। फ्लैग बैठकों के पश्चात्, पशुओं को वापस ले लिया गया।

4. 10/11 जनवरी, 1976 को, 4 पाकिस्तानी बदमाशों ने भारतीय क्षेत्र में एक महिला और उसकी पुत्री का अपहरण कर लिया। फ्लैग बैठकों और कड़े विरोध पत्रों के बावजूद, भी महिला और उसकी पुत्री को अभी तक नहीं लौटाया गया है।

5. 19 अगस्त, 1976 को, पाकिस्तानी रेंजर का एक नायक भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुस आया और उसने 7 बकरियों तथा 12 गायों को बलपूर्वक ले जाने का प्रयत्न किया परन्तु पशुओं के मालिक ने उस पर काबू पा लिया और मैगजीन और तीन गोलियों सहित उसकी राइफल छीन ली।

6. 25-26 अक्तूबर, 1976 के बीच की रात को, कुछ पाकिस्तानी बदमाश भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुस आए और एक महिला, उसके दो पुत्रों और एक पुत्री को उठा कर ले गए। डीजर्स रेंजर को कठोर विरोध-पत्र दिया गया और स्थानीय फ्लैग बैठकों में भी इस मामले को उठाया गया। अपहृत व्यक्ति अभी तक नहीं लौटाए गए हैं।

Administration of Sainik Schools

2694. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take the administration of the Sainik Schools from the Sainik School Societies and bring under a statutory body for effective functioning; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Pay Scales in the Sainik Schools

2895. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) when were the present pay scales introduced in Sainik Schools;

(b) whether there has been no revision of pay scales for the last 15 years and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the Government propose to revise the existing pay scales?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 1961.

(b) Yes, Sir. The pay scales could not be revised due to lack of funds.

(c) State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to increase the existing rates of scholarship for the boys studying in Sainik Schools. The proposed increase in the scholarship would provide additional funds for revision of pay scales and grant of dearness allowance to the staff and for other expenditure. Some State Governments have already agreed to the increase in the existing scholarship rate, while few others have agreed to it partially. Several State Governments are still considering the proposal. The question of revision of pay scales of the staff in Sainik Schools will be taken up as soon as rate of scholarship has been increased by all the various authorities.

स्थानीय छोटे समाचारपत्रों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना

2696. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थानीय छोटे समाचारपत्रों को प्रोत्साहन देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी) : (क) और (ख). छोटे समाचारपत्रों को दी जाने वाली सहायता के बारे में एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

छोटे समाचारपत्रों को दी जाने वाली सहायता

छोटे समाचारपत्रों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए पत्र सूचना कार्यालय की कई सेवाएं हैं । कृषि, उद्योग, विज्ञान एवं टेक्नोलॉजी और सामाजिक विज्ञान में हुए विकास के बारे में सरल और संक्षिप्त कहानियाँ प्रति मास तैयार की जा रही हैं और उनको सभी मुख्य भाषाओं में जारी किया जा रहा है । पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के क्षेत्रीय/शाखा कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रदेश की भाषाओं में समाचारों का सार जारी किया जाता है ।

छोटे समाचारपत्रों को फोटो और एबोनाइड ब्लॉक भी सप्लाई किए जाते हैं । एबोनाइड ब्लॉकों की सप्लाई जो 1964 में शुरू की गई थी, से उन पत्रों की मदद होती है, जो ब्लॉक बनाने का खर्चा नहीं उठा सकते ।

लियो प्रक्रिया से छपने वाले उर्दू पत्रों की सहायता करने और उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए 'चर्चा' के रूप में एक नई फोटो सेवा सितम्बर, 1971 में शुरू की गई थी । 'चर्चा' पुनर्मुद्रण के लिए विशेष रूप से तैयार किये गये कागज पर जिक ब्लॉक का छाप होता है ।

छोटे समाचारपत्र अखबारी कागज की अपनी हकदारी "नेपा" अखबारी कागज जो आयातित अखबारी कागज से सस्ता है, से ले सकते हैं, उनको यह भी छूट है कि वे अपनी समूची हकदारी का अखबारी कागज हाई सी बिक्री के आधार पर लें ।

मुद्रण यंत्रों और सम्बन्धित उपकरणों के आयात के लिए छोटे समाचारपत्रों को मन्त्रीले और बड़े समाचारपत्रों की अपेक्षा प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ।

2,000 प्रतियों से कम प्रसार संख्या वाले समाचारपत्रों को भ्रष्टाचारी कागज की अपनी खपत प्रमाणित करने के लिए चार्टर्ड लेखाकार का प्रमाणपत्र देने सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों से छूट है।

विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा छोटे समाचारपत्रों और नियतकालिक पत्रों का विशेषकर जन अभियानों, जिनके लिए जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों के पाठकों की जरूरत होती है के लिए अधिकाधिक उपयोग करने का पूरा प्रयास किया जाता है।

Curtailment of Facilities of workers in Sen Raleigh Cycle Factory Asansol

2697. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during emergency the present management of Sen Raleigh Cycle Factory, Asansol in collusion with the Congress-led union and the Labour Minister of West Bengal came to an agreement where many vital rights and privileges of the workers such as canteen facilities, medical facilities, retirement age, production bonus have been forcibly curtailed and the workers were forced to agree with the agreement which is against their interest; and

(b) whether Government will consider to repeal the said agreement and restore the rights and privileges curtailed by the above agreement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). A tripartite settlement was arrived at by mutual agreement between the management, the labour union and the State Government of West Bengal, which set out the basis for possible revival of the company, at the time the management of Sen Raleigh was taken over. Such a settlement was considered necessary in the interest of the revival and continued running of the undertaking

which was burdened with heavy liabilities and was faced with severe financial constraints. The management would be in a position to revise the agreement only after the performance of the undertaking improves and its financial position permits the consideration of such revision

Inter-Island Services in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2698. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve the Inter-Island services in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new vessels are to be commissioned; and

(d) if so, when?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The Inter-Island Services in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are expected to improve considerably with the acquisition and commissioning of the following vessels by the Administration for which provision has been made in the Plan. The number and type of the vessels already acquired with their date of commissioning and those proposed to be acquired along with expected dates of commissioning is indicated below:—

No. and type	Date of commissioning
(i) 3 Ferry vessels of 75 deck-passengers capacity each.	Already commissioned in February, September and October 1976.
(ii) 4 vessels of 140 deck-passengers, 8 saloon passengers and 50 tonnes cargo capacity each.	2 vessels expected to arrive at the Islands in January, 1978 and two others in September, 1978.

(iii) 2 Ganga type ferry vessels of 200 deck-passengers each. One vessel has already been commissioned in April, 1977 and the other is expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1977.

(iv) 1 150-200 cargo-cum-touring vessel. Indent for the vessel is being placed.

(v) 1 vehicle ferry for Andaman Trunk Road. Expected to be commissioned during 1978-79.

Port Blair Radio Station

2699. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Port Blair Radio Station which was converted into 20 K. V. Station, is inaudible from Diglipur, Mayabunder, Campbell Bay; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The programmes broadcast on the 20 KW MW transmitter of Port Blair Station are not clearly audible at Diglipur, Mayabunder and Campbell Bay.

(b) (i) Frequencies have been co-ordinated in the frequency Assignment Plan drawn up by the International Telecommunications Union for a high power medium wave transmitter at Port Blair and for low power medium-wave transmitters at five other centres in the Union Territory. The setting up of these transmitters will depend on the availability of financial resources and priorities as may be decided from time to time. With the setting up of these transmitters reception will improve considerably at Diglipur and Mayabunder.

(ii) Additionally, there was a proposal to set up a high power shortwave transmitter at Port Blair for a second grade service throughout the Union Territory. This did not materialise due to paucity of resources. Resources permitting, the proposal will be kept in view at the time of formulating schemes for subsequent Plants.

T.V. Programme at Gwalior

2700. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the cities so far covered for T.V. programme in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to extend the T.V. coverage to some other important cities also; and

(c) if so, whether Gwalior is one of the cities to be covered for T.V. programme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The following cities having a population of more than one lakh are covered by T.V. programmes at present:—

1. Delhi
2. Rohtak
3. Meerut
4. Lucknow
5. Calcutta
6. Madras
7. Kanchipuram
8. Bombay
9. Thana
10. Poona
11. Raipur
12. Jaipur
13. Srinagar
14. Nadiad
15. Amritsar,

(b) Government expects to extend T.V. coverage to the following cities when the projects under execution during Vth Plan are completed:

1. Kanpur
2. Dehradun
3. Muzaffarnagar
4. Saharanpur
5. Ambala
6. Patiala
7. Chandigarh
8. Jullundur
9. Ludhiana
10. Gulbarga
11. Hyderabad-Secunderabad
12. Sambalpur
13. Muzaffarpur.

(c) Gwalior is not included for T.V. coverage under the existing scheme.

Recruiting Centre at Marmagao for Saloon and Deck Crew of Ships

2701. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a seamen's recruiting centre at Marmagao for saloon and deck crew of ships; and

(b) if so, when?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Re-Employment of Government Servants after retirement

2702. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rule that if a Government servant is employed after retirement from Government service and is paid his salary from the

Government fund, his new salary plus pension should not exceed the pay drawn by him at the time of his retirement;

(b) if so, the reasons for making exception in the case of officers of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi including its General Manager; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to recover the extra amount thus paid?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This rule is not applicable to a Government servant employed in the Society after retirement from Government service. Therefore, the question of making exception in the case of officers of the Society including its General Manager does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Encroachment of Land Allotted to Sikh Temple in Nagaland

2703. SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land allotted to the Sikh Temple were encroached by some unauthorised persons in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the action Nagaland Government have taken to evict them;

(c) whether some non-locals were allotted land in Kohima Town in contravention of the existing law, if so, the particulars of those allottees and the allotting authority;

(d) whether the Governor of Nagaland passed any orders with regard to the encroachment of Sikh Temple land by other parties; and

(e) if so, the nature of the orders and the action Government have taken to execute them?

THE MINISTER²¹ OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) According to the report furnished by the Government of Nagaland, there was no encroachment by any unauthorised persons on the land allotted to the Sikh Temple in Kohima.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of Nagaland has informed that no land has been allotted to non-locals in contravention of the existing laws.

(d) and (e). A plot measuring 2500 sq. ft. in Kohima had been allotted to the Sikh Temple but on actual measurement some time back, the area actually occupied was found to 5558 sq. ft. Considering that it was a religious institution, the Government of Nagaland regularised the entire area actually under occupation in favour of the Sikh Temple, after obtaining approval of the Governor.

इलेक्ट्रानिक्स आयोग का पुनर्गठन

2704. श्री भागीरथ अंबार : क्या इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान इलेक्ट्रानिक्स आयोग के सदस्यों की सेवाशर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान इलेक्ट्रानिक्स आयोग को पुनर्गठित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) इलेक्ट्रानिकी आयोग के सदस्यों की संख्या 4 से 7 तक रहेगी। इस आयोग के अध्यक्ष इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में भारत सरकार के सचिव हैं। आयोग का एक सदस्य इसका वित्त-सदस्य है। वह सदस्य

वित्तीय मामलों के लिए इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में भारत सरकार का पदेन सचिव है, तथा विभाग से सम्बन्धित सभी वित्तीय मामलों में भारत सरकार की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करता है।

आयोग के सदस्य इलेक्ट्रानिकी के क्षेत्र के बंध प्रविष्ट विशेषज्ञ तथा सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं। आयोग के अध्यक्ष, जो इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में भारत सरकार के सचिव भी हैं, एवं पूर्णकालिक सरकारी अधिकारी हैं। अब तक भारत सरकार के वित्त सचिव ही इस आयोग के वित्त सदस्य रहे हैं। वर्तमान इलेक्ट्रानिकी आयोग के अन्य सभी सदस्य जिन्हें अत्यन्त वरिष्ठ स्तर पर सेवा का अनुभव है, इसके अंशकालिक सदस्य हैं; उन्हें इस सदस्यता के लिए आयोग के कार्यों से संबंधित यात्रा-भत्ते तथा निर्वाह व्यय के अतिरिक्त सरकार से कोई अन्य पारिश्रमिक नहीं मिलता है। इलेक्ट्रानिकी आयोग के मामले में सेवा सम्बंधी शर्तें मूलतः वही हैं जो परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग तथा अन्तरिक्ष आयोग पर लागू हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

नई दिल्ली स्थित दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के स्टूडियो में आग लगना

2705. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री दिल्ली दूरदर्शन के स्टूडियो में आग लग जाने के बारे में 22 जून, के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1302 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा के किस वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने टेलीविजन केन्द्र दिल्ली में आग लग जाने की घटना की जांच की थी ;

(ख) भाग लग जाने के कारण का पता न लगने के क्या कारण हैं और मामले की अनट्रेसड (सूराग न लगा) कहकर बन्द कर दिये जाने का कारण है ;

(ग) क्या गृह मंत्री का विचार इस संबंध में इस मामले की सत्यता की जांच करने के लिए इसे केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो अथवा खुफिया पुलिस को सौंपने का है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में पुनः दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा के अधिकारियों के वक्तव्य लेकर उसे सभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) प्रारम्भ में इस मामले की जांच-पड़ताल दिल्ली पुलिस अपराध शाखा के निरीक्षक फकीर चन्द द्वारा की गई थी। बाद में निरीक्षक मदन लाल निम्गावन ने श्री ओम प्रकाश, पुलिस उपाध्यक्षक, अपराध शाखा, दिल्ली के पर्यवेक्षण में जांच-पड़ताल अपने हाथ में ले ली।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार मामले को लापता मामले के रूप में भेज दिया गया क्योंकि कोई गवाह भी अग्नि-काण्ड के कारण पर प्रकाश नहीं डाल सका। केन्द्रीय अपराध अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (सी० एफ० एस० एल०) और बैलिस्टिक विशेषज्ञों से प्राप्त सूचना से पता लगा कि भाग घोटो कम्बर्शन अथवा इलेक्ट्रिक शार्ट सर्किट के कारण नहीं लगी थी। तीड़फोड़ की सम्भावना भी बहुत कम प्रतीत होती है।

(ग) और (घ)। इस प्रश्न की कि क्या यह मामला केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को भेजा जाय, जांच की जा रही है।

Industrial Cooperation with Japan

2706. SHRI G. Y. KRISHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has extended its cooperation in industrial field to India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period from 1969 to 1977 (upto March) the Government of India approved 196 collaboration proposals (including 24 involving financial participation) between Indian and Japanese parties for setting up/expansion of industrial units in India. The main industries covered by these approvals include electrical machinery and electrical appliances, machine tools, chemical items such as caustic soda, mechanical toys, automobile ancillaries, tools, alloy and special steel, wire rods, ceramics, agricultural tractors, deep sea fishing etc. Besides, a number of important projects in India under the following sectors, received financial assistance from Japan under the Yen credits:

- (i) Fertilisers, chemicals, insecticides and petro-chemicals.
- (ii) Iron and steel.
- (iii) Power plants and related equipment.
- (iv) Ball and roller bearings.
- (v) Machine tools.
- (vi) Watches.
- (vii) Instrumentation.
- (viii) Electrical lamps, cables, and batteries.
- (ix) Shipping.
- (x) T. V.
- (xi) Silk.

Indians employed in foreign Companies in India

2707. SHRI PRABANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding the num-

ber of Indians employed in foreign-owned or controlled companies in India during the last three years;

(b) whether this collection of statistical data regarding the employment of Indians and foreigners in such firms was started in 1952 at the instance of the then Prime Minister;

(c) if so, what is the latest position in this regard and to what extent the percentage of Indians employed at present in such firms has increased; and

(d) steps being taken to make it hundred per cent indianised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the information supplied by 379 foreign owned/controlled firms in 1975, the number of Indians employed above the salary level of Rs. 3000 p.m. was 6158 out of a total of 6655 (92.5 per cent). At a salary between Rs. 2001 and Rs. 3000, the total number of Indians employed was 8768 out of 8781 (99.9 per cent).

(d) In order to keep the employment of foreign nationals to a minimum level, their employment is permitted only when it is considered to be essential.

Recruitment in M.A.M.C., Durgapur

2708. **SHRI ROBIN SEN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur has recruited large number of workers who have allegiance to a particular political party, under the instruction of a State Minister, West Bengal, just on the eve of dissolution of the West Bengal Assembly; and

(b) if so, action contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

C.B.I. Enquiry against Managing Director of M.A.M.C., Durgapur

2709. **SHRI ROBIN SEN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a CBI enquiry has been instituted against the present Managing Director of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur; and

(b) if so, whether the said CBI enquiry is still under process or it has been closed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Family Burnt Alive in Patharbandi Village, Bankura District West Bengal

2710. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 11 members of a family were burnt alive in Patharbandi village, P.S. Raipur, Bankura district in West Bengal on the 23rd May, 1977;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have obtained the report from State Government; and

(c) the action taken on the report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the Govt. of West Bengal, on the night of 22/23rd May, 1977, some miscreants set fire to the house of Shri Mathuranath Tripathi at Patharbandi, PS Raipur.

Bankura. 11 persons including Shri Mathuranath Tripathi were burnt to death. Sh. Mathuranath had some dispute over some landed property with some of his neighbours belonging to the Lohar community. Some arrests have been made and further investigation is in progress.

Complaints against Italian Nationals visiting India

2711. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Italian nationals who visited India in the last four months;

(b) the purpose of their visit;

(c) how long each person stayed in India;

(d) whether Government have received any complaint against any Italian national during this period; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) A list giving the names of Italian nationals who visited India during February-May 1977 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-627/77].

(b) Mainly tourism, business, studies, rendering technical assistance etc.

(c) Exact information about the number of days for which each person stayed in India is not readily available. Generally, the period varied between 1 to 90 days, though in some cases the stay may have been longer.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

National Highways

2712. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals with the Government to upgrade: (i) State Highway into National Highway between Chittoor and Naidupet (connecting NH4 to NH7), and (ii) State Highway into National Highway road leading Palamaner to Anantapur; and

(b) if so, when?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Automated Coal Mine at Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

2713. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the British firm to supply equipment for India's first automated coal mine at the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Monidih mines in Bihar;

(b) if so, details of the equipment likely to be supplied to India;

(c) whether the equipment has been brought from some other country also; and

(d) main features of the proposed first automated coal mine in India?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No automated coal mine in BCCL is proposed to be worked in the near future. However, an order has been placed on M/s. Dowty Mining International of U.K. to supply the equipment for our experimental Longwall Face with Self-Advancing Supports at Monidih mine.

(b) The equipment comprise of:

- (i) Dowty Self-Advancing Powered Roof Supports;
- (ii) Anderson Mayor Double Drum Ranging Shearers;
- (iii) Armoured Chain Conveyors; and
- (iv) Various other electrical and mechanical parts.

(c) Government have, recently approved procurement of a second set of mechanised Longwall Face Equipment from Poland.

(d) The new equipment will enable the mine to reach a level of production which could not normally be reached by conventional methods. The roof supports which form an integral part of the mechanised mining methods will greatly increase the level of safety in the mine by protecting workers from roof falls which are the largest single cause of fatalities in underground mines.

Soya Meal Processing Plant

2714. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Specialities Limited has sought Government sanction for setting up a Rs. 50 million soya meal processing plant;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the proposal;

(c) whether the Company proposes to dilute its foreign shareholding from 69 per cent to 40 per cent in three stages; and

(d) the main points of the proposed move?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). M/s. Food Specialities Limited has submitted an application for the grant of an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Soya Bean products and the same is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). By its letter dated 28th April, 1976, the Reserve Bank had asked the company to reduce its non-resident interest to a level not exceeding 40 per cent within a period of one year from the date of receipt of the company's letter and also to submit a scheme indicating in detail the manner in which the stipulated dilution of a non-resident interest would be brought about. The time limit prescribed by the Reserve Bank has expired on 2nd May, 1977. The company has not submitted any scheme so far dilution of its non-resident interest.

Conversion of Andaman Cellular Jail into Archive

2715. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up any scheme to convert the Andaman Cellular Jail into an archive; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) It seems the Hon'ble Member has used the word "archive" in the question to mean a "monument". Presuming this, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Cellular Jail in Port Blair, Andamans consisted of a tower flanked by 7 wings like spokes of a wheel, besides the entrance block. At present there remain only the entrance block, the tower and three wings. A decision has been taken that whatever is left of this historical jail should be preserved as a national monument for the future. The main point of the preservation of the jail is to maintain its gaunt severity. This is considered to be the most effective and poignant memorial of all. With this end in view, a scheme has been drawn up to maintain the Cellular Jail as a national monument.

A roll call of freedom fighters inscribed on metal plaques has also been put up in the jail.

Strike Notice by Bombay Stevedores and Dock Labourers

2716. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Stevedores and Dock labourers had given a notice of strike any time after June 24, 1977;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) whether their demands have been considered; and

(d) what are the points of dispute?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Bombay Stevedores and Dock Labourers' Union served a notice on Bombay Port Trust and Bombay Dock Labour Board of its intention to organise a strike on any day after 24-6-1977.

(b) to (d). The demands mentioned in the strike notice fall under two categories, viz., local and general. Local demands have been discussed with the Union by the Port Trust and Dock Labour Board and further action, where necessary, is being taken accordingly. The general demands relate to extra additional benefits over and above those recommended by the Wage Revision Committee.

The Report of the Wage Revision Committee was discussed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour with the four All India Federations of port and dock workers from 26th to 29th June, 1977. The Labour Minister offered substantial improvements over the Committee's recommendations. While the Indian National Port and Dock Workers Federation and two other Federations agreed to consult their affiliates before indicating their final reaction, the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation rejected the offer. The

Labour Minister offered to have another meeting with the Federations on or about 14th July, 1977.

The question of ex-gratia payment in lieu of bonus will have to be decided in the light of the future policy about bonus.

Power Shortage in the Country

2717. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power shortage in the country is affecting the economy to a large extent; and

(b) when power shortage is likely to be overcome?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) It is not possible to quantify the effect of power shortage on the economy of the country as a number of other inter-related factors also affect the economy. However, power shortage does hamper economic growth.

(b) Efforts are being made to commission additional hydro and thermal power stations to meet the rising load demand in the country. While planning for additional generating capacity, the anticipated peak demand and energy requirements by 1983-84 are being kept in view.

Irregularities in Appointment of Station Directors, Assistant Station Directors and Producers in A.I.R. and T.V. during Emergency

2718. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons appointed both on direct basis and on promotional basis in the category of Station Directors, Assistant Station Directors, Chief Producers, Deputy Chief Producers, Producers, Programme Executives in All India Radio and Television during the course of Emergency;

(b) whether most of the appointment/selections¹ had been from among those who had been the favourites of officials/politicians then in power;

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the irregularities with regard to these appointments and promotions; and

(d) if so, the decision of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) The number of persons appointed during the period of Emergency, are as follows:

Category of post	No. of persons appointed
(1) Station Directors . . .	82
(2) Assistant Station Directors . . .	69
(3) Chief Producer . . .	1
(4) Deputy Chief Producers . . .	2
(5) Producers . . .	82
(6) Programme Executives . . .	160

(b) to (d). No, Sir, but wherever any irregularity in the matter of appointments is pointed out, it is enquired into, and remedial action taken.

EXPENDITURE

Year	News Services Division, All India Radio	Doordarshan Kendra of Delhi, Amritsar and Base Production Unit	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1974-75	Rs. 3,97,600 (including the cost of 2 cars amounting to Rs. 51,784.81)	Rs. 5,57,522	Rs. 9,55,122
1975-76	Rs. 4,98,000 (including the cost of 4 Matador Station Wagons amounting to Rs. 1,84,060)	Rs. 8,59,281	Rs. 13,57,281
1976-77	Rs. 3,17,300 (including the cost of one Matador Station Wagon amounting to Rs. 43,591.81)	Rs. 8,14,725	Rs. 11,32,025

Working of Transport Units of A.I.R. and Doordarshan Kendra of Delhi, Amritsar and Base Production Unit.

2719. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on Transport Units of News Services Division of All India Radio and the Doordarshan Kendra of Delhi, Amritsar and Base Production Unit during the last three years;

(b) whether an enquiry conducted into the working of these Units have revealed number of irregularities, corruption and misuse of official transport for private purpose; and

(c) if so, the details of such irregularities and the number of persons put under suspension as a result of enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The total expenditure incurred on Transport Units of News Services Division of All India Radio and the Doordarshan Kendra of Delhi, Amritsar and Base Production Unit during the last three years is as follows:—

(b) A preliminary enquiry conducted into the working of these Units revealed some irregularities and malpractices. No case of misuse of official transport for private purposes came to notice.

(c) As a result of the enquiry conducted, the following irregularities came to notice:—

- (i) Burning of some log sheets of Transport Units of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi.
- (ii) Submission of false reports with regard to the losses incurred by the Transport Unit.
- (iii) Short filling up of petrol in the vehicles.
- (iv) Improper maintenance of Overtime Allowance Register.

On the basis of the enquiry, five persons were put under suspension. However, suspension of four out of these five persons has since been revoked. Disciplinary proceedings against four more persons who were also involved in the matter, are still going on.

Stranding of Dock Workers in Mid-Stream on Board 'Vishwa Seva' and 'Vishwa Tarang'

2720. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 100 dock workers including head foreman, supervisor and tally clerks were stranded in mid-stream on board "Vishwa Seva" and "Vishwa Tarang" from the evening of June 9, 1977;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of days they remained in the ships;

(d) whether some of them also died there; and

(e) whether emergency help was not provided by the Ministry to save them?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The workers and staff were booked for stream work on the morning of 9th June, 1977 when the sea was calm. A storm developed after about 2 P.M. all of a sudden. Launches were sent immediately to bring back the stranded workers but the efforts failed as the launches could not remain near the ships due to stormy weather. The ships were docked in the port on 11-6-77 when the workers landed ashore.

(c) The workers and staff remained on board the ships for three days.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Bombay Port Trust sent out powerful tugs on 10-6-77 to bring the ships into the harbour, but the effort failed.

Revision of Advertisement Policy

2721. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to revise the present advertisement policy;

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

(c) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The advertising policy is in operation till a

few months ago had provided a scheme of weightages which gave nearly arbitrary authority to Government to decide advertisement rates. Distortions and discriminatory features of that policy have already been removed. The whole issue is under further comprehensive review and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Expenditure on visits of Former Prime Minister during Emergency

2722. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount was spent by each State Government which was visited by the ex-Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi during the Emergency period;

(b) whether large amount of money was spent by many State Governments for bringing the persons from different places to the meeting places to be addressed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi;

(c) whether roads and helipads, gates, etc. were constructed by the State Governments on her visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-628/77].

Transfer of Officers during Emergency

2723. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the officers who have been transferred or asked to go on leave by the Central Government during emergency;

(b) the reasons in each case;

(c) whether the Government received any complaint against them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information with regard to officers of the level of Under Secretary and above is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Allegations against D.T.C. Chairman

2724. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI ANANT DAVE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some memorandum against the DTC Chairman;

(b) if so, the nature of allegations levelled against him in the memorandum; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against him?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A memorandum dated 1-4-77 has been received containing a number of allegations against the former Chairman of the D.T.C.

(b) A copy of the memorandum is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-629/77].

(c) The allegations regarding over-payments to M/s. Maruti Ltd. and purchase of Kiroloskar engines are being looked into by CBI. The remaining allegations are being examined departmentally.

Scooters India Ltd.

2725. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when the Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow went into production; and

(b) the capital invested, the target of production and the extent to which the target of production was fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): (a) Scooters India Ltd. commenced trial production in February 1975 and regular production from April, 1975.

(b) The capital invested in Scooters India Ltd. comprising fixed assets and margin money in inventory is Rs. 15.95 crores. The targets of production of scooters and extent to which the same were fulfilled are indicated below:—

Year	Target	Achievement
1975-76	40,000	17,909 In addition 12.50 power packs were also produced.
1976-77	60,000	24,358 In addition 11,937 power packs were also produced.

Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

2726. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi is running into loss;

(b) the total membership of the society, the loan or assistance so far provided by Government to this Society, the amount being contributed

by Government every year towards the salary of superior staff of the Society, the rent being charged by Government for the accommodation of its branch stores; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an enquiry committee to look into the losses of the Society and fix responsibility and take action against the persons responsible for losses?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Memberships*: The total membership of the Society as on 27-6-1977 was 59, 387.

Loans: Rs. 24 lakhs of which Rs. 6 lakhs has since been paid back to Government.

Assistance: Rs. 6.94 lakhs (of which Rs. 4.66 lakhs is in the form of share capital and Rs. 2.28 lakhs in the forms of special financial assistance).

Salary of superior staff: The amount being contributed by Government every year towards the salary of superior staff of the Society varies from year to year depending upon the number of posts subsidies and the scales of pay fixed from time to time. The Government subsidy on this account comes to about Rs. 1.5 lakhs every year.

Rent for accommodation: A nominal rent of Re. 1 per month is being charged by Government for the accommodation of branch stores of the Society.

(c) No, Sir. However, the question of losses incurred by the Society has been a subject of constant review by the management of the Society. The general body of the Society had set up a Committee to enquire into the past losses and fix responsibility etc. The report of this committee was considered by the Board of Directors in February, 1977. It has been decided to place the report before the general body at its next meeting.

Freedom Fighters

2727. SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications or conditions laid down for freedom fighters for eligibility for the award of Tamrapatra or/and life-long monthly pension and the effective measures taken to ensure that the person who does not fulfil all the conditions for eligibility does not become entitled to Tamrapatra or/and life-long pension and the person who is entitled is not deprived of this honour; and

(b) the number of persons honoured with Tamrapatra upto 31st March, 1977 as also the number of persons whose pension orders have been issued indicating the amount of pension granted to each of them and whether it has also been found that some persons who were not entitled to this honour, have also been honoured and if so, the action taken to rectify such mistakes later on?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) The conditions of eligibility for the award of Tamrapatra are given in the note laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-630/77]. The same conditions of eligibility apply for grant of pension with the stipulation that the annual income of the recipient should not exceed Rs. 5000. Pensions are also sanctioned to families of eligible freedom fighters whereas families are not entitled to award of Tamrapatra. Tamrapatras are given by the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations after necessary verification. Pensions are sanctioned by the Centre after scrutiny of the applications and accompanying documentary evidence. The sanctions are reviewed, if necessary, on receipt of verification reports from the State Govts./UT Administrations. In cases of doubt the State Govts./UT Administrations are consulted.

(b) Upto 31st March, 1977, 67,012 persons have been given Tamrapatras and pension has been sanctioned in 1,15,099 cases. The minimum pension sanctioned to a freedom fighter is Rs. 200 p.m. and, in the case of families, it varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month.

Complaints have been received that some ineligible persons have managed to secure Tamrapatras/Pensions by producing incorrect evidence. Pensions in such cases are suspended, and enquiries made through the State Govts./U.T. Adms. Where the complaints are proved correct, the Tamrapatras are withdrawn and the pensions cancelled. The State Governments etc. are also advised to consider the desirability of prosecuting the persons concerned.

Visit of Governors to Delhi

2728. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) as on 24th March, 1977 how many Governors in the country were on extension, fullest details may please be given;

(b) how many of them have been since replaced; and

(c) total number of trips made by Governors to Delhi to visit the erstwhile Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and others within the three months preceding the Lok Sabha elections?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) As on 24-3-1977, three Governors were continuing in Office after the

expiry of their term pending appointment of their successors. The requisite details are given below:—

Name of the Governor	Date of appointment as Governor	Date of expiry of the term of 5 years
Shri Mohal Lal Sukhadia	1-2-1972	31-1-1977
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha	8-3-1971	7-3-1976
Shri Anthony Lancelot Dias	21-8-1971 (AN)	21-8-1976.

(b) One. Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia demitted the office on 9-4-1977.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Charges against an I.P.S. Officer

2729. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI ROBIN SEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious charges have been brought against an IPS officer Shri P. G. Mukherjee who was involved in duplicating of ballot papers as Comptroller of Printing, Government Press, Calcutta;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are vigilance/CBI enquiries pending against him;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during a search of his premises photos of nude tribal girls were found;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a Calcutta weekly DINLIPI (Nalini Pal, Editor c/o Jugantar) has recently printed scathing reports about the misconduct committed by the said officer;

(e) if so, the facts relating thereto; and

(f) action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) The Chief Electoral Officer, West Bengal, is making a confidential enquiry into the allegations about printing of duplicate ballot papers when Shri P. G. Mukherjee, IPS, was posted as the Controller of Printing West Bengal Government Press.

(b) The C.B.I. have completed their enquiry about some allegations about fraudulent drawal of a large sum of money from the office of the Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, while Shri P. G. Mukherjee, IPS, was the Superintendent of Police, Burdwan. The State Vigilance Commission has conducted enquiry into a number of allegations and is now conducting enquiries into further allegations against the officer.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). The question of taking any action against Shri P. G. Mukherjee in regard to the allegations now under enquiry by the Chief Electoral Officer, West Bengal can be considered only after the results of the enquiry are known.

On completion of investigation into the allegations referred to in part (b) above, the C.B.I. have recommended prosecution on criminal charges of two clerks of the office Superintendent of Police, Burdwan and drawal of disciplinary proceedings against Shri P. G. Mukherjee for not exercising proper supervision and control. The State Government have decided to initiate disciplinary proceedings against Shri P. G. Mukherjee after the conclusion of the criminal proceedings against the two clerks.

On conclusion of investigation into certain allegations against Shri Mukherjee, the State Vigilance Commission recommended disciplinary proceedings against him. Disciplinary proceedings were, accordingly, instituted against the officer and while the inquiry was in progress, he filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court and obtained a Rule and an order staying the disciplinary proceedings until the disposal of the Rule. The matter is sub-judice.

The State Vigilance Commission is currently conducting preliminary investigation into certain further allegations against Shri Mukherjee including the allegations under (d) above. Necessary action will be considered by the Government after the results of the investigation are known.

Pending Applications from Kerala for Industrial Licences

2730. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of pending applications from Kerala for industrial licences; and

(b) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). 13 application for industrial licence for location in the State of Kerala were pending as on the 30 June, 1977.

One of these applications is for the grant of a "Carrying-on-business" licence. A decision on this application will be taken by the administrative Ministry concerned on receipt of information from the State Government about the number of workers employed by the company.

The remaining 12 applications were received during the last 4 months or so and are being processed. Every
1210 LS—5

effort is being made to dispose of the pending applications as expeditiously as possible.

गृह मंत्री को प्राप्त याचिकाएँ

2731. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के हर भाग से लोग प्रतिदिन उनसे मिलने को आते हैं और अपनी शिकायतों को दूर करने तथा कठिनाइयों को दूर करके निवारण के लिये उन्हें अपनी याचिकाएं पेश करते हैं ; और

(ख) उन्हें प्रतिदिन औसतन कितनी याचिकाएं प्राप्त होती हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) दस्तो और डाक द्वारा प्रतिदिन औसतन लगभग 1900 याचिकाएं प्राप्त होती हैं ।

Allocation and Expenditure of the Research and Analysis Wing

2732. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how much amounts were sanctioned for the Research and Analysis Wing and also amounts actually spent in the years 1971-72 to 1976-77 both inclusive; and

(b) how much amounts have been spent on Research and Analysis Wing from other Departments during the same period?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The disclosure of this information is not in the public interest.

Berthing masters in the Bombay Port

2733. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of berthing masters in the Port of Bombay were sanctioned in 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) how many posts were vacant in each of the above years;

(c) whether owing to low salaries, the posts have remained vacant;

(d) whether prior to 20th April, 1977 the berthing masters were required to attend to their duties for 24 hours and were working round the clock system; and

(e) whether the berthing masters have given a notice to work from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and thus the post is functioning for 12 hours a day?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The sanctioned strength of the Berthing Cadre in 1975, 1976 and 1977 has been

Sr. Assistant Dock Masters	1
Assistant Dock Masters	6
Berthing Masters	19

(b) 1975 : 4 posts

1976 : 4 posts

1977 : 5 posts

(c) It is possible that the disparity in wages and conditions of service for Home Trade Masters afloat and ashore to some extent acts as a disincentive.

(d) A roster for 24 hours from mid-night to mid-night is prepared the previous evening on the basis of the berthing jobs anticipated for the next day. The Berthing Masters on an average get 1 to 2 jobs per day covering in all approx. 2 to 3 hours.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Working Hours of Berth Masters in Calcutta Port

2734. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether berth masters in Calcutta Port work on 8 hours shift; and

(b) whether service conditions of berth masters in Calcutta Port are different from those in Bombay Port?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conditions of service vary from Port to Port depending on the local conditions and rules and regulations framed by each Port to suit such local conditions.

Effect of power Shortage on Agriculture

2735. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN
NAIR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute power shortage in several parts of the country;

(b) how far the current shortage of power has affected agriculture; and

(c) steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The following States are facing large power shortage at present:—

- (1) Uttar Pradesh
- (2) Tamil Nadu
- (3) Andhra Pradesh
- (4) Karnataka
- (5) Maharashtra
- (6) West Bengal

Earlier in May 1977, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi were also having power shortage but the situation in this regard has now improved.

(b) It is not possible to assess the effect of power shortage alone in isolation, on agricultural production as a number of other factors like variety of seeds, whether conditions, fertilizers also influence such production. However, power shortage also contributes to decrease in agricultural production.

(c) (1) Vigorous action is being taken to speed up the re-commissioning of the units which are either on forced outages or are under planned maintenance.

(2) Efforts are under way to improve the generation from existing power stations to the extent possible.

(3) Transfer of power from surplus States to deficit States is being arranged through inter-State/inter-regional transmission lines.

(4) Rationing of electric consumption has been arranged in accordance with a scheme of graded priorities. In the list of priorities, agriculture ranks high.

(5) Steps are being taken to expedite the commissioning of units under construction.

(6) Steps are being taken to identify and process schemes for augmenting generating capacity in various systems and States with a view to meeting the growing power requirements.

मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सैल

2736. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सैल स्थापित किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी का स्तर ऊँचा उठाने के लिये कार्यालय का काम अधिक से अधिक हिन्दी में किया जाना, मुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई ठोस योजना प्रारम्भ करने का है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जो हाँ ।

(ख) सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग का क्षेत्र और बढ़ाने के लिये कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जा रहा है । कार्यालयों में प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली हिन्दी के स्तर के बारे में उल्लेखनीय है कि सरकार ने आदेश जारी किये हैं कि सरकारी कामकाज में ऐसी हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए, जो लोगों को समझ में आसानी से आये और जरूरत पड़ने पर अन्य भाषाओं के प्रचलित शब्दों का उपयोग करने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

स्कूलों और कालेजों में हिन्दी के शिक्षण का स्तर उठाने के बारे में सरकार प्रयत्नशील है ।

Proposal to merge Organisation of Commissioner for S. C. and S. T. with proposed Commission for Religious, Cultural and Linguistic Minorities

2738. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to merge the organisation of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the proposed Commission for Religious, Cultural and Linguistic Minorities;

(b) if so, the reasons which prompted Government to think in terms of disbanding an organisation which had been specially created under the Constitution to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) whether Government have any intention to consult the representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before taking a final decision on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A decision to set up a Civil Rights

Commission to ensure that the minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes do not suffer from discrimination or inequality has been taken by government. Its composition, functions, organisational set up etc., are under active consideration keeping in mind the constitutional safeguards. The setting up of the Commission would not in any way adversely affect the interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or other minorities. On the other hand, these proposals would ensure better protection of their rights.

(c) Some suggestions have already been received from the representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All suggestions in this regard will be duly considered by government.

Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh

2739. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh had failed to deposit provident fund money amounting to Rs. 85 lakhs in separate bank account as required under the Provident Fund Act; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the management of the Sangh for violation of the Provident Fund Act?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRLJ LAL VERMA): (a) Provisional balance sheet of March, 1976 of this Sangh shows Rs. 18.76 lakhs and not Rs. 85.00 lakhs as undischursed staff provident fund. It is understood that there is a dispute about provident fund amount between Sangh and employees. The Secretary of the Sangh has informed that assessment by Provident Fund Commissioner was disputed by Sangh and was quashed by Patna High Court.

(b) Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh is an independent autonomous and voluntary institution registered under Societies Registration Act and therefore Khadi and Village Industries

Commission is not competent to control its internal working and affairs. Necessary action for violation of Provident Fund Act or Rules rests with Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2740. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों में इस समय हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों तथा हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की मंत्रालयों वार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा हिन्दी भाषी राज्य सरकारों के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार करने की प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) मंत्रालयों विभागों में अब हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के अलग से पद नहीं होते । प्रत्येक टाइपिस्ट तथा आशुलिपिक के लिये नौकरी में आने के बाद प्रशिक्षण लेकर हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में ही क्रमशः टाइपिंग तथा आशुलिपि का ज्ञान रखना अपेक्षित है । भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों में हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित टाइपिस्टों और आशुलिपिकों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी मंगाई जा रही है और वह बाद में सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अधीन बनाये गये राजभाषा नियम, 1976 में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ, सामान्यतया, हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करें और यदि उनमें से किसी को कोई पत्र अंग्रेजी में भेजे जाते हैं तो उनके साथ उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद भी भेजा जाएगा । इस संबंध में कमलियों और विभागों से तत्माही रिपोर्टें मंगाकर हिन्दी के प्रयोग की प्रगति जांची जाती है ।

North Eastern Council

2742. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the participating States in North-Eastern Council; and

(b) the main projects undertaken by this Council in the years 1975-76, 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) The States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and the Union territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are participating in the North Eastern Council. (Nagaland started participating from January 1976).

(b) List of new projects/Schemes taken up during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given in Annexure I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-631/77.]

News Item Captioned 'Lunatic in Atomic Station'

2743. DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the *Times of India* dated 3rd April, 1977 under the caption 'Lunatic in atomic station';

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

(c) the steps taken for strengthening the security arrangements there?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The incident occurred when the operational control was with the foreign contractors in charge of the construction of the plant on a turn

key basis. After the Station was taken over by Government in 1969, security arrangements were further strengthened.

जयपुर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र से प्रसारित कार्यक्रम

2744. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर दूरदर्शन से बहुत घिसे-पिटे तथा असामयिक कार्यक्रम दिखाए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या एक ही प्रोग्राम को सप्ताह में दो तीन बार दिखाया जाता है और अधिकतर प्रोग्राम गांवों को ध्यान में रख कर पेश किए जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या अधिकतर टेलीविजन सैट शहरों में लगे हैं, गांवों में नहीं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) (1) फिर से दिखाए जाने वाले कार्यक्रम कुल कार्यक्रमों के 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होते ।

(2) चूंकि यह सेवा मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए है, अतः इन कार्यक्रमों को गांवों को ध्यान में रखकर बनाया जाता है ।

(ग) 31-3-77 को जयपुर शहर में 568 निजी दूरदर्शन सैट थे, जबकि दूरदर्शन द्वारा 380 ग्रामीण सामुदायिक सैट राजस्थान के गांवों में लगाये गये हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Government Officers who were Members of Viswayattam Niwasam

2745. SHRI R. D. GATTANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is in the knowledge of the Government that a number of Government officers were members of the 'Viswayattam Niwasam' run by Shri Dharendra Brahmachari at Delhi; and

(b) if so, their number?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have no information in this regard.

White Paper on Unemployment

2746. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the alarming unemployment situation in the organised and unorganised sectors, Government propose to bring out a white paper on unemployment in the country containing inter-alia specific action programme for utilising the energy of vast multitude of young educated and un-educated unemployed youth for nation building activities;

(b) if so, main features thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering to grant unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed who after passing their degree examination continue to be unemployed for want of job opportunities; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider enhancement of age limit for employment in Government service in view of the acute unemployment situation in the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Government is fully aware of the problem

of unemployment among both educated and uneducated persons in the country. To tackle this problem effectively the Planning Commission have been asked to formulate the Sixth Five Year Plan with a very high employment content. The Commission is expected to propose concrete policies and programmes on this. The Commission would also recommend an employment-oriented strategy, in the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1978-79.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Activities of Private Social Clubs

2747. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the mushroom growth of private social clubs in the major towns, industrial towns, State capitals and hill stations and their underground activities spreading all types of vices, crimes, sex-crimes and drugs; and

(b) if so, the effective action taken or proposed to be taken to check the activities of such clubs?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Voluntary Retirements

2748. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have decided that its employees should be given an option to retire voluntarily on the completion of 20 years of accepted service; and

(b) if so, the details regarding benefit along with the pension, Government has decided to give to the employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the Scheme are being worked out.

कम्पनियों को पावर टिलर बनाने के लिए
सहायता

2749. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) सरकार ने कम्पनियों को पावर
टिलर बनाने के लिए किस मानदंड के अनुसार
सहायता दी है और किस प्रकार की सहायता
दी है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सहायता देने की
बात पर फिर से विचार किया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बृजनाथ वर्मा) :
(क) और (ख). उद्योग मंत्रालय ने शक्ति
चालित हलों का निर्माण करने वाली कम्पनियों
को कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं दी है। शक्ति
चालित हलों का मुख्य काम करने के उद्देश्य
से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्पादन शुल्क की स्थिति
पर फिर से विचार किया है। तदनुसार
सरकार ने, संसद में पेश किए गए केन्द्रीय बजट
में 1% तक सामान्य उत्पादन शुल्क की लेवी
से शक्ति चालित हलों को छूट देने का प्रस्ताव
किया है।

Mass Media and T.V. Programmes in
South Indian States

2750. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE
GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
take measures to introduce mass media
and television programmes in the
South Indian States in order to en-
sure the education to the masses; and

(b) if so, the time-bound programme fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K.
ADVANI): (a) and (b). The Ministry
of Information and Broadcasting has
been projecting the policies of govern-
ment through audio, visual, written
and live programmes in South Indian
states also. To further strengthen and
expand the facilities it is proposed to
start a TV Station at Hyderabad (A.P.)
and a TV Transmitter at Gulbarga
(Karnataka) during this year. In-
addition, Publications Division's
Regional Distribution Office at Madras
is likely to be converted into a sales
emporium, besides setting up a PIB's
office at Hubli.

Nuclear Explosions

2751. SHRI DHARAMVIR VASISHT.
Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any change in
the Government policy regarding car-
rying out nuclear explosions like at
Pokhran;

(b) if so, in what respect;

(c) whether bottle-necks in the
supply of Uranium and Plutonium
from abroad, has been a reason for
decisions taken in (a) above; and

(d) the funds to be spent in the
Fifth Plan on nuclear research?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Gov-
ernment still adheres to the policy that
atomic energy should be utilised only
for peaceful purpose.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The outlay for atomic energy
research and development in the 5th
Plan is Rs. 167.13 crores, consisting of
Rs. 140.24 crores towards capital and
Rs. 26.89 crores towards revenue ex-
penditure.

औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों की उत्पादन क्षमता

2752. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वर्ष के दौरान औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों की उत्पादन-क्षमता बढ़ाने का है और ऐसे प्रतिष्ठान कौन-कौन से हैं जिनकी क्षमता बढ़ाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बृज लाल वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). सरकार की सामान्य नीति बड़े कारानों, प्रभुत्वशाली उपक्रमों और विदेशी बहुलांश कम्पनियों पर कुछ प्रतिबन्धों के साथ औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों की विद्यमान क्षमता के इष्टतम उपयोग को मुक्त बनाने और उसके लिए प्रोत्साहन देने की रही है। सरकार के सामाजिक आर्थिक उद्देश्यों और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय योजना के विकास के अनुसार नये अभिन्यास निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने की भी सरकार की सामान्य नीति है।

Atrocities on Adivasis of Backward Talukas of Baroda

2753. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the allegations made by a delegation of Adivasi MLAs and workers from five backward talukas of Baroda district complaining to the Chief Minister, Mr. Babubhai Patel against a Congress leader of Rangpur Ashram for alleged atrocities committed on them during emergency; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to institute an enquiry into the allegations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to informa-

tion received from the Government of Gujarat, a delegation of Adivasis met the Chief Minister, Gujarat and made certain allegations against a Congress leader of Rangpur Ashram of Baroda district for having threatened them into making forcible contribution of one thousand kilogram of silver. The State Government have entrusted the complaint to their Anti-corruption Bureau for investigation.

Upgrading of State Highways in Gujarat to National Highways

2754. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade State Highways in Gujarat to National Highways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ahmedabad-Bombay National Highway

2755. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway from Ahmedabad to Bombay requires a lot of repairs;

(b) if so, who is responsible for not repairing it; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure its good repair?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat, are responsible for the proper up-keep of this National Highway. Adequate grants are placed at their disposal for the purpose and Government has no reason to feel that this is not being done satisfactory within the funds made available to them.

घातरिक सुरक्षा निर्वहन अधिनियम को समाप्त करना

2756. श्री उपसेन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि घातरिक सुरक्षा निर्वहन अधिनियम (आमुका) को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और यह अधिनियम कब तक समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : आमुका के संबंध में सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट रूप से सं द के दोनों दनों क 28 मार्च, 1977 को कार्यवाहक राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में निर्धारित कर दी गई है । मामले पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है तथा इस बारे में विशेष प्रस्ताव यथा समय मदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे ।

T.V. Tubes

2757. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stopped importing T.V. Tubes;

(b) whether any licences have been given to local manufacturers;

(c) if so, the number of these licences utilised; and

(d) action taken for non-utilisation of these licences?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c): Industrial licences have been given to four parties for the indigenous manufacture of TV picture tubes. Of these, two parties are already in production; one party is engaged in the task of setting up production; and one party has as yet not proceeded with activities for setting up production.

(d) All cases involving licensing/ approvals are monitored on a regular basis for follow up/corrective action.

Workers in Mazagaon Dock

2758. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workers and staff have not been made permanent in Mazagaon Dock;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b): No, Sir. Out of a total of 8826 workmen in Mazagaon Dock Ltd., as on 1st June, 1977, only 2815 workmen were temporary and similarly out of a total of 1070 clerical and subordinate staff in the Company on the above mentioned date only 30 were temporarily.

(c) Due to the fluctuating nature of the work in ship-building and ship-repair industry, employment of certain proportion of the labour force on temporary basis is unavoidable.

प्रति व्यक्ति आय तथा व्यय

2759. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय प्रति व्यक्ति आय तथा व्यय कितना है और वर्ष 1975-76 में क्या था ; और

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक प्रति व्यक्ति आय में कितनी वृद्धि होने की आशा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) प्रचलित भावों के आधार पर 1975-76 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय और व्यय क्रमशः 1005 रु० और 926 रु० था । इस प्रकार की 1976-77 संबंधी सूचना अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) 1975-76 और पांचवीं योजना के अंतिम वर्ष 1978-79 के बीच प्रति व्यक्ति आय में 14 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

बिहार में सेवानिवृत्त हुए भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारी

2760. श्री रामनन्दन तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान बिहार में भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के कितने व्यक्तियों को जबरन सेवा निवृत्त किया गया ; और

(ख) उनमें से अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को नौकरी पर बहाल कर दिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान बिहार राज्य में भारतीय पुलिस सेवा का कोई मदस्य जबरन सेवा निवृत्त नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Nepali-Speaking People

2761. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population figure of the Nepali-speaking people in India, Statewise, as per Census Report of 1971;

(b) whether it is a fact that the population figure of the Nepali-speaking people decreased; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) The statement laid on the Table of the House furnishes all-India and state-wise figures of persons speaking Gor-

khali/Nepali as per the 1971 census. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-632/77.] The language has been classified as Gorkhali/Nepali and not separately as Gorkhali and Nepali.

(b) No, Sir, except in the case of Uttar Pradesh where there has been a decline. Taking the country as a whole, there is an overall increase of about 39 per cent.

(c) No study has been made to ascertain the reasons for the decline in Uttar Pradesh, nor is it considered necessary in view of the fact that population growth is affected by migration also.

Budget for Hill Areas of West Bengal

2762. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Central budget for the hill areas of West Bengal for the year 1977-78; and

(b) names of different projects which Central Government propose to undertake during the year 1977-78?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A Special Central Assistance of Rs. 3.25 crores for 1977-78 has been provided for the accelerated development of the hill areas of West Bengal.

(b) Some of the important project which will be undertaken by the West Bengal State Government during 1977-78 with the special assistance programme are: Introduction of High yielding varieties and Multiple cropping schemes in Agriculture, Promotion of orange and other temperate fruit orchards, Soil conservation and Minor Irrigation works, Dairy and Poultry Development, Construction of forest roads and roads linking villages to market centres, Expansion of Cinchona Plantations, Setting up of Sericulture Demonstration farms and Serving

Units, Development of Tourism, Provision of Piped Drinking Water in the Rural Areas and Construction of a Super Market-cum-Bus Stand in Darjeeling.

सन्थाल परगना में कोयले का भण्डार

2763. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सन्थाल परगना में कोयले तथा अन्य खनिजों के भारी भण्डार हैं परन्तु उनका उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या "ब्लैक डायमंड" योजना को तत्काल क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा । /

ऊर्जा मंत्री(श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) सन्थाल परगना में घटिया कोयले के विशाल भण्डार (लगभग 1300 मिलियन टन) और चीनी मिट्टी, तापसह मिट्टी (फायर क्ले) बेंटोनाइट और इमारती सामान के छोटे-छोटे भण्डारों का पता चला है। कोयले के भंडार ताप विजली के उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त हैं। अभी स्थानीय उपभोग-मुख्यरूप से ईट पकाने के लिए थोड़ा कोयला निकाला जाता है।

(ख) "काला हीरा परियोजना" (प्रोजेक्ट ब्लैक डायमंड) कोल इंडिया लि० की 10 वर्षीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना है। इसका कार्यान्वयन कोयले की वास्तविक मांग होने और अन्य तकनीकी-आर्थिक कारणों पर निर्भर है।

खादी व्यापार में लगे व्यक्ति

2764. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी के व्यापार में लगे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी संख्या में कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) देश में खादी संस्थानों की विभिन्न शाखाओं में किस प्रकार का काम किया जा रहा है और उनमें कितने व्यक्ति काम करते हैं और उनको वेतन का भुगतान किस आधार पर किया जाता है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :
(क) विगत पांच वर्षों में खादी कार्य में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी जा रही है :—

वर्ष	व्यक्तियों की संख्या (लाखों में)
1971-72	9.63
1972-73	9.98
1973-74	8.84
1974-75	9.01
1975-76	8.24

संख्या में गिरावट के लिए विभिन्न कारण उत्तरदायी रहे हैं, वस्त्र व्यापार में सामान्य मंदी, कार्यकारी पूँजी की अपर्याप्तता, खादी कार्य का अंशकालिक तथा संपूर्ण स्वरूप।

(ख) खादी संस्थाएं कारीगरों के जरिये कताई और बुनाई का काम करती हैं। वे वस्तुओं के संभरण और विपणन का कार्य सीधे ही देखती हैं। 700 खादी संस्थाओं द्वारा सीधे ही 24,000 कर्मचारी नियोजित किए गए हैं। केन्द्रीय प्रमाणन समिति द्वारा निर्धारित की गई कसौटी जिस पर कर्मचारियों तथा कारीगरों के वेतन व मजदूरी निर्धारित की जाती है, नीचे दी जा रही है।

(i) 'क' वर्ग के शहर में प्रतिमास अधिकतम 600 रुपये भत्तों सहित किन्तु मकान किराया छोड़ कर।

(ii) 'क' वर्ग से भिन्न अन्य शहरों में प्रतिमास अधिकतम 500 रुपये भत्तों सहित कितु मकान किराया छोड़कर।

(iii) कनाई मजदूरी ऊंटी तथा सूजाक (काउन्ट) के आधार पर नियत की जाती है और यह हर राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है।

(iv) बुनाई मजदूरी हाथकरघा बाजार में प्रचलित बुनाई दरों के अनुसार नियत की जाती है।

परमाणु ऊर्जा क्लब के सदस्य

2765. श्री जगवम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परमाणु ऊर्जा क्लब के कौन कौन से देश सदस्य हैं और उनके भारत के साथ कैसे सम्बन्ध हैं ;

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने भारत के परमाणु अनुसंधान में पुनः सहयोग देने का आश्वासन दिया है और किस प्रकार का सहयोग देने का आश्वासन दिया है ; और

(ग) परमाणु अनुसंधान में भारत द्वारा क्या प्रगति की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) सरकार को किसी परमाणु ऊर्जा क्लब की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) परमाणु ऊर्जा के शान्तिपूर्ण उपयोगों की दिशा में सहयोग करने के लिए भारत ने अनेक देशों के साथ निम्नलिखित करार किये हुए हैं :—

(1) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के साथ किये गये करार में तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर के निर्माण और प्रचालन की व्यवस्था है।

(2) कनाडा के साथ किये गये करार में राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर के निर्माण में सहयोग करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(3) फ्रांस के साथ किये गये करार का संबंध मुख्य रूप से फास्ट ब्रीडर प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र से है।

(4) अफगानिस्तान, अजैटैइना, बंगलादेश, बेलजियम, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, डेनमार्क, मिश्र अरब गणतन्त्र, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, जर्मन लोक तान्त्रिक गणराज्य, हंगरी, ईरान, ईराक, इटली, रूमानिया और स्पेन के साथ किये गये करार में सामान्यतः निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था है :—

(क) वैज्ञानिकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए शिक्षावृत्तियाँ ;

(ख) अवर्गीकृत आंकड़ों एवं विज्ञापनों का आदान-प्रदान ;

(ग) वैज्ञानिकों को एक-दूसरे के यहां भेजना और

(घ) सहयोगात्मक कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन।

(ड) कनाडा को छोड़कर, जिसने मई 1976 में आगे और सहयोग न देने का निश्चय किया था, अन्य सभी देश परमाणु अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में भारत से सहयोग कर रहे हैं। तथापि, मई 1977 में लन्दन में हुए कामनवेल्थ के प्रधान मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के अवसर पर दोनों पक्षों में इस प्रश्न पर विस्तार से चर्चा हुई है।

(ग) परमाणु अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में भारत ने जो प्रगति की है, उसका विवरण, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जा चुका है।

श्रीनन्द प्रसाधन एवं विलासिता की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन

2766. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीनन्द प्रसाधन एवं विलासिता की वस्तुओं के उत्पादन पर 200 से 300 प्रतिशत तक का लाभ होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन उद्योगों को सरकारी क्षेत्र में शामिल करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) : (क) सरकार ने इस विषय में कोई विशिष्ट अध्ययन नहीं किया है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Nationalisation of industries

2767. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise all the cement, sugar, jute and paper industries in order to strengthen the public sector and abolish the monopoly trade; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

T.V. Station at Salem

2768. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Television Station at Salem in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Madras Atomic Power Project, Kalpakkam

2769. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam; and

(b) the proposed year of its completion and mode of functions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Madras Atomic Power Project Unit I: Erection of major nuclear and conventional equipment is in progress.

Madras Atomic Power Project Unit II: Civil works have been largely completed. Manufacture of nuclear and conventional equipment is in progress.

(b) The target dates of completion for the two units are end-1979 and mid-1981 respectively. The station will operate as base load station and will supply electrical power to Tamil Nadu and Southern regional grid.

Representation of Backward Classes in State Legislatures

2770. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of the backward classes numbering about 20 in legislatures is totally negligible;

(b) if so, how Government propose to provide representation to the communities in proportion to their population; and

(c) whether Government propose to think of devising some plan for reserving some seats or nomination to these classes like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is not clear which are the backward classes numbering about 20 referred to in the question. However, under the Constitution, reservation is made only for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures in proportion to their population. Such reservation is made on the basis of the total population of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and not on the basis of the population of individual caste/tribe.

(c) No, Sir. There is no provision for nomination of Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures.

Effects of Reorganisation of States

2771. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis resulting in smaller States has led to greater production and prosperity; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to reorganise larger linguistic States in smaller units with the consent of the people of the States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) The size of a State does not necessarily have a relationship with production or prosperity of a State.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

Transport Subsidy to Industrially Backward Districts

2772. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial backward Districts, State-wise;

(b) the names of the districts which are getting facility of transport subsidy; and the names of the districts which are not eligible for transport subsidy;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether the facility of transport subsidy with regard to the district of Darjeeling is under the consideration of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Names of the industrially backward districts and areas selected to qualify for (i) concessional finance facilities and (ii) the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy, are listed in the statements I and II, respectively laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-633/77.]

(b) and (c). A Working Group was set up in 1968 at the instance of the Committee of the National Development Council to recommend Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in the selected backward areas. One of the recommendations of the Working Group was for provision of transport subsidy to industries in selected backward and remote areas. The recommendation was subsequently gone into further by a Committee on Transport Subsidy. The Committee was of the view that the geographic position of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the North Eastern region was quite different from that of the other states and Union Territories. Taking into account the excessive remoteness from markets of manufactured goods, sources of principal industrial raw materials and also the data about

The element of transportation costs borne by some of the industries in the States of Jammu and Kashmir and the States and Union Territories in the North Eastern Region, the Committee had, among other things, recommended that a scheme of transport subsidy should be limited to these State and Union Territories only. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations, the Central Scheme of Transport Subsidy was initiated in 1971 to cover the States and Union Territories referred to above. Subsequently, after a study of the data regarding the transportation costs and the freight rates, the scheme has been extended also to the Himachal Pradesh State, hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh (viz., the districts of Dehradun, Nainital, Almora, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Uttarakashi and Chamoli), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep.

(d) The proposal of the West Bengal Government for extension of the Scheme to the Darjeeling hill area is under examination.

Water Supply Schemes by Bharat Coking Coal Limited in Dhanbad

2773. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) amount spent on water supply schemes by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited in Dhanbad upto now;

(b) number of schemes commissioned;

(c) number of collieries where miners are getting filtered water;

(d) whether there is any arrangement for supply of filtered water to the miners in the underground; and

(e) action taken on the memorandum submitted by the Nigrani Committee, B.C.C.L., Dhanbad on 10th June, 1977 on the above subject to the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Amount spent by Bharat Coking Coal Limited on completed water supply schemes is Rs. 69.53 lakhs. This does not include the amount spent on schemes under progress.

(b) Comprehensive schemes	22
Improved schemes	31

(c) Filtered water supply is made in 60 collieries of Bharat Coking Coal through either schemes formulated by B.C.C.L. or other agencies, such as Jharia Water Board.

(d) Piped filtered water is supplied underground in two collieries. In other collieries, filtered water is carried by workers in bottles supplied by the Company or is made available underground in water cisterns mounted on trolleys.

(e) The memorandum is under examination.

F.I.R. Lodged with Sarai Rohilla Police Station, Delhi

2774. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether F.I.R. No. 917 dated the 30th October, 1975 u/s 324 was lodged with Sarai Rohilla Police Station, Delhi if so, the contents of the F.I.R.;

(b) whether this case was hushed up by the SHO of Sarai Rohilla P.S. during the emergency, and the orders of the Court in the matter have not been carried out till today; and

(c) if so, the steps Government contemplate to do justice to the aggrieved family and to bring the culprits to book?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) On 30th October, 1975, one Partap Singh of Tri Nagar lodged a report at PP Shanti

Nagar, stating that while he was sleeping in his tent shop, he heard a knock at the door and was asked to open it. The man outside also demanded five 'daris'. The complainant said that he was not feeling well and, as such, he would not open the door. The door was, however, forcibly opened. When the complainant came out he found four persons. Three of them caught hold of him while the fourth man stood at the door. They all said that they would see as to how the complainant would give evidence against them. The complainant was beaten with fist blows. One of the assailants also injured the right palm of the complainant with some unidentified weapon. Another assailant bit him on the left hand. The complainant was rescued by S/Shri Ishwar Kumar, Mahabir Prasad, Kishan Chand and Chander Bhan. On this complaint a case F.I.R. No. 917 dated the 30th October, 1975 u/s 324 IPC, PS Sarai Rohilla, was registered.

(b) and (c). According to information received from Delhi Police, the case was not hushed up by the SHO, Sarai Rohilla. The investigation revealed that the case was a false one. A cancellation report was, therefore, sent to the Court with the request to discharge the accused. However, the Court did not agree to this request and passed orders for making investigation and filing a challan in the Court for judicial verdict. Further investigation of the case was carried out but no evidence could be found to support the allegation. The case was again sent to the Court for cancellation on 25th November, 1976. The verdict of the Court is awaited.

Detenus Missing from Police custody

2775. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of political detenus who are missing after having been taken into police custody?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): According to

information received from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, no person detained under MISA during the period of Emergency i.e., from 25th June, 1975 to 21st March, 1977, has been reported missing.

Frustrated Elements Spoiling the Image of Janata Government

2776. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crimes in Delhi and other parts of the country have increased due to the frustrated elements aligning themselves with goondas and criminals to spoil the image of Janata Government; and

(b) if so, the immediate remedial steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been no significant increase in crime all over the country. There has been some increase in the incidence of crime in Delhi and in a few States in the country. In Delhi, certain serious kinds of crime e.g. murder and robbery have been shown a decline during April and May this year compared to the corresponding period of 1975. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are taking appropriate steps to control crime within their jurisdictions.

Modification of Scheme for the Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

2777. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to modify or improve the scheme for the grant of pension to freedom fighters?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): The Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme is being reviewed.

Strike in Bombay Port Trust

2778. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI
MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crane drivers and shore crew of Bombay Port Trust had gone on indefinite strike during May, 1977; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Crane drivers and Shore Crew of Bombay Port Trust went on strike during May, 1977 as indicated below:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (i) Electrical and hydraulic work crane drivers | - From 1st May to 21st May, 1977. |
| (ii) Shore Crew | - From 1st May to 21st May, 1977. |
| (iii) Mobile Crane Drivers | - From 16th May to 21st May, 1977. |

(a) The employees demanded reversal of the changes decided in 1975-77 pertaining to manning scales, staggered weekly day of rest, over time etc.

The employees withdrew the strike on 21st May, 1977 and resumed work from 22nd May, 1977 following certain guidelines indicated by the Minister of Labour for bringing about harmonious industrial relations in the Port. The Port Trust has since implemented the guidelines.

Setting up of Lokvastra Units

2779. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Lokvastra units in the country;

(b) if so, the number and names of the States which have taken keen interest in this regard; and

(c) the encouragements shown by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) The Government has agreed, in principle to the setting up of 20 Lokvastra Units initially through the agency of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Commission has been asked to prepare projects with a maximum investment of Rs. 5 lakhs on each project.

(b) Eight States and two Union Territories have shown interest in the scheme. These are States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana and Union Territories of Tripura and Delhi.

(c) Finance for the Lokvastra Units would be obtained from the banking institutions and Government will subsidise the difference between the rate of interest charged by banking institutions and the usual interest of 4 per cent payable by such units.

Money received from Foreign Countries by Trade Unions of Political Parties

2780. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount received by the trade unions, political parties or any other associations from foreign countries in the last three years;

(b) the names of such trade unions and political parties and other associations alongwith their office bearers and addresses;

(c) whether in some cases this foreign money is misused; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) No specific information in regard

to receipt of funds by political parties and trade unions from countries abroad in the last three years is available. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, was enforced only with effect from 5th August, 1976. Under the provisions of the Act, political parties are totally prohibited from accepting any foreign contributions. Trade Unions which have been notified as organisations of a political nature under clause (i) of Section 5 of the said Act, are also permitted to accept foreign contributions only with the prior permission of the Central Government. Only associations having definite cultural educational, economic and religious programmes can accept foreign contributions without any prior reference to the Central Government, but they are required to intimate the same to the Government of India within 30 days of receipt. No foreign contributions are known to have been received, after the enforcement of the Act, by the political parties or trade unions notified under section 5(i) of the Act as Organisations of a political nature. However, according to intimations received, 3277 other associations have received foreign contributions amounting to Rs. 119,31,11,040 during the period from 5th August, 1976 to 15th June, 1977.

(b) In view of the position stated at (a) above information about political parties and trade unions is nil. The list of other associations who have intimated receipt of foreign contributions alongwith the names of their office bearers and addresses is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). No instance of misuse of funds has come to the notice of the Government.

Policy on Kashmir

2781. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the Statesman, Calcutta of 1st

June, 1977 whereby Sheikh Abdullah had disclosed that Shri Asoka Mehta had told him that Janata Party was fundamentally opposed to the Kashmir policy of Jawaharlal Nehru; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen a news item to this effect. Apart from the news item, Government have no other information in this regard. Government's policy in regard to article 370, which accords a special status to Jammu and Kashmir, remains unchanged.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE (DEATH-CUM-RETIREMENT GRATUITY) RULES, 1977

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 674 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-605/77.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHILDREN'S FILM SOCIETY FOR 1975-76, REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE CHILDREN'S FILM SOCIETY AND DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI

L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Children's Film Society for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Children's Film Society for the period January to December, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-606/77].

- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-607/77].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Corrigenda (Hindi and English versions) to the Detailed Demands for Grants* of the Ministry of Petroleum for 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-608/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (1) G.S.R. 258(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (2) G.S.R. 817 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-609/77].

BHAKRA BEAS MANAGEMENT BOARD (AMDT.) RULES, 1977, AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Bhakra Beas Management Board (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 749 in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1977 under sub-section (3) of section 97 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-610/77].

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited for the year 1975-76.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-611/77].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR

*The Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry were laid on the Table on the 2nd July, 1977.

(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Labour for 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-612/77].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL NEWSPRINT AND PAPER MILLS LTD., NEPANAGAR FOR 1974-75, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION FOR 1973-74, ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Newprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1974-75.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Newprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-613/77.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1973-74 together with the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the document mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-614/77].

- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 774(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1976 containing the Order regarding continuance of control over the management of Messrs. Samastipur, Central Sugar Company Limited, Samastipur, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-615/77.]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 1977 published in Notification No. S.O. 367(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1977.

- (ii) The Mild Steel Tubes (excluding seamless tubes and tubes according to API specifications) (Quality Control) Order, 1977 published in Notification No. S.O. 406(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 21st June, 1977.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-616/77].

- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Textile Machinery Industry for the year 1976-76, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-617/77].

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIRST REPORT

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास मथुरा से चिट्ठियाँ आई हैं कि वहाँ के एक फौजी रकबे के अन्दर गुरुद्वारा, मंदिर और मस्जिद को हुक्म से गिराया जा रहा है। इसका मतलब यह हो सकता है कि वह धार्मिक स्थान हैं, मामूली सी बात से मजहबी जजबात भड़क सकते हैं जिससे देश की अमन-चैन और व्यवस्था बिगड़ सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस छोटे से काम को लोक-सभा साँचकर रोकने की कोशिश करे ताकि कोई बड़ा बिगाड़ न हो।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I sent a telegram from Calcutta yesterday about the Swiss bank deal, a photostat copy of which is in my possession. It is about the transfer of money from Mr. Sanjay Gandhi's account to Menaka Gandhi's account in Berne in Switzerland.

MR. SPEAKER: It is in the papers also. It is published in the *Statesman*. Everybody has seen it. Perhaps you gave them a copy.

A dozen calling attention notices are already there before me, as also notices under rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has come out in the *Delhi Statesman* this morning.

If you kindly ask your Secretariat, they will tell you that my telegram was received by the Secretariat yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: Your telegram also will be there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want immediate action on that.

MR. SPEAKER: If your telegram is there, your name also will be there. Why are you worried about it? Lots are to be drawn, your name will also be put in the lot. I now realise that you are a lucky person, that in every lot your name comes first.

12.14 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Minister to reply at 3 p.m., so that we have about three hours. A few more Members can speak on the Demands.

Shri D. B. Patil was on his legs yesterday. He may continue.

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba): I was saying that the policy of the Government on education is said to have succeeded, but it can be said to have succeeded only if we succeed in educating the socially, educationally and economically backward classes. Our experience is that those who have been neglected so far continue to be neglected now. We will have to examine and see from this point whether education is made available to them easily.

Let us take elementary education. A great revolutionary thinker from Maharashtra, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, a hundred years ago demanded that elementary education should be made free and compulsory. Under our Con-

[Shri D. B. Patil]

stitution, elementary education is supposed to be free and compulsory, but the implementation does not show it. Many of the Members have quoted figures. I will only draw the attention of the hon. Minister to page 1 of the Report which refers to the programme of universalisation of free and compulsory elementary education. It gives a table indicating the progress made so far and projecting the possibilities for the future. The table shows that universalisation at the primary stage, 6-11 age-group, is near realisation. In 1975-76, the achievement was to the extent of 84 per cent and the targeted achievement for 1978-79 is 96 per cent. Then about enrolment in Classes VI-VIII, the percentage for 1975-76 is 36.9 per cent and the target is 46 per cent. Upto the age of 14, primary education is supposed to be compulsory. But the Government is satisfied by merely fixing a target of 46 per cent. That means, 54 per cent of children are still not covered by this scheme. What is the meaning of compulsory education? It means that every student upto the age of 14 should be forced to go to the school and should take education. But the Government is not thinking that way. So, I am not satisfied with this. I would request the hon. Minister to see that primary education is not neglected. Till now, it has been neglected by the Congress Government. But I expect from the Janata Government that they will not neglect it.

In the Fourth Plan, the outlay for the primary education was about 41 per cent out of the total outlay for education and in the Fifth Plan, it was 43 per cent. That means, there was an increase of only 2 per cent in five years. I would request the hon. Minister to see that more outlay is made available for primary education during the Sixth Plan. Unless and until more outlay is made available for the primary education, it will not be possible to implement the com-

pulsory primary education scheme. Therefore, I request him to go into that aspect.

So far as secondary education is concerned, our experience is that in rural areas which are economically backward, socially backward and educationally backward, there is a lot of scope for opening of more higher secondary schools and colleges. On page 3 of the Report it is said:

"Vocationalisation of education at the plus 2 stage under the reorganised pattern of school system is an important step for enriching education and making it more meaningful and attuned to the realisation of the national goals."

It is very nicely stated but it is just like telling a hungry person not to eat a certain food because it does not contain any protein and ask him to wait for the food that will be served to him having proteins. For the present, people do not have the facility to have secondary education but Government is talking about qualitative improvement in the education. Our experience in Maharashtra is that in a particular taluqa, there are 15 high schools and they, on an average, sent about 600 students for the SSC 11th Standard examination every year. Because of 10 plus 2 plus 3 system, 11th classes are very few. And out of these 15 schools, only one school has been able to adopt this new system. It means, rural students are being denied the opportunity of higher education. It should be the policy of the Government not to deny educational facilities to those who have already been denied this facility.

It is seen that certain classes of people which have not been given any opportunity to get education since ages have not been given an opportunity to get education even now also. If the expansion is not there, at the level of primary education, at the level of secondary education and at the level of higher education, at all

the levels of education, they will not be getting any opportunity to get education at any time. If this policy is pursued, about improving education and having qualitative education only, and if there is no expansion of educational facilities at all levels of education, the classes of people which are already denied education will be denied education henceforth also. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take all these things into consideration, particularly not to deny educational facilities to these classes of people who have already been denied education till now.

(श्री इय्यास सुन्दर दास (सीतामढ़ी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा जो मांगें पेश की गई हैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कल जब विपक्ष की ओर से श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई का भाषण टो रहा था तथा श्री श्री ० बी० अलगेशन एवं श्री भी माननीय मदस्यों के भाषण हो रहे थे तो मैं बड़े गौर से उनके भाषणों को सुन रहा था।

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह बड़ी अच्छी प्रवृत्ति लगी—जहां तक शिक्षा का संबंध है, श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई ने भी कहा कि शिक्षा, सुरक्षा और विदेशिक नीति के सवाल ऐसे सवाल हैं कि जो दलगत स्वार्थों से ऊपर है और राजनैतिक विवादों के साथ इन्हें उलझाकर नहीं रखना चाहिए। इतने नोबल सेंटीमेंट्स इतनी पवित्र भावना पद्म और प्रतिपक्ष की ओर से व्यक्त की जाती रही है और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में लार्ड कर्जन के समय में पहला कमीशन बना, उसके बाद राधाकृष्णन् कमीशन बना, अन्त में कोठारी कमीशन बना, इतने सारे कमीशन बने और लगता है कि एक प्रकार की मर्बानुमति की स्थिति, एक प्रकार का नेशनल कान्सेन्सस ईमर्ज करता गया। कई कमेटीयां संसद् की बनीं, कई

प्रस्ताव पास हुए जिन से लागा कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में विशेष मतभेद दलों में नहीं है। बावजूद इस के अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्य के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि पिछले 20—22 वर्षों से विध्वंसालय में काम करने के मेरे अपने जो अनुभव हैं उन अनुभवों के आधार पर विवश हो कर मैंने यह निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि जितना ही शिक्षा को राजनीति से, वर्गीय स्वार्थों से और झूठ जाति सम्प्रदाय धर्म आदि की जो गैर-जनतांत्रिक भावनाएं हैं इन से मुक्त रखने की सिफारिशें की जाती हैं चाहे सदन में की जानी रही हों चाहे विभिन्न कमीशनों के द्वारा की जानी रही हों, शिक्षण संस्थाओं का हाल उतना ही उम के विरहित रहा है। अभी तक का मेरा अनुभव यही रहा है कि शिक्षण संस्थाओं को जो स्वायत्तता मिलनी चाहिए वह कभी भी प्राप्त नहीं हुई। जिस प्रकार की स्वायत्तता न्यायनिका को प्राप्त थी, अध्यक्ष का जो 20 महीनों का युग था, जो भयंकर 20 महीने की कालरात्रि थी उस के पहले भी शिक्षण संस्थाओं को रात नहीं थी। हो सकता है थोड़े से अपवाद रहे हों उन अपवादों को छोड़ कर प्राइमरी से लेकर मैकेण्डरी या यूनिवर्सिटी स्तर तक की शिक्षण संस्थाओं का रख न तो कभी क्षमता की ओर रहा न उनका ध्यान स्वतन्त्रता, जनतन्त्र, धर्म-निपेक्षता आदि भावनाओं एवं चारित्रिक स्तर को ऊंचा करने की ओर रहा। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता। बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा कि 5वीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में 39 प्रतिशत से 40 प्रतिशत खर्चा कर दिया गया है। हमारे देश का यह दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि गांधी जी का नाम लेते रहे, उन के नाम से हम को आजादी मिली सभी राष्ट्रीय दफ्तरों में गांधी जी की तस्वीर लगी है, लेकिन गांधी जी के वारिसों ने गांधी जी की अर्थ-व्यवस्था, राजनीतिक व्यवस्था और शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में उन की क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा थी, उसकी सब से अधिक अवहेलना की। वे गांधी जी के नाम पर इस देश में 30 वर्षों तक हुकूमत करते रहे—लेकिन उन के विचारों पर चलने का प्रयास नहीं किया। मैं

[श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास]

इस में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ जो मेरी अपनी पार्टी के विरोध में हो, लेकिन मुझे खतरा जरूर नजर आ रहा है। गांधी जी के नाम के बावजूद पब्लिक सैक्टर पर कम जोर दिया जा रहा है। डर है समाजवाद की गाड़ी कहीं पीछे तो नहीं धकेली जायगी? जब हम शिक्षण व्यवस्था की बात कहते हैं तो हमें इस बात का सदैव स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि हमारी शिक्षण व्यवस्था राजनीतिक-व्यवस्था, आर्थिक-व्यवस्था, सामाजिक-व्यवस्था के बिना शून्य में नहीं बन सकती, हम शिक्षण संस्थाओं का गठन ठीक प्रकार से नहीं कर सकेंगे अगर आर्थिक और राजनीतिक ढांचे की मही तस्वीर सामने नहीं रही।

हमारी पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र में गांधी जी को फिर स्मरण किया है। यों तो विदेशों में मुमाम्बर और गुणा मिडिल ने गांधी जी को पुनर्निर्माण किया है तथा आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र में गांधी जी का नाम आज भी बहुत जोरों से लिया जा रहा है। गांधी जी की विचारधारा इतनी क्रान्तिकारी थी कि शायद 20वीं शताब्दी ने ऐसा कोई अन्य व्यक्ति पैदा ही नहीं किया। जिन समस्याओं पर कार्ल-मार्क्स जैसे व्यक्ति ने जो संसार का सब से बड़ा सोशियलाजिस्ट था, ग्रंथ-शास्त्री था, सामाज-शास्त्री के रूप में, राजनीतिक चिन्तक के रूप में, व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता के प्रवर्तन पक्षधर के रूप में, प्रख्यात हैं। उन की युवाकाल की रचनायें उन की विचारधारा को स्पष्ट करती हैं, लेकिन वह भी कुछ मौलिक त्रुटियों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दे सके, क्योंकि उन्होंने एक विकसित पूँजीवादी सभ्यता के विकास क्रम को अपने तर्कों का आधार बनाया है। भारत के साम्यवादी और समाजवादी आन्दोलनों में भी उसी वर्ग विश्लेषण पर ही ध्यान दिया गया, लेकिन वे लोग इस बात को भूल गये, कि अविकसित देशों में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद एक अन्य वर्ग भी पैदा हुआ जो पॉलिटीकल-

एलैट का था। लार्ड कर्जन ने 1901 में जिस तरह का विश्वविद्यालय कानून बनाया—वह उस वर्ग का जन्मदाता था। लार्ड कर्जन और मकाले को हम चाहे जितने गलियाँ दें लेकिन जितने भी आप के कमीशन बने और उन के जो भी मुझाव आये, सब आप के, राजज पर बने रहे। इस का कारण शायद यह भी रहा हो कि शिक्षा शुरु से केन्द्र के हाथ में नहीं रही, राज्यों के हाथों में रही।

हम यह मांग करते रहे हैं कि शिक्षा राज्य के हाथों नहीं रहनी चाहिए। जिस तरह से हमारे यहां जुडीशियरी है उसी तरह ने यह पूर्ण स्वायत्त हो। इस का खर्चा सरकार दे, लेकिन काम करने में यह स्वायत्त रहनी चाहिए। जुडीशियरी में पिछले 20 महीनों में जो हस्तक्षेप किया गया—उस को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन शिक्षा को भी हमें उसी तरह से स्वायत्त बनाना होगा—इस तरह की नीति हमें अपनानी चाहिए। लेकिन आज शिक्षा की नीति अपनाने में दो धारणाएं मानी जाती हैं कि एक तो इल्लिट्रेसी को दूर करें और दूसरे फाइनेमियल रिमोमिज पैदा करें। अर्थात् इल्लिट्रेसी को दूर करने के लिए तथा शिक्षा के विकास के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च किया जाए। यह दुखद स्थिति है। शिक्षण संस्थाओं में जिस प्रकार के गुणात्मक परिवर्तन की जरूरत है उस प्रकार के गुणात्मक परिवर्तन के लिए फाइनेमियल आऊटले की ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं है। हमने इतनी सारी योजनाओं को बनाया, इसने सारे कमीशनों को बनाया लेकिन फाइनेमियल आऊटले के नाम पर इन कमीशनों के सारे मुझावों को नजरअन्दाज कर दिया। यह कह दिया कि पैसा नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि फाइनेमियल आऊटले का सवाल बेकार का सवाल है।

दूसरे ग्रंथशास्त्र के क्षेत्र में लेमिज फेंस का एक सिद्धांत सामने आया। उस समय तक ग्रंथशास्त्र के क्षेत्र में मार्क्स तो स्वयं प्रतिष्ठित हुआ नहीं था। एक नया दार्शनिक सिद्धांत

केन्स के नाम से चला। लेकिन सीक्रेट बर्द बार के बाद जब औपनिवेशिक राष्ट्रों का पतन होने लगा और उपनिवेशवाद समाप्त होने लगा तो यह समझा उभर आई कि किस तरह से इन अविकसित राष्ट्रों का विकास हो। पहले तो यह चर्चा रही कि किसकल प्लानिंग कैसे हो पाइनेशनल रिसोर्सिज कहां से आय। फिर मैन पावर चार हयमन रिसोर्सिज पर जोर दिया जाने लगा। लेकिन मैन पावर की प्लानिंग कैसे हो क्या इसको हम आज तक कर सके हैं? हमने एलाइट क्लास पैदा की है, हमने अभिजात वर्ग को पैदा किया है। जो 1977 का चुनाव हुआ, वह मही मायने में एक शान्ति थी जिसको आम जनता ने बैलड बाक्सिज के जरिए मे किया था। लेकिन इस क्रांति के बावजूद इस एलाइट क्लास का वर्चस्व कायम है। हम समाजवाद का नाम लेते हैं लेकिन पूंजीपतियों की मदद करते हैं। हमने पूंजीपतियों की मदद करने के लिए पॉब्लिक सेक्टर में पैसा लगाया, क्योंकि लार्जे मेन्टेशन पीरियड वाली इंडस्ट्री में वे पैसा नहीं लगा सकते थे। इस पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी हम कैपेटलिज्म को ही मदद करते हैं। हमारे इस देश में पोलिटिकल एलीट के रूप में तीन वर्ग पैदा किये हैं। एक बड़े बड़े नोकरशाहों का, दूसरा बड़े बड़े मिलिट्री अपसरों का और तीसरा प्रोफेशनल राजनीतिज्ञों का जिनके नाम न जमीन है, न कॉर्ड: रोजगार के साधन हैं। इस पर भी हम समाजवाद का नाम लेते हैं। यह जो अभिजात वर्ग इस देश में पैदा हुआ उसी का भारत के राजतंत्र पर शभाव रहा, वही वर्ग आज भी छाया हुआ है। यह हमको सोचना होगा। हम कितने पवित्रतम उद्देश्य रखें, हम कितनी ही पवित्रतम घोषणाएं करें, हम कितना ही गांधी जी का नाम लें लेकिन जब तक राजतंत्र में परिवर्तन नहीं होता तब तक हमारे ये उद्देश्य पूरे होने वाले नहीं हैं। जब तक इस वर्ग की कमर नहीं टूटेगी तब तक समाजवाद की गाड़ी आगे नहीं जाएगी। इस वर्ग की अभी तक कमर नहीं टूटी है। इंदिरा जी चली गयीं, सजय गांधी चले गये लेकिन प्रतिपक्ष

के उन लोगों ने जिन्होंने आजादी के आन्दोलन में इतना बड़ा योगदान किया, वे सब चुपचाप इसी वर्ग को रिप्रेजेंट कर रहे हैं। यह वर्ग आज भी सम्पूर्ण आर्थिक जगत पर, सम्पूर्ण राज्य-तंत्र पर सम्पूर्ण शिक्षण संस्थाओं पर छाया हुआ है। अगर इस वर्ग का उन्मूलन करना है तो गांधी जी के गांधीवादी और अहिंसा के सिद्धांतों के द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है। मार्क्सवादी सिद्धांतों में मैं विश्वास नहीं करता हूं। हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति वर्ग व्यवस्था और वर्ग व्यवस्था की तरफ झुकी हुई है उसी चीज को यह प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। यह शिक्षा पद्धति नव गणतंत्र वर्ग पैदा करती है, शासक वर्ग पैदा करती है। इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में कुछ साल पहले एक रिसर्च हुआ था और उस रिसर्च की फाईंडिंग यह थी 65 परसेंट के करीब आई ए एस, आई पी एम, प्राविशल सर्विसिज आदि में जो लोग आते हैं उनके अभिभावकों का बैकग्राउंड वही होता है जो एक्मप्लायेशन करने वालों का होता है, जो पब्लिक स्कूल से पढ़ लिख कर निकलते हैं। अब आप देखें कि पब्लिक स्कूल में एक बच्चे पर कितना माहवारी खर्च आता है। चार सौ पचास के करीब आता है। दूसरे जो खर्चे हैं वे अलग हैं। पब्लिक स्कूल में मैथमेटिक्स में या किसी दूसरे पेपर में कोई फेल हो जाए तो प्राइवेट कॉचिंग के नाम पर डेढ़ सौ रुपया महीना उसके मां बाप से अलग खर्च कर देते हैं। इस तरह की चीज को रोक कर आप कैसा समान अवसर उपलब्ध कर रहे हैं और कौन सा समाजवाद इस तरह से आप लाएंगे। इस तरह से गांधी जी की जो भावना थी, सोशलिज्म की जो भावना है वह पनप नहीं सकती है। इसी विषय पर रूस और चीन के संबंध में भी अध्ययन हुआ है और किताबें लिखी गई हैं। एडगर रूस ने चीन पर और डेविड लेन ने रूस पर महत्वपूर्ण किताबें लिखी हैं। माओ रूस तूंग के जमाने में भी यह पाया गया कि भूतपूर्व पूंजीपति वर्ग के बच्चे इन्होंने में ज्यादा अच्छे निकलते थे अपने संस्कारों के बल पर। इस वास्ते उनके जमाने में बहो

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यह हुआ कि अगर वे बच्चे सत्तर प्रतिशत मार्क्स लेकर दाखिल हो सकते हैं तो दूसरे वर्गों के बच्चे अगर उन्होंने दस पंद्रह प्रतिशत कम नम्बर भी लिए हो तो उनको भी दाखिल कर लिया जाए। बसों तक जो संस्कार बच्चों पर पड़े होते हैं उनके बल पर भी वे अच्छे निकलते हैं। मैं यहां गरीब वर्ग शब्द का इस्तेमाल करना चाहता हूं और जान बूझ कर मैं हरिजन और पिछड़ी जातियों का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि उनके नाम पर देश में बहुत बड़ा पाखंड होता जा रहा है। हम को देखना चाहिए कि गरीब वर्ग, पिछड़े हुए वर्ग को सुहृदित्व मिलें। आर्थिक तौर पर हम को देखना चाहिए कि कौन पिछड़ा हुआ है। तीस बरस तक कांग्रेस में जातपात और धर्म के नाम पर भेदभाव बढ़ाया है। गरीब वर्ग जिस के पाम न रोजी का साधन है, न घर है, न भोजन है, न परिवहन है, न बालाबर्बाद है उनके लिए हमें कुछ करना होगा। हमारे यहां चूक संसदीय प्रजातंत्र है इस वास्ते हम इसको आगे बढ़ा कर ही देश में क्रांति ला सकते हैं। यह पहला हमारा बजट है और सम्भव है कि इस में इतनी दूर तक जाना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि आगे जो बजट आएंगे उन में इन की तरफ और भी ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए। गरीबों के जो बच्चे हैं उनको एडमिशन में आर्थिक तथा अन्य रियायतें दी जानी चाहिए। अगर दूसरों के लिए सत्तर प्रतिशत मार्क्स रखे जाते हैं तो उनके लिए पचास प्रतिशत रखे जाने चाहिए।

यू० जी० मी० के द्वारा जो अनुदान दिए जाते हैं अधिकांश में देखा गया है कि दुर्भाग्य श्रमिकों ने भी कुलपति हैं सब के सब कुलीन वर्गों में आते हैं, पोलिटिकल एलाइट वर्ग में आते हैं, विशिष्ट वर्ग के आदमी हैं जिन के वर्गोपस्थापक हैं और अपने वर्ग स्वार्थों की ही मिट्टि खोदते हैं। यू० जी० मी० जो अनुदान रिमर्च के नाम पर देती है, उन का बड़ा अप्रव्यय होता है, थोड़ा तैयार जो करवाए जाते हैं उन पर

बड़ा अप्रव्यय होता है? रिमर्च के नाम पर भ्रष्टाचार घट्ठा हो रहा है। मैं अपने राज्य की बात जानता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे राज्यों की बात मैं नहीं जानता हूं। हां पर पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में भी तथा वाइस चांसलरों में जाति का कोटा तय हो जाना है। भूमिहरो का, राजपूतों का यादवों का कोटा तय हो जाना है। वाइस चांसलर शायद ही आज कोई हरिजन हो। हरिजन शायद कोई आज तक वहां वाइस चांसलर बना ही नहीं है। वहां पर कोटा पद्धति चमकी है। स्वयंसेवकों के नाम पर यूनिवर्सिटी आदमी के नाम पर, मिडिकल आदि के अन्दर जिन तरह से नामिनेशन होते हैं वे सब जाति के आधार पर होते हैं। जिन जाति का एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर होता था मिडिकल में उम्मी जाति के लोग भर दिये जाते थे, अगर वह भूमिहर होता था, भूमिहर उस में भर दिए जाते थे और अगर राजपूत होता था तो राजपूत भर दिए जाते थे। सारी यूनिवर्सिटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस तरह से उनके हाथ में चली जाती थी। बिहार में कोई राजपूतों का विश्वविद्यालय है तो कोई राजपूतों का। यही हालत स्कूलों और कॉलेजों की भी है। हमारे मैनिफेस्टो में बड़ा निबल सबजेक्टिव है कि हम गांधी जी के अन्ध्यादश के स्वपन को साकार करना चाहते हैं।

शिक्षा जगत में मैं समझता हूं कि अगर कोई परिवर्तन हम करना चाहते हैं तो पहले हम को आर्थिक और राजनीतिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन करना होगा क्योंकि जिन तरह का राजनीतिक और आर्थिक ढांचा होता है उम्मी तरह का शिक्षण भी चलता है। जातपात के नाम पर वाइस चांसलर और प्रोफेसर आदि वहां नियुक्त होते हैं। उपाध्याय जी आप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि हां का लड़का शुद्ध जातीय भावनाओं के ऊपर होगा? यह तो शुश्रूषा की है कि सोशियो पोलिटिकल सबजेक्टिव कंडीशनस मैन्थोर कर गई थी जिस से गुजरात में नव-निर्माण आन्दोलन चला और उसके बाद बिहार में आन्दोलन चला। लेकिन तीन वर्षों

के अन्दर स्वायत्तता के नाम पर क्या हुआ यह सब लोग भली प्रकार जानते हैं। जब से यह आन्दोलन चला मैं स्वयं सस्पेंशन में रहा और मुझे मीसा (एम०आई०एस०ए०) में बन्द किया गया और जब हाई कोर्ट ने छोड़ा तो दोबारा मीसा (एम०आई०एस०ए०) और आपातकाल में डी०आई०आर० में बन्द किया गया और जब मैं ने परमीशन मांगी कि मुझे पार्लियामेंट का इलैक्शन कन्स्टिट्यूट करना है तो जब मैं यहां से पहले सत्र के बाद वापस गया तो 15 अप्रैल को मुझे वाइस-चांसलर का पत्र मिलता है कि :

The Vice-Chancellor has been pleased to accord you post facto permission to contest elections.

तो इसके पीछे क्या नीयत थी? एक ही नीयत थी कि अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार हो जाती तो मेरे मामले दो ही विकल्प रहते। या तो मैं संसद में रहूँ या बिहार विश्वविद्यालय से अपने पद से इस्तीफा दूँ। तो स्वायत्तता के नाम पर शिक्षण संस्थाओं पर जो राजनीतिक कब्जा बनाया गया जाता है यह गलत है।

अन्त में मैं शिक्षा मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपनी शुभकामनाएँ प्रकट करता हूँ जिन्होंने ऐसा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। मेरी आशा है कि अगले बजट में कुछ ज्यादा सुधार होगा।

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to offer a few remarks on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education. I have with great interest noted the speeches and statements made by the hon. Minister for Education in Parliament and outside, and these give us a feeling of his earnestness to tackle this great problem of education, which is the infrastructure for the entire edifice for the progress and prosperity of the State. Unfortunately, this aspect of education has been sadly neglect-

ed for years. There have been various Commissions on education and their reports, but what actions have been taken on these reports is not known. Any amount provided for education is really worthwhile and I expect that the hon. Minister for Education will rise to the occasion and do everything possible to bring about the desired results.

Now, the Janata Government is in power; it is a Government of the people as its very name indicates. It has got to reach the people. Seventy-five per cent of our people are in the villages. It is a very happy augury that the leaders of the Janata Government under the inspiring leadership of our Prime Minister, a true Gandhian, were inspired to visit the Samadhi of the Father of the nation and take a religious vow to attempt to put into action his great ideals for the benefit of humanity and more particularly, the suffering and the down-trodden. I trust and hope that no one, who went there, the Samadhi, had any mental reservation in this matter.

Mahatmajji wanted Grama Raj, a Rama Raj, and he knew how sadly the villages were neglected and how by the development of the villages alone could the country develop into a prosperous nation. He dreamt that one day a humble villager would adorn the highest office in the country, the Presidentship of India. In this view, believing as we do that we have neglected our villages and that we have not percolated into the villages in the conferment and fulfilment of their needs, it is good that we divert our attention more to the villages. We have five lakhs of villages in the country and what a colossal problem it is to make the villages a fit place to live in.

I was happy to hear the Agriculture Minister emphasising the need to build roads, sink wells, start irrigation works, to give electricity and develop villages, etc. I hope the pious

[Shri A. R. Badri Narayan]

intentions will be implemented which will bring hope and comfort to the common man in the villages.

It is high time that the Government diverted its attention to the villages in every sector of its activities and established the truth of the saying that from Halli alone there is Delhi which means that from the village alone there can be Delhi. So it is education which is the infrastructure for all the progress in activities of the villages. So, I am appealing to the Education Minister and I have a feeling that he is earnest about a total rethinking in the matter of education which is suited to the genius and the practical needs in the present day set up.

Unfortunately, the child that cries most gets most. The urban population—with its enlightened elite—organized, vociferous, and aggressive dominate the scene much to the neglect of the disorganized, quite and fatalistic villages. In the urban areas we find all the amenities, schools even from the kindergarten level to the College also to the post-graduate level. But what do we see in the villages? If we take a sample of a village, from the Himalayas to the Cape Kanyakumari, what do we see? There are hardly the required number of schools commensurate with the requirements. If there is a school, it is run in a temple or a chavadi or in the house of a richman. There are no buildings. They are mostly one-teacher schools managing four classes. The teacher is either a farmer of the village or a shopkeeper not having enough time to attend the classes with the result that the school-going boy in the village is in a big handicap and he can never stand in competition with the urban-trained boy who is head and shoulders above his village-bred colleague. The environmental condition is not also there. How can a village-bred boy compete for the IAS

or IPS or other high-coveted positions which have been the monopoly of the privileged few in the towns? The disparity keeps on continuing. The cleavage goes on developing. So, I humbly suggest to have enough schools in proportion to the population. You have one teacher for each class. Proper pupil teacher ratio should be maintained. More women teachers may be employed preferably at the lower levels. Rigorous inspection should be conducted to see as to how classes are being run in the villages and provide school buildings, equipment and play grounds. You should have Balwadies or pre-primary schools. You should provide residence for teachers. You should examine the question of compelling admission to schools by parents taking into account the loss suffered by the parents in drawing the child from the wage earning potential in the child.

Part time teachers may also be appointed in the villages. The services of the retired officials can also be made use of for imparting education. The services of educated families may also be utilized. Village councils may be established to start such schools. There must be no tinkering with the problem. No sacrifice is too heavy to the village child really educated.

There is a misnomer that the villager's potential is low. It is not. He is really intelligent. He is shrewd in his job. He may not be literate but he has really education in the real sense.

The erstwhile Education Minister of Andhra Pradesh Shri P. V. Narsimha Rao, now a Member of Parliament took a lot of interest in propagation of education in the rural areas. He is feeling so sad about the treatment being meted out to the village people in this regard. He has picked up some students from the village area who can really challenge the city bred students. The village students are second to none. It

opportunity and the environment that we create go to develop the child. It is a misnomer to think that the villagers are not intelligent.

If we cannot deal with this problem of reorganising the education and spread of primary education in all the villages, you can forget about the future of villagers. You are continuously adding year by year to the army of illiterates in this country.

Our esteemed Prime Minister who is pragmatic and realistic in his outlook may appreciate the basic importance of the matter and apply his mind in depth to the problem. We have already been guilty of non-fulfilment of the Directive Principles of the Constitution in the matter of providing compulsory education to children within the age of ten years. There are various aspects of education and since there is no time at my disposal to indicate all of them I would deal with only certain matters which are important according to me.

The quality of education which we are giving to our children may kindly be considered. We the enlightened parents want the best schools for our children, the best teachers and the best opportunities. Why can't we have the same consideration for our masters who are the villagers but for whom we won't be here where we are now?

Politics should find no place in the sacred precincts of educational institutions. Let the students grow to their fullness in body and mind as much as they are capable of assimilating. There will be still time for them if they are interested in politics to enter into it fully equipped and courageous to accept the challenges of political life.

Discipline is a must in educational institutions. We have been witnessing students going after papersetters and examiners and spending lot of money. This is not the type of education which we conceive of.

We find different standards of education in different institutions. There must be a fairly uniform pattern of education throughout the country. Basic education is a must. There must be diversification of education from the SSLC standard and the PUC standard. In the rural areas we are in need of artisans, mechanics, agricultural advisers, steno-typists and others in various spheres of activities. If we have all these we would have fulfilled the needs of employment even at the village level. We should make the student feel that he is competent to stand on his own legs and make a worthy living.

Government is anxious that employment should be made available at the village level. I would suggest that at the village level we must give the necessary training for the various professions. By the time we come to the university only such students as are able to fit in in the higher studies must be taken in.

There is no use manufacturing an army of graduates and post-graduates, who are not marketable and who do not find any job and who cannot stand on their own legs.

In conclusion, I would suggest that we should adopt uniformity in education. Only such students who are really capable should be taken in in our universities.

13. hrs.

श्री नरसिंह यादव (चंदौली) : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, कल शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहस के लिए जब आप ने सात घण्टे का समय दिया, तो मुझे कुछ हैरानी हुई। हैरानी मुझे इसलिए हुई कि वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट भाषण में 121 पैराग्राफ हैं, लेकिन उन में कहीं भी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में एक शब्द भी नहीं है। इससे मुझे बहुत निराशा हुई—माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के इस उदासीन दृष्टिकोण से शिक्षा जगत को बहुत धक्का लगा

[श्री नरसिंह यादव]

है। मैं सरप्रताप या कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी जनता पार्टी की आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप शिक्षा को अपने बजट में स्थान देंगे, लेकिन जब मैंने उन के बजट को देखा तो मैंने पाया कि केवल 1.25 प्रतिशत ही शिक्षा पर खर्च के लिए रखा गया है। मेरी यह स्पष्ट राय है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने शिक्षा के बजट पर जनता की आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप बिजकुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है और साथ ही माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी इस ओर विनय ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

शिक्षा मनुष्य के सर्वांगीण गुणों के विकास का माधन माना जाता है, जिसे पाकर ही राष्ट्रपति जी, उपराष्ट्रपति जी, आप सब मशानुभाव, यहां पर बैठे हैं, जिस के द्वारा मनुष्य का विकास होता है। यों तो मनुष्य जन्म से लेकर मरने तक कुछ न कुछ शिक्षा प्राप्त करता ही रहता है, लेकिन जिस शिक्षा के बजट पर मैं यहां भाषण कर रहा हूँ—उस का सम्बन्ध स्कूल, कॉलेज और विश्व-विद्यालय की शिक्षा से है। पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने भी शिक्षा को बड़ी उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा था। 30 वर्षों के शासन के बाद भी जब मैंने चुनाव क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया तो मैंने देखा कि जिन स्कूलों में अंग्रेजी हुकूमन के दौरान अध्यापकों और बच्चों के बैठने के लिए चौकियां, कुर्सियां या टाट बिछा होता था, आज के स्कूलों में—मैं शिक्षा परिवर्द्ध के स्कूलों का शिकार रहा हूँ—बैठने के लिए टाट तक उपलब्ध नहीं है। बच्चे अपने घरों से बीरी लेकर जाते हैं, लेकिन जिन घरों में टाट या बोरी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है, वे बेचारे सीत भरी जमीन पर ही बैठ कर शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। यह स्थिति 30 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद हमारे प्राइमरी स्कूलों की है और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस का एक मूल कारण यह है कि शिक्षा राज्य सरकारों के अधीन

रही, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन नहीं रही। केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रियों को चुनाव के मैदान में जाना ही नहीं पड़ता था, उनके चेले और चहेते ही उन की तरफ से चुनाव लड़ते थे, इस लिए उन को वास्तविक स्थिति का आभास ही नहीं हो पाता था। आज तक शिक्षा को आप ने राज्य की सूची में रखा है, आज मैं आप से मांग करता हूँ कि आप इस को समवर्ती सूची में ही नहीं, बल्कि केन्द्र की सूची में शामिल करें, क्योंकि आज हम अपने क्षेत्र में जा कर जनता से यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि इन विद्यालयों की दुर्दशा के लिए आप राज्य सरकारों को कहें या विधान सभा के सदस्यों को कहें। हमारा मनदाता, हमारे गांव का आदमी उस स्थिति में हम से कहेगा कि नरसिंह तुम दिल्ली में जाओ, दिल्ली के लोगों से ही वोट मांगें। ऐसी स्थिति में हम यह घोषणा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि यह राज्य की सूची का विषय है, इस का दायित्व हमें अपने ऊपर लेना पड़ेगा और इस दायित्व का निर्वाह करना होगा। इस लिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि चाहे जो भी परिस्थिति आप के सामने आये, वित्त मंत्री जी ने भले ही इसे उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा है, लेकिन आप शिक्षा मंत्री हैं, इसलिए आप का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि आप शिक्षा को केन्द्र की सूची में डालने की कोशिश करें।

मैं एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक स्थान धरौब है। मेरा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र चंडौली वाराणसी जिले में पड़ता है। ब्रिटिश कमलापति त्रिपाठी की पुस्तक के मुकामले में मे खड़ा था। इस क्षेत्र को कहा जाता था कि स्वर्ण बनाया गया है। इसी क्षेत्र के घगंव स्थान में एक जूनिअर बॉय हाई स्कूल है जिसके पास बिल्डिंग की क्या एक ईंट भी नहीं है। शत बीस साल से वह मान्यता प्राप्त है। बच्चियां मूल के भीचे पड़ती हैं। जब पानी आता है

तो छोटे-छोटी बच्चियां बस्ता लेकर घर भाग जाती हैं। वे बच्चियां घूष स्मृती हुई इस स्कूल में पढ़ती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिक है। इसलिए शिक्षा मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे शिक्षा विभाग की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दें।

एक तरफ हमारे स्कूलों की यह स्थिति है दूसरी तरफ मोण्टेसरी, पब्लिक नर्सरी और कान्वेंट स्कूल चल रहे हैं जिनमें आठ सौ, छह सौ और चार-चार सौ रुपये एक बच्चे की पढ़ाई पर खर्च होते हैं। दूसरी तरफ इन विद्यालयों में एक बच्चे के ऊपर पांच दम रुपये खर्च नहीं किये जाते। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि जिस मूल्य में जनतंत्र है, अगर उस देश के विद्यालयों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों के खाने-कपड़े में अन्तर होगा, उनमें अलग अलग विचार पलेंगे तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि उनमें समभाव उत्पन्न नहीं होगा और लोकतंत्र इससे आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारी शिक्षा सभी के लिए एक प्रकार की हो और इस शिक्षा के लिए हमारी एक ही प्रकार की नीति हो। मैं मंत्री जी में अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस शिक्षा में राज्य राज्य के बीच अन्तर न हो, एक प्राइमरी स्कूल और दूसरी प्राइमरी स्कूल में अन्तर न हो। बल्कि हम एक ऐसा पाठ्यक्रम बनावें जो सम्पूर्ण देश में लागू हो। इससे सारे देश में एकात्मकता की भावना प्रदा होगी।

आज हिन्दी बोलने में आपत्ति की जाती है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। अंग्रेजों ने इससे निवृत्ति तक इस देश पर शासन किया और अपनी भाषा अंग्रेजी को लाद दी। हम तीस साल के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हिन्दी को स्वीकार नहीं कर सके। हिन्दी के अर्थ में दक्षिण के लोग एक बात कहते हैं और उत्तर के लोग दूसरी बात कहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी के लिए दक्षिण

भारत और उत्तर भारत के बीच किसी प्रकार की कटुता न हो। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में सुझाव है कि जो नानहिन्दी भाषी प्रांतों के सदस्य यहां पर हिन्दी में बोलें उन्हें दस हजार रुपये प्रति वर्ष पुरस्कार स्वरूप दिया जाए। इसी प्रकार से गैर-हिन्दी प्रांतों के स्कूल कालेजों में ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि उनमें हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों को स्कालरशिप मिले। यह हमारी सरकार का काम होना चाहिए था लेकिन सरकार ने इस काम को आज तक नहीं किया। इसका मुझे बड़ा खेद है। इसी वजह से आज राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी में बोलने में लोगों को परेशानी आती है। मैं जब यहां चूँ कर आया था तो सोचता था कि सारा काम काज हिन्दी में चलता होगा। यहां आकर मैंने दूसरी ही स्थिति देखी। मैं मानता हूँ कि अहिन्दीभाषियों की कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं और उनके प्रति हमें सहानुभूति रखनी चाहिए हिन्दीभाषियों को इस बारे में कोई उग्रता नहीं दिखानी चाहिए। साथ ही मैं उनसे भी अपील करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि वे हिन्दी सीखने का प्रयास करेंगे।

दस घन दो घन तीन शिक्षा प्रणाली अपनायी गई है। मैं इसके बहुत कुछ मुद्दों पर सहमत नहीं हूँ। इसलिए सहमत नहीं हूँ कि इसके अन्तर्गत अनेक विषयों को पढ़ना होगा जिसके कारण विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर अनावश्यक भार पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि रोजगारपरक शिक्षा होनी चाहिए। आपने दस प्लस दो प्लस तीन के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि रोजगारपरक शिक्षा लोग को प्राप्त हो। ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए कि छात्र के मस्तिष्क के ऊपर उसका बुरा असर न पड़े, उलझन में विद्यार्थी न रहे।

वर्तमान में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों में विज्ञान पढ़ाने के लिए न तो कोई उचित

[श्री नरसिंह यादव]

सं-या में अध्यापक ही उपलब्ध हैं और न विज्ञान के उपकरण ही उपलब्ध हैं जबकि इस नई शिक्षा प्रणाली में विज्ञान की पढ़ाई को अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। अनेक विद्यालयों में नये व्यावहारिक विषय खोलने पड़ेंगे। वर्क का नुगव एक्मपीरियेंस के लिए अध्यापकों को भी ट्रेनिंग देना पड़ेगी। परीक्षा के समय मॉन्युअकन, नैल्युएशन, के लिए विद्यार्थ्य में ही व्यवस्था होने से अध्यापकों के सामने समस्याये, खड़ी होंगी। छात्रों का नैतिक स्तर गिर जाने के कारण परीक्षाओं में नकल की बाढ़ आ गई है। छुरा पिस्तौल, धमकी आदि दे कर आज नकल की जा रही है। यह समस्या भी खराब होती जाएगी। आन्तरिक मॉन्युअकन होने से स्थानीय जो दबाव अध्यापकों पर अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए पड़ेगा वह अलग है। पढ़ाए जाने वाले विषय की अधिकता से ही छात्र का जीवन मुश्किल 'ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इतने ज्यादा विषय पढ़ाए नहीं जाने चाहिए। जो शिक्षा प्रणाली आपने अपनाई है इसको बहुत अंशों में मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ, इस में कुछ आवश्यक आपको सुधार करके ही इसको आपका लागू करना चाहिए। नैतिक और धार्मिक शिक्षा का इस प्रणाली में अभाव है। नैतिक शिक्षा को इस पाठ्यक्रम में स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि राष्ट्रीय जीवन हमारा पतले। राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं से हम और विद्यार्थी वर्ग प्रोत् प्रोत् हो, जिन पाठ्यक्रमों से इस भावना को आघात लगता है ऐसी पुस्तकों और पाठ्यक्रमों को कोर्स में से निकाल देना चाहिए। उन चीजों से जिन से एक वर्ग और दूसरे वर्ग में घृणा की भावना पैदा होता है, एक राज्य और दूसरे राज्य में घृणा की भावना पैदा होती है ऐसी सामग्री को पाठ्यपुस्तकों में से निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए। जो सामग्री विशेष की भावना पैदा करता है वह नहीं रहनी

चाहिए और ऐसी सामग्री होनी चाहिए जो बच्चों के मन में एक दूसरे के प्रति प्रेम की भावना पैदा करे। हम को राष्ट्र को एक सूत्र में बांधना है। पुरानी जो किताबें हैं उन में ऐसी सामग्री भरी हुई है जो घृणास्पद भावनाओं पैदा करती हैं। उनको धीरे धीरे निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए। इतिहास की बातों को बिल्कुल भूला न दिया जाए। इस तरह की चीजों को इतिहास से बिल्कुल निकाल दिया जाय यह मैं नहीं कहता। इतिहास को भी लोग पढ़ें, लेकिन वर्तमान परीक्षा में मेरा निवेदन है कि पाठ्यपुस्तकों में ऐसी सामग्री को स्थान दिया जाए जो प्रेम भाव पैदा करे, मेल मिलाप की भावना पैदा करे, जानीयता, साम्प्रदायिकता की भावनाओं को कुंठित करे। राज्यवार और भाषावार बातों को हटाया जाना चाहिए।

सभी शिक्षा शास्त्रियों ने कहा है कि हमारी परीक्षण प्रणाली दोषपूर्ण है। लेकिन ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं निकल पा रही है ताकि यह ठीक हो सके। जहां देखो वहीं नकल का बोलबाला है। अगर कोई नकल करने वालों को रोकना है तो उनकी जान को लाले पड़ जाने हं। रेलों की परीक्षाओं में, आई ए एस, पी सी एम, विश्वविद्यालयों के इन्तहान, सबी जगह नकल चलती है। मेरा मुझाव है कि परीक्षा की प्रणाली के बारे में शिक्षा शास्त्रियों, अध्यापकों, विषयज्ञों की समिति बनाई जाए और उसके लिए कुछ अंशों में आप धन अलग से रखें और वह समिति केवल इसी काम को करे। और इस प्रणाली का खोज करनी रहे और सुझाव देती रहे। न्याय और समता का यह तकाजा है कि किसी के साथ अन्याय न हो। कुछ माथिबों ने कहा है कि पंद्रह हजार रुपया दे दिया जाय तो श्रीधरालय मैडीकल में प्रवेश मिल सकता है। यह राशि नकद ली जाती है। रेलवे के परीक्षाओं में

देखा गया है कि पंद्रह बीस कैंडीडेट प्रतिनिधि जो कि रेल कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के लड़के थे उनको नकल करने की सुविधा दे दी गई, बाकियों को ने ही दी गई। वे स्वभावतः पीछे रह गये। मैं समझता हूँ कि परीक्षा प्रणाली में कोई क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। यह जो बुद्धि परीक्षण निकाला गया है इससे मैं सहमत नहीं क्योंकि इस में खामियाँ हैं और कैंडीडेट की बुद्धि की परीक्षा नहीं हो पाती।

दूसरी बात यह है कि...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are so many names and we have to close our discussion by 3 O'clock. You should take only two more minutes.

श्री नरसिंह यादव : बस दो मिनट लूंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी ने बेसिक शिक्षा प्रणाली के लिए कहा था और वह बेसिक शिक्षा प्रणाली केवल जूनियर हाई स्कूलों तक ही सीमित रही जो निरर्थक साबित हुई। मैं चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था निकालें जो बेसिक शिक्षा जूनियर हाई स्कूल तक है वह माध्यमिक विद्यालयों तक जाय और वहाँ से निकलने के बाद विद्यार्थी रोजगार पाये।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि वित्त मंत्री से शिक्षा बजट के लिए आप और धन मांगें। उनके पास जितना धन है उसमें से कटौती करके शिक्षा मंत्री को दें ताकि नई नई खोज हो सके और उसके जरिए शिक्षा जगत में शिक्षा प्रणाली में और परीक्षा प्रणाली में नये नये अनुसंधान किये जायें। अध्यापकों के वेतन मान में और विद्यालयों के भवन निर्माण में सुधार किया जाय। हमारे देश में सब को समान सुविधा, समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन, समान शिक्षा और समान अवसर मिलना चाहिए। यह तभी सम्भव होगा जब कि शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण

हो जायगा। बगैर राष्ट्रीयकरण के न तो समान शिक्षा मिलेगी, न समान सुविधा मिलेगी और न समान अवसर मिलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From here onwards, it will be strictly ten minutes, because otherwise we cannot accommodate all the speakers.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cananore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Education. Education is understood in a modern society as an instrument for social change. It is in that perspective that we must look at the problems of education in our country, which is a developing economy. I must state at the beginning that our education is in a crisis, a multi-dimensional crisis, in which the students are unhappy. The educational system as such remains outmoded. It creates a new generation of people who will have very little to do with the scientific world of today. The teachers, especially the primary school teachers, present the classical picture of that hungry looking poor man even today.

The examination system remains outmoded and even today there are possibilities of the invigilators being murdered in the examination halls. Copying is the phenomenon which is going on.

Then there are various other aspects, illiteracy on one side and educated unemployment on the other side. The percentage of drop-outs has assumed large proportions. 13 per cent of the Indian children never go to school. Of those who go to school, the percentage of drop-outs is 66 per cent when they reach the fifth standard. UNESCO report states:

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

"India is one of the countries having a higher number of drop-outs in the world."

This is the magnitude of the crisis which our educational system is facing. I think that this crisis of education is a general crisis, the crisis of capitalism in India. We look at it from that angle. I have very little time. So I pass on to other things.

The new Government and especially the new Minister have added a new dimension to the crisis by entering into a controversy over the 10 plus 2 plus 3 system. He unleashed a campaign against this system as though he was trying to undo the emergency excesses! I am sure the House will agree that it is not so as a part of the emergency that this system was evolved. It was the result of a national consensus. More than a decade ago the Kothari Commission report presented a new idea to bring about a revolution in the educational structure itself. Afterwards, the country discussed it. The House also discussed it and the 10 plus 2 plus 3 system was introduced. Nearly 20 States have introduced this system and the others are making preparations. At this time, if a total reversal is planned, I think it will be a kind of irresponsible action, if I may use that term, because a lot of energy, money and effort which have gone into this educational reform will go waste. That is why I say that the government must have a re-thinking about it. I think it is not accidental. I do not think the minister does not understand its full implications. It is part of the whole reversal in the economic sphere which is being planned by the Janata Government. For example, if you read the speeches made by Shri Charan Singh and the Prime Minister on various occasions, they say they are going to take back the eco-

nomy to a stage of laissez-faire. That is in the economic sphere. Here the Education Minister is trying to go back to a laissez-faire stage in the educational sphere. If that is done, it is disastrous which everybody in the country should oppose. A uniform system of education, uniform curricula and a more scientific preparation of textbooks by NCERT gave a new outlook to our educational system in the secondary stage. That is what the minister does not want. I do not know what his opinion is—he should clarify it to the House. He had an informal consultation with some MPs and educationists on 17th May on education matters. On the 16th, there was a meeting in the NCERT campus which was organised by the Bharatiya Shikshan Mandal, an RSS outfit, and the minister himself was participating in that seminar or whatever it was. Very strange ideas were advanced there. They said, this country has another historic past where education was a private endeavour. They were against government's intervention in the field of education. They said, there is too much emphasis on materialistic aspects of education. They were against education for employment. My job will be easier if I quote a few sentences from what the organiser of the meeting said:

"We in India know about education to be a voluntary venture. We shall have to consider why youth, in strictly Indian atmosphere, become more dedicated and more disciplined. We all know that here in our country there is a social and cultural organisation, the RSS, where hitherto every year except for two years during the emergency, thousands of young men underwent training for a month long, paying themselves every paisa that is incurred there. This is the spirit. Why can't we bring some sort of idea to the education? Why can't we attract youth to the education where they get attracted to

it sheerly with the laudable aim of developing their character and personality?"

This meeting was held a day before the meeting of the minister with the MPs and educational experts to discuss the 10+2+3 system. I would like the Minister to state his opinion about the points of view expressed by the organisers of this meeting and also state whether keeping that in mind he is going to formulate the educational policy.

I will conclude by pointing out one or two other important aspects. Here in Delhi there is an institution for training the mentally handicapped in which there are training experts for the mentally handicapped and the Government is spending a lot of money for the welfare of the physically and mentally handicapped. I must say that there must be a little more humane consideration when we deal with the problems of physically handicapped people and mentally handicapped people. For the last 60 days in front of the Minister's house those students are on dharna and are on fast. I hope the Minister will call a conference and settle that matter.

Another thing is the question of RSS. Mr. Deoras has never made it a secret. He said that he had dismissed Mr. Chandrasekhar's call to merge RSS as a youth organisation of the Janata Party. He said RSS would remain independent as a cultural organisation and would go on spreading the culture and they have launched a special offensive on the student front. In all the universities of the country the sakhas are active. I would like to know what is the attitude of the Government to this culture of the RSS and whether the Government will give official patronage to that. This is the legacy of a very old colonial past. We have the public school system in our country. Many of my friends on that side specially those who have a socialist background were the people who were

all along opposed to public schools. An answer was given by the Minister that his view was that it was not necessary to consider whether the public schools should remain or should be abolished. I think that this House should express clearly that this elitism, this class approach in education in favour of the rich, in favour of the haves, should be put an end to. That will not take our country forward to any cherished goal. The teachers should be given UGC scales all over the country. About women's education, we will discuss in the evening when we participate in the discussion on the status of women.

As far as the question of sports is concerned, India's performance in sports especially in the international events like Olympic and all that is very poor. I hope the Minister will give some thought to that and a people's movement for sports will be unleashed.

I have many suggestions to make and I will send them to the Minister later. I will now conclude my speech by saying that if the Janata Government is taking this country with the new policies which they have enunciated in the field of education, I think our education in future will meet with more serious calamities and crises.

With these words, I conclude and I oppose the demands for grants.

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी (मंगलदाई) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा विचार है कि शिक्षा एक बहुत व्यापक विषय है। राजनीति करने वाले लोगों का दायरा सीमित होता है एक देश तक, लेकिन शिक्षा का विषय सारे विश्व का सवाल है। हमारे देश की शिक्षा हमेशा सारे संसार को जोड़ने वाली रही है। आज भी वही शिक्षा है। गत तीस वर्षों में जो शासन करने वाले लोग थे मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने शिक्षा को अपना एक राजनैतिक विषय

[श्री एच० एस० पटवारी]

बनाकर रखा था। उन्होंने सरकार चलाने के लिए संविधान की परवाह नहीं की, भारत की जो परम्परा है उसकी परवाह नहीं की, हमारी जो प्रतिपादित नीति है उसकी परवाह नहीं की। उन्होंने इस को राजनीति का एक विषय बनाया। हमारे देश का ऐसा नियम है कि हम सारे सिद्धान्तों को, सारी फिलास्फीज को एक साथ रख कर उसकी एक कामन फिलास्फी बनाते हैं जिस को हम राष्ट्र की नीति कहते हैं—जिसका अर्थ है एबोर्ड आफ फिलास्फी। जब वह फिलास्फी बन जाती है तो एबोर्ड आफ एजुकेशन के माध्यम से हम लोगों को एक जमात, उनका एक समाज बनाते हैं। उस के बाद आता है बोर्ड आफ पालिटिक्स। यानी जो लोग शासन करेंगे वे उस नीति के ऊपर अमल करेंगे, उसकी रक्षा करेंगे। लेकिन कांग्रेसी शासक लोगों ने अपने को समझा कि वे लोग तो शिक्षा के मामले में भगवान के भी भगवान हैं। फिलास्फी इज देयर क्रियेशन—यह बात उन्होंने की। अपनी फिलास्फी को रखने के लिए सरकार बनती है लेकिन कांग्रेस सरकार के लोगों ने तो फिलास्फी को भी अपना क्रियेशन समझा। यह बहुत गलत बात है।

दूसरी बात—संविधान के अनुसार 6 से 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों को फ्री और कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन देना सरकार का काम है। लेकिन उन्होंने कभी इसकी परवाह नहीं की कि 50 से 60 के बीच यानी दस सालों में अपने देश के बच्चों की एक ऐसी जमात तैयार कर दें जो आगे चलकर देश का शासन चला सकें। 1960 के बाद आज 1977 चल रहा है। इस सत्रह साल में भी जो कल तक कांग्रेसी शासक लोग थे वे यह सोचते थे कि हम 6 से 11 साल के बच्चों को 80-85 या 90 और 97 में पढ़ाएंगे। इसका अर्थ यह है कि उन्होंने समझा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन इज ए पीस

आफ पेपर। संविधान की 40वीं धारा में है कि हम गावों को यूनिट आफ सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट बनाएंगे। उसकी तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान नहीं दिया। छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को पढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। उसके लिए अपने ढंग से उन्होंने व्यवस्था की।

अपने बच्चों के साथ अगर इस ढंग से खेल खेलेंगे तो यह उचित नहीं है। कोठारी कमीशन ने भी इस के बारे में जिज्ञासा किया है कि जैसे डाक्टर खरगोश की हत्या करके अपना परीक्षण चलाता है ऐसे ही शिक्षा में एक्सपेरिमेंटल बेसिस पर काम करने वाले देश के बच्चों की हत्या करते हैं। यह बहुत ही चिन्ता का विषय है।

मैं वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री से बहुत ही प्रभावित हूँ। उनको इस बात का बहुत काफी ध्यान है कि हम देश में शिक्षा की बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था करें। मुझे भी दो चार बार उन की बातचीत हुई। वे परामर्श चाहते हैं। मैं भी देश के अध्यापकों से मलाह कर रहा हूँ कि कैसे हम इस जिम्मेदारी को निभा सकते हैं। लेकिन जो कांग्रेस शासन ने तीस साल तक शिक्षा के विषय को डीमज किया उसके लिए भी हम लोगों को सोचना है। आज भी अगर कांग्रेस वाले शिक्षा को जनता पार्टी का काम बतायेंगे और जनता पार्टी के लोग कांग्रेस पार्टी का बतायेंगे तो शिक्षा कभी भी आगे बढ़ने वाली नहीं है। शिक्षा किसी पार्टी का विषय नहीं हो सकती। सभी बच्चों को हमें पढ़ाना है, सभी बच्चों के साथ इंसानफ करना है और देश को मजबूत करना है।

शिक्षा का विषय क्या होगा ? आज तक लोग बराबर कहते रहे हैं कि शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए लेकिन क्या होना चाहिए, यह कोई नहीं बताता। मेरा स्पष्ट सुझाव है—सब से पहले शिक्षा का विषय देश प्रेम पर आधारित होना चाहिए। दूसरे नम्बर पर शिक्षा कर्म-केन्द्रित होनी चाहिए, तीसरे ज्ञान-केंद्रित होनी चाहिए ताकि लोगों के अन्दर ज्ञान पैदा हो, प्रेम पैदा हो और वे काम करें। अगर काम नहीं करेंगे तो देश कभी नहीं बन सकता। काम करने की टेण्डेंसी हमारे बीच में आनी चाहिए। देश प्रेम की भावना पैदा करना सब से बड़ा काम है और इस भावना को शिक्षा के द्वारा पैदा किया जा सकता है। शिक्षा एक-दूसरे को जोड़ती है, तोड़ती नहीं है। लेकिन कांग्रेस शासकों ने शिक्षा को तोड़ने वाला बनाया है—यह बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है। मैं जब शिक्षकों की संस्था का प्रेसिडेंट था, 12 साल तक इस देश के अध्यापकों से मेरा निकट का सम्बन्ध रहा, मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से दो बार मिला, लेकिन उन्होंने मिलना नहीं चाहा, वे सिर्फ राजनीति करने वाले लोगों से ही मिलना चाहती थीं। मैं चूंकि अपोजीशन में था, मुझे हटाने के लिए उन्होंने एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया। उन्होंने बम्बई में 19 फरवरी को एक कांग्रेस का जत्सा बुलाया। चूंकि उसमें प्रधान मंत्री भाषण देने वाली थीं, इसलिए 10 लाख रुपया गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया ने एलाट किया, 10 लाख रुपया महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने दिया और हर जिले में

मीटिंग करने के लिए पांच-पांच हजार रुपया एलाट किया। इस तरह से एक करोड़ रुपया दे कर तीन लाख अध्यापकों को इकट्ठा किया। वे उस में भाषण देंगी, लेकिन क्या भाषण देंगी—अध्यापकों को कांग्रेस को वोट देना चाहिए। तब अध्यापकों ने सोचा कि इन्दिरा गांधी आने वाली है और कांग्रेस को वोट देने के लिए कहेंगी तो सारे अध्यापकों ने कहा कि हम कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं देंगे। अगर सरकार चलाने वाले विशिष्ट व्यक्ति इस तरह से अध्यापकों को वोट की एजेन्सी बनायें, तो यह बड़े शर्म की बात है, दुख की बात है।

मैं अभी-अभी हैदराबाद गया था, वहां अध्यापकों से मिला। वे लोग हिन्दी सीखना चाहते हैं, उनके मन में सबसे ज्यादा देश-प्रेम है, लेकिन कठिनाई यह उनका इस्तेमाल एक दूसरे से लड़ाने के लिए किया जाता है। उस दिन श्री के० जनार्दन ने हम को कहा कि कांग्रेस के लोग कहते हैं कि तुम जनता पार्टी के खिलाफ काम करोगे तो तुमको प्रमोशन दिया जायगा। यह कितने दुख की बात है। दक्षिण-भारत के लोग हम से मिलना चाहते हैं, हम से प्रेम करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ये लोग उन को लड़ाना सिखाते हैं, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है।

मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—प्राइमरी शिक्षा देश में एकता की भावना पैदा कर सकती है, जनतन्त्र जीवन का अंग है, इस दृष्टि से आप को एक

[श्री एच० एल० पटवारी]

प्राइमरी एजुकेशन ग्रांट कमीशन बनाना चाहिये। यदि आप इस कमीशन को नहीं बनायेंगे तो देश में एकरूपता नहीं आ सकेगी। आज कुछ राज्यों में अध्यापक को 620 रुपये मिलता है, लेकिन कुछ राज्यों में केवल 250 रुपये मिलता है—जबकि दोनों एक ही प्रकार की शिक्षा का काम करने वाले लोग हैं, एक ही जमायत में काम करने वाले लोग हैं। यदि इस प्रकार से उनकी तनख्वाह में फर्क रहेगा तो उन के अन्दर सैप्रेटिस्ट टेंडेन्सी का आना स्वाभाविक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस विषय को नोट कर लें और प्राइमरी एजुकेशन ग्रांट कमीशन अवश्य बनायें।

दूसरा प्रश्न है कि शिक्षा का विषय क्या हो? जहाँ तक उच्च शिक्षा या टेक्नीकल शिक्षा का प्रश्न है—उसमें तो हमारी सारी ताकत लगनी ही चाहिये। लेकिन इस समय हम क्या शिक्षा देते हैं? क्या हम एक दूसरे को लड़ाने की शिक्षा देंगे या एक दूसरे को मिलाने की शिक्षा देंगे? आज कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि शिक्षा अन्-प्रोडक्टिव सबजेक्ट है। मैं कई बार इन्दिरा गांधी जी से मिला और कहा कि शिक्षा अन्-प्रोडक्टिव कैसे हो सकती है। शिक्षा तो प्रोडक्टिव है। अगर शिक्षा मंत्री जी बच्चों को पढ़ायेंगे कि खेती करो और दूसरे काम करो और देश को बनाओ तो शिक्षा प्रोडक्टिव बनेगी। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में आज जितने भी छोटे छोटे लोग पढ़ कर निकलते हैं उनको सरकार नौकरी में भर्ती कर लेगी इसका सारा बोझा हमारे समाज पर पड़ रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितने लोग सरकार में भर्ती होते हैं उनको फॉरेस्ट में काम करने के लिए भी भेजा जाये जिससे कि वे पैदावार बढ़ायें। शिक्षा हमारी अन्-प्रोडक्टिव नहीं हो सकती। जिस दिन यह बात मानी जायगी, वह दिन दुर्भाग्य का दिन होगा।

पंजाब में कौरो ने खेती सिखाने का काम शुरू किया। इसके लिए नेहरू जी ने उन्हें मना किया लेकिन वह नहीं माने। अगर हम शिक्षा में परिश्रम करना सिखायेंगे, देश प्रेम सिखायेंगे तो हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, देश में लड़ाई झगड़े कम होंगे, पुलिस वालों पर कम पैसा खर्च होगा। इसलिए मैं तो कहता हूँ कि शिक्षा कभी भी अन्-प्रोडक्टिव नहीं हो सकती।

एक बात मैं अपर हाऊसिज के बारे में कहता हूँ। जहाँ जहाँ पर अपर हाऊस है वहाँ पर जो शिक्षक हाई स्कूल में काम करते हैं, उन प्राइमरी शिक्षकों को वोटिंग राइट दिया हुआ है लेकिन जो शिक्षक प्राइमरी स्कूलों में काम करते हैं, उनके प्राइमरी टीचरों को वोटिंग राइट नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीस साल से अध्यापक इस बात की मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि उन्हें वोटिंग राइट दिया जाए लेकिन चूँकि प्राइमरी शिक्षक कांग्रेसी नहीं हैं इसलिए उन्हें वोटिंग राइट नहीं दिया गया। जो टीचर प्राइमरी स्कूल में भर्ती होगा उसे वोटिंग राइट नहीं और जो शिक्षक हाई स्कूल में प्राइमरी शिक्षक होगा, उसे वोटिंग राइट, यह कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे भेदभाव को समाप्त करें। एक मैंने प्राइमरी एजुकेशन ग्रांट्स कमीशन कायम करने की जो बात कही है उसको भी मंत्री जी पूरा करें।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Needless to say this is a subject on which vitally depends the well-being of the people and the development of our great country. I earnestly believe that the allocation of funds to the Education Ministry fall much below the minimum requirements for our

developing society in the field of education, particularly when we have to work with greater effort for the eradication of illiteracy which continues to be at 70 per cent in our country even today after 30 years of independence. This is really a very depressing situation. Therefore, I strongly feel that compulsory and free education has to be given equal importance with providing basic necessities of life.

It is unfortunate that enough attention has not been paid so far towards evolving a comprehensive system of education suitable for the peculiar conditions prevailing in India, keeping in view our large-scale unemployment and the consequent frustration in the younger generation, which is a dangerous phenomenon. The system of education must therefore suit Indian conditions and should lay more emphasis on technical education, together with providing a moral base to our young boys and girls who are the future architects of our country. I hope the present Education Minister will pay attention to this important aspect.

I would like to refer here to the 10+2-3 pattern of education which has increasingly become a but of severe criticism and has led to serious confusion in the educational field. The curriculum in +2 stage particularly in mathematics and science is heavy, and beyond the grasp of the students because of the so called new method of attachment of first year of +2 to school, and second year to the colleges. This is in several cases an anachronism and leads to a lot of waste. An urgent review of the entire pattern is, therefore, definitely called for. Though the matter, I know, is under consideration of the Government, I would like to say that a firm view has to be adopted soon. The 10+2+3 pattern may be maintained. But for effective implementation of the pattern +2 stage should be, as suggested by the Kothari Commission, entirely with junior colleges, instead of being attached to schools or degree colleges.

Sir, now, let me come to a very important matter which has been of greatest concern to the entire Muslim Community. Here I need not deal at length, on the profound disillusionment of the Muslims and other broadminded Hindu brothers, at the passing of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act of 1972. This, I must say, is remembered even today, as the black Act. It is called *kala kanoon*. This Act was passed by the previous Parliament in an unprecedented haste. It has destroyed the autonomy and the basic Muslim character of the Aligarh Muslim University. Ever since Muslims, as you are aware, Sir, have been agitating and making representations to the Central Government for amending this Act and restoring the Muslim minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University, in view of the deep feelings and aspirations of this great minority.

Ultimately, after prolonged discussions and consultations, the Education Minister, I hope, is aware, that a joint committee was set up under the presidency of Dr. A. M. Khurshid, the present Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University. This Committee completed its unanimous report in 1975 but unfortunately no action has been taken so far. The predecessor Government has been assuring that the historic character of Aligarh Muslim University will be preserved. I must make it clear here that the historic character of Aligarh Muslim University is nothing but the fact that this University was established by the Indian Muslims particularly for the educational advancement of the Muslims, in an atmosphere, congenial to their culture and traditions and that until 1965, for nearly a century, it was administered as an autonomous institution by the Muslims, who have, I emphasise, a natural, constitutional and legal right to administer the same.

I would, therefore, reiterate that Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act of 1972 was undemocratic, unjust and immoral and was against all fundamental rights guaranteed in

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

our Constitution to the minorities. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government particularly the Education Minister through you Sir, to take all steps to amend this 1972 Act in accordance with the recommendations of the Beg Committee of 1960, which really is the practical shape of Chatterji Committee of 1961, Khuro Committee of 1975, and then alone, justice will be done in the matter, restoring the confidence of the Muslims, which stands badly shaken.

Sir, I would like to make a reference also to the report of the Kothari Education Commission. I am not aware of the official reaction of this new Janata Government to this Report, but I have to point out that certain provisions of the Kothari Commission Report are not acceptable to the minorities particularly the Muslims. I refer specially to that section of the Report which deals with the creation of common school system of public education. These recommendations negate the provisions of the Constitution as enshrined in Articles 29 and 30 and are consequently tantamount to creating a situation where the future generation of the minorities might be deprived of the opportunity to know about their religion, culture and traditions. The Kothari Commission Report stresses that the private school *maktabs* and *pathshalas*, would have to get themselves registered and fulfil the condition required for that registration. This raises a suspicion in our minds that the educational and cultural rights of the minorities are going to suffer as it threatens the very existence of *madrasas*, *maktabs* and *pathshalas*. I would, therefore, ask the Government to spell out clearly their attitude in the matter and, I hope, the Government will come forward to reject such portions of the report which are detrimental to minorities and their rights.

Sir, many of the hon. Members have referred to the language issue. They have referred to Hindi and also to English languages and have spoken

about their respective status. Here, with your permission, Sir, I would like to point out that as far as Urdu is concerned, the plight of Urdu has been very bad so far. Urdu has suffered and has been suffering all these years a sort of discrimination and injustice. This House will agree when I say that Urdu is the language of freedom struggle and a language which is the base for national integration. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had rightly pointed out that Urdu is the common heritage of Hindus and Muslims.

Recently, a statement was made by our Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, that Urdu cannot be given the second language status in any State in India. It is a very depressing statement and has created a lot of misgivings. I am told that even the Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, has also made such a statement in the matter, which is much worse. We talk of Gandhiji and proclaim adherence to his policies. But when it comes to act and decide, all the principles and policies of Gandhiji are entirely forgotten. I might remind this House that Gandhiji had declared on 10th August, 1947 that the National language should be a combination of Urdu and Hindi, written both in Urdu and *Devnagri* script and that should be called Hindustani. But the tragedy is that Urdu is being thrown out of courts, offices and schools today as if it is a foreign language.

I hope, this Government which proclaims to do justice and remove all discriminations will come forward to give Urdu the position and status it richly deserves and grant Urdu the status of second regional language in the States of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra. All the constitutional requirements of declaring Urdu as second regional language in these states stand fulfilled. Wishing this Government well, I expect that justice and fairplay will be done and, I hope, this will not be delayed.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to one more matter and that is about the plight of the university

teachers. Some States have not yet extended the UGC scales of pay to all university teachers. This creates a discriminatory situation. This matter, in the State of Maharashtra, has taken serious dimensions as to land into court, as the Government sought to impose inhuman conditions on granting UGC scales. Tension or confrontation between teachers and authorities is not conducive to educational standards. The Central Government should, therefore, intervene in the matter for an amicable settlement. Particularly now when education has been made a concurrent subject under the Constitution after the 42nd Amendment, I feel it will not be difficult for the Central Government to come forward and see that UGC scales are implemented in all the States and that a uniform education system is developed for the benefit of all the people in the country.

श्री महेंद्र नारायण सरदार (अररिया)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय शिक्षा विभाग के बजट का जहां मैं समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ वहां आपके माध्यम से शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को यह अवश्य बता देना चाहूंगा कि भारतवर्ष ने 30 वर्षों के बाद जो भ्रंश झाँपी ली है उसमें शिक्षा जगत को ही मुख्य क्षेत्र मिलना चाहिये।

पहले गुजरात में आग लगी और उसकी लौ बिहार में आई और सम्पूर्ण भारत की तरफ़ाई जाग उठी। लेकिन इस बार का विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन सिनेमा सर्कस की रियायती दरों को बदलने के लिये नहीं बल्कि गरीबी मंहगाई और बेकारी के खिलाफ था। इस बार विद्यार्थियों ने परीक्षाओं की तिथियों की मांग नहीं की थी बल्कि शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन का आह्वान किया था। लेकिन जब हम अपना बजट देखते हैं तो उसमें शिक्षा की क्रांति का कहीं दर्शन नहीं देखते हैं। हम यह मानते हैं

कि इस वर्ष हमारा बजट मूलतः हमारा नहीं है। यह तो जोर्ण-शीर्ण कांग्रेसी हकूमत का कूड़ा करकट है जिसमें हमें साफ करना है।

आज की शिक्षा में न तो जीवन है न जीविका की कोई गारंटी है। इसीलिये इसको शिक्षा कहना शिक्षा का अपमान है। यदि शिक्षा के साथ रोजगार न जोड़ा जाये तो शिक्षा पर होने वाले खर्च राष्ट्र का अपव्यय हैं। आज हम गांधी जी का नाम तो लेते हैं लेकिन गांधी जो ने दस्तकारी के माध्यम से तालीम देने की बात कही थी उसे हम भूल गये हैं। इसीलिये आज शिक्षा जगत से बेकारी और असन्तोष की आग फैल रही है। इसका निराकरण पेवन्द लगाकर नहीं हो सकता। इसके लिए इस पद्धति को आमूलचूल रूप में बदलना होगा लेकिन इसका बजट में इसका कहीं निर्देश नहीं है।

सबसे दुःख की बात यह है कि शिक्षा के नाम पर होने वाले खर्च का लाभ 15 प्रतिशत सुविधा प्राप्त लोगों को होता है। जिसके पास सम्पत्ति है वही सरस्वती मंदिर में प्रवेश कर सकता है वही विश्वविद्यालय में जा सकता है जो विश्वविद्यालय में जा सकता है वह नौकरियों को प्राप्त कर सकता है। इसलिये आज शिक्षा भी जनता के लिये नहीं बल्कि अमीरों के लिये है।

आज शिक्षा मंत्री जी साक्षरता के लिये उतारू हैं लेकिन प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर केवल 365 करोड़ रुपये और विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा पर 4,399 करोड़ रुपये देना कहाँ तक उचित है यह साक्षरता अभियान का अपहास है।

[श्री महेश्वर नारायण सरदार]

आज हम समता की बात कर रहे हैं। लेकिन एक पब्लिक स्कूल और गरीबों के लिये बिना छत व मकान के स्कूल कहां तक शोभा देते हैं? यदि शिक्षा मंत्री सम्पूर्ण देश में कोठारी कमिशन की सिफारिश के अनुसार कौमन स्कूल की स्थापना नहीं करेंगे तो फिर शिक्षा में क्रान्ति की मशाल जलाने वाले छात्र एक-लोक-मंथन छोड़ेंगे जिसके आगे हम सब को और आपको भी झुकना होगा।

दुख तो तब होता है जब हजारों हजार रुपये चंदे में ले कर अमीरों के लड़कों को मैडिकल या इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में दाखिल किया जाता है। क्या शिक्षा मंत्री इस को बन्द नहीं कर सकते? क्या यह मांग अनैतिक है?

14 hrs.

जहां तक शिक्षा-व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं की चाहे $10 + 2 + 3$ हो चाहे $10 + 3 + 2$ हो जब तक हमारी शिक्षा में शुरू से उद्योग को स्थान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक यह सब एक मजाक रहेगा। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि मंत्री महोदय अखिल-भारतीय आघार पर एक शिक्षा सम्मेलन बुलायें जिसमें छात्र, शिक्षक और प्रशासक सब रहे और वे सब मिल कर राष्ट्र के भविष्य के लिए एक शिक्षा नीति का निर्धारण करें।

अक्सर यह देखा जाता है कि शहरों में स्कूलों की भारती चमकती हुई दिखाई देती है लेकिन देहात के स्कूलों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। क्या हमारे

देश के गरीब किसानों और मजदूरों के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना जरूरी नहीं है? इसलिए मंत्री महोदय देहात और गरीब बस्तियों के स्कूलों की तरफ ध्यान दें- जहां स्कूलों में सिर्फ अम्बे खड़े हैं लेकिन उन पर छत नहीं है। वहां छात्रों के लिए बैठने की कोई सुविधा नहीं होती है। यह काम राज्य सरकारों पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को शिक्षा के विषय को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय और मंत्रिमंडल को नहीं रहना चाहिए।

[SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat):
Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since yesterday we have been deliberating a very important aspect of all human activities, i.e. the education, which is the essential pre-requisite for the very existence of human society. I have heard to my profit illuminating discourses by many enlightened hon. Members of this House on the Education Ministry's Demands. While thanking you for giving me an opportunity to become one among the galaxy of speakers. I would like to race, as the water flows fast down the stream, through with my views and suggestions as I do not like to waste the brief ten minutes given to me in any out-of-the scope way.

14.03 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

Sir, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, known as the Eternal Flame of the World and the Light of Asia, once proudly remarked that when the whole world was in deep slumber India was wide awake. Our former President, the greatest exponent of Hindu Philosophy the nation ever had, Dr. Radhakrishnan

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

stated that, if all the importance that Education demands is given to it, it will uplift to astounding heights the nation's cultural glory.

Sir, it is a tragedy beyond description that even after thirty years of independence the percentage of illiteracy in our country is of the order of 70%. I am benumbed by this bewildering state of affairs in the country. This factory alone should goad the Government to garner all its store-house of energy, both financial and physical, for the purpose of blotting out this slur on our ancient nation.

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Education gleefully boasts that the universalisation at the primary stage, 6-11 age-group—is near realisation because by the end of 1978-79 the target of 96% is likely to be achieved. Similarly the target of 46% in the age-group 11-14 is also possible of achievement. I am surprised at the blissful ignorance of those who prepare such a Report. I would like to point out that the drop-out at Class V stage and at Class VIII stage is of the same percentage as the enrolment. It is imperative that the Government of India must take meaningful steps for reducing such a heavy drop-out, which in other words means depletion of nation's assets. Sir, the hon. Minister of Education must bear in mind that the children are the blossoming buds of humanity and they should not be allowed to wither away prematurely.

Article 19 of the Constitution adumbrates equal opportunities for all, both men and women. What is the real state of affairs in the country today? The drop-out of girls in the age-group 6-11 has gone up to 38.87 and in the age group 11-14 to 31.62 per cent, from 27.52 per cent and 19.38 per cent respectively. The profound policy of giving equal status to women should not remain confined to perorations and professions, but must be realised in action. The hon. Minister of Education has got a special role to play in this vital issues as the na-

tion's prosperous future can be assured only through educated and enlightened women.

It has been appropriately mentioned in the Report that one of the main programmes of School Education is vocationalisation of higher secondary education. This is a laudable objective and it should be achieved without fail. This alone will create job-opportunities for the coming generation of young men. With their work experience during the school course itself, they will be able to stand on their own legs. But, it is unfortunate that during 1976-77 only a paltry sum of Rs. 6.88 lakhs was utilised out of the original provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for the purpose of vocationalisation of higher secondary education. This is a grave error on the part of the Ministry of Education, as it has jeopardised the interests of younger generation. I have referred to this because of my anxiety to ensure that the provision of Rs. 70 lakhs in 1977-78 for this purpose is fully utilised by the Ministry.

I have to specifically draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Education that special care must be taken about all the schemes intended for the welfare of the younger generation and a lapse like surrender of Rs. 13.22 lakhs in such a scheme must not recur.

I will now come to the aspect of maintenance of preservation of ancient monuments, antiques, palm-leaf documents of learning etc. which remind us of our hoary past. There was a regional Archaeological Circle for Mysore, Madras and Kerala for this purpose. When Mysore found out that a major portion of the money allotted for this Circle was appropriated by Madras, Mysore formed a Circle of its own. Now there is common circle for Madras and Kerala. There is again this dismal story that 95 per cent of the funds is utilised by Madras and the remaining 5 per cent is given to Kerala, which is as good as not giving any money for preservation of monu-

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

ments in Kerala zone. There is the classic example of ancient monuments like the Fort in Palghat, which is falling apart for want of physical attention and funds. If this trend continues, the posterity will have nothing to boast of about Kerala's heritage. In the hierarchy of Kerala youth's hatred, this negligence should not find a pride of place and the Education Ministry must immediately form an independent archaeological circle for Kerala so that the monuments of ancient glory can be preserved and maintained properly.

Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri Mohanarangam made a passionate plea about the plight of non-Hindi speaking people and why Hindi should not be imposed. I am not a protagonist of linguistic fanaticism. I am not against the growth of our national language, Hindi. I should not like to be misconstrued that I am preaching linguistic parochialism if I refer to certain facts. Last year a sum of Rs. 4.50 crores was spent for the development of Hindi. 1300 teachers were trained in Hindi for the purpose of working in non-Hindi speaking areas. I have no grudge against this. But I am pained that only 288 teachers were trained in 13 languages for the purpose of working in Hindi-speaking areas. Sir, you will agree with me that this is not doing justice to the issue of languages of the country. If any language is to be developed at the cost of other languages, or to put it other way, if all the languages of the nation do not receive equal attention in their development, naturally it creates bad blood among the language groups, which will undermine our national integration. Equal attention and adequate funds must be given for the growth of all languages of the country. Sir, you must not forget that language is outward expression of invisible human soul, and there is nothing like Hindi-speaking soul and non-Hindi speaking soul.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the unhappy situation prevailing in our University Campuses. The higher education is to lead to intellectual refinement. But, unfortunately, we find that our University Campuses, like Delhi University Campus, have become breeding grounds for educated vagrancy. The students are addicted to narcotics and drugs. They are indulging in many anti-social activities. Discipline and Dignity have become the casualties of such unhealthy influences. The hon. Minister of Education must bestow his personal attention in this matter and cleanse the Campuses of these poisonous weeds.

Before I resume my seat, I will reiterate the need for allotting more funds for the maintenance of monuments in my State, Kerala and more particularly for the preservation of monuments in my constituency, Palghat.

With these words, I conclude.

■ श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव (गोइडा) : माननीय सभापति जी; मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान सबसे पहले परीक्षा की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। परीक्षा की ओर इसलिये ले जाना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें सभी चीजें सन्निहित हैं और परीक्षा स्वयं में एक प्रश्न-सूचक चिह्न है। आज पढ़ाई के स्थान पर परीक्षा को ही मुख्य रूप से आका जाता है। मैं इस समय विशेष रूप से बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों की बात कर रहा हूँ—वहाँ परीक्षा को ही मुख्य माना जाता है। मैं मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या सचमुच परीक्षा को ही इतना महत्वपूर्ण माना जाना चाहिये? परीक्षा जो मैकाल शिक्षा पद्धति की देन है, अंग्रेजी राज्य के लिये बहुत उपयोगी थी थी, क्योंकि उस के साथ नौकरी जुड़ी हुई थी, लेकिन अब आप इस बदलते हुए युग में परीक्षा पद्धति के आधार पर नौकरी की सीमा निर्धारित नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि आप को इस

के बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये। मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री जी से यह भी चाहता हूँ कि उनके भाषण में जनता पार्टी की सरकार की शिक्षा नीति के बारे में मार्गदर्शन हो, जिस से यह पता लगे कि सचमुच हमारी सरकार शिक्षा संबंध में क्या करना चाहती है।

श्रीमन्, पिछले 30 वर्षों के शासन में कांग्रेसी सरकार ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में छात्रों को एक्सपेरिमेंट का एक माधन बनाये रखा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या हमारी सरकार उस एक्सपेरिमेंटल स्टेज को अभी भी जारी रखेगी या उस को समाप्त करेगी। यह जो 10+2+3 की जगलरी चली है—उस जगलरी के संबंध में मैं विशेष रूप से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यदि आप इस को अपनी शिक्षा नीति के द्वारा प्रस्थापित करना चाहते हैं तो क्या सरकार सक्षम है कि इस नीति का परिपालन वह देहातों में भी कर सकती है? आप दिल्ली की किसी भी शिक्षा संस्था को देख लीजिए और उसी दृष्टि से आप किसी भी प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जा कर देखिए—क्या ग्रामीण बच्चों को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि आज जो नई शिक्षा नीति डेवलेप हुई है, उसका लाभ उस को भी मिले? आज दिल्ली के स्कूलों में टेलीविजन, रंगशाला, व्यायामशाला और अनेक प्रकार की आधुनिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं, क्या कारण है कि देहात के बच्चे इससे वंचित हैं?

मैं बिहार के संयाल परगना क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहाँ स्कूल हैं ही नहीं और यदि हैं भी तो बहुत दूरी पर हैं। जो स्कूल हैं उन में से अधिकांश की दिवारें ही नहीं हैं, यदि कहां दिवार है तो छप्पर नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या भारत सरकार ने कभी इनका मुआयना

किया है कि देहात में कितने ऐसे प्राइमरी और माध्यमिक स्कूल हैं जिनकी छत पर छप्पर नहीं है? आप कल्पना कीजिए कि इन छात्रों की आज क्या गति हो रही है।

आज दिल्ली और देहात में विभेद की बात कहाँ जानी है तो मन को बहुत कष्ट पहुंचता है। यहां दिल्ली में बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी रहते हैं बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति रहते हैं, संसद सदस्य और मंत्रियों के बच्चे रहते हैं। आप क्या सोचते हैं कि इनको पढ़ाई की सुविधा दे देने से सभी को शिक्षित कर दिया जाएगा? जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है, जिनकी पहुंच नहीं है, जिनको इन सारी चीजों की जानकारी नहीं है, क्या एक समान शिक्षा पद्धति से वे एक समान शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। जब तक हम इस देश में स्कूलों का, विद्यालयों का एक स्तर कायम नहीं करते तब तक शिक्षा विद्यार्थियों को एक समान नहीं मिल सकती? जब समान शिक्षा नहीं मिलती तब फिर समता की बात करना, समाजवाद की बात करना एक मखौल नहीं तो क्या है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी अपने वक्तव्य में इस संबंध में मार्गदर्शन करें।

एक सवाल बार बार उठाया जाता है कि शिक्षा को नौकरी के हिसाब से दिया जाना चाहिए। शिक्षा को उद्योग के हिसाब से दिया जाना चाहिए। शिक्षा को ज्ञान के हिसाब से दिया जाना चाहिए। यह सत्य हैं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अपनी सरकार की वास्तविकता किस ओर है? कहां तक शिक्षा नौकरी के उन्मुख हो, कहां तक शिक्षा ज्ञान के उन्मुख हो और कहां तक शिक्षा उद्योग के उन्मुख हो, इस पर भी मंत्री जी, अपने वक्तव्य में मार्गदर्शन करें ताकि देश के लिए मार्ग प्रशस्त हो।

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद दाव]

भाज हम अपने विद्यालयों में आई० ए०, आई० एस- सी०, बी० ए०, बी० एस- सी० की शिक्षा दे रहे हैं लेकिन यह सब पड़ा कर भी हम किरानी ही पैदा कर रहे हैं। अगर इतनी शिक्षा दे कर भी लोअर डिविजन क्लर्क या अपर डिविजन क्लर्क बनाना है तो क्यों नहीं विद्यालयों में ऐसा प्रशिक्षण बच्चों को दिया जाय जिससे वे हिसाब-किताब कर सकें। क्या जरूरत है इस सब की?

श्रीमन् एक और प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह बन कर भाज देश के सामने खड़ा है। जब से भारत आजाद हुआ तब से प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का प्रचलन कभी कम हुआ कभी ज्यादा हुआ। मैं इस संबंध में जानना चाहूंगा कि वर्तमान सरकार की क्या नीति है? यहां पर हरिजनों, पिछड़े वर्गों, बनवासी वर्गों की बहुत बात होती है लेकिन पार्लियामेंट से निकलने के बाद जरा इनके यहां जाकर देखा जाए कि इनके यहां क्या हालत है। छात्रवृत्तियां देने के बाद भी इनके बच्चे नहीं पढ़ पाते। जब तक आप इनकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थिति को उंचा नहीं करते तब तक इनमें पढ़ाई की प्रवृत्ति पैदा नहीं हो सकती। हरिजनों, पिछड़े वर्गों के बच्चे चार रुपये, पांच रुपये महीने में दूसरे के यहां नौकरी करते हैं क्योंकि उनके मां बाच उनका पेट नहीं पाल सकते। आपने चलाया था कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो कमजोर हैं उनके लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था की जाए, वस्त्र की व्यवस्था की जाए। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की अब क्या नीति है?

मैंने स्कुल की बिल्डिंगों के बारे में कहा था मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों को किसी प्रकार की

मदद करके देहात में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के भवन बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहती है? क्या सरकार की ऐसी कोई योजना है कि एकदो वर्ष के अन्दर जितने स्कूल बिना भवनों के हैं, उनके मकान बन जाएं? अगर इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनती है तो हम सचमुच में उसका स्वागत करेंगे और इससे शिक्षा का भी उद्धार होगा।

श्रीमन् मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। विद्यार्थियों ने 74-75 और 75-76 में आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था। इससे उनकी पढ़ाई में दो-ढाई साल का व्यवधान पड़ा है। आप उनकी पढ़ाई तो वापस नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन उनकी उम्र जो बढ़ गई है उसमें सब्सिडी में जरूर छूट दे सकते हैं। इससे उन्हें सब्सिडी में कुछ न कुछ लाभ मिल सकता है।

कोठारी आयोग की बात बार बार आती है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में आपकी क्या नीति है। उस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। जब तक वह ठीक नहीं होती है तब तक मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कोई हमारी नीति ठीक से निर्धारित हो सकती है। हमको उसके बारे में फैसला लेना होगा और अपनी नीति उसके प्रकाश में निर्धारित करनी होगी।

यहां नेहरू युवक केन्द्र चल रहा है। मैं उसके बारे में भी सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया जानना चाहता हूं।

खेलों का सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है। भारत साठ करोड़ आबादी का देश है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल जगत में जब भी उसको भाग लेने का अवसर मिलता है तो उसकी दशा बड़ी दयनीय होती है। समाचारपत्र पढ़ कर हर भारतीय नागरिक को परेशानी ही होती

है। ऐसी स्थिति क्यों है? इसकी बहुत कुछ जांच पड़ताल भी हुई है। लेकिन इसका निराकरण, इसका कोई उपाय नहीं निकल पाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में सचमुच में कौन से कारगर कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं, वह इसको हमें बताएं।

उ: से ग्यारह वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए आज तक भी शिक्षा अनिवार्य नहीं की जा सकी है। यह जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसकी पूर्ति आज तक तो हो जानी चाहिए थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब भी इसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है। इस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

जगह जगह केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं स्कूल खोल रही है। जिला स्तर पर, अनुमंडल स्तर पर, प्रखंड के स्तर पर अगर ऐसे स्कूल खोलना चाहे तो सरकार खोले लेकिन उनका मूल्यांकन भी करती रहे। केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्कूलों का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। इस बार के परीक्षा फल को देखेंगे तो आपको पता लगेगा कि शायद तेरह से सतरह प्रतिशत परीक्षा फल घटा है। इस कमी का क्या कारण है? इस ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा और आवश्यक उपाय करने होंगे।

शिक्षा जीवन को बनाती है, जीवन को संवारती है, राष्ट्र को ठीक करती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री इस संबंध में कोई मार्गदर्शक वक्तव्य दें। शिक्षा वह आधारशिला है जिस पर देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है। जनता सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्री को चाहिए कि वह स्पष्ट मार्गदर्शन इसको प्रदान करें ताकि देश आगे बढ़ सके।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I welcome this opportunity of participating briefly in the discussion on education, and more

than education, the educational scene of the country to-day, and the challenges and the problems that it poses.

I start again by congratulating the Minister of Education for being a full Member of the Cabinet. As I said a few days ago in this very House, the previous Government had not thought it fit to include the Minister of Education in the Cabinet.

This shows the attention of the present Government to education. That is so far so good.

But merely being in the Cabinet does not take us far. We should have massive financial resources at the disposal of the Minister of Education. I hope that he will be able to persuade his colleagues in the Cabinet. I am happy to find that in the Cabinet, besides him there are other professors—one is Prof. Dandavate whom I am happy to see here. They all should combine and tell the Government that without education we take the whole country to catastrophe. The choice is between education and catastrophe. I am sure we all want education, development and progress and not chaos and catastrophe.

This subject is vital and significant. But I find that during the last thirty years it has not received adequate attention. This is not a matter of finding fault with this party or that party or this or that part of the country. What I am finding is that for the last thirty years educational policy and practice seem to be drifting. There is more an atmosphere and attitude of complacency and conformism rather than dynamism and will and determination to go ahead on certain agreed lines for the country's development and national progress.

The House will pardon a personal reference. I have been a professor for nearly 28 years now, and in March, 1968, I left my college—the L.D. Arts College, in Ahmedabad,

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

where I was the Principal for eight years, 1960 to 1968. I resigned on strong academic grounds, because I had disagreement with the Management. I left that college in 1968. But I continue to be a Professor, though not having a formal post. In Ahmedabad I have been running the Harold Laski Institute of Political Science for the last 23 years. Although I have slightly been shifted now from Professorship to Membership of parliament, and also active politics, I think I can say that my first love continues to be Education, and through education, good politics and right politics.

Now I want to ask, why is education fundamental? Education is fundamental because, firstly it makes us all value and respect the democratic norms and it also makes us value human considerations. In other words, democracy and human values are things which education must focus. Secondly, education must build up individual and national character. I do not merely mean doing things straight and working hard etc. What I mean is a certain attitude of uprightness, a quality of integrity, a quality of incorruptibility, honesty in private and public dealings. Unless we have these, how can we progress? These are developed only through proper education. Thirdly, education leads us to the efforts of enhancing culture and civilization, and, fourthly, it makes us citizens of the world. We may have passports of our own respective sovereign countries in our hands, but education really makes us citizens of the world. And, finally, the aim of education is really to add to the stock of knowledge, constantly go on adding to this stock of knowledge by curiosity, by learning, reading, studying and thinking. What is more important is thinking, because unless people are able to think independently, unless the teacher makes the student think independently, depending upon him rather than on the teacher himself, I

don't think we can really take much strides in the direction of food education.

I feel distressed that education in free India today is not as vital as it was in pre-independent India. Sir, it is a sorry thought but one must give expression to it. Education in pre-independence days and decades was of such quality that it produced greater vitality and deeper creativity than what it had done today in free India. As a Professor and teacher I am greatly distressed at this reality of today that education does not seem to deliver the goods in terms of the objectives to which I have referred a little while ago. I do not have to give out names and facts in detail but there are names which come to one's mind like Dr. Dadabhai Nauroji, Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, Lokmanya Tilak, Dr. Dondo Keshav Karve, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant. Can we think of such names in post-independent India? Can we mention even half a dozen names who are outstanding and who can stand on par with the names which I have just now mentioned? This is a tragedy of independent India. I really do not want to take more time on this aspect because I want to speak on many other things.

The Education Ministry which Dr. Chunder heads has a vast canvas. Under Education it has primary, secondary, college education and university education, adult and continuing education,—women's and workers' education. Under social welfare, you have all kinds of social institutions and social activities and voluntary institutions. Under culture there are all kinds of performing arts and so on. As regards sports, we are not able to do much. I really hope he will succeed in keeping politics out of sports. It is a tall task in a way for a politician to work hard for keeping politics out of sports, but let us have sportsmanship in politics rather than politics in sports. If we have it that way, I am quite sure he will succeed in a large measure.

I want to concentrate on two aspects of the matter in the limited time at my disposal.

I want to say something on Children's education and welfare policies and programmes. I must concentrate on children because if we are not able to do much for the existing citizens, let us at least concentrate on the children of today and of tomorrow. I find that the Government of India has announced the policy in the Resolution of 22nd August 1974. But let us have something like literacy, numeracy and social hygiene. Mere reading, writing and arithmetic does not help unless children, particularly in rural areas, get the educational tools and requirements about learning social hygiene. Otherwise I do not think parents will find it worthwhile to send their children to these schools.

Therefore, let us not forget—I am sure, the House knows this—that the Indian Government and the Indian people are a party to the U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the child, and, if a child is not robust physically, mentally and morally, then—I do not know—how we can proceed a right. Therefore, I feel that the Minister ought to spend much more money and far more time on children's welfare and children's programmes.

Lastly, as I said, I only want to speak on university and college education. There are disturbing trends and situations all over the country. Strikes have come again. It was said that during emergency academic campuses were quiet. It is wrong to say so. All that was witnessed then was a certain climate of stillness and the campuses were dead. They were not at all alive or vibrant. What has happened now is that the discontent has now come on the surface. But unless you really cater to the needs of the students, to the needs of the teachers, how can you have life on the campuses? I would only concentrate on saying about the quality of teachers and the quality of teaching which need great improvement. I shall quote a

few lines from what Cardinal Newman wrote about the idea of a University.

“‘A. University’, he says, “is a place of concourse, whither students come from every quarter for every kind of knowledge.”

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“It is a place where inquiry is pushed forward and discoveries verified and perfected, and rashness rendered innocuous and error exposed by the collision of mind with mind, and knowledge with knowledge. It is the place where the professor becomes eloquent and is a missionary and a preacher displaying his science in its most complete and most winning form, pouring it forth with the zeal of enthusiasm, and lighting up his own love of it in the breasts of his hearers.”

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“It is a seat of wisdom, a light of the world, a minister of the faith, an *alma mater* of the rising generation”.

If this is Newman's idea of a University, then what kind of university and college education we have got to-day? Last week my esteemed friend the Minister of Education agreed with me when I said that the standard of higher education had gone down. I am not blaming the Government, this party or that party. We all are responsible, for we have not done enough in terms of education. Therefore, unless we do something radically and massively in terms of upgrading the teachers' salaries, their working conditions, their experimentation, how can we improve the standards of education?

The teachers are not allowed to write or publish their researches. I am ashamed that several professors have been asked by their respective universities and colleges and even by Government of India to take permission in advance before they write and publish their researches. This is a disgrace.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

No teacher can be asked to submit before hand his document. After all, his research may take him into a hazardous direction.

I think, the teachers must be free to do that. No Government can stop or control him. It is an inherent right of the teacher to express himself freely. So, I would say that so much depends on good teachers, and yet, so little is done to attract them, so little is done to encourage or retain them and so little is done even to strengthen their hands and pursuits. I feel that the Minister should spend much more time and energy on improving the quality of good teachers.

In conclusion, may I say that I am not a prophet of doom? I am an optimist by temperament and by my general attitude to life. I only hope that more time and more money will be spent on the improvement of the quality of teachers, and on bettering the progress of the children. Then alone can development take place in a right direction. Sir, we have the potentiality in terms of good citizens, because we have better children, more healthy children and more talented children to-day than they were before Independence.

*SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI (Nabadawip): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will speak in my mother tongue. As questions, I will raise some fundamental issues. Firstly, do we or do we not want effectively to implement universal compulsory primary education for the poor masses of India? Secondly, do we or do we not want to take effectively to take steps for the removal of illiteracy? Thirdly, do we, or do we not, want effectively to link education with the ways of life, means of livelihood and avenues of employment of the people? The Congress Government did not want all these during the last 30 years of its rule. The Congress pursued their policy of making the rich richer

and the poor poorer, in the field of education also as in all other walks of public life. This has resulted in the crisis in education which we face today. The number of illiterate persons in my country today is more than what was the total population of the country when the British left and this number is all the time increasing. The anti-people policy of the Congress has generated unrest, anarchy and deadlock in the field of education in all the States. We had a dreadful experience in West Bengal. Goonda-rule was established there in most of the educational institutions including Universities with the direct help and connivance of the ruling party. There had been times when in a year not a single graduate came out from any department of the Calcutta University. Agitations for the right of mass-copying, beating up of teachers and students, eviction of teachers and even murder of teachers and students became a matter of daily occurrence there. This is the situation created by the Congress we want change. The Janata Party also wants change. In their election manifesto there is a clear assurance that within the next 12 years or less they will take education to everybody in the country upto the age of 14 years, illiteracy will be banished within 5 to 10 years, and right to work will be given to everybody. So far so good, and in this task we will give our full support and cooperation. But to achieve this, the Government will have to change its priorities and should have the political will to do it which the Congress totally lacked.

Many Speakers before me have also mentioned that the Education Minister has been given the Cabinet rank, this is a very auspicious sign no doubt. I have all respect and regard for the Education Minister's sincerity and capability. I believe that the hon. Minister will fight for getting increased allocation for education. But I regret to say that although I have

*The original was delivered in Bengali.

gone carefully through budget allocations of this Ministry I do not find any indication of changing the priorities. Of course, time is required and it can be said that this is an old policy which is being followed and before the Sixth Five Year Plan begins, the priorities will not come out clearly. But even then in the present budget I wanted to see a point of departure from the previous budget but could not locate any. We have to start some where. But that point of departure is not there. If we take the total allocation on Education, Culture and Social Welfare, then of course the budget allocation has increased by 27.8 crores of rupees. But according to the economic survey the general price level has also gone up by 11.6 per cent. If we take that into account and deflate the budget allocations then we find that increase in real terms has been less than five crores of rupees under this head. If we take this as a percentage share of the total budget of the Central Government then we will find that increase is only 0.05 per cent over the last year's allocations. Now, if we consider the allocation on Education alone then we will find that that has actually gone down by 0.04 per cent. If we keep in mind that last year in the revised estimates more than one crore of rupees was reduced from the allocation of education, then the cut in allocation becomes all the more glaring. Therefore my question is where has the change been effected? Was not it possible to do at least something in this year's budget?

I agree that the State Governments should bear responsibilities for education. The Central Government will frame the national education policy and State Governments will be responsible to implement it. Education is at present in the Concurrent List. If it goes back to the State List we support that. But who will provide for the funds? The State Governments have meagre resources. 70 per cent of our people are below poverty line and it is not possible to tax our poor people further to raise

funds. That path is practically blocked. The share money that is paid to the States from the Centre has also remained practically static. On the other hand there has not been increased allocation in the Central budget for education. The total allocation from the Central Budget is slightly more than one per cent of the total budget (1.5 per cent). It is a matter of shame. If things continue in this way, who is going to implement compulsory primary education and removal of illiteracy?

There has been no increase in the budget allocation nor has there been any change in the priorities. If this is the position, I am pained to say that education for the masses and all such talk will continue to remain merely on paper and will not be implemented in real life.

In this context I will clearly demand,—and this is not my demand alone, the Kher Committee in 1962 had also recommended this and the All Bengal Teachers Association had also long been demanding that at least 10 per cent of the total Central Budget must be allocated for education. The All Bengal Teachers Association had been agitating for long to get 10 per cent allocation of the Central Budget and a delegation of about 2000 teachers came to Delhi and met Shri V. V. Giri, the then President of India, in connection with this demand. Moreover the position in the field of education is not the same all over the country. The Ministry's report has mentioned three States, West Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh where it has not been possible to provide free education upto 'class VIII. I will therefore demand that these three States may be treated on special footing and funds may be immediately provided to them so that they may be able to provide free education upto Class VIII. During the United Front Government in West Bengal the Education Minister of that State had approached the Centre for provision of special fund and help so as to provide free education upto Class VIII but his demand was not

[Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami]

met by Centre. I will expect an attitude of cooperation in this regard from the present Government.

I want to say now a few things about vocationalisation of the Plus two-stage. A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs only has been provided in the Central Budget for vocationalisation of the plus two stage. Here again the same problem will crop up. The budget allocation is wholly inadequate to meet the cost of vocation—orientation and the State Governments is already lack funds and they are also not able to do much in this respect. Therefore practically nothing will be done. So long as we are not able to link vocational education with employment opportunities or unemployment benefits, this will only aggravate the problems of education rather than solve them. Therefore I will demand that those who receive vocational education should either be provided with ready jobs or they should be given unemployment stipends and the Government should make immediate provision for this. If this is not done then our experience of West Bengal will be repeated in other places also. Students there are not finding any incentive to join the vocational course and they are crowding the academic side where admission is being found more and more difficult and a crisis has developed.

About college education, Sir, I find in this report that 400 colleges will be selected for special grants and 100 colleges have already been selected under the scheme. Sir, the Congress had introduced two standards in education in this country, one for the rich and the other for the poor. Education in the Fifth Five Year Plan that was published during the Fifth Five Year Plan clearly streamlined the two channels of education. Model primaries, model secondaries, autonomous colleges and universities for the rich; and for the poor, ordinary primaries, ordinary secondaries ordi-

nary colleges and if somebody managed to come out of colleges in spite of them, he could go to the universities. We had strongly protested against this system at that time and we firmly oppose it. But now again in the name of quality control and raising of standards etc. we find that 'Lead Colleges' are being thought of for special treatment. This appears to be perpetuation of previous policy only. During the Congress rule under cover of phrases, such as explosion of higher education, although there had been no explosion in reality rather the reverse, and in the name of standard raising and all such tall talks, the major portion of the allocations was reserved for the rich people. All facilities of research technical education, scientific education etc., were provided to the superior institutions for the rich. I want that policy to end and therefore I will demand that this special treatment of "lead colleges" should be stopped forthwith because once the responsibilities of these lead colleges are taken by the Government they will become permanent liabilities of the Government. When the education policy is reviewed in the Sixth Plan then these things may also be reviewed.

Sir, at page 10 of the Report of the Department of Social Welfare I find a mention about locating surplus staff. In view of this as well as the reports appearing in the press some time ago I have an apprehension that the Government is perhaps thinking of retrenching the surplus staff. I will like a clear assurance from the hon. Minister that my apprehension is not true and that there will not be any retrenchment. Further, Sir, at page 11 of this Report it has been said and I quote:

"Instructions has also been issued on the recommendation of the Official Language Committee of the Department to the members of the staff to write at least 10 notes in Hindi every month."

Sir, this instruction is in contradiction of the statements made about Hindi even in the report on Education and Culture. You know, Sir, the issue of language is a very sensitive issue. All languages must be given equal opportunities of development. Government is over encouraging Hindi as a link language. Assurances have been given time and again and even the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai has assured that Hindi will not be imposed on anybody. But if this type of instructions have been issued by the Government then I will request the hon. Minister to immediately withdraw that because this will amount to imposition of Hindi surreptitiously and it will work against our national integration.

In the end, Sir, I will say a few things about women. From the report of the Committee on the status of women published in 1974 we find that the comparative position of women in all walks of life, social, political, in education, in health or in matters of opportunities of employment is constantly deteriorating. Therefore, women must be given protection by the Government in every respect. Various commissions and committees appointed by different departments for different purposes have recorded among other things a large number of suggestions and recommendations on women. There are status Committee recommendations also. I therefore want a Commission on women to be set up with statutory powers. They should collect and compile all the earlier recommendations of various Committees and Commissions, and this Commission should be given statutory powers to implement the recommendations regarding women. This will be a big step towards improvement in the life and status of womenfolk.

In 1977 a big change has come in the political scene of this country and that change has been brought about by the poor and illiterate masses with much hope and expectations in their hearts. They hope that the doors of

a new life will open up before them in the coming days and the days of darkness will be over. I will request the hon. Minister of Education and the Janata Government to keep this mandate in mind while framing the policy of education for the masses and implement it within the shortest possible time.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : माननीय मभापति महोदय, इस सदन में सवेरे से शिक्षा पर बड़ी जोरदार बहस हो रही है। लेकिन मैं इस जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी को महसूस करें। पिछली सरकार के बारे में अब कुछ कहने-सुनने की जरूरत नहीं है। आज मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री को बंगाल ले जाना चाहता हूँ, शांति निकेतन की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे ऐसी शिक्षा संस्थाएं चाहिए। मुझे गुरुकुल जैसी शिक्षा संस्थाएं चाहिए। मुझे पुरानी परम्पराओं पर चलने वाली शिक्षा संस्थाएं चाहिए। दिल्ली एरिये के अन्दर जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी है जहां पर पन्द्रह सौ विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर ढाई सौ प्रोफेसर हैं। मुझे इसका गिला नहीं है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि और यूनिवर्सिटियों में भी इसी हिसाब से आप टीचर दें।

मैं फारेन में पैदा हुआ हूँ अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां के प्राइमरी टीचर्स को दो-दो हजार रुपये तब्बूत मिलती है। ये बगधी पर, मोटर पर चढ़ कर स्कूल जाते हैं। यहां के प्राइमरी स्कूल टीचर्स एक डंडा और छड़ी लेकर चलते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों है? आपकी यूनिवर्सिटियों से जो फर्स्ट क्लास विद्यार्थी निकलते हैं वे आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० में जाते हैं, एजुकेशन में कोई नहीं जाता। फारेन में एजुकेशन में बेस्ट स्टाफ जाता है। सभी मुल्कों में एजुकेशन ऊंची है। आज गांधी जी की तरह से सोचने और विचारने वाले कितने लोग हैं? इस संबंध में नाम लेने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

"Work while your work, Play while you play and that is the best way to be healthy, wealthy and gay."

इस पर झमल किया जाए। कितने विद्यार्थी आपके कालेजों में ऐसे हैं जो गांधी जी की शिक्षाओं का पालन करते हैं। मैं एक दोरे में एक कालेज में गया। मैंने वहां पूछा कि कितने विद्यार्थी आपके यहां ऐसे हैं जो अपने मां बाप को प्रणाम करते हैं। कोई नहीं था। मैंने प्रिंसिपल से कहा तो उनका मुंह इतना सा रह गया। आज भारतीय संस्कृति की चिन्ता किसी को नहीं है, किसी को परवाह नहीं है। हम राम राज की कल्पना करते हैं लेकिन इसकी स्थापना के लिए कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता।

Now we have a real Government in this country.

मैं जनता पार्टी के अग्रगण्य नेताओं से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने कुर्बानियाँ की हैं, बलिदान किये हैं। हमारी जनता गवर्नमेंट जो सेन्टर में है यही रियल गवर्नमेंट है। यही पहली गवर्नमेंट है जो मैजोरिटी से चुन कर आयी है। यह गवर्नमेंट 64 परसेंट वोटों से चुन कर आयी है और ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है। अब तक जो तीस साल के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट आई हैं वे तीस परसेंट वोटों पर आई हैं, वे माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट थीं।

This is the Government of the people, for the people and by the people.

मैं अपने मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि यह जो टेन-प्लस-टू-प्लस-थी का फारमूला है यह फारमूला फेल हुआ है। मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि हमारा जो पुराना सिस्टम था उसे आप चलायें। स्कूल टीचरों को आप अच्छा खाना, अच्छा कपड़ा और रहने को अच्छा मकान दीजिए। आज जो टीचर बनता

है वह ट्यूशन करने लगता है। जब वह ट्यूशन करेगा और क्लास की पढ़ाई के लिए तैयारी नहीं करेगा तो क्या पढ़ाएगा मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए रेजिडेंशियल क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था कीजिए। जो बस्ती से गांव में ट्रान्सफर होकर जाता है उसको रहने को मकान नहीं मिलता, खाने को नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री इस ओर ध्यान दें। गुरुदेव ने जो हमें शांति निकेतन के रूप में वरदान दिया है वे उस पर झमल करें। आप अपना प्लान बनाइये, पुरानी योजनाओं को छोड़ दीजिए। इंदिरा गांधी का प्लान, चहूवाण साहव का प्लान फेल हुआ है। यह जो हमारे आफिसर्स बैठे हैं मैं उनसे भी अपील करना चाहता हूँ—

यह रियल गवर्नमेंट है, इसको जनता ने पूरी तरह से सपोर्ट करके भेजा है। इस गवर्नमेंट को पांच साल तक काम करना है। हम लोग फ्रासरोड पर खड़े हैं। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वे सुन्दर शिक्षा बनायें।

हरिजनों का सवाल मैं नहीं उठाना चाहता। मैं हरिजनों से कहता हूँ कि बकवास बन्द कीजिए। मैंने इस हाऊस के अन्दर भी कहा है कि आप इनको एक आना देते हो। इनके बारे में बात करना बंद करो। परसों ही एक बात आई थी तो मैंने कहा—बगल में लड़का शहर में ढिंढोरा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पर आप काफी पैसा खर्च करें, ईमानदारी से करें, ठीक से करें, उसका सदुपयोग करें। आपके पास मनोविज्ञान के अच्छे अच्छे टीचर हैं, प्राफेसर हैं। वे जा कर लड़कों को छांटें, जो योग्य हैं, होशियार लड़का है, काबिल लड़का है, होनहार लड़का है उसको यूनिवर्सिटी

एजुकेशन के लिए आप भेज दें, टेक्नीकल कामों, में जो रुचि लेता है उसको टेक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिए आप भेज दें, और जो बीड़ी पीने वाला है, सिनेमा देखने वाला है ऐसे लड़कों को आप अलग से छांट कर रख दें और उनको चौकीदारी और धानेदारी करने के लिए भेज दें। आपके पास वाच एंड वाई स्टॉफ होना चाहिए और वह आपको लड़कों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी दें। जो 75-80 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करने वाला है और करता है उ को आप उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये भेज दें। कोई रिजर्वेशन की जरूरत नहीं है। जो फिट है, काबिल है उसको आप कलैक्टर और डिप्टी कलैक्टर बना कर भेज दें। रीअल पोलिसी आपकी होनी चाहिए। दिखावे की बात आप छोड़ दें। पहले जो हुकूमत थी वह दिखावा ही किया करती थी। गांधी जी ने करो या मारो का नारा दिया था। इस नारे को आपको यहां भी अपनाना होगा और कुछ करके दिखाना होगा। वैसा ही काम आपको भी करना होगा। जनता ने इस बार सरकार को बदला है। वह प्रसन्न है। उसकी बहुत आशाएँ इस सरकार पर हैं। हमें उन आशाओं की पूर्ति करनी है। उन्नीस महीने तक जो सितम और जुल्म हुए हैं वह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। अध्यापकों से अनुचित, नाजायज काम लिया गया, उन पर दबाव डाल कर काम लिया गया। महान हस्तियों को जेलों में बन्द किया गया। उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया। औरतों तक को नहीं बर्खाशा गया। यह अक्षम्य है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश की शिक्षा ऐसी हो जो आदर्श शिक्षा हो। ऐसी शिक्षा हो जो मार्गी पैदा करे, आंसी की रानी पैदा करे। ऐसी सुन्दर शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। ऐसी शिक्षा होनी चाहिये जो तपस्वी और त्यागी पैदा करे, बलिदानी पैदा करे। यह जो बन्दर बांट वाली

नीति थी इसका परित्याग होना चाहिये। रिजर्वेशन वगैरह सब बकवास है। गंगा यमुना, सरस्वती का जिस तरह से संगम होता है उसी तरह से सबका, सब जातियों का संगम होना चाहिये और इसकी झलक हमें शिक्षा प्रणाली में मिलनी चाहिये।

उर्दू का मैं विरोधी नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उर्दू फले फूले। हिन्दुस्तान में यह भाषा जीवित रहे। मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। उत्तरी भारत से लेकर हैदराबाद तक उर्दू भाषा बोली जाती है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी का जो विरोध कर रहे हैं वे गलती कर रहे हैं, अपने पैरों पर कुल्हाड़ी मार रहे हैं, अपनी जग हंसाई करवा रहे हैं। जिस दिन अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी बोल रहे थे उस दिन मुझे स्वर्गीय श्री कृष्ण मेनन की याद आ गई। उनके भाषण को भी उसी तन्मयता साथ सुना जाता था जिस तन्मयता के के साथ अटल बिहारी जी के भाषण को सुना गया। अब गैर जिम्मेदार सरकार नहीं है। जिम्मेदार लोग यहां हैं, अच्छे लोग हैं, विद्वान लोग हैं, पंडित लोग हैं। इनके हाथ में देश का अविष्य उज्ज्वल है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। उस पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया जाए। जूनियर एजुकेशन पर भी शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें। छोटी-छोटी क्लासों के बच्चे होते हैं लेकिन उनके पास बड़े बड़े बस्ते होते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। छठी क्लास के एक विद्यार्थी को गणित का सवाल नहीं आता था, उसके अध्यापक को भी नहीं आया। वह मेरे पास आया। मुझे भी पहले नहीं आया। मैंने कुंजी मंगवाई। उस में भी उसको गलत हल किया गया था। उसके बाद मैंने उसका जो हल निकाला वह सही था। इस तरह के सवाल

[श्री शिव नारायण]

भी हमारी किताबों में नहीं होने चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा प्रणाली को आप नया रूप दें। आप प्रकाश दें शिक्षा को नया रूप दे कर ताकि जनता पार्टी का नाम ऊँचा हो।

मुझे दुख है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में बड़ी गड़बड़ है। मैं नाम लेना नहीं चाहता।

उपकुलपति ने यहां अपनी मोनोपोली बना रखी है। वहां प्राफेसर और टीचर वाहिमाम् वाहिमाम् कर रहे हैं। ऐसे शिक्षक और वाइस-चांसलर हमको नहीं चाहिये। मुझे आफ़सोस है कि डा० श्री माली का यहां पर बना लिया गया जो केन्द्रिय शिक्षा मंत्री रहे और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस-चांसलर रहे हैं।

15 hrs.

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ उन्होंने एक उच्च बात कही कि शिक्षा को अब पोलिटिक्स से अलग होना चाहिये और क्लियर कट होना चाहिये ताकि उनका बेटा, मेरा बेटा, सब के बेटे बराबर की शिक्षा लें। वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् का पाठ तभी पढ़ा पायेंगे जब अच्छे लोगों को पढ़ाने के लिये रखेंगे। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि आप दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की तरफ़ कम से कम ध्यान दें और देखें कि वहां घांघ्रलियां क्यों चल रही हैं। जो भी गड़बड़ आपको दिखाई दे उसको फ़ौरन दूर करें जिससे विश्वविद्यालय का वातावरण शुद्ध हो। आप गरीबों, हरिजनों के बच्चों के साथ समभाव से व्यवहार करें, सब को एक नजर से देखें और सही शिक्षा दें तभी इस देश का कल्याण होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में गुरुकुल प्रणाली की शिक्षा चले

और शांतिनिकेतन प्रणाली की शिक्षा चले। पहाड़ों और जंगलों में बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाय तभी चाणक्य जैसा प्रधान मंत्री हमको मिलेगा। जयगुरुदेव ने जैसा माना था कि हिंदुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री ऐसा होना चाहिये जो सात्विक आचार विचार का हो, ठीक उसी तरह के हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अनुदान का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will have to call the hon. Minister to speak at 3 o'clock. That is the direction of the Speaker. But I find here that many important hon. Members like Prof. Samar Guha are left out. He is a professor. Naturally, he has to contribute something to the debate. Unfortunately there is no time left for calling him to speak.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Sir, it is the direction of the Speaker. Naturally, it is in your hands to decide.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I submit, Sir, the House is supreme and it has to decide.

(Interruptions)

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि सदन का समय एक घंटा बढ़ा दिया जाय, क्योंकि अभी बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On a point of order. My hon. friend, Shri Ugrasen has moved a motion formally, and it should be put to the House and disposed of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is that just now, I am informed that the Business Advisory Committee yesterday decided that the hon. Minister should be called at 3 o'clock, because of other business. This is the difficulty.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then let us leave the matter to the House. Is it the desire of the House to extend it by half-an-hour?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Minister.

श्री शिव, नारायण सरस्वतियाँ (करोल बाग) : सभापति जी, मैंने अपना नाम एक ही बार दिया है, मैं इसी विषय पर बोलना चाहता हूँ, दूसरे विषय पर बोलना नहीं चाहता। आज मेरा नाम विशेष आया था लेकिन उसे भी आपने काट दिया। ऐसे किस तरह से व्यवस्था चलेगी?

सभापति मसीबय : अगर हरेक मेबर बात करना चाहेंगे तो कैसे होगा। अब नहीं हो सकता अब अनरेबल मिनिस्टर बोलेंगे।

12.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I am extremely sorry that my speech has to cut short the efforts of many of the hon. Members to speak on this very important matter. As you are aware, there is a decision of the Business Advisory Committee and there are other urgent matters also. But I am very keen to know the views of the many hon. Members who wanted to speak. I would request them to make their points before me, after the deliberations of the House. I am always available to

them; and if there is any positive suggestion that they would like to make, certainly I shall give utmost care to their suggestions.

As regards this debate, which was going on since yesterday, I am very pleased to know that many hon. Members have given very valuable suggestions which will certainly be considered with utmost care. Many of the hon. Members have tried to give us some idea of the scope of education in general. But I believe that one single sentence of Swami Vivekananda might summarize the view. Swamiji said: "Education is the manifestation of perfection of man." If education is to be the manifestation of the perfection of man, we have all to admit that mere literacy does not constitute education. There may be education without literacy; there may be literacy without education. In the hoary past, Sir, we know that our great sages of the Vedic ages actually did not know how to write; but they composed many beautiful verses which reached great heights of spiritualism; and we notice that the entire Vedas have been called 'Sruti', i.e. this education was continued through aural traditions. Only at a very late stage were such things recorded in writing. Similarly we might find that there may be a literate person who is totally uneducated, selfish, self-centred, full of his own narrow ideas which, after all, will not be to the benefit of the society as a whole. He is nothing but a walking book, full of the mischief of the printer's devil. Literary education no doubt is a great advantage over education which is transmitted through aural traditions. But we have to see that there is perfection of man reached through various stages that will have to be followed by all concerned with education. Otherwise the real purpose of education will fail.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Can perfection be attained?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Perfection again, Sir, is not of the self-centred kind, because men is

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

not like Alexander Selkirk who was in an island which was uninhabited. He was ship-wrecked and he exclaimed: "I am monarch of all I survey; my right there is none to dispute." Man has to be conceived of in society. Therefore, whatever education he has to receive to make him perfect, must be related to the society in which he lives. Education, therefore, cannot be looked at in isolation, and it has to be related to the socio-economic condition, and if education does not keep pace with the changes in society, with the changes in economic condition, then that education will become nothing but an anachronism. Now we have, therefore, to note that while education is often regarded as an instrument of socio-economic change, it is not always proper development of education to think in terms of quantitative improvements; unless there is qualitative improvement also, which will lead to socio-economic change for the betterment of the life of people in society and betterment of mankind as a whole, then the whole purpose of education will fail.

Some of the hon. Members have tried to spell out the real purpose of education. But, as I have said, Swami Vivekananda has put it in a summary form that education must be the manifestation of perfection in man.

Unfortunately, although we understand the importance of education, in few years since our independence, particularly in the last few years, this importance has not been reflected in the provision contained in the budget. We find many hon. Members have rightly wanted to have better allotment in the budget, and I am grateful to them. Some said even 10 per cent of the Central budget must be allocated for education. You would be surprised to know how a body, which is sponsored by the Government, actually made a comment only last year and pointed out that the provision in the budget for the pur-

pose of education had been totally inadequate in the Fifth Plan. I am referring to the resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education, and this is dated July 1976. At page 2 of that pamphlet we find this:

"The Standing Committee is of opinion that the objectives of the Fifth Plan would have been achieved and a significant step taken to bring about the long-desired and much-needed transformation of the educational system, if the financial allocations originally asked for, Rs. 3,330 crores could have been granted. These objectives would also have been substantially achieved even when the allocation was reduced to Rs. 2,250 crores. They could still have been realised with some modification and a longer term phasing even with the allocation of Rs. 1,726 crores provided in the draft Fifth Plan. Unfortunately, the Standing Committee feels that even this limited allocation has been cut down still further and that, on the basis of the present trends, the total outlay on education in the Fifth Plan is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1,200 crores only, which in real terms is not very different from that in the Fourth Plan."

This is the position regarding education in the budget. The result is obvious. The Standing Committee again indicates the result. It says:

"The Standing Committee, therefore, is of the view that unless strong remedial measures are immediately adopted, the educational situation at the end of the Fifth Plan may even be worse than at its beginning."

This is the position. The educational situation at the end of the Fifth Plan may be even worse than at the beginning. The hon. Finance Minister had already placed before the House his point of view that we are working

under certain constraints, particularly this year and that it is very difficult for him to provide for very high allotment for education this year. But we hope that something may be done when the new budget will be drawn up next year, and particularly in the Sixth Plan. I only hope that the desire of many hon. Members here as well as the opinion of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education will be properly respected when the Sixth Plan is framed. I have already started a dialogue with the Planning Commission and I am glad to tell you and the hon. Members that we are getting good response. As has been stated by one of the hon. Members, the Planning Commission has already stressed the importance of education in the Sixth Plan. In any event, in spite of such constraints we find that while in the case of some other Ministries the budget provision has been reduced substantially—only the other day there was a lot of complaint that the budget provision had been decreased in respect of the Defence Ministry—in the case of our Ministry, the Finance Minister has at least seen to it that there is some increase. I may cite certain figures. Department of Education: 1976-77—Rs. 168.54 crores; 1977-78—Rs. 189.37 crores; Department of Culture: 1976-77—Rs. 7.30 crores; 1977-78—Rs. 8.96 crores; Archaeology 1976-77—Rs. 5.87 crores; 1977-78—Rs. 6.80 crores; Social Welfare Department: 1976-77—Rs. 13.52 crores; 1977-78—Rs. 17.68 crores. At least there has not been any reduction. On the other hand, there is some increase in the Budget. I fully agree with Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami that in real terms this increase may not be substantial, it is only marginal, but we must thank our stars that the constraints of the situation did not make the Minister of Finance reduce the budget provision as he has done in other departments.

However, this Budget is something like an iceberg as only some part of the provision for education is visible,

because part of the education budget is shared by the Agriculture Ministry where education connected with agricultural matters is taken up; part is also shared by the Labour Ministry where labour education will be covered; similarly, part is covered by the Health Ministry where the bulk of medical education will have to be financed. Apart from that under our Constitution the States also have to bear the great bulk of the expenditure and the State actually provide a large quantity of funds out of their budgets. The other day I was very much pleased to know that in Kerala 45 per cent of the State Budget was set apart for education. It is no wonder that Kerala has the highest literacy percentage in our country. We must thank the Government there for providing such a high percentage in the State Budget.

Anyway, this is the present position that we have to face, and we have to change the priorities in this matter, and in doing so, we have to find out the best that we can do in respect of our development and also the running of the existing institutions.

We are guided by our Constitution. Education was in the State List, but under the Forty-second Amendment, it has been brought under the Concurrent List. Many hon. Members have laid emphasis on that aspect, but here, unfortunately, opinion seems to be divided. Some of the hon. Members want that education should be returned to the State List, while others insist that it should be retained in the Concurrent List. However, our party has already indicated that it is opposed to the Forty-second Amendment and if the Forty-second Amendment goes, then, along with it, this inclusion of Education in the Concurrent List also will have to go. Whether it will be brought back again or not, that is a different matter on which at the present moment, I am not in a position to comment. But I would like to draw your attention and through you, the attention of this august House, that

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the Kothari Commission which has been cited so long by hon. Members and is looked upon as the Bible for any educational reforms, clearly point out in one of the passages by their majority decision that education should not be in the Concurrent List. But this aspect of the position of 'the Kothari Commission had been rejected by the previous Government. I am trying to draw your attention to a paragraph in the Kothari Commission's Report where it points out that too much centralisation in the field of education will be bad. In fact, only two members of the Kothari Commission wanted to bring education in the Central List but majority of the Members decided that this should not be brought in the Central List. They say that too much of centralisation in the field of education will be rather bad for our country. Here I am quoting paragraph 18.30 at page 453 from the Report:

"The inclusion of education in the concurrent list may lead to undesirable centralisation and greater rigidity in a situation where the greatest need is for elasticity and freedom to experiment. We are convinced that there is plenty of scope within the present Constitutional arrangement to evolve a workable Centre-State relationship in education and that this has not yet been exploited to the full. The case for amending the Constitution can be made only after this scope is fully utilised and found to be inadequate."

But, unfortunately, the previous Government did not wait and they changed the Constitution and brought education into the Concurrent List. As the present legal position stands, we cannot interfere in the affairs of the States unless this House passes some definite law on the basis of this inclusion in the Central List. So long as that is not done, the States are free to frame their own policies on education. We, in the Centre, can give them the lead, we can take some initiative and we can try to

persuade them to follow certain line. I would like the hon. Members to remember that this is a very important statutory and constitutional position and unless we follow the constitutional provision, we will be put to a great difficulty. So, some of the hon. Members who were somewhat worried that the Centre will intervene in the State matters concerning education, should take some pleasure from this statement of mine that since we are not going to accept 42nd Amendment and pursuant to that Amendment we are not going to pass any law at the Centre now, and so we cannot intervene in the matters of education which, at the present moment, falls within the States power. That is the position so far as education is concerned. This being so, our problem for expansion in education will have to be solved in consultation with the State Governments. I have, therefore, proposed to call a meeting of all the Education Ministers of different States so that we might sit together and discuss various problems of education. Whatever would be decided at such a meeting, would be implemented within the limits of our financial resources—by our financial resources I mean, both the financial resources of the Central Government as well as of the State Governments. Only then it will be possible for us to give effect to some of the suggestions which have been brought forth before this House.

In matters concerning education I am afraid to say that no one decision or one line of approach may be followed. There are different ways of looking at things. In course of the debate in this House, we noticed that different hon. Members suggested different solutions of the same problem. For instance, some hon. Members said that there should be nationalisation of education, while some others said, no, the private enterprise in education should be retained and encouraged. One hon. Member said that the school hours should not go beyond 2-1/2 hours so that more children may be accommodated in

schools; while others said, no, it must be full period of 8 hours' education. This is the difficulty that we find.

Even in the matter of university admission, some hon. Members suggested that there should be open admission without any restriction while another hon. Member said today that there should be some restriction on the university admission. So, we find that the solutions are not so easy. We are, therefore, following certain pattern partly dependent upon the reports on education by some of the important committees which are there to guide us and partly based on our own experience so that whatever is contained in the report cannot be accepted in full but to be modified by our own experience in the matter of working.

Now, I am just taking different stages of education, one after another. In spite of the fact that there is some difference of opinion on some important matters, there is unanimity on one point, that is literacy must be provided to every citizen and also to every child and that there should be universal adult education and universal primary education. In fact, many hon. Members have referred to article 45 of the Constitution saying that we have already failed to provide universal and compulsory education to our children up to the age of 14 years within 10 years since the adoption of the Constitution. Therefore, we are trying to universalise the primary education and also we are trying to put greater emphasis on adult education. Only the other day, there was a full debate on this question and, at that time, I said that I am going to set up a National Board of Adult Education which will chalk out the programmes and determine strategies for the purpose of introducing in a larger measure adult literacy in our country.

I also pointed out that this matter will have to be taken up with the Ministers of Education of different States. The elections to the State legislatures have just been completed in most of the States. I am soon going to call a

meeting of the Education Ministers of different States. We know that if we think in terms of money, the expenses in an ordinary way will be so staggeringly high that it will not be in the power of either the State Government or the Central Government to give effect to the scheme of adult literacy. I have, therefore, suggested that this should be tackled at the voluntary level also, so that this will be a *janata* movement. By that, I mean not the Janata Party movement but that all sections of the people will be involved in this magnificent and stupendous process. I thank the hon. Member, Shri Dhirendranath Basu, who while speaking yesterday suggested that not only municipalities or panchayats but the Government Departments also should be involved. The other day, Mr. Reddy pointed out that even the MPs should take some time to go out in the country side to take part in adult education movement. I should think that MPs should also take it that adult education is such an important matter that by their participation, they will generate a climate in the country so that this movement can be made successful.

15.30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, as regards primary education, here again, we find that the emphasis has been reduced to a large extent. We find that in earlier times, in the first five year plan, 56 per cent has been allocated for elementary education. But, unfortunately, in the 5th Five Year Plan, it was reduced only to 32 per cent. Now, this is not our fault. Whatever we have got before us, we have to work with that, and if we want to improve upon the allocation for primary education or elementary education, that will obviously require time, and within the financial constraints that we have, we are to shift our priorities.

In the statement that I have made earlier before you, Mr. Speaker, I have already indicated that our Government would like to place first emphasis on

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the removal of illiteracy as well as universalisation of primary education. So, although the actual allocation in the budget, as shown here, may not be very high this matter being within the competence of the States and also with the help of different sections of the people, at least, some start can be made. I may, at the same time, point out that this adult education is not a question of money only, it is a question of motivation, how to motivate the adults to come to the schools and take up studies. So, for this purpose, a great deal of persuasion is necessary and we are also to get special orientation of teachers. Unless the teachers are properly trained to take up adult classes, the money which will be spent for that purpose may be absolutely wasted. One hon. Member had pointed out that even now in many parts of the country, adult education is actually being attempted at, but often money is wasted. What we propose to do is to spend all our money for the purpose of training adults, for the purpose of training teachers to take up adult classes and also to take the help of existing voluntary agencies and other agencies connected with industries, trade unions or governmental departments for this purpose. So without spending a large sum of money, it may be possible at least this year to make some beginning.

Adult education can be further made available to our adults through modern means of mass communication. I had discussion with my esteemed colleague, Shri L. K. Advani so that we can introduce this satellite programme and particularly the radio for the purpose of conveying instructions to the masses in distant villages. In fact, through these methods, an attempt will be made to universalise education. It will take some time, we cannot do this overnight, but steps are being taken in this respect. We had discussions with experts who have devoted large part of their lives for the purpose of adult education, and after we form this National Board of Adult Education,

this problem can be tackled in a proper manner.

As far as primary education is concerned, we notice that some particular difficulties have been stressed by some of the hon. Members. The first is that there will be problem of housing. I fully admit that in many schools in the villages, there are no proper facilities for housing. Most of these schools are Kutchha structures and they often fall down. There is a special body for the purpose of construction of rural schools and I have discussed this matter with their representatives. They have devised certain special methods of constructing durable houses at a low cost, and this is done partly at the expense of the Government and partly with the help of the people of that locality. So, with the dual help, that is, help from the Government and help from the community, durable houses are being constructed and experiments are being made in the eastern part of our country. They have brought out certain plans and I have seen some of the photographs of the houses that they have built. But this will have to be done in a broader way, so that we may have more houses. Simply construction of houses is not the problem. As some hon. Members have pointed out, the teachers there, as they are not properly paid, have to take to other means of livelihood, so that they do not devote sufficient time for the purpose of education of children going to the primary schools. Therefore, a suggestion has been made that there should be some Primary Education Grants Commission. This is a very important matter which requires serious consideration, and I believe, it may be possible for us to give more thought to this. Beyond that, it is not possible for us to give any assurance at this stage because primary education is wholly within the competence of the State Legislature, this matter will have to be taken up with the State Governments.

When a comparison is made with the University Grants Commission, I should say that there is some difference because higher education, particularly at the university level, comes within

the competence of the Central legislature so far as the standard is concerned. So, to improve the standard of university education, the Central Government has a much greater role to play whereas in the case of primary and secondary education, the main responsibility still lies with the State Governments. Therefore, in whatever steps we want to take, we have to take the State Governments into confidence, and only then it will be possible for us to take any definite steps in this matter. Still I quite appreciate the suggestions that have been made by many hon. Members that we should have more attention to primary teachers, their salaries, their status, etc., so that they may devote their time and energy for the purpose of primary education. Otherwise, even by having buildings and having equipment and furniture, it may not be possible for us to get good results out of this system.

Then I come to the secondary stage. There seems to be a lot of confusion..

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA (Allahabad): What about a uniform system of primary education?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I shall come to that. But before I come to that, I should like to submit to the House the position about secondary education. We know that this formula 10-2-3 had been adopted in setting the pattern for the secondary system. This was not simply in terms of years, but it was intended that there should be some basic change in our approach to secondary education. Our good friend, hon. Member Shri Chandrappan, was rather annoyed with me because I have started the dialogue in the matter of reconsideration of the system. He must have forgotten that, when I started the dialogue to review the system which had been introduced, I was actually following the National Policy on Education which was adopted by this House as early as 1968. In this National Policy at the end we find

that "the Government of India will also review every five years the progress made and recommend guidelines for future development". It was the duty of the previous Government to review, every five years, what progress had been made and recommend guidelines for future development. Therefore, this system 10+2+3 cannot be a static system as the hon. Member Shri Chandrappan seems to believe. It is not a static system. We ought to find out whether, from our experience, we can justify this system or not, and if we cannot justify that, then we are to indicate guidelines for future development. I would humbly request the hon. Member Shri Chandrappan to look at this from this angle. Of course he belongs to a Party which sees the world through red spectacles and, like its economic interpretation of history, he would like to give an economic interpretation to the policy of the Janata Government in the sphere of education. There is no economic motive about it. We are actually following what is contained in the National Policy on Education which was adopted by this House. Apart from that, I was also following the Election Manifesto of the Janata Party on the basis of which we have been returned to this House and have formed the Government. It is clearly mentioned therein that the present system of education must be reformed to allow a non-formal, multi-point entry into a formal education, with a part-time and locally available non-professional teachers wherever necessary. So, our Party Manifesto also wanted a reform of the present education system. On the one hand, Shri Chandrappan wants that there should be *status-quo* and, like a very beautiful Chinese vase, this 10-2-3 system should not be touched. On the other hand, some other Hon. Members would like us to bring about a revolution in the system of education. As already indicated, our Party Manifesto wants a reform of the present system of education, but it does not want us to scrap it altogether. So the demands made by some hon. Members for revolutionising the education system cannot be satisfied.

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because of the commitment of the Party Manifesto. What we are going to do now about this Secondary system is that we will try to take an objective view of the contents of the Secondary system. Many hon. Members have suggested that there is a lot of load on the students and they are unable to bear such a load. In fact, in the two classes IX and XI have found that there are thirteen subjects in all and it is not possible for the students to carry such a heavy load. It leads to cramming and ultimately the total personality of the child cannot be developed. So what we have decided upon is to reduce the book-load and, for this purpose, a High Power Committee of educationists including representatives of teachers, professors, lecturers, Vice-Chancellors and also parents has been formed. Parents also suffer a lot because they have to buy all these books and they have also to spend a lot of their spare time to help their children in their studies. So, they have also been associated with this Committee, and this Committee will sit from tomorrow. I would like to inform you and, through you, the hon. Members that our Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai has taken very keen interest in the changing of the contents of our education system. He has discussed some of the problems with me very seriously and he is going to address a meeting of the High Power Committee which will discuss the changes in the contents of education. We have an idea that the whole personality of the child will have to be built up so that when much of this cramming business is done away with, the time that will be available to the child can be utilised for the purpose of social work and for cultivating hobbies like, drawing, painting, dancing, music etc., so that the entire personality of the child is developed. Therefore, I do not think that there will be any difficulty in following this 10+2 pattern. I have never said that this system is going to be scrapped; I have always said that this system is going to be re-

viewed, modified and reformed. The ten-class school is somewhat analogous to the old type of schools to the Matriculation stage and this 'plus two' somewhat conforms to the old pattern of Intermediate stage. Therefore, this pattern of 10+2 has been there in our country for more than a century. There is no necessity for a change in the pattern, but the contents certainly will have to be looked into, as many hon. Members have stated and we have found from our own experience also.

As regards plus two stage, which actually includes vocationalisation, many hon. Members said that proper emphasis has not been paid and this development has not been made in a proper manner. The division between academic stream and the vocational stream is rather very sharp. What we find from various criticisms that have been levelled against this division is that there should be some mobility or flexibility so that we might include some element of work education more in the academic stream and some element of academic education more in the vocational stream. Then again, when a student comes out of the vocational stream, if he does not get any job, his upward march may not be stopped, and he can take to the academic stream if he so chooses. This is the line that we are thinking of and for this purpose again, we are going to set up another committee for the purpose of indicating their opinion in the matter of the relation between the two streams in plus two stage.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी: (वहारा : च) :
लेकिन दिल्ली के स्कूल और कालेज तो इस के
लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As regards location of this plus two stage, in the past, greater emphasis was laid on locating plus two stage in the schools. As the hon. Member just now pointed out, many of the schools or colleges are not ready for this. I fully agree with him that this problem is already very

acute. In fact, the Kothari Commission suggested that this change-over should be spread over twenty years time, whereas the previous Government wanted to squeeze the change-over within a very short period. That is why, these difficulties have been created. We are trying to see how it is possible to have more of the plus two stage in some of the schools and in some of the colleges. We find that in some colleges, there is already the structure, the laboratories, library facilities and other facilities. The National Policy again pointed out that higher secondary stage of two years should be located in schools, colleges or both according to local conditions. So keeping in view the local conditions, we have decided to continue this plus two stage either in the schools or in the colleges or both according to local conditions. Some time ago, I visited Madras and I had a discussion with the officers of the Tamil Nadu Government who indicated to me that in a hundred schools, and in a hundred colleges, the plus two stage will be located; otherwise, as the hon. Member pointed out, there will be complete dislocation unless we have this sort of compromise; and in fact, that compromise was accepted by the National Policy when this House adopted it as early as 1968.

When we come to university education, a lot of criticism has been levelled against it. It is true that the situation of universities everywhere in the country is not quite bright, but we must not tar the universities in black colour. Universities are certainly doing their bit. We find that there are now 105 universities in this country and nine institutions which are deemed to be universities. Not in all these Universities there is trouble. In fact, the trouble is limited to about a dozen or so Universities. I am not minimising the trouble or unrest among the students. I am very serious about it and we are taking note of it. I have been having a dialogue with the students' organisations, teachers' organisations and with the Vice-Chancellors and, as I said, I will

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be having a dialogue with the Ministers of Education in the States. But, at the same time, I should like to submit to the hon. Members that we should not exaggerate the trouble in the University Campuses. There are several institutions which are doing great work. I agree with the hon. Member who spoke sometime ago, Prof. Mavalankar, when he said that there were many great men in the past. No one denies that. There were great writers like Shakespeare and painters like Michaelangelo. They cannot be repeated in every year or in every age. They were great men no doubt, but that does not mean that we should denigrate whatever we have got. I have great regard for our teachers, professors and Vice-Chancellors. I have great regard and love for students because I myself have been connected with University education for the last 32 years. I have no complaint against them. If they go beyond their path, if they stray away from the path, sometimes we, from outside, are responsible for such swerving away when ultimately they go beyond the proper norms. So, if we do not unjustly interfere with their system, we find that education will certainly be carried on in a proper manner.

(Interruptions)

I understand that there are many cases of corruption which are agitating the minds of many hon. Members. So far as Vice-Chancellors or other officers of the Universities are concerned, we are guided by Acts and Statutes and Ordinances. I am not taking the legalistic view, but, when we believe in the rule of law—we swear by the rule of law—we have to go by the provisions of law and we cannot go beyond that. You already know that many of these Universities are State Universities. There we cannot directly intervene. There are only a few Central Universities and these Universities provide for a certain machinery which alone can move in the matter of irregularities.

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From the point of view of the government, it may not be possible for us to intervene in this matter unless we change the law and at the present moment it is not advisable to change the law unless we go through the machinery for the purpose of redressal of such grievances. As you know, there is the Chancellor, there is the Visitor who will look into the affairs and if he finds that there is something wrong, certainly it should be remedied. I am not defending the Vice-Chancellors if they are guilty of any offence or guilty of any irregularity. I only submit that this should be done according to law. Here also, in the field of universities, we need not have any witch-hunting. That is the submission I would like to make to you.

With regard to University Education, we should know that in spite of the criticism that has been levelled against them, these universities and institutions of higher learning have produced scientists amongst us who can compete with any other scientists with any of their counterparts, in any part of the world. We have space scientists, we have scientists in nuclear research, we have scientists and doctors in the field of medical education and they can compete with any one of their counterpart in the world and we must take pride in the fact. I understand that there are difficulties, there are problems but these difficulties have to be tackled in a proper manner. Simply by denigrating the system, it is not possible for us to get the best out of our teachers, our students, our Vice-Chancellors or our scientists. This most respectfully I would like to submit before you. Some detailed points have been indicated regarding....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):
I did not participate in the debate.

This Government is for many enquiries. It was said that corruption

will not enter the universities and management. Shall I bring it to your kind notice the corruption charges levelled against Shri Ramaswamy, Director of the Indian Institute, Mangalore?

MR. SPEAKER: You pass on the papers to him.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Perhaps I have not made myself clear to the honourable member that I have not shut out any enquiry into corruption. I say such an enquiry should be done in a legal manner and not in an illegal manner. We are not copying the examples of the previous Government in introducing authoritarianism and authoritarian approach. We want to proceed according to law and if the law stands in the way, such a law may have to be changed. Till then we cannot do much in the matter. That is what I want to say.

As regards uniformity which was raised before this august House, it has been a very interesting point on which Kothari Commission had something to say. Where is uniformity and particularly mobility when we are going to impart education through the regional language or the mother tongue even at the university level. The other day I had been to Nagpur in connection with the convocation of the Nagpur University and all the proceedings were conducted through Marathi language. I appreciate that. I can read Nagri. So I could read the deliberations which were taking place there. But that would create some difficulty. A student who is trained through the mother tongue in Tamilnadu i.e., through Tamil cannot come to Punjab and get his education which is being imparted through the regional language—Panjabi. It is not possible. Therefore, this idea of mobility which is there in the mind of many hon. members cannot be a reality in the context of education being imparted through the mother tongue.

As regards uniformity, it is, perhaps, to be noted that India thrives in unity in diversity. There cannot be a dead uniformity in this country and if we want to impose complete uniformity in the country, that will not speak well of the Indian culture and Indian tradition. I am again citing Kothari Commission. Kothari Commission had something very significant to observe in this connection.

"We do not believe that it is necessary or desirable to impose a uniform pattern of school and college classes in all parts of the country. There are several characteristic features of the Indian situation such as the vastness of the country, the immense diversity of local conditions and traditions that demand a certain element of flexibility in the educational structure."

It has nothing to do with democracy or absence of democracy, socialist or non-socialist countries. In fact Kothari Commission cites the case of a small country like United Kingdom which all of us know follows the democratic Constitution. In England there is one system of education. In Scotland, there is another system. This uniformity has to be judged according to the facts and circumstances of the situation and only then we can solve some of the problems placed before us. I have already taken lot of time and my friend, Shri Biju Patnaik, is showing me the watch. There are many detailed points which have been raised by the hon. Members and if they want clarification on the points I am always willing to give such clarifications, but, because my time is already over, I would like to stop here. But at the same time I would remind the House, Sir, that Education is really a pentangular process, it involves the interplay of five groups, namely, the teacher, the taught, the family, the society and the government. If we do not have proper understanding between these groups, education cannot succeed. I would

therefore, appeal to hon. Members to help us in changing this pattern of education so that we may do good to our country, we may instruct our students properly, we may actually universalise our educational system and we may introduce a better type of education.

16 hrs.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: The Minister has not spelt out when he is going to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Act of 1972 to restore the minority character of the university, keeping in view the representations made to the Minister.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As regards Aligarh Muslim University, I am already having a dialogue with the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Khusro and a large number of representatives who have met me from time to time. We know how that Act was changed so that the democratic element was taken away and this point was touched upon by some of our friends belonging to the minority community. We are quite conscious of the fact and we are doing the exercise regarding changing of the Act so that ultimately it may satisfy our friends of the minority community.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI (Godhra): What about the closure of Gujarat Vidyapeeth founded by Mahatma Gandhi, of which the present Prime Minister is the Chancellor? The British closed it once and now this has been closed again.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is unfortunate that Gujarat Vidyapeeth had to be closed down for some time. We know that there is some difficulty created by introduction of 10 plus 2 plus 3 system. There was a fear that the number of admissions in the Vidyapeeth may be reduced. I am giving this information on the basis of whatever I could

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gather within such a short period as I had.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Police should not be posted there.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Vidyapeeth authorities wanted to have two years' course for college education and they wanted to shift some of the sections to the village area and this has caused some trouble. Some teachers and some students had gone on strike or treated some difficulty but that did not succeed. Ultimately the Vidyapeeth had to be closed. As regards the posting of the police, that is a matter for the local authorities who are maintaining law and order.

श्री भगत राम (फिल्लौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने पब्लिक स्कूलों के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया ।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I am glad that this matter has been raised. As regards the public schools, the Fourth Lok Sabha had set up a committee, the Committee on Petitions. That Committee had considered this aspect.

There also it was suggested that the public schools should be closed. That Committee came to the conclusion that they did not consider it desirable to close down such schools abruptly. That was the decision which was made by that Committee. Therefore, when we say that in public schools a certain type of education is being given which is not commensurate with our economic system, we must also give some latitude to the parents who have the financial backing to send their children to such schools. If we can raise the standard of all the schools, certainly, there is no question about that. But, when we cannot raise the standards of all the schools, why should we

bring down the standards of the existing schools? (Interruptions). What we have done is that we are providing for scholarships for children who are coming from the backward communities or from weaker sections of the community so that their economic difficulty which is standing in their way of getting instructions there now may be reduced. That is what we are actually doing. And this is what we have done regarding public schools.

I am taking the stand based on the decision of this Committee.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: By allowing one or two to put questions, I have opened the pandora's box. I thought one or two would do. Now, I find that so many Members are getting up to put questions.

Therefore, I am putting all the cut motions relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to the vote of the House.

All cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the 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, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 28 to 30 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare".

The motion was adopted.

[Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare voted by Lok Sabha]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE			
28.	Department of Education	52,53,000	1,05,06,000
29.	Education	62,46,11,000	26,90,000
30.	Department of Social Welfare	6,76,70,000	10,91,39,000

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions relating to the Department of Culture to the vote of the House.

All Cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put all the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue

Account and Capital Account shown in the 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, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 102 and 103 relating to the Department of Culture."

The motion was adopted.

[Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of the Department of Culture voted by Lok Sabha]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE			
102.	Department of Culture	3,03,99,000	5,91,99,000
103.	Archaeology	2,26,66,000	4,53,33,000

16.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: UNDERSTANDING REACHED BETWEEN EMPLOYEES AND MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN EXPRESS GROUP

MR. SPEAKER: Before going to the next item, I think Shri Ravindra Varma wanted to make a statement. Are you making a statement now?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): At 4-30 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought, before we take up the other Demands he would make a statement. Come along. I have with me a copy of the statement. I can give you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I made a statement before the House on 27-6-1977 regarding the implementation of the notification on interim wage rates and the dispute that arose about it in the Indian Express Group of newspapers, I promised that I would keep the House informed of further developments. I am glad to inform the House that an understanding has now been reached between the representatives of employees and the management of the Indian Express Group not only in respect of the Delhi Unit, but also in respect of other units of this group of newspapers in the country. The understanding was reached on the following items:—

- (i) 50% of the interim relief notified by the Government will be paid from the 1st of April to the 31st of December, 1977.
- (ii) 100% of the interim relief notified by the Government will be paid with effect from 1st of January, 1978.

(iii) Payment as in (i) and (ii) will be made irrespective of the decision of the Court.

(iv) The lock-out and closure notice in Delhi and Ahmedabad will be lifted, and work will re-commence at all existing branches.

(v) The strike will be withdrawn at all centres.

(vi) Interim relief will be paid at the rates specified in (i) and (ii) at all the branches.

(vii) There will be no victimisation.

(viii) Absence during the strike period will be adjusted against leave.

(ix) Both employees as well as management will do their best to create an atmosphere of cordiality and industrial peace. They will also strive jointly to improve the quality and expand the circulation of the newspapers published by the concerns.

The present basis for the understanding was one of the formulae that had been under discussion from the last days of June onwards. The attitude of the management to the core of the formula became known around those days. But some clarifications were sought, and alternative formulae too were discussed. For one reason or another, perhaps, due to a communication gap, the matter could not be clinched earlier.

I must place on record my profound gratitude to friends in and outside the House who made it possible to find an amicable way out of the impasse acceptable to both the parties.

16.14 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1977-78**
—contd.

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND MINISTRY
OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS**

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 72 and 73 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers for which 6 hours have been allotted.

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, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 72 and 73 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum".

"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, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers".

Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of Ministry of Petroleum and Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers 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 30-3-1977	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			
72.	Ministry of Petroleum	₹21,49,000	..
73.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	21,73,61,000	144,97,15,000
		38,47,21,000	254,94,30,000
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS			
11.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers	14,35,000	..
12.	Chemicals and Fertilisers Industries	25,000	156,79,64,000
		50,000	297,59,27,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

MR. SPEAKER: 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.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really glad that I have been asked to initiate the debate on the Demands relating to a Ministry which was in my charge in the past.

Sir, if you view our position with reference to the oil industry in the mid-fifties and if you consider the long way that we have travelled in these two decades and the stage that we have reached now, it will give cause for satisfaction to all concerned. Why I say so is because at times very irresponsible talk is indulged in as if nothing has been done in the past thirty years.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Nobody says so.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I know that the hon'ble Minister will not be a party to that and, as such, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the strides that the oil industry has made in these two decades. Twenty years ago we were absolutely dependent on foreign capital, foreign know-how and foreign technicians to get our oil. Earlier to that we were importing all our petroleum products. Then in the mid-fifties the three foreign refineries were allowed to be set-up in this country. Now, we have reached a stage where we have attained almost self-sufficiency. When I use the word 'self-sufficiency' I do not use it in terms of quantum of the product but 'self-sufficiency' in the skills, technical know-how and capability that we have attained. We have reached almost a stage of self-sufficiency and we are in a position to build refineries

in other countries as well. During the past year and earlier it was possible for us to nationalise these three foreign refineries—the multi-nationals—which loomed large in the minds of the Members of this House and the country. And when you see that these multi-nationals in the oil-field have been quietly removed from the country, you can evaluate the achievement that went with such a thing. Now, almost the entire oil industry including refining is in the public sector. There is a tiny little refinery at Digboi which was started around the turn of the Century and perhaps Oil India that remain to be nationalised. Even these two are going to be nationalised soon. When I say that the tiny refinery at Digboi will be nationalised, I mean that this tiny refinery to be nationalised will be the last one. Now, I am reminded of what happened in the political field. You know the bit of territory called 'Goa' was the last one to be freed. The entire Bharat was already freed. This last bit of territory remained under foreign control and that was also freed just before 1962. And what is more? We have started off-shore exploration. It is a very tricky business, a complicated business to explore for oil in the deep seas in the stormy seas and in such precarious conditions, it requires great skill and it requires great technical effort. All this we have been able to put through and last year, we were able to take out oil from our off-shore well to the extent of 40 lakhs tonnes—0.4 million tonnes—and we are assured that every year we will increase the production from this off-shore oil field at Bombay High to the tune of 2.0 million tonnes. In fact, the programme for this year, that is for 1977-78 is to take out 2.5 million tonnes of oil and we are going ahead with the programme of our Phase-I, Phase-II and Phase-III which will be completed in a couple of years, when we will be able to add 2 million tonnes of crude oil every year which we need so badly. So, this is no small or mean achievement.

In this connection, I may, without a sense of boasting, inform the House at my time, in the year 1966-67—that the I.O.C. which was streamlined was the first year when the IOC started paying dividend—had paid a dividend of Rs. 4.0 crores and from that time onwards, every year it has been paying dividend and so far it has paid a dividend upto a sum of Rs. 48.0 crores or so. So, this is the story of oil and here I should recall, with gratitude, the services that have been rendered to this country by our colleague, Shri Malaviya; he was the person who put this country firmly on the oil map of the world. You may have difference of opinion with him, but that should not blind us to the fact that here was the person who put firmly India on the oil map of the world. And those who followed him like my humble self, one of his successors, have also done our bit and I hope our hon. Minister, Shri Bahuguna, who is a very dynamic person, in every sense of the term, will carry forward this work and even attain a greater height in the field of oil.

Now, he has got a very good inheritance. Out of the total amount of Rs. 9,224 crores that has been invested in about 140 Government companies, the amount of capital that is accounted for by the companies which are under the control of both the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers comes to Rs. 1,964 crores which works out to 21 per cent. This is a very big investment in the public sector. That will give you a measure of the responsibility that you carry on your shoulders. Again in the year 1974-75 the pre-tax profits that were made by all those 140 government companies came to Rs. 312 crores. And who contributed most to that? You will find that it was the oil producing enterprises that contributed the most to the sum of Rs. 312 crores. IOC contributed as much as 52 and odd crores; ONGC Rs. 38 and odd crores and the

Indian Petro Chemicals contributed 14 and odd crores; that makes up a total of Rs. 105 crores, which is 35 per cent of the total profits. So you have inherited a very comfortable position. It is for you to carry on.

Even so what is our crude position? At the moment we are producing 8 million tonnes crude within the country. This will go on increasing. But our demands will also go on increasing. We are importing about 14 million tonnes of oil. Each million tonnes costs roughly 100 crores in foreign exchange. In about five years our demand will go up to 32 million tonnes and our internal production will be only 19 million tonnes. Still there will be need to continue the imports. We have to see that this position is amended as early as possible. We are taking all steps towards that. There is one direction in which we can take steps, in addition to the on-shore exploration that is going on in the eastern and western parts of India. That is to intensify our off-shore explorations. I think three firms have been licensed or contracted to do oil exploration in the off-shore basins of Kutch, Orissa and Bengal and in the off-shore Cauvery basin. It is for the hon. Minister to drive those companies to do exploration work as quickly as possible because we have learnt that it can be done quickly. The Bombay High exploration was a matter of great satisfaction, a matter of pride to the country that within a period of two years they were able to dig oil from under the sea. If the hon. Minister goads those companies they can find oil because all the surveys indicate that there is oil down below in the sea. That is the only way to correct this imbalance and I hope he will do it and see that oil is found in the off-shore regions in other places as we found in the Bombay High.

In order to give a boost to our economy the hon. Minister should see whether the prices of petroleum products, petrol and diesel and LPG

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could be reduced. I find that my sister, hon. Member Parvathi Krishnan has given cut motions to that effect. I do not know whether she will be participating in the debate. But it is necessary that we bring down the prices of those products. Now we are in a very comfortable position. What is the total capacity? The total capacity of our refineries is 27 million tonnes and we are doing only 23 million tonnes. There is still capacity available. You can import a couple of more million tonnes of crude. You may have to pay only Rs. 200 crores for that. You have got a huge foreign exchange reserve. You have artificially kept down the demand for petroleum products by increasing the tax element in the price of petrol which sells at about Rs. 3.7 or so per litre. The demand is calculated to have risen by 5.9 per cent. This demand can be much higher. But it has been kept down and because of that the automobile industry is in doldrums. The auxiliary industries which produce parts etc. to the automobile industry are also in doldrums. If you are able to put more buses and more trucks on the road, it means more employment. It will give a boost to our economy. The key to that is with the hon. Minister of Petroleum. He should think in terms of—I am not giving him a tall order but this can be certainly considered—whether he can reduce the price so that we are able not only to give a boost to our economy but also increase the employment in various sectors that go with the transport sector in this country.

I would not like to take much time of the House because many members on my side are also waiting to speak.

I would like to pass on to fertilizer. Fertilizer production seems to have turned the corner in the year 1976-77. I have got some figures. I do not want to weary the House. But still it is good to know them. In 1976-77, nitrogen production was 19

lakh tonnes, which was as much as 97 per cent of the target. Phosphates was 4.8 lakh tonnes which was 100 per cent of the target. Nitrogen capacity utilisation increased from 61.9 per cent in the previous year to 72.5 per cent last year i.e. 1976-77. Phosphates similarly increased from 50.6 per cent to 69.4 per cent last year. In spite of it, the Minister will not be able to have satisfaction about the results of the fertilizer production because the Fertilizer Corporation of India incurred a loss of Rs. 24.56 crores in 1974-75. FACT, another organisation producing fertilizer in South India incurred a loss of Rs. 12.84 crores. The total loss comes to Rs. 37.40 crores. Here is something which calls for an urgent remedy. It is said that the Fertilizer Corporation of India has become too big. What do we do generally when a thing becomes too big. We try to break it up. When a thing is too small, we try to club it up. I am told that the Ministry is thinking of such a scheme. We saw something in the newspapers also. I hope the hon. Minister will take the House into confidence when he replies and say as to what he is going to do. The Fertilizer Corporation of India has grown into a very huge organisation. I am told that the Ministry is thinking in terms of breaking it into four or five units so that it may earn profits. It is not as if all of them are not doing well. For instance, Sindri, the oldest plant, has begun to yield diminishing returns and it may not be of any use to continue it. Similarly, the Nangal factory consumes huge amount of electricity. When we built Bhakra-Nangal project, we thought there would be surplus power and to utilise that, we established the Nangal fertilizer factory based on electricity as the main raw material. But in the changed circumstances of power shortage, it looks as though it is not very wise to use this huge block of power to make fertilisers. Here also the minister has to see whether something can be done about it, to see that the position is changed.

The Minister should reduce the prices of fertilisers also. We were all disappointed when the Finance Minister did not come out with any reduction in fertiliser prices. Some reduction was made by the previous government. Urea price was reduced by Rs. 200 per ton and that of potash by Rs. 185 a ton. The price of urea now stands at Rs. 1650 per ton which the farmer cannot pay. Real food production depends upon the use of this important input. We have been treated to lectures by the new Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister saying that their strategy is going to be oriented towards agriculture and rural development. The test of that policy declaration will lie on this. This will be the touchstone whether they are going to have any reorientation towards agriculture and rural development: Are they prepared to reduce the fertiliser prices and bring them within the reach of the small farmer? They pay lip sympathy to the rural sector but do everything for the private sector industries. I will tell you a story. Lord Krishna had two wives—Rukmini and Satyabhama. The statement about two wives may appear to be an under-statement here, but we are now concerned only with two of his wives. Lord Krishna brought the parijata plant from the heavens and planted it in the garden of Satyabhama, who was very happy. Naturally Rukmini was displeased. But when the plant started flowering, all the flowers fell into the courtyard of Rukmini and no flower fell in Satyabhama's garden. So, this lady was disappointed and that lady was pleased. Similarly, you are saying that you are doing everything for the rural sector. But all the fruits go to the private sector in the industry. You have heaped concession upon concession on industry. What are you going to do about agriculture? If you are able to reduce the fertiliser prices, you would have done a big thing to improve the agricultural economy of this country.

I shall now take up drugs. Here also you will find that we have gone a very long way in the production of drugs. The value of the production of drugs in our country was only Rs. 11 crores in 1947. In 1975-76 it went up to Rs. 670 crores and the Fifth Plan target is Rs. 700 crores. Here also the IDPL which is a Government concern has made profits. But some of the units have been making losses. Especially the Hindustan Anti-biotics Ltd. made a loss of Rs. 3.28 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 2.92 crores in 1975-76. Similarly the Surgical Instruments plant at Madras, which had been a sick man from the beginning, made a loss of Rs. 1.22 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 1.36 crores in 1975-76.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It has some genetic difference given to it by you perhaps.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I do not deny it. As I said already since its inception it had been a sick man. And in 1975-76 the loss it made was Rs. 1.36 crores and you have appointed various committees to go into this matter. I think they have recommended various schemes of diversification of production in this plant and so I would request you to see that these improvements are carried out and next year you will be able to come before us in this House and tell us. "See I have made this plant strong which was a sick child inherited from you." This is the only sick child. All others that have been given to you are healthy children. Again, in this field also I would ask for reduction of drug prices. This has been gone into and one of the previous ministers took various measures to reduce the drug prices. Unfortunately he could not continue for long. In this drug field also we have multinationals operating in the country. We are talking of multinationals in the field of oil etc., but the multinationals in the field of drugs in the country are much more powerful than the multinationals in

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any other field. One firm, I know, declared a dividend of 192 per cent in one year. That is the amount of profit that these multinationals whom we have allowed, are making in this country.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL (Erandol): Which is the firm?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: When we say multinationals they are called foreign firms; when more than 40 per cent of equity capital is in foreign hands we call them foreign firms. I find that my own Government had issued licences to these firms—8 licences in one year and another 8 or 9 licences in another year—and if it is possible for you to revoke these licences, then nobody can be happier than me. Of course the reason given is that the technology is so sophisticated that we are not able to acquire this technology. All these drugs are highly priced. They are not within the reach of the poor people. If the doctor prescribes these drugs a poor man cannot purchase. These are all very highly priced drugs. We should take steps, using the instrument of public sector concerns, to bring down the prices of drugs considerably and that will be a feather in the cap of my friend, Mr. Bahuguna.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I commend the Demands to the acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more sums for the exploration of petrol and natural gas (1)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to plan so to become self-sufficient in petroleum at least within ten years (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to speed up the construction of oil refinery at Mathura in Uttar Pradesh (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to finance Madras Refinery Ltd. sufficiently (4)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in implementing the Polyester Filament Yarn Project at Johar Nagar in Gujarat (5)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for speeding up exploration for petroleum in Andhra Pradesh (6)]

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to bring down the prices of petroleum and diesel oils (8)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reduce the price of domestic gas (LPG) (9)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the allotment of funds for the Madras Refinery Limited (10)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to speed up the work in the Cochin Refinery and the development of the pipeline from Cochin to Coimbatore (11)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more vigorous exploration of oil in the Cauvery basin (12)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet the demands of the employees of erstwhile Burmah Shell in the eastern region and bring their services and other conditions at par with employees of the same concern in other regions (13)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up the work on Mathura refinery (14)]

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the country self-sufficient with regard to fertilizers (1)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in completing the Sindri Rationalisation and Ramagundam Fertilizers Project (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to work the fertiliser factories to their full capacities (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to manufacture the required antibiotics, synthetic drugs and surgical instruments (4)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to manufacture insecticides at a cheaper cost (5)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early settlement of the location of new fertilizer plants to be started (6)]

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check malpractices in the private sector enterprises engaged in the manufacture and production of fertilizers (16)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in implementing the recommendations of the Hathi Committee (17)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise foreign multi-nationals in the drug industry thereby involving huge wastage of foreign exchange (18)]

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply drugs to the common people at lower prices (19)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check malpractices in the sale of drugs thereby adversely affecting the common people (20)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up a proper machinery for planned production of fertilizers (21)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take-over Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Limited, run it on proper lines and make it a part of IDPL (22)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to institute inquiries against the malpractices and financial irregularities committed by Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals (23)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to settle outstanding demands of the workers and employees of the Surgical Plants Limited Guindy, a unit of IDPL (24)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up the negotiations with the workers and employees of the Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh, a unit of IDPL which have been pending for a long time (25)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure full utilisation of all fertilizers factories in private and public sectors (26)]

MR. SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the importance of petroleum in the present world cannot be minimized. It really constitute the life and blood of a nation—not only India, but every country of the world. My friend on the opposite side has praised the former government for bringing about self-sufficiency in petroleum in this country.

My friends on the opposite side have showered much praise and admiration on the ex-Minister Mr. K. D. Malviya for starting the off-shore drilling at Bombay High for obtaining petroleum products. I submit that much money, capital and labour were spent, but nothing fruitful could come out, out of this exploration. We have still to import large quantities of petroleum from other countries.

16.42 hrs.

[MISS ABHA MAITI in the Chair]

So far as petroleum is concerned, we have to depend to a great extent on imports from West Asian countries; and it is really the West Asian countries which hold the lever and balance in the matter of supply of oil, not only to India but to all the countries

of the world. It is in the fitness of things that our present dynamic Minister visited the West Asian countries and Gulf States and re-established relations which were lost during the last few years. The West Asian countries are really the source of supply of oil, not only to India, but to all the countries of the world. At the same time, these Gulf States and West Asian countries are very much under-developed. They do supply oil, they are oil-rich countries, but they are mostly under-developed. They need our help, they need cordial relations with us. I hope the present Minister will not only establish cordial relations with those countries, but he will also help them by providing them the technical know-how, by undertaking the task of development in those countries, and by helping them in meeting the problems which they have with their neighbours.

In order to ensure a free flow of petroleum from these countries and to maintain the price level, it is necessary to improve our relations with the West Asian countries. Not only do they have rich reserves of oil, but they are really rich countries, and they can also help India in various ways in the matter of our economic development. Therefore, we should establish cordial relations with them.

Petro-chemical industries are also a necessity for India's development. We are importing huge quantities of crude oil. The oil refineries in this country are naturally hardly adequate to meet our requirements. We have to develop more and more of oil refineries. We have also to provide machinery to these under-developed, but oil-rich countries, so that they may be in a position to export more and more of crude oil. Further, in order to have the prices lowered, we have also to maintain some sort of relationship with them, and participate in their economic and cultural development. This will enable us to create a balance between those countries and ourselves.

The production of petro-chemicals in this country is not sufficient to meet our requirements. Therefore, it is necessary that more and more attention should be paid for the development of petro-chemicals here. If petro-chemicals have to be developed, adequate research in this field should be made. So far as I know, the technical knowledge that we possess on this subject is not sufficient. So, we have to make development towards that end, so far as our country is concerned.

Special centres and special departments dealing with petro-chemicals should be opened in our Indian Universities. A separate Department should be opened in every University, specially on the subject of petro-chemicals and the development of oil. The students from those countries which are under-developed, which are oil-rich countries, they can also be trained apart from Indian students in these institutions. Unfortunately, at present we are not paying so much attention to the development of this science, as we are giving to other sciences. So, it is very necessary that we should open centres in Indian Universities, or rather establish a University on petro-chemicals separately, so that we can develop knowledge on this aspect of the matter.

We know that Japan has advanced much in this field than any other part of the world. Really we can say that the progress of Japan depended on the development of the petro-chemical industries. If we develop this industry, it will give a direction to our industrialisation and it will also solve our unemployment problem. If we have a separate Department in our Indian Universities, it will help a lot not only the Indian students but also students from West Asian countries, who can be invited to join these institutions, because we are in a position to impart knowledge and education on this subject to those countries which want to have studies in this field. I am sorry to say that we have not taken

[Shri Bashir Ahmad]

any action in this direction for opening such classes.

So far as the other aspect of the petroleum products is concerned, if we develop them, we can provide employment in various sectors to a large number of people, specially in the automobile industry, which is dependent on petroleum. So far as India is concerned, we have got only a few automobile factories and much has to be done in this direction. We can achieve self-sufficiency only when there is co-ordination between the oil corporations and have more production by establishing more refineries in this country and by importing more and more crude oil from other countries. Then we will be in a position to say that we have achieved self-sufficiency in oil. Then we can also say that our economic base, so far as oil is concerned, is on a strong footing. Otherwise, we cannot say that our problem of oil has been solved.

Here I may strike a note that, so far as oil wealth is concerned, it cannot last long. So, we have to find out other substitutes. Also, we have to develop our own resources rather than depending on other countries. For that purpose we have to look to scientific methods to discover whether there can be a substitute for oil so that our industrialisation is not affected by want of fuel in this country.

I am glad that the Minister in charge has visited those countries and established good relations with them. I hope the other Ministers will also make it a point to visit those countries and establish relationship with them in the economic and political aspects. That will give a great impetus to the import of oil to this country. Politically also we should have relationship with those countries which are providing so much relief and succour for the industrial development of this country.

There should not be a mad use of fertilisers without scientific testing of the soil. If we have a mad rush for the use of fertilisers, a time may come when the fertility of the soil may be lost for ever. This is a very important aspect. So, we have to provide fertilisers to land keeping in view this fact that the fertility of the soil is not dependent merely on fertilisers but also on its capacity to make use of the fertilisers, and keeping in view the period to which the soil will be able to make use of fertilisers. A survey system should be adopted on a scientific basis to find out the capacity of the land to make use of fertilisers and the period during which fertilisers can be used. We cannot use fertilisers indiscriminately on every parcel of land. We have to examine scientifically the capacity of every type of soil and see how much fertiliser should be used, and for that I submit that a scientific department should be opened along with the Soil Conservation Department to examine the needs of every part and region of this country, and to see to what extent fertilisers should be used. Some method should be adopted to regulate the use of fertilisers in every part of the country after examining the capacity of the land. That is very necessary, as otherwise we may lose the fertility of the land for ever. After all, fertiliser is a chemical element and this element will ultimately deprive the land of its power to consume more fertilisers. Therefore, the soil has to be examined before the use of fertilisers and a ration-quota system should be introduced for the supply of fertilisers. At present the poor farmers do not get fertilisers from every agency. The result is that only some of them get, while others do not. Therefore, after scientifically examining the soil, a ration-quota for every district should be introduced so that the fertilisers may be supplied to the lands which require them. Thus, only the soil which really requires fertilisers may be supplied and farmers who are in need of lands may also get the land.

Only then can we say that we have succeeded in giving fertilisers to our farmers.

There is an over-all shortage of fertilisers in this country. So, I request the Government to start more fertiliser factories to meet the needs of the farmers. The prices of fertilisers have also to be regulated keeping in view of the needs of the poor farmers and their capacity to pay. The Chemical and Fertiliser Department needs to be streamlined. I expect that the Government would undertake a task of developing those backward areas where there is no fertiliser factory. The fertiliser factories should be located in those backward areas where the soil is virgin and where the farmers have got no fertiliser company. A survey should also be made of the fertiliser production. I hope, our Minister will pay more attention to this aspect of the matter.

Our Minister is a very dynamic and capable person and I hope he will give a lead in the matter of development of the oil exporting countries. It will help a lot in developing not only this industry but developing good neighbourly relations with those countries. He has done a lot in this direction and I hope, he will do much more than this.

With these words, I support the Demands moved by the Minister.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Madam Chairman, the Ministries of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilisers have to play a very important role in the economy of the country and also for the development of the country. Last year, both the Ministries have shown a good account of themselves. I will be failing in my duty if I do not give my appreciation to Shri K. D. Malaviya for the excellent work which he has done regarding exploration of oil in the country. Similarly, I also would like to give my appreciation to Shri P. C. Sethi who was incharge of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers. On account of better

management, the country has saved Rs. 118 crores in foreign exchange by way of producing four million tonnes of more fertiliser. I am very happy that now Shri Bahugunaji is incharge of both the Ministries. Shri Bahugunaji is known for his dynamism and practical wisdom. I hope, both the Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilisers Ministries will move towards self-reliance at a much faster rate.

The Congress Government took together the exploration of oil and also refinery. As far as refinery is concerned, it was thought advisable to put more refineries so that when the country is to produce crude oil, they can refine it. Along with this, it was also thought advisable that the country would import only crude oil and not refined oil and this has saved a lot of foreign exchange. I am happy on this decision and action.

At present, the capacity of our nine refineries is 24 million tonnes which is sufficient to meet our current requirements, side by side, they have also planned for the expansion of the Gauhati refinery by 7 million tonnes and the setting up of the Mathura refinery with a capacity of 6 million tonnes. Both of them are going to be completed by 1980. By that time, the country will have the refining capacity of 37 or 38 million tonnes so that we will have the surplus refining capacity.

17 hrs.

As regards oil exploration, the total production in the country is over 8 million tonnes. Our total requirement is about 23 million tonnes. That means, we are producing one-third of our requirements and we are importing two-thirds of our requirements from other countries. To meet the two-thirds of our requirements, last year we paid Rs. 1450 crores and, during the current year, it is estimated that we will have to pay Rs. 1550 crores which is one-third of our export earnings. Therefore, it is very important that all efforts should be made to explore oil in the country as soon as possible.

[Shri S. R. Damani]

In this connection, I would like to say that we are fortunate that we have found oil in Bombay High. According to the Report of the Ministry, by 1980 Bombay High will be able to produce 10 million tonnes of oil. That is in addition to 8 million tonnes which we are producing. So, we will be producing 18 million tonnes. If the hon. Minister can keep a strict control by using coal and other things, the country will become self-sufficient upto two-thirds of its requirements. Besides, the previous Government, the Congress Government, had also taken up certain exploration works in other areas, such as, Cauvery valley, Kutch, West Bengal and Orissa and, if they are successful, we can have extra production. These are the steps which were taken by the previous Government. It is now for Mr. Bahuguna to find out more places where oil can be obtained so that the country can become self-sufficient in oil. We have to pay a very large amount of money by importing crude from other countries.

I would also like to say that there are many by-products of crude which are used for manufacturing a large number of chemicals. It is well known that they are also saving foreign exchange. In the manufacture of chemicals and other items, like, nylon and terylene, the DMT is required. That is got by producing crude oil. Our requirement is more but our production is less. Therefore, we have to import it to meet our requirements. Here, I want to add that terylene, terycot and nylon are being used by the common man, by the middle-class and the low-class, not only by the rich. Therefore, to increase the production and to make more supply available will be beneficial and we will be able to cut our imports to a great extent.

As far as fertiliser is concerned, it is very important for agricultural production, but we are in short supply and we have to import a large quantity of

fertiliser from other countries. At present, our capacity of production is about 25 lakh tonnes and our requirement is about 32 lakh tonnes. Therefore, we have to import every year 7-8 lakh tonnes of fertiliser. Last year, we had paid Rs. 110 crores. Prior to that, we had paid upto Rs. 300 crore. In our country, we have got ample scope for increasing its production. Some action has been taken for the expansion of the existing capacity and also licences have been granted for the setting up of 15 new fertiliser plants. If the entire capacity is achieved according to the plan, as the hon. Minister has pointed out, in that case, we will be able to produce about 47 lakh tonnes of fertiliser. By that time, we will be able to meet the requirement of our country with the result that we will be able to save a large amount of foreign exchange.

Some emphasis was laid by the previous Government as well as this Government on the development of rural areas. This is a very good thing. Now, for the development of rural areas, what is necessary is more production of foodgrains and for achieving more production what is required is more per acre yield. If this is done, then the farmer is going to be benefited. I have got my own experience in regard to jawar and cotton. The cotton per acre yield is very low, it is 150 pounds per acre. Whereas in other countries, it is 600 pounds per acre. Therefore, if we try to increase it more, then it will bring more money to the farmer with the result that rural development will take place. Therefore, for increasing per acre yield what is required is fertiliser. For this purpose, I would request the hon. Minister to bring down the prices of fertiliser so that farmers can use it in plenty and can increase the production.

When we were discussing the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture, many members said that the prices of fertiliser were very high with the result that the farmers could not use it. If they cannot use it, then how

can they get the return. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to convince his colleague, the Finance Minister about it and ask him to cut down or take away the entire excise duty on fertiliser. If the prices are cut down, the farmers will get the benefit and there will be no loss to the country in foreign exchange.

At present, as far as cotton is concerned, it is in short supply and the country is importing it to meet its own requirement. This year, we are importing 15 lakh bales of cotton. If we can increase per acre yield of cotton, then we will be surplus in cotton, in jawar and in bajra and in other food-grains also. Therefore, it is very essential that the prices of fertiliser should be brought down. This is the only way of increasing our production. If the excise duty is taken away from it, then the farmer will be in a better position to use the fertiliser and increase the production. In this way, farmers will be benefited and it will also help in the development of the rural areas.

I have one more point to raise, and that is regarding pharmaceutical industry. Much has been said about this by the previous speakers. This industry is still in the hands of multinational corporations. The prices of medicines are very high. The Hathi Committee has gone into the matter in detail and has made some suggestions. I hope, the hon. Minister will consider and implement those suggestions, so that these companies do not take undue advantage and cheap medicines are produced in the country for the benefit of the common people.

With these words, I conclude. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of all these and, while replying, will tell us about more exploration of oil, about increasing the production of fertilisers and the other points that I have raised.

श्री बाई० पी० शास्त्री (रीवा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम, रसायन,

और उर्वरक मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जहाँ तक पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों और तेल का सम्बन्ध है, वह किसी राष्ट्र के लिए कितना आवश्यक है, यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर हमारे देश को दुनिया के अन्य विकसित देशों के साथ आगे आना है तो हमें तेल के उत्पादन के मामले में आत्म निर्भर होना पड़ेगा। हमारे लिए यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अभी तक हम अपनी आवश्यकता का केवल एक-तिहाई तेल उत्पादित करते हैं। हमारा मुल्क अभी पूरी तरह से विकसित नहीं हुआ, औद्योगिक दृष्टि से हम बहुत पीछे हैं। हर किसी उद्योग धंधे में हम अभी बहुत पीछे हैं। अपने उद्योगों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए साधनों का बहुत बड़ा भाग हमें दूसरे देशों से मंगाना पड़ता है। हमारे जितने भी कारखाने चल रहे हैं उनकी आवश्यकता के लिए भी हम पर्याप्त मात्रा में तेल का उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हम केवल एक-तिहाई तेल का उत्पादन कर पाते हैं। अगर हमें अपने देश को विकसित करना है, आगे बढ़ाना है तो हमें प्रतिवर्ष तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। अभी तक हम केवल 80 लाख टन तेल का उत्पादन कर पा रहे हैं जबकि हमारी आवश्यकता दो करोड़ बीस लाख टन की है। यह अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है कि अगले पांच वर्षों में हमारी आवश्यकता और बढ़ेगी। यह आवश्यकता लगभग साढ़े तीन करोड़ तक पहुँच जाएगी। लेकिन हम इतने तेल का उत्पादन कर सकेंगे यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। अभी तो यह कल्पना ही प्रतीत होती है।

प्रसन्नता की बात है कि बम्बई के समुद्र में हम तेल की खोज कर सके हैं। लेकिन यहाँ से उत्पादन का जो पहले अनुमान लगाया गया था वह अनुमान

[श्री वाई० पी० शास्त्री]:

पूरा नहीं हो सका है। अभी हम प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों को सुन रहे थे। वे बड़ी प्रशंसा भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय तेल मंत्री की कर रहे थे। बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी बात कर रहे थे कि हमने तेल के उत्पादन में यह किया वह किया और आगे हम यह करने वाले थे। लेकिन जितनी बातें उन्होंने की थीं वे तो आज तक सामने नहीं आईं। उत्पादन उतनी तीव्र गति से बम्बई हाई से भी नहीं हो सका है और अन्य क्षेत्रों में तो वह अभी बहुत प्रारम्भिक स्थिति में है। चाहे कच्छ का मामला हो, उड़ीसा बंगाल क्षत्र का मामला हो या कावेरी का। सभी जगह वह प्रारम्भिक स्थिति में हैं। बम्बई हाई से भी उत्पादन की गति बहुत धीमी है। इस में प्रगति आनी चाहिये। जो नए मंत्री हैं उन से सभी सदस्यों ने अपेक्षाएं बावक्त की हैं। मुझे तो अपेक्षा व्यक्त करनी ही चाहिये क्योंकि वह मेरे पड़ोसी भी हैं और मैं उनकी कार्यकुशलता और दक्षता और प्रतिभा से कुछ परिचित भी हूं। इसलिए मुझे आशा है कि उनके नेतृत्व में देश तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भरता शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्राप्त करेगा।

एक बात मुझे उनके ध्यान में लानी है। जहां तक उनके नेतृत्व का प्रश्न है उसमें किसी को सन्देह नहीं है। वह तो आगे ले जाना चाहेंगे देश को लेकिन पिछली सरकार के जहां अनेकों काले कारनामों हमें देखने को मिले वहां यह जो तेल का क्षेत्र है वह भी अछूता नहीं रहा। पिछली सरकार ने आयल एण्ड नैचुरल गैस कमिशन का भी राजनीति का अखाड़ा बनाया था। इसीलिए जो कार्यक्षमता की अपेक्षा इस कमीशन से थी वह आज दिखाई नहीं पड़ती। उस सरकार ने जानबूझ कर एक ऐसे आदमी को उसका अध्यक्ष बनाया जोकि पुराने कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री देव कान्तजी बरुआ के बड़े कृपा पात्र थे। उनको डा० भाभा ने

एटमिक एनर्जी कमिशन से निकाला था। कुछ दिनों तक वह आंध्र में रहे और कई शक्कर कारखानों में उनकी हिस्सेदारी है। सुना जाता है कि अभी भी वहां उनका हित है। जिन को मल्टीनेशनल्स कहा जाता है और जिस की बात यहां बार बार की गई है, उन बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों से भी उनका घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है। आज भी इस कमीशन के हितों की उपेक्षा करके अपने शक्कर कारखानों आदि के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए वे प्रयत्नशील रहा करते हैं। ऐसे व्यक्ति को वहां रखा हुआ है। वह मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इस उद्देश्य को आगे बढ़ा पाएगा। उनके कारनामों के कारण बहुत से दक्ष लोक, बहुत से अच्छे वैज्ञानिक जो इस कमीशन के तहत काम करते हैं, जो बम्बई हाई में भी अपनी दक्षता के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे और कुछ काम करके दिखा सकते थे, वे कमीशन छोड़ कर दूसरे देशों में चले गए हैं अथवा दूसरी जगह काम धंधे के लिए चले गए हैं। उसका कारण यही है कि हर जगह पक्षपात चल रहा है। जिस प्रकार से अनेक वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रों में हमारे देश में पक्षपात चल रहा था और जो पिछले दिनों में सुनने को मिला था वही पक्षपात यहां भी है और उसके तथा अन्याय के कारण अपने वैज्ञानिकों की सेवाओं से इस देश को वंचित होना पड़ा है। उसी प्रकार की धांधली इस कमीशन में भी दिखाई देती है। इराक में भी हमें पता चला है कि कोई प्रोजेक्ट हाथ में लिया गया था जिस पर आठ करोड़ खर्च भी कर दिया गया था लेकिन उसको छोड़ दिया गया। पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि पश्चिम एशिया के देशों से हम को अच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने चाहिए क्योंकि आने वाले दिनों में हम को अधिकाधिक तेल के आयात की आवश्यकता होगी। उनके साथ हमारे अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं भी। उनको अधिक बिकसित करने की आवश्यकता भी है। लेकिन अगर इसी तरह का काम होगा तो हम समझते हैं कि इस आयल एण्ड नैचुरल गैस कमीशन के माध्यम से हम इस देश को तेल

के मामले में आगे नहीं ले जा सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि जिस तंत्र का सहारा ले कर उनको इस क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ना है उस तंत्र को वह बदलें। अगर उनको मालूम पड़ता है कि उस में इस तरह की गन्दगी है तो इस गन्दगी को निकाल कर वह दूर फेंकें। हमारी सरकार ने कई कमीशनों में सुधार किये हैं। एस टी सी में, मिनरल्स एण्ड मेटल्स ट्रूडिंग कार्पोरेशन में उसने अधिष्ठानों को बदला है और हमारी जनता सरकार ने कुछ अन्य साहसिक कदम उठाया है। इसी तरह से इस क्षेत्र में भी कुछ साहसी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। हम देख रहे हैं कि तेल का क्षेत्र दिन ब दिन पेचीदा होता चला जा रहा है। सारी दुनिया उससे चिन्तित है और हमारे जैसे विकासशील देश को तो चिन्तित होना ही चाहिए क्योंकि जो अपेक्ष कन्द्रीय हैं ५० देशों ने अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को देखते हुए ही प्रतिवर्ष कीमत बढ़ाना शुरू किया है। प्रतिवर्ष क्यों, ६, ६ महीने में कीमत बढ़ाते हैं। अभी १० परसेंट बढ़ाया है और शायद दिसम्बर में फिर बढ़ेगी। तो जब यह कीमतें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं और हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा का भंडार तेल के आयात में ही समाप्त होने को स्थिति में है, ऐसी हालत में हमको बहुत गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए कि किस तरह से हम आयात कम कर सकें और अधिक से अधिक आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर आगे बढ़ सकें। लेकिन आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर आगे बढ़ने में जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं इनको तो तुरन्त दूर करना चाहिए, अन्यथा हमारी यह बात आत्म-निर्भरता की कल्पना-मात्र बनी रहेगी, और जिनके माध्यम से हमको कुछ करना है वह माध्यम ही अगर खोटा रहेगा तो फिर हम कुछ आगे कर नहीं पायेंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं खाद के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा। तेल जो उपयोगिता इस देश के लिए है उससे कम उपयोगिता उर्वरक की

नहीं है। हमारे देश की ७० प्रतिशत आबादी कृषि में लगी हुई है और कृषि उत्पादन हमारे लिए जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है ही। अगर अनाज के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो पाये तो फिर इससे बढ़कर के कलंक की बात कोई दूसरी हो नहीं सकती। अभी तक अनाज का उत्पादन जो कुछ भी हुआ है, जिसके लिए बहुत बड़ा श्रेय कोई लेने की बात करे, वह लज्जाजनक ही है। हमारे जैसा इतना बड़ा देश केवल १२ करोड़ टन अनाज पैदा कर सके इससे बढ़कर के लज्जा की कोई बात नहीं है। और जो पैदावार इतनी कम हो रही है उस का कारण यह है कि उर्वरक के मामले में हमारी नीति बहुत ही दूषित रही है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि क्यों सोचा गया कि उर्वरक पर ४४ या ४६ परसेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायी जाए? यह कोई ऐसी वस्तु नहीं है जिसका उपयोग केवल अमीर लोग ही करते हैं। हमारे देश के जीवन मरण का सवाल इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। अगर अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है तो उर्वरक से बढ़ कर और कोई दूसरी अनिवार्य वस्तु है ही नहीं। अभी आवश्यकता से बहुत कम उर्वरक का उत्पादन हम कर पाते हैं, जितनी उसकी खपत होनी चाहिए वह नहीं होती है, देश को जितनी आवश्यकता है उसको देखते हुए वह बहुत कम है, बहुत कम लोग खाद का उपयोग करते हैं। लेकिन ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी की वजह से खाद को ऐसी स्थिति में ला दिया गया है कि केवल अमीर लोग ही इसका उपयोग कर पायें और वही अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें। एक तरफ कहते हैं कि सी-लिंग कर के भूमि की उच्चतम सीमा निर्धारित करके जमीन छोटे छोटे लोगों को, भूमिहीनों को देनी चाहिए। वह तो हो नहीं पाया, वह भूमि की उच्चतम सीमा कानून एक धोखा मात्र रह गया। लेकिन मान लीजिए अगर छोटा किसान है जो मार्जिनल फार्मर्स हैं वह खाद का उपयोग करना चाहते हैं तो वह कैसे इसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं। और फिर कैसे यह विषमता दूर हो। एक तरफ कुछ लोगों

[श्री वाई० पी० शास्त्री]

के पास 2 या 3 हजार एकड़ जमीन है और दूसरी तरफ 80 प्रतिशत किसान ऐसे हैं जिनके पास ढाई से पांच एकड़ के बीच जमीन है। तो ऐसे लोग उर्वरक का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते। उनके पास अनाज एक, दो महीने के खाने के लिए भी नहीं पैदा होता है क्योंकि उर्वरक की कीमत बहुत अधिक है इसलिए वह उसका उपयोग नहीं कर पाते। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस बात पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें, वित्त मंत्री जी से परामर्श कर के यह सब से पहली चीज है जिस पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी समाप्त होनी चाहिए। एक्साइज ड्यूटी अगर समाप्त करने की सबसे पहली वस्तु कोई हो सकती है, जिस पर कि विचार किया जाना चाहिए, तो वह उर्वरक ही है।

मैं श्री अलगेशन का भाषण सुन रहा था और मुझे हंसी आ रही थी। वह कहते थे, खाद की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि खाद की कीमत किस ने बढ़ाई। आज से 3 साल पहले खाद की कीमतें 90 प्रतिशत एक ही बार बढ़ा दी गई थीं। चाहे वह यूरिया हो या कोई और खाद हो। आज ये प्रतिपक्ष में बैठकर किस मुंह से कहते हैं कि कीमतें बढ़ गई। इस बारे में कहने का हमको अधिकार है, उनको नहीं है। इस सरकार से हमको उम्मीद भी करनी चाहिए कि यह अवश्य ही अब इस पर ध्यान देगी और उर्वरक से जो मंहगाई की स्थिति है, उसको समाप्त करेगी। जनता पार्टी की सरकार से जनता बहुत बड़ी अपेक्षाएं रखती है, खासकर छोटे किसान बहुत ऊंची आशाएं रखने हैं ताकि वह भी खाद का लाभ उठा सकें। बड़े किसान तो उठाते ही हैं, यह ठीक है। बड़े किसान तो इसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं, आप जितनी भी ज्यादा कीमत रख देंगे, जितनी भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा देंगे, उनके पास साधन है। वह गेहूँ और अनाज को कुछ दिनों तक अपने पास रखकर, बाद में जद लो

अकालग्रस्त होंगे, अभाव होगा, उस समय ऊंची कीमत पर बेच सकते हैं। लेकिन छोटे किसान कैसे खाद का उपयोग करें? आज यूरिया खाद की कीमत 165 रुपए क्विंटल है, 1650 रुपए टन यूरिया है। आप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि छोटे किसान इसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं?

बड़े जं.र से यह बात उठाई गई है कि मंहगाई बढ़ गई है। अगर अनाज की मंहगाई रहेगी तो सारी वस्तुओं की भी मंहगाई रहेगी। अनाज की मंहगाई तब तक रहेगी जब तक किसान को इनपुट्स कीट नाशक दवाएं और बीज की कीमत ज्यादा देनी पड़ेगी।

एक किसान ने एक साल पहले मुझ से कहा था कि उसने अपने खेत में 20 हजार रुपए का खाद डाला था, लेकिन जब वह अपनी पूरी की पूरी उपज को बाजार में बेचने के लिए गया तो वह सिर्फ 11 हजार रुपए में बिकी। अगर इस तरह की किसान की स्थिति रहेगी तो फिर इस देश के लिए हम कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस देश के 70 फीसदी किसानों की स्थिति की ओर देखिए, अगर उनकी हालत सुधारनी है, उनके सम्बन्ध में आपको हमदर्दी है, तो सबसे पहला काम यह करना होगा कि खाद की एक्साइज ड्यूटी को समाप्त किया जाए ताकि यह सस्ते दामों पर मिल सके।

इसके बाद दवाओं का सवाल आता है। जीवन के लिए आवश्यक दवाइयां बहुत मंहगी हैं, इनके दाम घटाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री श्री बहुगुणा जी से कहूंगा कि आपके पास ऐसा विभाग है जिसका सम्बन्ध सचमुच में लोगों की जिवंदगी और मौत से है। इस बारे में पीछे हाथी समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी थी, उसकी कुछ सिफारिशें हैं लेकिन पिछली सरकार ने उन सिफारिशों को ठंडे बस्ते में डालकर रख दिया, उस पर कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं की। जहां भी बहु-राष्ट्रीय निगम

पर चोट करने का सवाल आता था, तो पिछली सरकार जो उनकी चेली थी, इसलिए उन पर आघात करने की हिम्मत उसमें नहीं थी। उसने कुछ नहीं किया। हमें जनता पार्टी की सरकार से अपेक्षाएं हैं, मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन्हें हाथी समिति की सिफारिशों को देखना चाहिए और उनको पूरी स्वीकार करना चाहिए और उससे आगे भी जाना चाहिए ताकि ये जीवन रक्षक दवाइयां सस्ते दामों पर लोगों को उपलब्ध हो सकें। गरीब-से-गरीब आदमी भी अपने बच्चों का जीवन बचाने के लिए दवाई दे सके। आज देश की हालत यह है कि जो करोड़ों लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, उनके बच्चे बीमार रहते हैं, लेकिन वह उनके लिए दवाएं नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। कोई अगर अस्पताल में जाए तो डाक्टर दवाई लिखकर देते हैं लेकिन वह अस्पताल में मिलती नहीं है। बाजार में दवाएं महंगी हैं।

बहुत दिनों से सुनते आ रहे हैं कि बाजार में दवाओं की कीमत घटाई जायगी, लेकिन वह बढ़ती जा रही है। साथ ही उनकी क्वालिटी कई गुना घटती जा रही है। हमको स्वयं का अनुभव है कि अस्पताल के डाक्टर इस बात को कहते हैं कि अस्पताल वाली दवाई लेंगे तो कोई फायदा नहीं करेगी, क्यों अस्पतालों में जान-बुझ कर घटिया दवाइयां खरीदी जाती हैं। और ये दवाइयां मल्टी-नेशनलज की कृपा से हमारे देश में आती हैं। इन के द्वारा ऐसी दवाइयां भी आती हैं, जिन में कोई शक्ति गुण और तत्व नहीं होता है, जिस के कारण लोगों का जीवन खतरे में पड़ता है, उन की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाता है।

मुझे आशा है कि मैं ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं, उन पर सरकार ध्यान देगी और तत्काल आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी, ताकि देश की जनता को विश्वास हो कि सचमुच जनता पार्टी की सरकार के बनते ही हमारी अपेक्षाओं की

पूर्ति हो रही और वह इस दिशा में तेजी से कदम उठा रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का हादिक समर्थन करता हूँ और कटौती-प्रस्तावों का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): The Report of the Ministry of Petroleum indicates that the country's present total requirement of all petroleum products is around 24 million tonnes which will increase to around 32 million tonnes by 1981. Side by side the report further indicates a rise of the indigenous crude production from 8.8 million tonnes per annum to about 19 million tonnes per annum in 1981, leaving a gap of 13 million tonnes to be filled in by imports.

The cost of imports will be to the order of 1530 crores of rupees in foreign exchange during the year 1977-78. The same amount will also be required for imports after 4 years from now in 1981. If the prevalent 6 per cent growth rate in consumption of oil continues unchecked and the drainage of foreign exchange remains unabated, I am afraid that will mean less job, less food and more economic and political upheaval. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to step up production of indigenous crude and at the same time to put emphasis on the economy of oil and to select as far as possible less energy-intensive technology.

Consumption of H.S.D. which is about 30 percent of our total petroleum products consumption can considerably be reduced through better maintenance, control of speed and minor adjustments to the engine assembly of anti-mobility which account for 70 per cent of the total H.S.D. consumption.

Similarly, extensive use of a new Kerosene stove designed by the Indian Institute of Petroleum can also reduce

[Shri R. P. Das]

kerosene consumption which constitutes 14 per cent of the total petroleum consumption by about 3,60,000 tonnes.

The Petroleum Conservation Action Group set up by the Government should become more active and act as a consultant, training and monitoring body to ensure that energy conservation programme becomes part of plant maintenance norms in all the industrial units.

Despite the fact that kerosene is an essential commodity of the poorer section of the society and particularly of the rural population, it sells at a very high price. The distribution system is also such that it seldom reaches the people at the lower level who need it the most at a reasonable price. In view of this, I would suggest that different taxes, transport charges and dealers' commission on kerosene should be reduced in such a manner as to ensure that the consumers do not have to pay more than a rupee a litre. I would further suggest the inclusion of kerosene in the list of essential commodities. The distribution of essential commodities like these should be made through the State Governments. Not only kerosene but fertilizers, artificial fibre and drugs should also be available to the people at a cheaper rate.

I do not know why India is called a home of cholera. It is in fact a house of all sorts of diseases on earth. There are 8 million tuberculosis patients; about 10 million suffer from goitre generally caused by nutritional deficiency and trachoma, which is endemic and is the cause of blindness of five million people. Besides this, filaria, malaria, typhoid, intestinal ailments etc. are widely present. Leprosy, cases of diabetes, hypertension, heart-disease and cancer are also on the increase.

It is common knowledge that people die here without or with a nominal treatment. The per capita consumption of modern medicine in this country is valued at about Rs 7. This fact

alone shows how the modern drugs have gone beyond the reach of the majority of the people. As a matter of fact, this existing pattern of production and distribution of drugs only caters to the need of a small urban elite neglecting the need of the millions.

The other day our Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Shri Raj Narain has made an appeal to the pharmaceutical industry to reorient its programmes in such a way as to make available its products to the people at a reasonably low price. But, I would say, appeal to the same big producers, the multinational companies, who really are against the theory of low pricing is nothing but a cry in the wilderness. We are no believers of such appeals and promises. We would rather like to know from the Minister why the recommendations of the Hathi Committee in regard to the pricing of 117 life saving drugs (which are thought enough to cure about 80 per cent common ailments) have totally been disregarded. Secondly I would also like to know from the Minister the approximate time when the price of the essential drugs will be brought down to a reasonable level and when the Government decision in regard to reserving all antibiotics, sulpha drugs and certain vitamins for the public sector will be implemented. I want to know when the much-publicised intention of the ruling party in respect of limitation on the profit will be imposed on the big producers of drugs.

Last but not the least is the problem of layoff retrenchment, termination of service of workers of the public sector etc. The management of the Indian Oil Corporation at Dulijan has laid off a large number of casual workers resulting in deep resentment among the workers. The said retrenchment by the authorities is quite contrary to the pronouncement made by the new Government, that the casual workers will be absorbed in permanent job vacancies.

Similarly, four employees of the Namrup Fertilizer factory, Assam and

six employees of Gorakhpur Fertiliser Plant were victimised during emergency for reasons of their normal union activities. Most of them were arrested under MISA and were served with termination notices after their release.

In view of the new policy of the Government in regard to the restoration of democratic rights of the workers and employees of the country, everybody hopes that all of these employees would be taken back in their old jobs without further delay.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to a proposal of the Government for setting up a petro-chemical complex at Haldia, a new sea port in West Bengal. The Haldia petro chemical complex had been under consideration of the Central Government since 1964.

It was intended to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It now seems to have been set aside for reasons unknown to the people. In view of the importance of supply of naphtha, infrastructural development and construction of an oil refinery at Haldia, Government should not hesitate in taking the necessary decision in regard to the establishment of a petro-chemical complex at Haldia.

With these words, Madam, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Madam, Chairman, to optimise my limited time, pardon my speaking in telegraphic English.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): He was formerly the Minister of Communications and he will understand that language.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: We have started using petroleum products from the last century only. Whether we need or not is the first question. Today 25 per cent of energy comes from petroleum

products, 20 per cent coal, 5 per cent from hydroelectric and 50 per cent from firewood, gobar gas and that sort of non commercial products. Therefore, even today, we are not that much committed to petroleum products. If we take into account the new policy of affluent U.S. which Mr. Carter has recently enunciated then it would be obvious that lesser the use and greater the economy we make the better we and the world would be.

We ourselves spend on oil imports a lot of foreign exchange. If we have some surplus of oil and if we find that out, we better keep it for future. Suppose we have so much of surplus of oil, it is always good to save or have foreign exchange. The renewable energy resource is the only answer for the salvation of India. And that could be not from hydro-carbons but carbohydrates. Sun's energy based photo synthesis will provide us with ample Argo produce. I am glad that some of our friends at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Centre have made some crude oil from non-edible oils which also promises some substitute. Regarding exploration, we have done fairly well but the pace had gone down. O.N.G.C. has done about 2.57 lakhs metres during 1975-76 but in 1976-77, they have done 2.65 lakh metres. But, our Bombay-high discovery has off-set this, and, that might have reduced this drilling. As compared to earlier years drilling of 2.57 lakh metres from 1.95 lakh metres in 1974-75. Exploration is going on still. The programme has to be expediated. I know that Mr. Bahuguna is a dynamic man and he has acumen and he would be able to do more than what we expect. The provision available in the draft Fifth Plan was Rs. 420 crores. It was to the credit of the earlier government that the final Plan had gone up to Rs. 1,056 crores. The present Government has to be congratulated that it is now left with enough resources for the O.N.G.C. to do drilling particularly in the Kutch, Saurashtra, Cambay gulf and north of Bombay. We may find enough oil there. We have now technical capabi-

[Shri D. D. Desai]

lities. When we find oil, unfortunately, the recovery is not to the extent which justified it internationally. The recent news of the Institute of Reservoir Study gives us some hope and I am quite sure that this would be taken into consideration seriously and made full use of without any political or regional considerations letting into it. In fact, Sir, while talking about regional consideration I may also bring to notice one or two other aspects. In this case I would only say that the best performance is given by the person who is immediately on the spot of action. If he is away from the scene the inverse ratio is there. The more a person is away or distant from the job the more reduced his output is.

Madam Chairman, we are talking about oil reserves. The Russians have put the off-shore reserve of our country at 4000 million tonnes. Our own ONGC people have put them at 450 million tonnes whereas the Indian Geologists have put—both off-shore and on shore—the total resources at 6200 million tonnes. These figures, no doubt, are not of much importance as a single new discovery may upset all these figures. The purpose of my telling this is that whatever the reserves are we should have the capability to take out the maximum of the material to the extent we can by sophisticated reservoir technology.

Madam Chairman, we have heard the good news from Bombay High people that they would be able to give 10 million tonnes of crude by 1981. They also say that it is of 39.5 API and of low sulphur. In that case this would be one of the world's best crudes. It is reported that about a hundred holes which are expected to cost Rs. 500 crores will yield this quantity of crude. All these are helpful indications. All that I would like to request the hon'ble Minister is that we should not have earlier type of over-optimistic repetitions. For example, we had heard

about the Baramura as having the largest gas field of world but it has not yet turned out to be so. We have not heard much of it afterwards.

Madam Chairman, we have 27 million tonnes of installed refining capacity. We are processing 24 million tonnes of crude. There is 3 million tonnes of surplus capacity. But this is not enough for us. We should use the fullest refining capacity. There can be a huge cash generation, say, over Rs. 500 crores per year with the Petroleum and Chemical Ministry. My friend, Mr. Alagesan, has said that moneys to the tune of Rs 1,900 crores, that is, almost 21 per cent of the total public sector investment is with the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry. It will generate cash annually to the tune of Rs. 500 crores by which the hon'ble Minister can set-up fertiliser factories, refineries and petro-chemical plants at ports. Those plants could be also export-oriented. What ever foreign exchange we are spending on import of oil would be more than so earned. At present nearly one-third of the total foreign exchange earnings of the country is spent on the import of petroleum products. What I want to drive at is that he should make the best use of the resources that the country has put in his charge.

The other point on which we have to be quite clear is about economising on our pipelines. We have often heard about a pipeline here and a pipeline there. Contradictory reports are there. All these things result in some uneasiness. What I would like to emphasise is that only the consideration of merit should weigh and not any regional or other consideration.

Madam Chairman, we have seen that the seed of injustice is the cause of all revolutions in the world. Whether it is the French Revolution or the American revolution, the Russian revolution or Indian revolution, all their sources are the seed of injustice. Therefore one has to be careful in sowing such seed.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: You may please clarify it to a lay man like me.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I have been asking for a long time longitudes and latitudes of our off shore oil-fields. We have off shore own and chartered drilling ships there. The foreigners are working there. What is so secret about it that the Parliament Members should not know? Unfortunately, Parliament Members are denied this information. This creates suspicion that there is somebody interested to knock out some commission or make some favourable deal for laying longer and costlier route pipelines. Laying of pipelines shortest to the shore would be the cheapest. The submarine pipeline is definitely costlier than the on-shore pipelines. There is so much of extra effort and so much extra investment is involved in laying submarine pipeline. This information can be gathered from internationally available data which would show that on-shore pipeline is cheaper than Sea-bed or Submarine. It is not hazardous. We have so many extra high-tension power lines, electrified Railways, Highways, etc. along shore.

Sir, the fact is that most of the bureaucrats would like to have its location close to the major city as far as possible. Our policy is to develop the backward areas and under-developed areas. But if we have its location near the city, then the purpose is defeated. The natural instinct of human beings is to live near the cities. But this seems to be working against our policy decision.

Now, there are several pipelines which have been laid. Of course, we are not talking about other things. But please look into the whole affair of the pipelines. The first pipeline scandal was the Bengal-Bihar Collieries Pipeline, for which Thakru Commission was appointed to go into it. So much noise was there and many people lost their jobs. Some of the pipelines were not properly laid.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: You ask questions and we will give the answer.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Therefore, let us have the data on longitudes and latitudes and related drawings. We can get best alternatives from even the international sources.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Has this Ministry in the Sixth Lok Sabha denied this type of information to the hon. Member of the House?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I know that the Janata Government has come out with an open democratic society policy. They have said that justice and merit will be the basis.

17.54 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We have a wonderful achievement of I.O.C. We have been watching the performance of the I.O.C. for the last 17 years. It has a record turn-over of nearly Rs. 2500 crores. The main issue is that we should now concentrate not on very minor things but on the bigger things, because after all the I.O.C. has grown into one of the units which can be compared with the international ones. We have achieved self reliance in Lube stocks. With Haldia two lakh tonnes, with Barauni, with our Lube (India), M.R.L. and so on, we are in a strong position and this is what makes us feel sure that we can do well if we now go in for Port based integrated refineries. We have the middle-east oil fields, next door. If you put up a huge refinery at Kandla or any other port—some of my friends said about Gujarat, I would say, put it on Indian Soil anywhere....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Do not be so enthusiastic; Bombay has been turned into a gas chamber; if you stay at Trombay you will know. Put it at Rae Bareilly.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: No one liked that; in Trombay we have such huge

[Shri D. D. Desai]

investment and if one bomb were to be thrown at it, the Indian economy would be paralysed for a fairly long time.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Allow him to proceed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY. I am telling him that he should be a little cautious in making this demand; Bombay is anyway dying. It has been turned into a gas chamber, especially my constituency.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The hon. Member must know that steps have to be taken against environment pollution when starting an industry, the policy should not be to stop the development of any industry, but ensure these measures.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: With regard to Indane gas there have been many complaints of short weight. It is not difficult for us to have automatic weighing of the gas cylinders; the consumer must feel sure that he gets his money's worth. Then there are long queues for Indane gas connections and it creates difficulties in house cooking. The hon. Minister is well aware of these problems. He can make use of the automatic weighing devices so that complaints do not come.

Oil conservation is a big problem; there are various ways in which it can be done. You have been able to develop a kerosene stove which seems to give 60 per cent efficiency against the 36-45 per cent of the international stoves. This is a good step. You should also take the same step with regard to HSD. A large amount of HSD is used by trucks and so on. Today 60 per cent of our HSD is used on road and only 11 per cent for hauling trains. If you have direct speedy diesel traction trains for long hauls, there would not be any necessity for sending long-haul goods by trucks. That would bring in a good return and also save a good amount of diesel.

You have been using as fuel in Bombay low sulphur crude heavy stock; it is a premium product; you can get a much higher price for it in international market. For sale proceeds, you should get cheap high sulphur heavy stock from international market and sulphur superated to feed our fertiliser plants. We have to import sulphur and if we do what I suggest our input could cost less. We often hear complaints about the high price of fertilisers. But to reduce the fertiliser prices the only way is to use low cost raw materials and inputs, leaving apart excise which is a revenue matter. It is a policy matter. If we want to reduce the cost of our fertilisers, it could be done by this method. That can be easily done by seeing that each of the inputs or raw materials are obtained at the lowest possible price, and one of the inputs is sulphur.

18 hrs.

When we are talking about crude. I request the Minister to consider the point at this stage itself that when the oil reserves go down, we will have to depend upon liquid hydrogen. For that, there is a KMS fusion company in USA which has developed technology through breeder reactor and this generates lot of hydrogen. Now hydrogen will be a future clean fuel and we have to start today to catch up after 25 years. The development of hydrogen as an alternative fuel is a must for us in case of reduction of other fuels. Even otherwise, we must do it.

The Indian Institute of Petroleum has made a study and they have got ready-made data as to how we can reduce the consumption of oil by 30 per cent. That also may be of some help. IIP people are quite knowledgeable and I think it would be good to look at it.

Coming to fertilizers, we have today N_2 and P_2O_5 fertilizers. These are the main fertilizers. Some of the members have talked about the ill-effects of fertilizers and this and that. We must develop these legumes and adopt plant rotation system. The

Israelis have developed a technology of transferring nitrogen fixing genes from the bacteria that is found in the nodules of these legumes to the bacteria generally harboured by other plants, particularly cereals like wheat. With this technology we can easily fix nitrogen from the atmosphere.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I shall continue tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: You must conclude now. I have been waiting for you to finish your speech. But now you say you will continue tomorrow. No. Please conclude your speech now, in two minutes.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Sir, I will finish in two minutes. We should not heavily depend on Naptha and Gas. We should not depend on imported rock phosphate and sulphur. We should develop our Udaipur, Maldiva Phosphates and sulphur from pyrites. Our fertiliser plants are incurring losses. But the Gujarat State Fertilizer Plant is making bumper profits. You can ask the Gujarat State Fertilizer Plant people to see as to how we can make profits in Fertilizer Corporation of India and other fertilizer plants.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Perhaps you know the reasons.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I know some of the reasons. The various reasons stated by the people need not necessarily be true. You can examine them yourself.

We have got fairly good performance from IPCL. But there was a delay of 5 years. We should see that we go ahead with the Olefin and Downstream projects and see that they are put up expeditiously. The Olefin Project is expected to be completed by October 1977. I am sure that they will not defer it further. I have got a fairly long statement to make about the Downstream Projects. Because I do not have time, I am cutting out that also.

Coming to drugs, I should say that FDA Rules are known to you. They had to throw sweetners into the sea. They had to ban drugs like Thalidomide. In our country we have large number of drugs which may not give us the expected performance. Therefore, there is no means to know which of the drugs have efficacy and which are fake. Of course, it does not fall under your Ministry. But its manufacture comes under your charge. The Health Ministry has to control it, but you can kindly organise this. The so-called vitamins are not necessarily vitamins. The so-called protein and other things also should be checked up. There are no patents in Italy. In France, the Supermarket tried non-branded goods and found that the cost had gone down by 30 per cent. Therefore, we can do away with brands and patents in medicines and the like. All these titanic talks about the deteriorating standards of medicines are not necessarily valid.

Then, there are common diseases and common medicines...

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

18.06 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

COMMITTEE ON STATUS OF WOMEN

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this discussion arises out of the reply given to a question as to what recommendations of the Committee on Status of Women are being implemented. The reply was, "The recommendations which have been implemented or are being implemented are as under...." It is a vague statement. One does not know which recommendations have been implemented already, which are being implemented and which are likely to be

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implemented shortly. For instance, one of the recommendations that he claims as being implemented is the enactment of Equal Remuneration Act providing for equal pay for equal work passed in 1976. Everyone knows that the Act was passed, but the point is, how far has that Act been implemented, what machinery has been set up by the Labour Ministry and what coordination is there between his Ministry and the Labour Ministry to see that this Act is implemented. We have any amount of legislation but the rub comes in their implementation.

Over and again there have been various disputes that have come up. For instance, regarding the construction workers in Tamilnadu. To avoid the implementation, the PWD themselves gave notices to all women workers and they are out of employment. What is being done to safeguard the employment of women while the Act is being implemented? How far is the statutory obligation placed under the Act such as setting up a machinery to monitor the implementation of the Act being fulfilled? About that also, Parliament should get a report from time to time. That is what I had hoped we would get from the Minister by way of reply but we were disappointed.

The next is about the development of programmes for vocational training which he states are being implemented in close relationship with industries and resources located in the area. Here I want to know whether the Ministry has gone into the fact that the working women have asked that their vocational training should be what is known as 'in training', i.e., the training should be given during working hours. The employers should give them leave during working hours to undergo this training, because women have to work and run the home also. The men workers are given vocational training outside the

working hours. They can do it. Instead of going to the tea shop, smoking a bidi and gossiping with fellow men workers, they can undergo the training. But women cannot do it because they have to go home, cook the dinner and do other household chores. Is the ministry seeing to it that the interests of the working women are safeguarded in this manner because they are also housewives and mothers looking after their families? This is very important. It is this lack of vocational training that prevents women from being appointed to higher skilled jobs. They are kept in the lower skilled jobs because they are not being given the training required, as industry is reaching more and more sophisticated levels.

When this matter was discussed in the House, we were given an assurance of which I see no mention in this reply. It is not given as one of the recommendations being implemented. I refer to the question of registration of marriages. It is a very important recommendation which the committee made to give protection against what we call brain drain marriages, i.e., people coming here from abroad and picking up the women to be their domestic servants abroad. So many heart-rending cases are there. It was meant not only as a protection against brain drain marriages but also as a protection against young girls being exposed to all kinds of malpractices in the marriage market in this country. And that is why the Committee on Status of Women have said that "the ultimate object should be to recognise registration as the sole and conclusive proof of marriage irrespective of the religious rites under which it was solemnised. It may be mentioned here that India has neither signed nor ratified the United Nations Convention on consent to marriage, minimum age for marriage and registration of marriage. We regret that for over a decade no attempt has been made to introduce legislation to implement the objectives of the UN

Convention. This attitude indicates casualness and lack of concern on matters affecting the status of women". By the way that casualness is reflected in the answer given to the question. "And we recommend that registration should be made compulsory for all marriages. We have a clear precedent for a uniform measure in the Registration of Births and Deaths Act."

A categorical assurance has been given on the floor of the House and I would like to know from the Minister how far his personal confabulations with his colleague, the Minister of Law have progressed in this regard. Because when that assurance has been given, we would like to know how soon you are going to implement it because there is nothing here in the statement to indicate it. As far as Parliament is concerned, there is no legislation before us on this particular question which we were assured when we were discussing the amendment to the Hindu Marriage Act. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister how far ahead we are with that.

Next comes the sore question of education where again we have got very generalised sort of reply. This Ministry also seems to be obsessed with family planning like the previous Government because a whole lot of recommendations refer to that. I am not against it, but I think one should have a balance on this matter and I do not want to go into that. But what I would like to know is, as regards education—what is being done about the recommendation which the Committee has given in regard to that age group of 15 to 25 where it says:

"The large majority of them are illiterate or semi-illiterate."

This is a very revealing figure for our country. We should really be very alive to this and I think we should have a far more dynamic ap-

proach than the approach that is indicated in the statement that was laid on the Table of the House. It says:

"Out of every 100 women in the age group of 15 to 25 about 7 are in some educational institutions, about 18 are drop-outs from the system and 75 are illiterate and if national plans for development had to make any headway then it is imperative to increase the social effectiveness of this most significant group of young women even if we cannot do so far the still illiterate group".

There I do not agree with the Committee because I think it is never too old to learn as we know from many speeches we hear in Parliament, even from ex-Professors who claim to have been victimised. So I would like the Minister to let us know exactly what is being done about this because what is being said here is very very general—developing a system of part-time education for those who cannot attend schools. But this refers to the age groups of 6—11 and 11—14. Not a word is said about this more important age group because those are the mothers who are going to bring up your future generation, who will be responsible for the children as they grow up and who will be responsible for helping to avoid all the pitfalls that we have seen in other countries where the youth have got out of hand and where drug addiction is growing and there are so many other problems. We talk of the generation gap. Obviously, if this vital age group is going to be illiterate, the generation gap is going to widen and widen, and we are going to have social problems which, then, would be of our own making because we are neglecting this very important factor, and also ignoring the recommendations that this committee has made. This committee has gone thoroughly into the proposition.

Maybe the Minister is not in a position to say something to us. I do

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

not want to hear again this oft-heard argument about 30 years and so on. Let us start off from where we are. I want to know what is the perspective which the Minister is holding out before us.

At the end they say that a whole lot of other Ministries are concerned. What is the coordination between the various Ministries? In the process of coordination, what are they doing about having some democratic processes, so that they consult the concerned organisation and not leave everything, just saying, "voluntary organisations are very important, we will help them and let them help us and let them do what they can." What is the role of government? Government has to see that a policy is evolved and that that policy is implemented; and also to see that the basis for that implementation is created, and machinery is set up in order to see that the policy is implemented. This is totally missing from the reply that was given.

Lastly, I would like to know how government proposes to associate various organizations that exist in the country, the trade unions amongst the agricultural workers and the women organizations, with the work to be carried out. Some times all the bureaucrats get into a huddle and prepare a plan; and then the Minister is not very wise, because they are not really very much interested in the equality of women. Unless and until the problem of women is given special attention, unless and until we have a real and complete emancipation of women, this country cannot progress. It is not only a question of how many factories you build; and it is not only a question of agriculture. It is a question of your seeing that women are given the same opportunities in terms of employment, whether in the rural or urban sector—which does not exist to-day. For instance in the employment exchanges, women are discriminated against at the time of giving

jobs to workers. I can cite many examples; but I do not want to go into them. I want to make a positive proposition; viz. that basically the question of emancipation of women is also a socio-economic problem. Unless and until that is understood, and you do not think beyond the rights of women merely in terms of their marriage, divorce and dowry, no progress can be made. People talk about dowry, marriage etc. But that is a very narrow attitude.

Gandhiji himself said that unless women played their part fully, side by side with men and unless he was sure that he had a larger number of women in his army, he was not prepared to go in for the civil disobedience movement—because he was not sure of his success otherwise. He was sure about the courage, vitality and talent of women. He felt that only when they can go forward to shoulder the tasks before the nation and fight for national liberation. Has this Ministry any idea of setting up a national committee which would be constantly monitoring the actions taken by the government, and monitoring the implementation of the various legislations that are there for protecting the status of women? This is the crux of the matter. When you have restored democracy, as you claim to have done, you should also strengthen, build up and extend the democratic procedures and processes, so that you get the fullest cooperation and also tap on the widest talent, in order to overcome this problem which is dogging our country for so many years. For 150 years we were under foreign domination. Various prejudices, social contradictions and social conflicts have come up. Even now there are some women who say: "How can a man do cooking? How can he look after the baby?" This is a peculiar and backward concept. Women have to get out of this. Women and men alike have to fight and shoulder all responsibilities together. To achieve the fullest emancipation of women—without which we cannot:

have the emancipation of the people at large.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cananore): I feel that if the recommendations made by this Committee on the Status of Women have to be properly implemented, some institutional guarantee should be there that the Government will be able to do that. I think that is the main thing which is lacking, because so many Ministries like the Labour Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the Education Ministry and other Ministries are concerned, with this problem of implementing the recommendations of the Committee. In this connection, there was a proposal made in this House during the International Women's Year that a Committee with the Prime Minister as Chairman should be constituted. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that Committee is functioning and, if so, what it has done.

Secondly, to ensure equal pay for equal work, we have adopted a legislation where certain committees are recommended to ensure that the provisions are implemented. There are provisions for setting up Committees for ensuring the implementation of the Act. I would like to know whether those Committees are functioning. For instance, under the Act if 30 women are working in a factory, certain facilities are to be offered to them. So, the employer will always employ only 29 women and thus scuttle the provision. I want to know how the Ministry is going to overcome this.

Finally, I want to know whether the Ministry will consider a proposal to set up a high-power commission on women with statutory powers so that that commission independently, under the guidance of the Ministry of Education, will ensure the implementation by co-ordinating the activities of the various Ministries and will come forward with a proposal.

SHRI K. LOKKAPPA (Tunkur): Sir, before I put a question I will give a little background.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Perhaps he will start from the Vedic era!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In the Vedic times there was equality between men and women. In fact, God was called Ardhanaareeswara. It is only when Manu came into the scene that there was a certain servitude and discrimination between men and women and slavery started. We do not want that to continue in this modern age. We want the women to be freed from the shackles of slavery during the International Women's Year....

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Chikballapur): For one year we had suffered!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: So far as the implementation of the recommendations of this Committee is concerned, nothing has been done. It is a socio-economic and political problem, so far as the status of women in society is concerned. There should be equality of status for women in society so that we can create an atmosphere of complete understanding, harmony and the absence of discrimination. If we go to the rural parts, what facilities have we provided to ensure that women will enjoy equal rights. Have we provided them more employment and equal treatment with men, at least in the International Women's Year? No jobs have been guaranteed in India in public or other undertakings. Certain job opportunities should have been provided, but even that has not been done. Statistics show that in ten years the number of working women has come down from 13 to 5.2 lakhs. Our women are capable of understanding, capable of discharging their duties. They are diligent and efficient, but all that we find is that when persons become Ministers, their wives are appointed to committees which go on discussing

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

and deliberating, but there is no implementation.

I do not cast any aspersion on our Prime Minister, but in a fit of perversity or so he might have made certain remarks against women.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not mention it now. He has apologised for it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Of course, he has apologised. I have great respect for him. I think he has realised his mistake, he has stated that women should be respected.

If this Janata Government has got any respect for women, I want to know categorically what they are going to do to raise the social, economic and political status of women.

There are large number of unemployed girls. In the rural areas, equal wages for equal work is not being implemented. The symptom of slavery is visible. Therefore, I would like to know categorically at what point of time this Ministry will solve this basic problem and what guidelines they are going to issue.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): While I share with the hon. Members the concern that they have felt for women, I do not agree with Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan that my answer has been casual. In fact, I can count the pages of the answer. The paper which was laid on the Table in type script contained five pages. There were 25 entries in it. If further details had been added, the answer would have been as long as the report itself. That was the problem. If Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan wanted what are called "particulars" in legal terminology, I could have given the fuller answer.

Even what I am going to say may not satisfy her. I cannot help it because her own question, which is the basis for starting this discussion, does not contain the particulars. So, I will try to give the answer as best as I can.

With regard to this Equal Remuneration Act, we find that a certain machinery has been set up. In the first place, there is the Advisory Committee. Such Advisory Committees have been set up in some of the States. As you know, this Act was intended in respect of certain kinds of employment. I think there are 18 employment items in the list. Then advisory committees in respect of some of the items mentioned in the list, had been set up and they consist, by and large, of a large number of women. So, they can advise the respective State Governments to do the needful. I find that Andhra Pradesh has set up advisory committees in respect of a large number of industries. Then Assam, Bihar, J&K, Kerala, Punjab and Delhi Administration have also set up committees for all the industries notified by the Central Government. Some State Governments have informed the Central Government that they are considering the question of appointing advisory committees and others have said that the need for appointing advisory committees does not arise at present as the employment notified so far did not exist in the State in any substantial manner.

The inspectors are appointed under the Act and they will look after the provisions of the Act and try to find out whether the provisions are implemented or not. The State Governments and Union territories which have appointed these inspectors and various other authorities are Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry. The Central Government has already appointed these authorities.

With regard to complaints which the Central Government receives in connection with non-implementation of the provisios of this Act, I find that uptil now 27 complaints have been received, 20 of them have been sent to the States and 7 to the Chief Labour Commissioner of the Central Government. Apart from this, questionnaires are sent from time to time to State Governments and Union territories regarding the implementation of the Act.

As regards vocational training of women, we are all aware that vocational training is a different process. In fact, steps are being taken in different fields. The State Governments are doing that. If she wants to have the figures, I am not in a position to supply the actual figures. If proper notice is given, figures can be collected. So far as appointments by the State Governments are concerned, here also I am unable to supply any figures.

As regards the registration of marriages, we know that Hindu Marriage Act has made registration optional. Formerly there was no provision of registration. So far as Special Marriage Act is concerned, registration is compulsory and that is being done. In respect of marriages involving other communities particularly minority communities, it is difficult to take steps. Whether we should interfere in communal question or not, I do not know and that has to be judged very carefully. That is so far as registration of marriages is concerned.

With regard to the education of women, I concede that this is a very sore problem and has to be tackled quickly. There is no double opinion with regard to that. We have discussed the problem of adult education and adult women education is also a difficult problem. I should say, a more difficult problem, because very often, in our country, adult women do not come out of their family or, even if they come out of their family, it is not

possible for them to go to any particular school or to an unknown teacher for getting education. So, we are thinking of non-formal education of different types.

As I said in reply to the debate on Education budget, the efforts are being made to utilise mass media of communication, like, radio and television and, in certain areas, the non-formal education is being imparted through such mass media. We have the satellite programme also. One of the objectives of the satellite programme is to make the mass communication easier. This is no doubt costly. I quite admit that. But we have to keep pace with the technological developments and, taking advantage of the technological developments, it may be easier for us to reach women in their homes.

In addition to that, we have the functional literacy programme in certain areas where specially the functional literacy is imparted at the instance of the Social Welfare Ministry to adult women.

About the coordination, you will appreciate that the whole matter is rather complicated. In the list of instances of implementation that I have given, you will find that the State Governments are involved. Certainly, the Social Welfare Ministry is the coordinating body and, in the first place, it is trying to have the coordination with different Ministries of the Central Government. To that extent, we have been able to make some headway. But when there is a case of getting things done by the State Government, we can only give some lead and we can only make a request. We cannot compel them because some of these matters come within the scope of the State Government and we know the Constitutional limitations in this behalf. That is so far as coordination is concerned.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: What about our suggestions?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I am coming to these points, one after another. I have covered four important points.

Regarding the employment of women, I have already indicated that this also is a very important and difficult problem. Even all men are not employed. The rate of unemployment is growing. There is a lot of educated unemployment in the country. In fact, when Mrs. Indira Gandhi came to power, there were about 40 lakhs of unemployed persons who were registered with the employment exchange. But when she was made to quit power, there are more than 1,07,00,000 unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges. That is the position. So, there is a sharp rise in unemployment. Therefore, I would say that about 50 per cent of our people who consist of women will certainly face that problem.

This is a question which is connected with the general economic development of the country. The Janata Party has taken upon itself the task of generating more employment through opening up of various forms of village industries and small-scale industries. All these matters are being considered by the Planning Commission for the purpose of Sixth Plan. Before we reach that stage, it is not possible to give any assurance about increasing the employment potential of women, not to speak of men.

Now, as regards the National Committee, it is true that the National Committee was set up in 1975. It took some time to do the useful preliminary work. But in February 1976, it met and decided that in October 1976 the meeting will be held. The Chairman of the Committee was the then Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*) When the new committee was constituted, the then Prime Minister was asked for a date for convening

the meeting. She never agreed. This is the position. (*Interruptions*) Former Prime Minister. I am speaking of October 1976. Now the position is that we have approached our Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai whether he would agree to be the Chairman of the Committee as before; and he is considering the matter. As soon as I get a clearance from him, we will consider what can be done about it. That is all I have to say so far as the different points which have been raised by the hon. Members are concerned. In conclusion, I say that I share the great concern of the hon. Members for women. I want that women should have a better deal, but how to do that. The problem is linked with general economic improvement in our country, and unless we are able to do that, possibly we cannot make much headway. But before I conclude, I should say from my own experience that I have found often women are cruel to women, not the men-folk. So, they also must change their attitude. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: He did not answer the question in regard to the setting up of a statutory commission of women to coordinate the work of various Ministries, which he himself said it is otherwise difficult. I would like to know whether that proposal will be considered.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The committee itself has not been functioning. Let us try to find out whether it is possible to get this committee function. Then we will consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall adjourn now.

18.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 7, 1977|Asadha 16, 1899 (Saka)