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Thursday, March 1, 1973
Phalgun 10, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 1, 1973/Phalguna
10, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inability of States to implement re- vised wages for Agricultural Labourers

*141. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of revised wages proposed by the Central Government for agricultural labour could not be implemented by many State Governments due to financial position; and

(b) if so, the steps Central Government have taken to ensure full co-operation of farmers and agricultural labour for the success of Green Revolution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Central Government has published draft proposals for revision of the present minimum wages for employment in agriculture, falling in their sphere of jurisdiction under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The State Governments have not been asked to follow these proposals. It is up to them to revise minimum wages in the agricultural employment falling in their sphere of action, having regard to the relevant circumstances. However, the suggestions/criticisms made in the meeting

of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labour on the 15th May, 1972, regarding fixation of minimum wages, have been brought to their notice.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: How were these recommendations about fixing the minimum wages reached by the Central Government? What was the basis on which they had been worked out? In the course of arriving at these minimum wages, was the minimum production cost of commodities on the agricultural front taken into account?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: All the relevant circumstances have been taken into account while arriving at these figures.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Were the representatives of farmers and agricultural labourers taken into confidence while arriving at these figures?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: A notification has been issued calling for opinions. Once opinions are invited, farmers' representatives or other representatives are free to express their opinions. After that, Government will arrive at a decision.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मैं जानता चाहता हूं जब सरकार दूसरे कारखानों के मजदूरों के बारे में उनकी दैनिक मजदूरी तय कर देती है तो देहात में फले हुए गरीब मजदूर जिनको 8 आना रोज़ भी नहीं मिलता है, जिनका बुरी तरह से शोषण किया जाता है पिछले 25 सालों से उनके बारे में भी क्या सरकार गभीरतापूर्वक विचार

करेगी और उनके वेतनमान को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सक्रिय कावय उठाएगी ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, the Central Government is taking necessary steps within the sphere of jurisdiction of the Central Government to fix the minimum wages for the agricultural labour. Similarly, the appropriate State Governments in respect of State matters are also taking into account some of these matters and trying to do their best to fix the minimum wage. Having regard to the extent and magnitude of the problem, there may be some difficulties.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In view of the recent rise in prices throughout India, may I know whether the government is thinking of advising the State Governments to fix suitable minimum wage for agricultural labour?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Draft proposals for revision were notified on the 25th August, 1972, inviting comments and suggestions from the interests concerned. The existing wage rates were fixed in May 1959. The revised wage rates now proposed were also notified. I expect that the State Governments would certainly take into account these facts and take necessary steps in that direction.

जी मूलधन डाला : मैं जानता चाहूँगा हूँ कि सन् 1948 से मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट यहाँ पर लागू है तो क्या कोटि में आज तक एक भी ऐसा केतु हुआ है जिसमें मिनिमम वेजेज न दिए गए हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: He says that the law about minimum wage has never been implemented since 1948. He is giving some information.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: In every sphere of activity the minimum wage has been fixed under the

Minimum Wages Act. It has been implemented to the extent possible.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The total population of cultivators in this country is 78 million as per the census of 1971. The population of agricultural labour is 47 million. In other words, we have two cultivators for one labour. When the number of hirers is more than the number hired, is it possible now or in the future to have a meaningful implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in the sphere of agriculture?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am glad that the hon. Member is fully aware of the difficulties and complications involved in the situation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: If so, what is to be done?

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of indulging in giving opinions or counter opinions why does he not ask a question?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: What do the Government propose to do to get over this difficulty in the way of implementation?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As I have already submitted, in respect of certain matters the Central Government is the appropriate government. In respect of some other matters, under the Minimum Wages Act the State Government is the appropriate Government. The Central Government is trying to the best of its ability to implement the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. I have already stated that the minimum wages are sought to be revised by way of notification and opinions are called for. As far as the State Governments are concerned, our experience is that they are trying their best to implement the spirit of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, to the extent possible. For instance Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Kerala Governments

have passed special legislations to fix some kind of fair wages and minimum wages wherever possible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवायः मन्त्री मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि राज्य सरकारों को अगस्त में प्रारूप भेज गय था और मई 1969 में उन का उत्तर आया। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि शायद उन्होंने उन पर विचार किया ही होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह राज्य सरकारों के अतिरिक्त जो इन खेतों में मंगठन का कार्य करते हैं या जो काश्तकारों के प्रतिनिधि हैं उन सभी सलाह लेने का विचार रखते हैं? इस समय सारे देश में राहत कार्य चल रहे हैं ग्रलग ग्रलग स्थानों में कृषक मजदूरों को जो मजदूरी मिलती है वह 50 पैसे रोज के हिसाब से मिलती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयीः गुजरात में 13 पैसे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवायः गुजरात में 13 पैसे हैं, महाराष्ट्र में 1.50 पैसे मध्य प्रदेश में 50 पैसे हैं। शयद मंत्री महोदय को पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सही नहीं है कि जैसा मैं ने बतलाया उन को 50 पैसा दिया जाता है और श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी 13 पैसे बतलाये हैं, लेकिन माझन करवाये जाने हैं 3.50 रु. पर? मैं अभी थाना जिले का दौरा कर के आया हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस प्रकार कों धोखा बड़ी चल रही है उसे को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है? और जो मजदूरी ताकी गई है उस पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए क्या वह तैयार हैं?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As I said, for the purpose of implementation of the provisions of the Act, the appropriate Government in certain

spheres is the State Government and in certain spheres it is the Central Government. Having regard to the circumstances a notification has been issued for revising the wages which have been fixed in 1969. I am thankful to the hon. member for giving the information. We would look into the matter in what manner it is being done.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: May I know, if the State Governments do not follow the advice of the Central Government in regard to implementation of the Act for agricultural labour, what steps the Central Government proposes to take to see that the State Governments do implement it?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The provisions of the Minimum Wages Act are very clear in this respect. I do not want to go into that legal question. The Central Government can only advise the State Governments to do certain things.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: May I know whether the Government is really serious about implementing the Act in the rural sector? If so, what machinery do they propose to have for this purpose because the minister knows that the employers in the rural areas do not have the same standards. May be some of them are rich but there are some employers in rural areas who themselves work as labourers on others days. So, if these employers work themselves as labourers at some time, what machinery the Government of India or for that matter the State Government has set up to implement the provisions of this Act.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The appropriate authority in respect of States' sphere is the State Government which is to implement the provisions of this Act. Certain officers are already there, the factory inspectors and other officers, authorised by the State Government to look into it. The machinery may not be sufficient

enough. But we are trying to impress upon the State Governments the necessity of creating necessary machinery for implementing the provisions of this Act.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: As far as this aspect is concerned, in Orissa, we find since 1948, the wage is Rs. 1.25 p. and it is continuing like that. May I know whether any special instructions are being issued to such States like Orissa where it is even below what actually they are getting?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: No directions have been issued under the Act. As the hon. Member has brought it to our notice, we will write to Orissa Government to take appropriate action.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the agricultural labour is about twenty-five times more than the industrial labour and also, in view of the fact that this agricultural labour falls into the category of 20 crores of people who have been described as living below the poverty line, may I know whether the Government will convene a meeting of different representatives of the State Governments to thrash out the problem, see the difficulties they are facing, and also the problem as to how to implement the revised structure of wage for agricultural labour?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: We are on these lines.

श्री विष्वनाथ मिश्र : जो एप्री-कल्डर लेबर के मजदूर हैं और जो एप्री-कल्डर चलाने वाले मालिक हैं उन की अलग-अलग कंडिशन होती है। अक्सर फसल को कीड़े खा जाते हैं और पदावार का नहाना होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कमिशन बना कर के जो बैठिहर हैं और जो उन के मजदूर हैं उन की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कोई रिपोर्ट लेने आ रही हैं ताकि दोनों को सुविधा हो सके?

श्री विष्वनाथ मिश्र : प्रभ्ल तो ५क ही है, किसी न किसी शक्ति में बार-बार आ जाता है।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As I have already answered in reply to the question of Prof. Samar Guha, we are thinking on these lines to convene a meeting and to discuss all these things.

श्री विष्वनाथ मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे मवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया। यहां कोई देयता नहीं नहीं है कि हम लोग बगारम की तरह से विष्वनाथ जी के दर्शन करने के लिए बढ़ हा हैं। हम यहा आये हैं अपना काम करने के लिए।

श्री विष्वनाथ मिश्र : आप यहां बहम में क्यों पड़े रहे हैं?

श्री विष्वनाथ मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय का जवाब नो आना चाहिए।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I quite understand the feelings voiced by the hon. Member for the purpose of evaluating the situation and taking necessary steps in the direction of implementing the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. I am also thinking of calling a conference of representatives of various State Governments and other representatives in order to see in what manner we will be able to best utilise the machinery available and to implement the provisions of the Act.

विवादप्रस्त भारतीय राष्ट्र

* 144. **श्री विष्वनाथ राव बोसी :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की सीमा में आने वाले ऐसे किसने द्वीप हैं जिन पर भारत की प्रभुता है;

(क) कितने द्वीपों की वादन अन्य देशों से विवाद चल रहा है ; और

(ग) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The island territories of the Indian Union comprise (i) the islands in the Andaman and Nicobar group; (ii) the islands in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive group and (iii) the coastal and outlying islands in the region of the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

(b) and (c) Kachchativu is the only island sovereignty over which continues to be the subject of discussions between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka. Both India and Sri Lanka have expressed the desire to resolve this matter in a spirit of friendly co-operation.

श्री जगनाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के जवाब के अनुसार केवल कच्छातिवू ही एक गोप द्वीप है जिस के बारे में कुछ सगड़ा चाल है कि वह किस का है। इसलिए मैं पहले यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रामनाथपुरम के जो राजा थे? क्या उस के राज्य का यह हिस्सा था? क्या उस राजा ने आप को यह नहीं बताया था कि उनके राज्य में यह आना है? क्या यह बात सही है कि यह उन के राज्य का हिस्सा है? इसका मैं जवाब चाहता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका जवाब तो यह है कि हमारा यह लोग है और हमारा यह क्लेम है कि कच्छातिवू हमारा है।

श्री जगनाथ राव जोशी : यही तो है पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो हम ने आधार लिया है कि हमारा है वह आधार कहा से

आता है? रामनाथपुरम के राजा की जो टीटरी हमारे यहा समिलित हो गई है उसका आगे लोगों के नात हम दाव करते हैं कि वह हमारा है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मीठा नहीं यही है कि मैं इसमें जात कि हमारा क्यों है या हमारा क्यों नहीं है। हम यही कह सकते हैं कि वह हमारा है और हम ने अपना क्लेम किया है। यही बजह है वि श्री नका ने भी अपना क्लेम मानने रखा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने मीधा मवाल पूढ़ा है कि राजा कहना है या नहीं कि यह मेरा है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले यह द्वीप राजा रामनाथपुरम की प्राप्ती थी। अब दोनों की प्राप्ती तामिल-नाडू सरकार ने ले ली है। लिहाजा वह हमारा हुआ।

श्री जगनाथ राव जोशी : मेरा दूसरा मवाल है। यदि एसी बात है तो डिस्पूट कहा से आया और फिर फेडली तरीके से सेटिल करने का मवाल कहा से आता है? यही जवाब नवम्बर, 1972 में दिया गया और आज तीन महीने बाद भी यही जवाब आ रहा है। जहाँ हमारा अधिकार है उस के बारे में डिस्पूट कहा आना है। वहा जो डिस्पूट आया वह शायद इस बजह से आया कि वहाँ कुछ लोग फैस्टिवन के लिए आते हैं उसके कारण लोग उसे क्लेम करता है, लेकिन फेडली कट्टी होने के नाते वह फिर भी आ सकते हैं। तो वह हमारा है इस का निर्णय आप जल्दी क्यों नहीं करते हैं? यह कब तक ऐसे ही चलेगा?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have always maintained that Kachchativu is ours. It is also a fact that the Sri Lanka Government has

also come forward and laid claims to this island. Because our relations with Sri Lanka are friendly and cordial, we want to solve the matter in a friendly manner. That is why the two Prime Ministers got together and discussed the matter and came to the conclusion that this and other related matters in the Gulf of Mannar would be discussed and solved in a friendly manner.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: This matter has been going on for a very long time. It was there even when I was not a Member of Parliament and still it is going on.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: The Minister has said categorically that the Government of India maintains that the island belongs to India and there is no question of any compromise on the sovereignty of India. Is it a fact that, during the recent pilgrimage to that island, visas were issued by the Government of Sri Lanka and only people holding those visas were allowed to land there by the Sri Lanka Government?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I am not aware of this imposition of visa system by the Sri Lanka Government. But this is a fact that, during the festival of St. Anthony, they do exercise some control in order to prevent illicit immigration into Sri Lanka and to prevent smuggling. They may have taken some steps in that direction. But this does not mean in any way exercise of sovereignty over the island by Sri Lanka.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: My submission is that when we say that it is our island, how can the Ceylonese Government take care about smuggling and other activities?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he is not aware of that.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have just been informed that no visas were issued by the Sri Lanka Government.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I want to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that at times the Ceylon Police Patrol have arrested a number of Indians and how many persons have been so far arrested and whether they have been released.

MR. SPEAKER: This was not asked in this question.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is in Kachchativu when our fishermen went there, they were arrested. This question concerns Kachchativu. Hence my question.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about islands within the borders which fall under the sovereignty of India and the islands which are under dispute with other countries.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The main purpose behind this question is to bring out Kachchativu.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no dispute over it but you have asked a specific information. After all, there should have been some indication that you wanted to get this information.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Whether people were arrested or not—I wanted to know that.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have no such information.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Swaminathan.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Arising from the answer given by the hon. Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you Mr. Swaminathan? I have called the next question.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: It is not my question, Sir.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: One question on Kachchativu.

MR SPEAKER No more landing on Kachchativu please Mr Dhandaapani.

Clearing of Mines in the Indian Territories occupied by Pakistan

*145 SHRI C T DHANDAPANI

SHRI P A SAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

a) whether Pakistan did not clear mines in the Indian areas occupied by them in the recent war,

(b) whether they had informed the Government or Military that they would clear the mines and

(c) whether India on the other had cleared all the mines in the Pak area occupied by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) to (c) An agreement had been arrived at between the Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan regarding the procedure for withdrawal of forces across the International border it was agreed therein that both sides will make every effort to remove the mines laid in the occupied territory. The Pakistan troops seem to have made efforts to clear the minefields in the Indian areas occupied by them. Before they withdrew they handed over marked maps and sketches and fenced minefields where the mines had not been cleared. In some cases it was subsequently found that these sketches were not accurate and the minefields had not been fenced properly.

Our Army had cleared most of the minefields in Pakistani territory under our occupation before it was handed over to Pakistan. However some minefields could not be cleared owing to ground conditions and limitations of time. In all such cases the minefields were fenced properly and accurate maps and sketches were handed over to Pakistan before our forces withdrew

SHRI C T DHANDAPANI The hon Minister has just stated that before they withdrew they handed over marked maps and sketches and fenced minefields where the mines had not been cleared. On account of this, I want to know whether any casualties and losses were suffered by our army personnel and civilians as so the total loss suffered on account of this

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA Certain casualties were suffered on account of clearance of these minefields where the minefields were not properly fenced or where they were not cleared. I do not have the details of the loss I shall collect and lay them on the table of the House.

SHRI C T DHANDAPANI It has been reported in the *hindu times* of 10th January 1973,

This would not have taken such a long time but for the inaction played by the Pakistani authorities in not clearing the mines themselves and in giving precise information of the type, number and of mines laid by them in the Simla Agreement.

Has any protest been made to the Government of India?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA As I stated earlier Pakistan did make effort to clear the minefields. I don't think there was any deliberate mis-hap on their part not to do that. I have already said about the clearing certain minefield accurately and it was reported more because of inefficiency rather than out of negligence that certain mines were not properly marked.

MR S FAKE I is the same as where

SHRI R P UACANAMBI Hon Minister stated it that it was due to inefficiency that certain mines were not cleared incurring loss of life and property also. May I know whether the minefield is on the Indian side or Pakistan side? Or is it both sides?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA
I have stated that there were certain minefields which were not properly cleared. It could be because of inefficiency but not because of any mischief, they did make honest efforts to clear the mines. On our side there have been no complaints about such inefficiency or anything of that kind.

MR SPEAKER They are mostly in Punjab and they have given wrong information about the location of their mines completely wrong information I think it is deliberate

SHRI N K P SALVE It is his opinion about their inefficiency

MR SPEAKER I gave the information as a Member of Parliament to the Minister. That is in my constituency. And, wherever the mines were, the information given by Pakistan was in many cases wrong and the result was there was loss of life. I too wanted to get more information because it is in my constituency. The whole battle was fought in my constituency.

SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI I am not only interested in Tamilnadu; I am interested in Punjab also.

MR SPEAKER It is far away from Tamilnadu. We know what it is. Thank you very much for asking the question.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH I want to know the approximate number of mines left uncleared by our men, Indians

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA
Our DMO wrote to Pakistan DMO. In Punjab almost equal amount of territory changed hands. What we left were 237 anti-tank and 1370 anti-personnel mines. What Pakistan left were 2821 anti-tank and 18,835 anti-personnel mines.

Shortage of coal in Gujarat

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***146 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL.**
SHRI PRABHUDAH PATEL.

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is acute shortage of coal in Gujarat;

(b) if so the reason therefore, and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) (a) to (c) There has been a shortage of coal in the State of Gujarat for the following reasons

(1) Adverse repercussions on rail services for about seven days during the Electrical Engineers' strike in U P in January, 19773

(2) Locking up wagons in the Southern region due to agitations from December, 1972 onwards in Andhra per cent

(3) Heavy movement of food grains from the Northern states to drought affected areas in Western and Southern India and the resultant shortage of wagons for coal loading

There is no shortage of coal in the country. There are adequate pit-head stocks. The Ministry of Railways have been approached to ensure adequate movement of coal to Gujarat

श्री अरविन्द एम. पटेल : कोयला और ग्रन्थ वस्तुओं को ले जाने के लिए वैगनों की कमी दिखाना और बताना एक पुरानी बात है। मेरी कॉल्ट्ड्यूलेसी में—मैं राजकोट की बात करता हूँ—हर महीने पांच सौ टन कोयले की जरूरत होती है जबकि पिछले छः महीने में राजकोट को कुल 780 टन कोयला मिला है। इस तरह से 2240 टन उसको कोयला कम मिला। यह कमी सिर्फ राजकोट शहर में रही। इसकी बबह से उत्पादन में कमी आई, बेरोजगारी बढ़ी और सरकार

को करों के रूप में कम बनराशि प्राप्त हुई और फारेन एक्सचेज भी कम भिला। वैगनों की शिकायत रही है तो क्या खान और इस्पात मत्तालय न अधिक वैगनों के लिए रेल मत्तालय के साथ भिल कर कोई कारबाई को द क्या आपन उससे इस भामल का लिया ह आर लिया है तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: we have been continuously in contact with the railways, asking them to improve the position as far as the provision of wagons is concerned. Recently, the general manager of the Coal Mines Authority who is in charge of the Sale Department and is a senior officer from the railways had been down to Ahmedabad in order to discuss this and work out what programme was possible to improve the position. Next month, we are calling a meeting of the representatives of the different State Government in order to be able to rationalise the movement of wagons for the purpose of coal transport in particular, following on the take-over of the management of the collieries by Government

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: May I know whether after the take-over of the coal mines by Government, the production in the mines has increased by five per cent, and to that extent the coal availability in the country has improved but there is scarcity of domestic coal and brick-burning coal all over the country and this scarcity has been created by vested interests to create public opinion against nationalisation?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I would not be able to say categorically if there has been an increase in coal production by 35 per cent.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Five per cent.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM .. or even by five per cent. In fact, I think possibly the increase may be by just a few per cent, as a result of actual increase in production, and the increase may be even more than five per cent as a result of production that was not brought on the books at all earlier, that is to say, not a real increase in production but a statistical increase in statistical production.

So far as scarcity of domestic coal and brick-burning coal is concerned, I do not think that there is any scarcity in terms of production, but we are even now facing difficulties so far as transport is concerned, and that is why, a special effort is being made to utilise the fact of the emergence of a single authority for running of the mines for production, to rationalise the transport system itself. Various steps are being taken now, which I mentioned a little earlier.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: May I know whether the hon Minister is aware that two textile mills of Saurashtra, namely the New Jehangir Vakil Mills Ltd, Bhavnagar, and the Mahalaxmi Mills, Bhavnagar are on the verge of closure for want of coal supply and nearly 4000 workers will be thrown out of employment due to this closure. I would like to know whether he will take immediate and appropriate action to arrange coal supply without even a day's delay.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am not aware of the position regarding the coal supply to the two textile mills mentioned by the hon. Member, but I shall immediately investigate and see what the position is and what remedial steps are possible.

SHRI VEKARIA: We have put this question to the Railway Minister or the Steel and Mines Minister several times and the reply that they are giving is one of the same. I would like to know whether Government propose to supply coal to the Gujarat State by sea-route, in case wagons are not available.

SHRI S. MAHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I do not think that any great amount of coal is moving by the sea route; I do not think it is feasible. But since the hon. member has raised it with me, I will investigate it again and see whether any possibilities are there.

श्री भगवरव भवर: मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वैगांगों की कमी की वजह से गुजरात में कोयले की कमी हुई लेकिन रेल मंत्री का कहना है कि कोयले की कमी की वजह से वैस न रेलवेज ने दो तीन लोकल इंजन बद कर दी हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों में से कौन सी बात सत्य है—क्या वैगांग की कमी को वजह से कोयले की कमी हुई है या कोयले की कमी की वजह से वैस न रेलवेज की दो तीन रले बद हुई हैं?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I am quite sure that so far as the production of coal is concerned, it is not in short supply. The reason is that the pit-head stocks are very substantial. If we increase the production of coal, it would only mean an increase in the pithead stocks being retained near the pits. But it is possible that the shortage of coal which has led to the closing down or cessation of running of trains on the Western Railway is also due to shortage of wagons because the coal did not come in the wagons to be put into the locos to run the trains. I do not know, but I will investigate it if he wants.

Appointment of a Committee for Promoting ties with Zaire

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*147. SHRIMATI SAVITRI

SHYAM:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Zaire have entered into various agreements to

promote ties between the two countries as a result of recent visit by the President of Zaire;

(b) whether Government are considering to appoint a Committee to go into the details of such matters; and

(c) if so, the composition of the Committee and the time by which it will start functioning and the location of its headquarters.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A Protocol providing for joint committees on Economic, Commercial, Technical, Scientific, Cultural, Aviation and Maritime Cooperation was signed during the visit of the President of Zaire. These joint committees will attempt to identify specific areas of cooperation and draw up formal agreements. Preparatory work is being done in India and Zaire for the first meetings of the Committees and determine their compositions. The Committee will meet either at Kinshasa or in New Delhi at a time to be determined through diplomatic channels once this work is completed.

श्रीमती सादिकी श्याम : मेरा प्रश्न दोनों देशों में वाणिज्य के सम्बन्ध में है। जैरे में मिनरल्ज, डायमंड्ज और कापर उपलब्ध हैं और हमारे यहां चाय और जूट हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या दोनों देश एक दूसरे के यहां से रा मैटीरियल मांगायेगे या फिनिश्ड गुड्ज मांगायेगे। क्या यह बात जायंट कमेटी द्वारा निश्चित की जाएगी या दोनों सरकारों द्वारा?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : कमेटी इन सब मामलात पर गौर करेगी कि किन किन फील्ड्ज में कोआपरेट करना है, क्या भेज सकते हैं और क्या मांग सकते हैं। कमेटी वन जाने पर ही ये बातें तय होंगी।

श्रीमती साहिबी श्याम : यह कमेटी कब बनेगी, उस की सिफारिशें कब लागू होंगी और वे सिफारिशें किस हद तक एप्लिकेबल होंगी ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : इस में देर इस लिए हो रही है कि जो प्राटोकोल साइन हुआ था हम ने उसको मुद्रितलिफ मिनिस्ट्रीज में भेज दिया है, ताकि वे एग्जामिन करें कि किस-किम फील्ड में हम कोआपरेट कर सकते हैं। इस बारे में मिनिस्ट्रीज का जवाब आने पर कमेटीज बनेगी।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Has Zaire asked for technical assistance and help for mineral development in that country? If so, what are the details of the request?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There are a number of proposals put forward by the Zaire Government. They are all being examined. Once the committees come into being, they will go into the details of all these proposals.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : दोनों देशों में आपसी सम्बन्ध दो तरह से मुद्रूढ होते हैं—राजनयिक लोगों के आने-जाने से और सांस्कृतिक दलों के आने-जाने से। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस वर्ष भारत के प्रधान मंत्री या राष्ट्रपति या कोई सांस्कृतिक दल जैरे की यात्रा करने वाले हैं?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : दोनों मुल्कों को यह फैसला करना है कि किस-किम फील्ड में कोआपरेट करना चाहिए। इस बहुत मेरे लिए यह कहना मुश्किल है कि कौन यहां जाने वाले हैं।

श्रीमती बहोदर्य : यह भी कमेटी को दी जाएगी।

Working of Steel Authority of India Limited

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*148. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE

SHARMA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

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

- the main functions of Steel Authority of India Limited;
- whether other private sector iron and steel companies will be permitted to joint it;
- the expected subscribed and issued capital of Steel Authority of India Limited; and
- the extent to which it shall be in a position to meet the country's steel requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGAIAM): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The following are some of the important functions of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL):

- To plan, promote and organise an integrated and efficient development of the iron and steel and associated input industries, such as, iron ore, coking coal, manganese, limestone, refractories, etc. in accordance with the National Economic policy and objectives laid down by Govt. from time to time.
- To coordinate the activities of its subsidiaries, to determine their economic and financial objectives/targets and to review, control, guide and direct their performance with a view to secure optimal utilisation of all resources placed at their disposal.

(iii) To operate on sound commercial principles subject to such policy directions, etc., as may be issued by Government from time to time.

(iv) To act as an entrepreneur on behalf of the State, to identify new areas of economic investments and to undertake or help in the undertaking of such investments.

(v) To formulate and recommend to the Government a national policy for the development of iron and steel and related input industries and to advise it on all policy and technical matters.

(b) The shares presently held by Government in private sector steel companies, Manganese Ores (India) Ltd., and Bolani Ores Ltd., will be transferred to SAIL. Further, to ensure that the operations, plans and developments of the private sector companies in the field of iron, steel such as TISCO, IISCO etc., and associated input industries are conducted in accordance with the national plan, SAIL will act as the nominees of Public financial institutions, namely, LIC, UTI, IDBI, ICICI, IFC, nationalised banks, nationalised general insurance companies, etc., in respect of shares held by them in the above mentioned companies. Any right of the financial institutions to nominate Directors on the basis of their holdings in these companies will be exercised by SAIL in consultation with these institutions.

(c) The authorised capital of SAIL is Rs. 2,000 crores. Its issued and subscribed capital is expected to be about Rs. 1,300 crores for the present. This will, however, go up with the increase in the issued and subscribed capital of Salem Steel Limited and after the incorporation of companies for the new steel plants etc.

(d) It would be, one of the most important functions of SAIL to maximise production of steel. With a view to reducing shortages and over a period of time enabling the country

to be able to meet most of its requirements of steels.

श्री भवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने यह जानवारी दो है कि स्टील इथारिटी आफ इंडिया का फर्मेशन किया गया है। इस दिशा में किये गये उन के कदम बाकई मरगनीय हैं। बाबूजूद इस बान के कि स्टील इथारिटी आफ इंडिया का निर्माण देश में इन्स्पाइर के उत्पादन में सहयोगी बोगा, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्स्पाइर-उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में जो दिक्कते हैं क्या उन्होंने उन पर मूल रूप से विचार किया है या नहीं; देश में इन्स्पाइर के उत्पादन में गवर्नमेंट द्वारा बड़ी दिक्कत श्रमिक सम्बन्ध है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बारे में नीति में कोई मूलभूत परिवर्तन करने की बात सोची जा रही है; यदि हाँ, तो क्या और उस का अनुपालन विस हद तक किया गया है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लेवर पार्टी-सिपेशन के विषय पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I have no doubt that the formation of the Steel Authority of India Limited will lead to improvement in the organisation of steel production and its development in our country. That is the basic reason for which we have formed this organisation which will have under it all the steel plants, iron ore mines in the public sector, manganese, coking coal and so on, that is the inputs necessary for the production of steel.

So far as the situation regarding industrial relations in the steel sector is concerned, I think we are making some good progress towards greater involvement of the workers in the decision-making process of steel plants. At present, the provisional targets for 1973-74 have been handed over to all the trade union organisations who are represented in the joint steel negotiating committee. These targets have been broken up department by department, plant by plant and are

now being discussed at departmental level with the representatives of the workers. After these discussions are over, the figures would be once more consolidated and brought up for an all-India meeting which is going to be held on the 10th and 11th March. I hope that this process which we have initiated on Government's initiative will help to improve the position in the steel plants so far as labour relations are concerned.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या स्टील ग्राहिती आफ इंडिया जिसकी स्थापना देश में इम्प्रेत का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए की गई है श्री और जो कोआर्डिनेशन का काम करंगी, मौजूदा सर्विस रूल्ज पर भी पुनर्विचार करेगी ? यह इम लिए जरूरी है कि शिकायत यह है कि ...

आमदार महोबद्दल : रीजिनिंग करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो पूछना है डायरेक्ट पूछिये ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : उसका जो कारण बताया गया है वह भी सही है या नहीं ? यह जानने के लिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ । मौजूदा जो सर्विस रूल्ज है चूंकि एम्पलायीज जो स्टील के कारखानों में बैठ द्दुए हैं वे निकाम्मे हैं या काम नहीं करते हैं इसलिए रिविजन की जरूरत है ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I am not in a position to agree with the hon. Member that the service rules and their content, their existence, that is the principal reason for the failure of steel plants to come up to the rated capacity in production.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: From the reply of the hon. Minister it is evident that it would be a steel holding company and not a steel producing concern. In reply to part (d) he says that it would be one of the most important functions of the steel authority of India Limited to maxi-

mise production. Will he kindly explain how it is going to maximise production of steel in the present circumstances?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The aim of setting up the steel authority of India is obviously only to improve production in steel. Our aim is, on the one hand, to increase the delegated responsibility to the operating subsidiaries so as to enable the authorities who are in charge of the plants to have sufficient power to deal with the problems as they arise in the plants. At the same time since we will have a single authority covering the entire area of the steel industry in our country we hope that the powers of co-ordination and planning given to that authority will enable us to make the optimum use of the different raw materials, sending them to the plants to the extent that they are really needed by the plants and also in such a way as will be appropriate to the specifications that are necessary in those particular plants. So, the attempt really is two-fold; on the one hand to increase the authority of the operating leaders at the production level and on the other hand creation of one authority that will act as an effective leader in terms of co-ordination, planning and development.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I seek a clarification arising out of the statement made here that the steel authority of India will act as nominees of the public financial institutions, nationalised banks, nationalised general insurance etc in respect of shares held by them in the above-mentioned company. Statutorily there is no obligation on the directors' boards of these financial institutions to necessarily authorise the steel holding authority to act as their nominees; statutorily the directors' boards are free to nominate anybody they like, they may do it on some understanding with the steel authority but they are certainly under no obligation to do so. What is the confusion here?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The character of the public financial institutions is such that it is within the power of Government to direct them to act in a particular way sometimes by formal directions and sometimes by mere discussion. The decision which is reflected in the statement laid before the House that the Steel Authority of India will act as the nominee of the public financial institutions etc., is a decision of Government taken in collaboration both with the Steel Authority of India as well as the public financial institutions and I do not think there will be any difficulty in implementing this decision.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Implicit in the object he spelt out for the incorporation of the Steel Authority of India, viz., maximising production and optimising productivity, is the fact that he is carrying a very heavy responsibility in respect of the private sector also. Mr Indrajit Gupta sought a clarification and there is a similar doubt in my mind also. May I know, why does not this Authority acquire the equity shareholdings from the various financial institutions and banks straightway and in its own right have a substantial voice in the management of the private sector undertakings which are manufacturing steel?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The Government does not think that any purpose will be served by transferring the shares from the public financial institutions to the Steel Authority of India. The reason is, first of all fresh finance will have to be found for that purpose or one will have to necessarily reduce the finances on this side and increase it on the other. This formal change we do not think would be profitable and would in any way assist us so far as to achieve the objective which we have put before ourselves.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The very idea of incorporating the Steel Authority of India is to step up steel production. May I know whether Government have given absolute power to the Steel Authority and also accountability and answerability within a specific period of 6 months or 1 year to show the result, because our past experience has been that in spite of various committees, enquiries, etc., which were appointed, there was no result?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The hon member is perfectly right in emphasising the accountability of the Steel Authority of India to Government and to the country for its operation of such a wide area of our country's economic activity. That is why the Government have specifically laid down that the Steel Authority of India must submit a report every six months regarding the working of that organisation and Government certainly intend to see that the authorities in charge of the Steel Authority of India are made accountable for the exercise of power which is being granted to them in respect of organising our steel production.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I Would like to know the composition of the Steel Authority and whether Government has decided to take a labour representative in a democratic manner.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: There are 11 Directors at present on the Board—4 functional Directors and 7 part-time Directors. The 4 full-time Directors are Shri Wadud Khan, Chairman, Shri M. P. Wadhawan (Finance), Shri A. C. Banerjee (Technical) and Shri N. C. B. Nath (Commercial). The 7 part-time Directors are Mr. H. Baya, Chairman, H.S.L., Mr. Mantosh Sondhi, Chairman Bokaro Steel Ltd., Mr. M. R. Yardi, Finance Secretary, Mr. James Raj, Chairman, Unit Trust of India, Mr. P. R. Ahuja, General Manager, Bhilai Steel, Mr Billimoria,

Director, H.S.L. and Mr. Arabinda Ray, Custodian, Indian Iron and Steel Co.

Regarding the second part of the hon. Member's question about representation for labour, he must be fully aware of the fact that 17 months ago or perhaps a little longer, I had suggested that the joint negotiating committee on steel should help me by agreeing to a procedure for the appointment of two representatives of the workers as Directors on the Board of Hindustan Steel. Unfortunately, the negotiating committee has not been able to come up with a proposal which government would certainly be prepared to accept by which workers' representation on the Board could be effected. But I would also like to mention that the other steps that we have taken and which I mentioned earlier are of far greater significance from the point of view of workers' participation in the decision-making process in the steel industry.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Instructions on Wage-Revision of Employees in Public Sector Undertakings

S.N. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued a confidential circular to all the Public Sector Undertakings that demands of their employees for wage-revision should not be accepted;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce a policy of "wage freeze" in Public Sector Undertakings, and

(c) if so, the effect of the wage freeze on the working people in the face of rising prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). As a part of an effort to combat the inflationary pressures

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developing in 1971, the Government felt that proposals for wage revision need consideration in the broader context of the economy as a whole. In view of the situation prevailing in the latter half of 1971, the need for regulating the wage increase in the public sector became imperative. In October, 1971, therefore, it was decided that there should be no general revision of wages or increase in fringe benefits in the public enterprises without prior consultation with the Central Government. This decision was reiterated in 1972 in the context of the situation created by drought, floods etc., in various parts of the country. However, this did not, in any way, preclude either bilateral negotiations or consideration of proposal of wage increase emerging out of such bilateral negotiations or for their acceptance, wherever fully justified. In fact, there are cases in which such proposals for wage increases have been agreed to by Government. This measure was merely intended to facilitate an objective and coordinated view of wage increase being taken in the wider perspective of overall economic stability in the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, before I ask my supplementary, I want to make a submission. My Short Notice Question consists of three parts. In the first part of my question I have categorically asked for information from the Minister whether the Finance Ministry has actually issued a confidential or secret circular to all public sector management, asking them not to concede demands for revision of wages and other benefits. In the 90 word statement of the Minister there is not a single reference to the circular at all. Therefore, I ask the Minister through you to answer that question first.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Does the hon. Minister deny that a secret circular was issued?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let the Minister first clarify it

महाजन महोदय : आपको सीक्रिट वयः बतायेंगे वे ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Here is that confidential circular.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: In my statement it has been pointed out that in October 1971 Government instructed the public sector undertakings, which was reiterated in 1972, that any wage revision should be done with the concurrence of the Central Government. The hon. Member has asked me a specific question whether there is a circular. Yes, there is a circular. In that circular to the public sector undertakings we have mentioned that (a) taking into consideration the condition of the economy of the country any revision in wages might lead to an inflationary spiral. (b) taking into consideration that any wage revision will have its repercussions sector-wise in the same industry and (c) taking into consideration its repercussion in the region in which the industry is situated, the concurrence of the Finance Ministry should be taken before any revision. I clarify that there is no ban or no wage-freeze. What is attempted is that before an agreement is finally approved of the concurrence of the Central Government at the highest level should be taken because of the factors that I have mentioned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order....(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is he prepared to place a copy of the Circular on the Table of the House? Here is a copy of the Circular. The title of the Circular is, "Ban on general revision of wages and fringe benefits." He is contradicting what has been said in the secret Circular. The word "ban" has been used in the Finance Ministry Circular.

Sir, for your information, I would like to read out the Circular....

MR. SPEAKER: For the information of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The title of the Circular is, "Ban on general revision of wages and fringe benefits." The Circular No. 2(194)/71-EPE(GM I) dated 21st October, 1971, Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Public Enterprises says:

"The undersigned is directed to say that Government have decided that during the present situation caused by the large influx of the refugee from Bangla Desh, there should be no general revision of wages or increase in fringe benefits in the Public Enterprises and institutions where Government have a majority control without prior consultation with the Central Government...."

Now, he has said that the Government has not imposed any ban. The title of the Circular itself says, "Ban on general revision of wages and fringe benefits". Is it a misprint or what?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the Circular, the word "Ban" has been used. He says, there is no ban. How does he explain this contradiction?

MR. SPEAKER: He is objecting to the word "Ban".

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has got a copy of the Circular ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have not obtained it in a clandestine way. The papers that were circulated to the Members of the Labour Consultative Committee contained a copy of that circular. It is available to Members of Parliament....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have also got a copy of the Circular.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, the hon. Member is taking a stand on the heading of the Circular. If the heading of the Circular is put that way, if that is the grouse of the hon. Member, I say on the authority of the Government that there is no ban. All that is sought is that before negotiations are finalised, the concurrence of the Central Government has to be taken. There is no bar in entering into negotiations; there is no bar to the management and the union agreeing to certain things. All that is sought to be laid down is that the concurrence of the Central Government has to be obtained under the conditions of economy in which we are, the repercussion on the same sectors and regions and also because of the Pay Commission that is going into this question. The Pay Commission in its first interim report has mentioned that the Central Government employees have complained to the Pay Commission that there is a wide disparity between the emoluments that are given to the Public Sector Undertaking employees and to the Central Government employees. Taking all these factors into consideration, the Central Government has only asked them that before finalising anything, the concurrence of the Central Government has to be taken. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained the whole position. (Interruptions) You are all speaking—I am listening to any one.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. In reply to the main question, he has not said, 'Yes; that circular has been issued.'

Secondly, the Minister was saying about the Pay Commission Report. This concerns public sector undertakings which are not covered by the Pay Commission....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am seeking your guidance, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You will ask your question when your turn comes. (Interruption)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You have already asked your question. The Minister has replied. I cannot force him to reply as you like. He has said from his point of view. You have already asked the question....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have not come to the body of the question. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आब आप हर बात को इस तरह करेंगे कि कोई बात आपे उस को छोड़ने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते इस तरह से हाउस का टाइम चला जाता है।

I will call the Members. They can ask their questions. Prof Madhu Dandavate you may ask your question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On the basis of what he has said in which he has said that the heading is wrong but the body is correct, I would like to ask this question. In this very House the Finance Minister made the statement that the purchasing power of the rupee had fallen to 46.7 paise in December 1967 and to 39.2 paise in December 1972. In view of this, do Government not think that introduction of wage freeze by back door methods will eat into the living standard of the industrial workers? In this particular situation in the country in which taking 1949 as the base year, as 100, the consumer price index has gone up to 254 in October 1972, will not the present attitude of the Government actually affect the standard of living of the common people, parti-

cularly the industrial labour and the labour in the public sector undertakings? Please give a categorical reply.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: His first question was whether, in view of the cost of living having gone up and in view of what the Finance Minister has said, this wage freeze by back-door methods would not depreciate the earnings of the workers. This was his first question. In reply to that question, I have already stated that there is no wage freeze, that this circular only indicates that before coming to a final agreement, the concurrence of the Government at the highest level should be taken in view of the favours factors which I have already explained to you... (Interruptions)

In spite of these particular instructions, 16 agreements have already been approved by the Government totalling an amount of Rs. 85 lakhs per annum. Even though the circular is there and even though the circular lays down a particular drill which each public sector undertaking has got to undergo in the context of the problem that I have already stated, 16 agreements have been approved for which Rs. 85 lakhs per annum have got to be spent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given the price index figures and in the face of that, will not your general approach affect the working class in the public sector undertakings?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Our general approach is not a wage freeze.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Just now the hon. Minister has stated that already 16 agreements have been approved by the Government so far. We know that in arriving at an agreement between the Management and Labour in the public sector undertakings, there is no such provision that it should be approved at the highest level, that whatever agreements are arrived at,

should be implemented or in case of disagreement, the matter goes to a tribunal or arbitration. Since when did this system that every agreement arrived at between the management and the labour will have to be approved by the Government come into being?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As I had mentioned, in 1971 when the question of inflationary pressure was there when the question of Bangla Desh was there and also taking the entire economy into consideration and also taking the fact that as far as public sector employees are concerned their wages have developed as a result of such historical conditions, now the situation has been reached in which the Government has to keep the totality of the picture, the question of national economy, the question of disparity between the public sector employees and the Central Government employees. This is the problem that the Government is facing day in and day out.

Therefore, the Government has only provided the procedure. Nowhere is it written nor is it the intention of the Government that every agreement should be ratified by the Government. The Government know the position and it takes into consideration all these factors. Obviously, each individual enterprise will not take them into consideration, it is the Government that takes them into consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is known beyond that the Government has miserably failed to hold the price line and after the Budget which was presented yesterday, with its heavy indirect taxation, prices are going to shoot up and there is going to be a steep rise and I do not know where they are leading to. In view of this situation, is it not a fact that just to hide their failure in holding the price-line, they are now trying to have a ban? It may not be a general ban. The heading may be wrong, I wish it

is wrong, but the question is that they want to delay the implementation of the awards given by the various commissions whereby workers' salaries have been raised and whether the fate of the Central Government employees who are expecting something from the Pay Commission is also freezed because of this limitation and whether it is a fact that this circular was also sent to the Pay Commission just to show that they should submit their report according to these limitations. I want to know whether a copy of this circular was sent to the Pay Commission.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I deny the suggestion that the hon. Member is trying to make. Firstly, in the context of the national economy and in the context of the difficulties that the workers themselves are facing, the Government has not introduced any wage freeze. I have already indicated that 16 agreements have been ratified. The Pay Commission is going into the whole question and yesterday the Finance Minister has indicated about the acceptance of the recommendations, once the recommendations are made. I would like to remove the misapprehension in the minds of hon. Members that there is any general wage freeze or any general ban on the revision of wages.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: May I bring to the notice of the Minister why the Finance Ministry has not given its approval to a draft agreement submitted by the management and union in Hindustan Organic Chemicals limited three months ago and also in another case of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as well as in the Indian Oil Corporation? Why has the Finance Ministry asked the management not to negotiate wage revision agreements?

* **SHRI K. R. GANESH:** It is not possible for me to go into individual questions. I have indicated that after the circulars, 16 agreements were approved. Seven agreements are under

consideration of the Government at the level of the Cabinet. In respect of five cases, this has not been approved. I will indicate what the five agreements are. The negotiations which the employees and management had refer to highest category of employees. That is, they related to revision in the pay scale of senior categories of officers. These were: Madras Fertilizers, Hindustan Copper, NCDC, Lubrisol and MMTC. This relates to pay revision of the highest category of officers. Government thought it is not possible to accept that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know, when the policy of the Government was not to impose a general wage freeze, what was the necessity of sending a confidential circular only to the managements, behind the back of the labour, and not making a policy statement, as such? What was the necessity for sending a confidential circular behind the back of the labour?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is a question which is very extensive in nature. I have already said that the Government took into consideration the situation that was in 1970. The Government took into consideration the situation that was there as a result of drought in 1972. It has given a drill or procedure which the public undertakings have to follow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Apart from specific cases some of which were mentioned by friend Mr. Kulkarni, I would like to know from the Minister whether the existence of such a circular (whether it amounted to wage-freeze or not) and a confidential circular at that, addressed to management of these public sector undertakings would not in fact inhibit those managements in the process of their negotiations with their respective employees, where a management, in a particular case, feels, for example, that in the interest of justice to the workers and in the interest of better running of the plant, a certain wage rise is necessary—would not this circular exercise an inference upon the

management not to agree to such a demand, because they know that the Government of India will not agree to it later? Is it not an encroachment on the autonomy of these corporations and Directors' Boards and encroachment upon their judgment?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Each public sector undertaking has already developed a convention as far as the negotiations with employees are concerned. This particular circular does not inhibit any of these public undertakings....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It does.

SHRI K. R. GANESH:or their managements from entering into negotiations and from entering into discussions and agreeing to certain things which they think is necessary in the interests of their undertaking. All that they have got to do is to bring this to the notice of the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If the management knows that something is agreed to which may not be approved of by Government, then the position of the management would become false, and, therefore, the management would instinctively try not to agree to the wage demands, and that is how it would be inhibiting them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब प्रधान मंत्री से विरोधी दल के नेताओं की बात चीत हुई थी तब भी यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था कि क्या कोई बेज़ कीज़ किया जा रहा है और प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि कोई बेज़ कीज़ नहीं किया जा रहा है। लेकिन जो सरकुलर जारी किया गया है, उसका क्या असर हो रहा है? मैं आप को जत्साना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन में अधिकारियों को 45 प्रतिशत हाउस रेंट मिलता है, जब कि छोटे कर्मचारियों को नहीं मिलता। इस के दूर्घता उनमें असन्तोष व्याप्त है। इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के अधिकारियों से

बाती बल रही थी लेकिन वह दीप्त में रुक गई क्योंकि एक कांफिडेशल सरकुलर जारी किया गया है कि कर्मचारियों से कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि कोई बेज़ कीज़ नहीं है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सरकुलर को वापस करने जा रहे हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स को यह छूट देने जा रहे हैं कि वह अपने कर्मचारियों से बात चीत कर के उन की मागों पर फैसले करे ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The public sector undertakings are free to enter into negotiations and bilateral discussions and come to certain agreements as far as the demands of the employees are concerned. The circular serves only this purpose, namely in the context of the national economy to see that there is no growing disparity between the various sectors which has become a serious problem as far as the Government employees and the public sector employees are concerned, and there are no wide repercussions within the range at all. This circular serves a very regulatory purpose, and therefore, there is no question of withdrawal of the circular.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: The matter gets more confused by further explanation. The hon. Minister has said just now that the agreement with the NCDC, the Hindustan Coppers, etc. are pending and have not been approved by the Government of India. I would like to submit that this is not correct. There is no agreement with the NCDC or the Hindustan Coppers etc. as such. The NCDC wanted to remove certain anomalies which had been created by giving higher pay scale to Bharat Coking Coal officers; it was not an agreement with the workmen, but they only wanted to remove the anomalies, but they have not been allowed to remove it. The circular is now in existence and it continues to be in existence, as the

hon. Minister has said just now. Does he mean to say that all agreements in future have to be negotiated in consultation with the Government?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already replied to the question. He is only repeating the same question.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Does he mean to say that in future, all financial agreements or financial negotiations will have to be made by the public sector undertakings in consultation with the Government or that Government should be in the picture all the time?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: For the information of hon. Members, I may say that the management of public sector undertakings has got the right to enter into negotiations and bilateral discussions and come to certain conclusions. If a public sector undertaking thinks that in the conditions in a certain area or region or taking into consideration various other factors, it is necessary to increase certain things and they come to that conclusion, all that the Government has asked them to do is that before they finalise the agreement, they should take the concurrence of the Government. That is the conclusion to which Government have come. (*Interruptions*) I cannot convince my hon. friends, but that is the conclusion to which Government have come.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then, let him not talk of autonomy of the public sector.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not disturb the House.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: It has been understood from the statements of the Minister for half an hour now that he is very much sympathetic to the working class....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: If that is so, I ask him whether he can withdraw the circular.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: No, Sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY: A great deal of the misery of this country is due to the fact that the public sector is not performing. One of the reasons why the public sector is not performing is that the Government and the Ministries are constantly interfering with these public sector enterprises.

The Minister has chosen to describe the circular as a drill, and thereafter to compound the malady by saying that these decisions are taken at the highest level in the Cabinet itself, that it is the Cabinet of India, the Cabinet of this Government which is going to decide whether a particular wage increase is to be given or not. I would like to know from the Minister whether this is not a gross fraud not only on the people of this country but on Parliament itself in which it has been established more than once that these corporations are autonomous. What does autonomy imply if they cannot even negotiate their own wage structure and arrive at a wage structure with their employee consistent with the requirements of the particular enterprise?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I do not agree with the analysis of the hon. member.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The reply given by the Minister started with saying that this is part of an effort to combat inflationary pressure and he ended the statement by saying that the measure was merely intended to be taken in the wider perspective of the overall economic situation in the country. I am not going into merits of the question whether this is to combat inflationary pressure. But granting all these things, if he says that this measure has been taken and

a circular issued to the public sector enterprises in the wider perspective of the overall economic situation, why did he not explain this measure openly and also appeal to the managements as well as the working class? Why was this step not taken? Why did Government issue a confidential circular only to the managements? Does he think that the workers are so unpatriotic that they will not come to the rescue of Government in this situation?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Having taken one step of asking the managements to take this into consideration, I agree with the suggestion of the hon. member. We will now appeal to the workers. I appeal from this platform that in the conditions in which the economy stands, there has to be some judiciousness in asking for wage increases.

SHRI SAZHIYAN: My question has not been answered. The circular was issued in December. Why was not an appeal issued to the workers at that time? Why a confidential circular was sent only to the managements at that time? He has not replied to that.

MR. SPEAKER: He says it was an omission; he is going to do it now.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The whole crux of the matter seems to be that the confidential circular issued by Government seems to inhibit the minds of the managements as well as the employees of the public sector undertakings. In view of this inhibition, why do not Government come forward and honourably withdraw the circular?

SHRI RAJA. KULKARNI: Withdraw the circular.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: All sections of the House have demanded the withdrawal of the circular. That being so, what is left of the circular now? Everyone wants its withdrawal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why do Government stand on prestige? Why does not the Minister admit that the

Bureau of Public Enterprises can sometimes take wrong steps? Why has he to defend them? (Interruptions)

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am not defending them.

MR. SPEAKER: I am passing on to the next item now. (Interruption) I am not here to join you in requesting the Minister to withdraw this. I am just allowing you to request him. (Interruption) May I request you all to kindly sit down now?

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, I had given a motion—

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All sections of the House have requested him to withdraw it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What would happen to the public sector projects? As the Speaker of this House, as the former Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings, you must be concerned about the autonomy of the public sector projects. Otherwise, it becomes a mockery. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes, if I were sitting amongst you, I would have expressed something perhaps in much stronger terms; but not as a Speaker.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: May I tell the Minister that if he is not in a position to withdraw the circular, let him withdraw from the Cabinet. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Let it not be argued. Kindly do not put me in a difficult situation all the time. After doing it, then you are asking me, "Ask him to do it." Who am I to ask him to do it? (Interruption). I have given you latitude. I allowed so many questions. Do not put me in difficulties.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Did he consult the Committee on Public Undertakings before issuing this circular?

MR. SPEAKER: I am passing on to the next item—Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir,...

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you at the proper time. I know you have given me your motion under rule 377. I will call you at the proper time. Kindly keep sitting, all of you. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you to say.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demand for Disbandment of Coal mines Provident Fund Organisation

*142. **SHRI R. N. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any organisation of coal miners has demanded disbandment of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation because of its unsatisfactory performance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Complaints regarding unsatisfactory working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation are received from time to time from trade unions and members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund. Specific complaints which are brought to the notice of the Government are referred to the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner for

necessary action. A Committee has also been set up by the Board of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund, to look into the working of the Organisation and to recommend the steps that may be taken to improve its working so as to ensure more satisfactory functioning of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme and the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme.

Training of Army Personnel

*143. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**
SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARAMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Andre Malraux, a former French Minister has in an interview said that the Indian Army was being trained by the Russian, as published in the *Hindustan Times*, January 7, 1973; and

(b) whether Government will give their clarification on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government is not sure about the accuracy of the report. The reported statement has, however, no basis in fact. The Indian Army is trained exclusively by Indians.

Adoption of Minimum Wages of Agricultural Labour by States/Union Territories

*149 **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:**
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many States and Union Territories have adopted the Minimum Wages Act to agricultural labours;

(b) the names of such States and Union Territories and the minimum and maximum rates there; and

(c) the States which have ignored the directions given by Central Government in fixing the minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). A statement showing the available information regarding States/Union Territories where minimum wages have been fixed for agricultural workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is placed on the Table. Latest information regarding the wage rates notified by them is being collected.

(c) The State Governments and Union Territories were apprised in June, 1972 of the criticism made in regard to fixation/enforcement of the minimum wages, voiced in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, and were asked to take suitable action in the matter. Some States have expressed certain difficulties on the question of enforcement.

Statement

Available information regarding States/Union Territories where minimum wages have been fixed for employment in agriculture under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

- (1) Andhra Pradesh.
- (2) Assam.
- (3) Bihar.
- (4) Gujarat.
- (5) Haryana.
- (6) Kerala.
- (7) Madhya Pradesh.
- (8) Maharashtra.
- (9) Mysore.
- (10) Orissa.

(11) Punjab.

(12) Rajasthan.

(13) Tamil-Nadu.

(14) Uttar Pradesh.

(15) West Bengal.

(16) Himachal Pradesh.

(17) Tripura.

UNION TERRITORIES

(18) Delhi.

(19) Chandigarh.

(20) Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Recruitment of Engineers in Rourkela Steel Plant from other States

*150. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased state:

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Factory authorities are recruiting graduate engineers from other States, whereas there are thousands of unemployed engineering graduates in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the reason for such recruitments?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). In H.S.L., recruitment of graduate engineers is made centrally against the requirements of its plants and central units. The consideration of applications is on an all-India basis and on merit, subject to reservations for scheduled castes and tribes. This procedure is in line with the principles laid down by Government.

Study for Location of second Steel Plant in Orissa

*151. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any location study for the establishment of a second steel plant in Orissa was ordered;

(b) if so, the result of such study; and

(c) when Government are going to start the work?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): (a) and (b). In connection with the long-term steel development programme it is, proposed to take up detailed techno-economic studies in respect of a few greenfield locations including those in Orissa.

(c) Does not arise now in view of the position stated above in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question

Indian Costs of Steel ore as compared with those from Europe and Japan

*152. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian costs and prices of Steel Ore even after two decades of industrialisation are higher than those of Europe and Japan notwithstanding the fact that we have ample resources of raw materials that go into steel production such as iron ore coking coal and cheap human resources; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to "Steel" rather than "Steel Ore". By and large, the exworks costs and prices of steel in the country do correspond favourably with prices abroad. If production in the country is stepped up from the present level of about two thirds to about 90 per

cent of the capacity, steel prices and costs in India may be among the lowest in the world.

Suspension of Manufacture of Steel Bright Bars

*153 **SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY.**
SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suspended further licensing and registration for the manufacture of steel bright bars; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir, for a period of one year.

(b) This is due to acute shortage of raw material and large capacity having already been licensed/registered

Suggestion for Appointment of Industrial Tribunals presided over by Judges Selected by High Courts

*154 **SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Naval Tata, President of the Employers' Federation of India has suggested the appointment of Industrial Tribunals presided over by judges selected by High Courts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Government have noted this suggestion which appeared in the press recently

लुधियाना जिले में विस्थापित लोतिहर,
व्यक्तियों की आवृद्धि निष्कान्त
भूमि से बेदखली

* 155. श्री महा दीपक सिंह ज्ञायः
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

व्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से
आए उन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को, जो
भारत में बसा निए गए थे और जिन्हे
1950 से पूर्व कृषि योग्य भूमि के
स्थान पर निष्कान्त भूमि आवृद्धि की
गई थी, इस प्रकार की कृषि योग्य भूमि
से 20 वर्ष तक उस पर स्वामित्व रखने
और उसका उपयोग करने के पश्चात
विशेषकर लुधियाना जिले में, बेदखल
तथा बवित कर दिया गया है और
उनसे इस प्रकार की भूमि के अपने अपने
दावों के लिए पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों
से कठिपय प्रमाणित प्रलेखों को उपस्थित
करने के लिए कहा गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या
कारण हैं ?

व्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ
रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण
सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

भूतपूर्व पंजाब और पेन्नु राज्यों में
पश्चिम पाकिस्तान तथा विन्ध्य, उत्तर-
पश्चिम सीमा प्रान्त, बलूचिस्तान और
बहावलपुर से आए पंजाबी मूल के
विस्थापित भू-स्थानियों को निष्कान्त कृषि
भूमि का एलाटमेंट राज्य विभान के अन्तर्गत
किया था । जहाँ तक उन व्यक्तियों
को बेदखल करने का प्रयत्न है, जिन्हें

1950 से पूर्व भूमि एलाट की गई थी,
पश्चात सरकार ने जिससे परामर्श किया
गया था, सूचित किया है कि देश
के विभाजन के समय बहुत बड़ी संख्या
में लोगों का प्रवासन हुआ था जिसके
परिणामस्वरूप 1947 की खरीफ की
फसल नहीं बोई जा सकी । खाद्यांशों
की कमी को पूरा करने और ग्रामीण
विस्थापित लोगों को अस्थायी तौर पर
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बसाने की दृष्टि से
सितम्बर, 1947 में इन लोगों को, इस
बात का विचार किए बिना कि पाकिस्तान
में उन्होंने भूमि छोड़ी है या नहीं, खरीफ
और रवी की फसलों के लिए निष्कान्त
भूमि एलाट करने का निर्णय किया गया ।
प्रत्येक परिवार को औमतन 10 एकड़
भूमि एलाट की गई थी । अर्थे स्थायी
भूमि एलाटमेंट योजना के लागू होते
ही इस तरह का अस्थायी एलाटमेंट स्वतं
समाप्त हो गया । उन विस्थापित
व्यक्तियों को जिन्होंने मुतालबा आरजी
के दावे किए थे और जिनका रिकार्ड
पाकिस्तान से प्राप्त हो गया था, पाकिस्तान
में छोड़ी गई भूमि के बदले से भूमि
एलाट कर दी गई थी और उनमें से
किसी को बेदखल नहीं किया गया है ।
फिर भी उन मामलों में कुछ बेदखलिया
की गई थी जिनमें विस्थापित व्यक्तियों
ने गलत तरीकों से भूमि का एलाटमेंट
ले लिया था या उनके कब्जे से भूमि
उन्हें मिलने वाली भूमि से अधिक थी ।
इस प्रकार के लोगों को बेदखल करने
की कार्यवाही कानून की व्यवस्था के
अनुमार की गई थी । उन मामलों में,
जिनमें राज्य सरकारों के पास रिकार्ड
उपलब्ध नहीं थी या पाकिस्तान से प्राप्त
नहीं हुआ था, सम्बन्धित विस्थापित
व्यक्तियों को ग्रामीण कृषि भूमियों के
एलाटमेंट के लिए अपने दावों की पुष्टि
में कोई और सिद्धित प्रमाण देना आवश्यक
है ।

Payments due from owners of Nationalised non-coking Coal Mines

*156. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former owners of the non-coking coal mines are to clear off large amount of dues on account of royalty and cess, and also payment on account of wage board recommendations; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the total amount due from them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Information about the amount payable on account of the Wage Board's recommendations is not available. Requisite information regarding royalty and cess is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Provident Fund contribution payable by owners of Nationalised Coal Mines

*157. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of dues to the workers as Provident Fund which the mine owners have to owe, after the nationalisation of 464 coal mines in Bihar and West Bengal, and

(b) the decision of Government while paying the compensation to the mines-owners?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner has reported that a sum of about Rs. 8 crores (including Administration charges and Damages) was due from owners of non-coking coal mines in Bihar and West Bengal as on the 30th September, 1972.

(b) Government has taken over at present only the management of non-coking coal mines. The question of payment of compensation to the mine owners will arise after nationalisation of the mines.

Lay-offs and Lock-outs in Jute Mills in West Bengal

*158. SHRI JAGDISH BHATA-CHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute mill workers affected by the lay-offs and lock-outs in the jute mills in West Bengal; and

(b) the reasons thereof and the steps taken by Government to ease the situation to the benefit of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The matter falls in the State sphere. Complete and up to date information in the matter is not readily available in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.

Talks with Soviet Premier at 50th Anniversary Celebrations of U.S.S.R. in Moscow

*159. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had been to USSR to participate in the 50th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the USSR and held discussion with the Soviet Premier; and

(b) the response of the Soviet Premier to the implementation of the Simla Agreement and the general situation in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Soviet Government's position has been consistently in support of the Simla Agreement which emphasises the principle of bilateralism and the peaceful settlement of all issues between the countries of the sub-continent, without outside interference. The Soviet Premier had reiterated this position during the discussions and had welcomed the progress made so far in the implementation of the Simla Agreement with regard to delineation of the line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir and the mutual withdrawal of troops to their respective sides of the international border.

Registered Job-Seekers

*160. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the figures of job-seekers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges as in June, 1970, June, 1971, June, 1972 and December, 1972; and

(b) the number of Matriculates, Graduates and Post-Graduates in these registrations on each of those dates?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). A statement containing the available information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) & (b).

Number on live register

Year (as on 30th June)	All categories of job-seekers	Number included in Col. 2 of		
		Matriculates*	Graduates	Post-Graduates
1970	36,21,300	13,93,630	2,05,222	27,028
1971	44,94,576	17,19,927	3,00,369	33,052
1972	56,87,978	21,48,308	4,20,604	42,915
1972 (December)	68,95,089†		Not yet available	

*Including job-seekers who have passed Higher Secondary or Intermediate Examination.

†Provisional.

लेह-मनासी मार्ग का पूरा किया जाना

1401. श्री कुशक बाकुला: क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेह-मनासी मार्ग को अभी तक पक्का नहीं बनाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(घ) इस मार्ग पर सिविल बसें कब तक चलनी शुरू हो जायेंगी?

राजा मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानेश्वर राम) :

(क) से (ग). लेह-मनासी सड़क संतोष-जनक हालत में है।

(घ) सड़क साफ भीसम में बस यातायात के लिए ठीक है। तथापि, बस सेवा आजू करने की बात संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से विचार करते के लिए है।

Allotment of Scooters to Officers Relations from Manufacturers Quota

1402. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 464 on the 15th November, 1972 and state:

- (a) whether he is aware that some officers of his Ministry obtained Scooters for their near relations and family members from the Manufacturers out of the Manufacturers quota during 1972;
- (b) if so, their designations;
- (c) whether these cases were brought to his notice; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Loss incurred by Heavy Electricals India Ltd, Bhopal

1403. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

- (a) the total loss suffered by the State-owned Heavy Electricals Factory, Bhopal since the project went into production in 1960;
- (b) whether Government have investigated the causes of the loss; and
- (c) if so, the necessary measures taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Rs 58.98 crores upto 31st March, 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The working of the Company is under constant review by the Management and the Government. The

organisation of the Company has been streamlined; incentive schemes have been introduced to achieve the production targets; to relieve partly the interest burden on cash losses during the gestation period, a moratorium on the re-payment of instalments of loans for 3 years and interest relief for the same period on the accumulated cash losses upto 31st March, 1972, has been sanctioned. The working results of the unit has shown considerable improvement recently and it is expected that this favourable trend will continue.

Geological Map of Kerala

1404. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Circle of the Geological Survey of India has prepared a geological and mineral map of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the general features thereof and the steps the Government have taken to exploit the resources available according to the map?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kerala State can be broadly divided into 3 longitudinal strips, namely coastal plains, central uplands and high ranges. The coastal plains are made up of recent and sub-recent geological formations of beach and dune sands, river alluvium and backwater sediments. The central uplands are partly made up of sedimentary rocks of tertiary age and partly by the crystalline rocks of Archaean and Lower pre-Cambrian age which are capped at many places by a ferruginous rock called laterite. The high ranges are entirely made up of the crystalline rocks. The beach and dune sands are the storehouse of the ilmenite-rutile-monazite-zircon sands near Chavara and glass and

foundry sands near Shertalai. The backwaters contain deposits of lime-shell in the Vembanad lake. The tertiary sedimentary formations contain commercially important deposits of china clay near Quilon and minor occurrences of lignite and peat near Varkala. Important deposits of bauxite are found in association with laterite cappings near Kumbala. Deposits of iron ore near Calicut, Limestone in Palaghat district, graphite in Ernakulam district, occurrences of mica and chrysoberyl in Trivandrum district and gold in Wynad are associated with the crystalline rocks.

Presently china clay, limeshell, ball clay, fireclay, silica sand, ilmenite, rutile, monazite and sillimanite are being mined in private and public sectors.

पाथाखेड़ा-गाहपुर लेव में कोयला खनन में विकास

1405. श्री हुकम बन्द कल्पनायः क्या इस्पात और खान मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) पाथाखेड़ा, गाहपुर लेव का भावी उखनन कार्यक्रम क्या है और वर्षे बार इस लेव से कितना उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) क्या इस लेव के भावी कोयला विकास कार्यक्रम से सतपुड़ा विद्युत केन्द्र की मांग पूरी हो सकेगी विशेष रूप से तब जब कि विद्युत केन्द्र का विस्तार 1500 मेगावाट तक हो जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उत्पन्नी (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) पाथाखेड़ा खान का विकास तीन विभिन्न चरणों में किया जा रहा है। 45 लाख टन की लक्षित क्षमता की एक खान में पहले ही कार्य किया जा रहा है। ऐसी ही 45 लाख टन की लक्षित क्षमता जी दूसरी खान अर्थात् पाथाखेड़ा विस्तारण का भी

विकास किया जा रहा है। यह आशा की जाती है कि 30 लाख टन की लक्षित क्षमता की तृतीय खान अर्थात् पाथाखेड़ा में भी निकट भविष्य में कार्यरम्भ किया जाएगा।

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम ने, जो इन खानों को विकसित कर रहा है, चालू और अगले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान निम्नलिखित उत्पादन कार्यक्रम परिकल्पित किया है :—

1972-73	5.50 लाख टन
1973-74	7.00 लाख टन
1974-75	8.00 लाख टन
1975-76	9.00 लाख टन
1976-77	11.00 लाख टन
1977-78	11.50 लाख टन
1978-79	12.00 लाख टन

(ख) आशा की जाती है कि 312.5 मेगावाट की क्षमता के सतपुड़ा स्थित वर्तमान सेटों के लिए कोयला मांग की 1975-76 तक पाथाखेड़ा खानों से पूर्णतः पूर्ति हो जाएगी।

इस समय इस लेव में प्रमाणित कोयला-उपलब्ध राशियों के आधार पर 1000 या 1500 मेगावाट क्षमता के सुपर तापीय स्टेशन को चालू रखने के लिए पर्याप्त कोयला खनित नहीं किया जा सकता है। अतिरिक्त कोयला-उपलब्ध राशियों की विद्यमानता का, यदि कोई हों, निश्चय करने की दृष्टि से लेव में भूवैज्ञानिक अव्यवहरणों को तीव्र किया गया है। इन अव्यवहरणों के सरल मिहर होने तक, यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि सुपर तापीय स्टेशन स्थापित करने के लिए इस लेव से पर्याप्त कोयला उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है या नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली क्षेत्र का विकास

1406. श्री शुभोष चन्द्र कल्याण: क्या इस्पात और लान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली क्षेत्र के विकास सम्बन्धी करमों को मध्य बाने क्या है; और

(ख) सिंगरौली उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत मण्डल द्वारा प्रस्तुत ताप सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए किनारा लोयला सालाई किया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और लान चंद्रालय में उच्च मन्त्री (श्री शुभोष हंसदा) (क) सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्रों से कोयला उत्पादन के प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम में दो विद्यमान खानों और चार नई खानों से, जिन्हें प्रक्षिप्त किया गया है, 1978-79 में 73-00 लाख टन कोयले का उत्पादन परिकल्पित है।

(ख) सुपर तापीय विद्युत घरों के लिए कार्यक्रम अभी विचाराधीन है।

Reaction of F.I.C.C.I. to Nationalisation of Non-Coking Coal Mines

1407. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had described as unjustified the taking over of all the non-coking mines under a Presidential Ordinance; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSADA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the press reports, the President of the Federation stated that the private collieries had

been fully meeting the requirements of the country and there was no coal shortage anywhere; that occasional shortages of coal in some places were solely due to transport bottlenecks that despite price constraints the private sector had been trying to plough back and invest capital in the coal industry and that the Government's action will cause uncertainty in the entire industry.

The Government do not agree with the view that their action has unjustified. The private sector in the coal industry had invested very little capital in the industry during the last ten years and could not still provide the large amount of capital required for achieving the Fifth Plan target for the coal industry. Moreover, the private sector in the industry had largely failed to fulfil its obligations to the workers by not paying wages, variable dearness allowance and increments according to the Wage Board Award, as also provident fund dues and gratuity. It had accumulated large arrears of royalty, sales tax and other Government dues. The taking over of the management of the non-coking coal mines, pending their nationalisation, was, therefore, in the interests of country as also of the workers of the mines and has not caused any uncertainty in the industrial sector.

Whereabouts of Indian Journalists Screened on American TV

1408. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the names of the two Indian journalists-Surjit Ghosal and Deepak Benerjee—captured in April, last year, do not appear on the latest list received by Indian Government;

(b) whether the photographs of these two journalists were screened on American Television before the start of the War in December, 1971; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to secure definite information about them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government is not aware of these two journalists being shown on American television, but is aware that a film which included shots of the journalists was shown on Pakistan television.

(c) The House has already been informed that the two journalists have not been traced inside Bangladesh. The Government of Pakistan replied on the 8th January, 1973, through Swiss channels, to our note dated the 1st January, 1973, that the two journalists were at no time under the custody of the Government of Pakistan and that if they were interned by "the local provincial authorities" (the former East Pakistan) the Government of Pakistan is not in a position to provide any information about them. In the circumstances, Government greatly regrets that it has no further information to provide on this matter.

जन्म के निकट भारतीय वायुसेना
के एक हैलीकाप्टर का
दुर्घटनाप्रस्त थोना

1409. श्री भालीरच भंवर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष फरवरी में जन्म के निकट भारतीय वायुसेना का एक हैलीकाप्टर गिरकर नष्ट हो गया था ;

(ख) इस दुर्घटना में कितनी जनरान की हानि हुई ; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के कारण क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री अग्रजीबल राम) :

(क) और (ख). 7 फरवरी, 1973 को जन्म के निकट एक भारतीय वायुसेना

का एक हैलीकाप्टर गिरकर नष्ट हो गया था । वायुसेना में सबर प्लाइट लेपिट, एम. पी. साग, प्लाइय अफसर ए. एन. एस. राणवत तथा प्लाइय अफसर सी. जे. नाराडे मारे गए थे । दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप डाक तार विभाग के कुछ टचीफोन तारों को भी छाति पहुंची थी ।

(ग) दुर्घटना के कारण (कारणों) की जांच करने के लिए गठित की गई जांच अदालत ने अभी तक रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमिहीन सेनिकों
को भूमि का आवंटन

1410. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भूमिहीन सेनिकों को भूमि देने एवं उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो एक जनपद में निको को कितनी भूमि दी गई तथा उनके पुनर्वास ने क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री अग्रजीबल राम) :

(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकलित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोपले के निलोरों
के लिए सबक्षम

1411. श्री गंगाधर दीक्षित :
क्या दूसरी ओर जान गंदी "हूं बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की जानों में कोपले के जारी नियम है ;

(ख) क्या इन्हें मनमाने हंग से ठेकेदारों और अन्य अनविकृत छोटे ठेकेदारों को दे दिया जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को भारी नुकसान होता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस पहलू पर इधान दिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उक्त राज्य में सर्वेक्षण करके कोयले के निक्षेपों का पता लगाने के लिए कदम उठायेगी ?

इस्पात और सान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रधन नहीं उठना है ।

(घ) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा 1957 में मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला निक्षेपों का अवस्थापित करने के लिए यवस्थित भूवैज्ञानिक मानविक्रिय और धैर्यवीय व्यधन द्वारा अन्वेषण किये जा रहे हैं । भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पच और नावा घाटी पांचाबा, विश्रामपुर, सोनहाट, लखमपुर त्रिलिमिली, सोहागपुर, मोहपानी प्रीर तिगरीली कोयला क्षेत्रों के मार्गों के पट्टा मुक्त क्षेत्रों में व्यधन द्वारा अन्वेषण किए गए । त्रिलिमिली और मोहपानी में व्यधन सक्रियाएं सम्पूरित हो गई हैं और उन्हें अन्य कोयला क्षेत्रों में जारी रखा जा रहा है । भारतीय सान व्यूरो और राज्यीय कोयला विकास निगम ने कोरबा और काम्पटी कोयला क्षेत्रों में विस्तृत व्यधन किया है, मध्य प्रदेश में भी तक किए गए भूवैज्ञानिक मानविक्रिय और व्यधन द्वारा संग्रह 113,800 डन कोयले की कुल उपलब्ध राशियां इनमानित की जाई हैं । आगे का कार्य प्रस्तुति में है ।

राज्यीय इंधन नीति

1412. श्री भूल चन्द डामा : क्या इस्पात और सान मंत्री यह बताने की क्या करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन गर्जट्राय इंधन नीति बनाने वा कोई प्रस्ताव है और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार कब तक इस नीति का निर्धारण कर लेगी तथा नीति का निर्धारण किन आधारों पर किया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और सान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सुखदेव हंसदा) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने, आगामी 15 वर्षों के दौरान अपनाएँ जाने वाले इंधन नीति की स्परेखा मुझाविन करने के लिए इधन नीति समिति नियुक्त की है । इस समिति ने अतिरिक्त रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है जिसमें समीक्षा के लिए ही नीति दी गई है श्रांति की जनी है कि समिति की तम रिपोर्ट मार्च, 1973 तक तयार होयी ।

ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी,
पटना का बंद होना

1413. श्री रामावतार ज्ञास्त्री : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी (वैगन डिविजन) बिहार के पटना जिलालंबित मोकामा से कई वर्षों से काम करती आ रही है,

(ख) क्या उक्त कंपनी ने बिहार सरकार को कारखाना बद करने का नोटिस दिया है; यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

(ग) क्या कंपनी को बंद करने के विरोध में ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग लेबर यूनियन

ने प्रधान वी को कोई जापन दिया है; और

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

आरोग उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्यमी (श्री दिदेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, हाँ। कंपनी ने बताया है कि कारखाने के कार्य परिणाम 1966-67 से अनुकूल नहीं रहे हैं, पर्याप्त कमता बेकार पड़ी है, इससे काफी हानि हुई है और बैगन यूनिट को चलाते रहने के लिए वित्तीय साधनों की पूर्ण कमी है।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियम) अधिनियम की धारा 15 के अधीन ब्रिटिश इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी (बैगन डिवीजन), मोकामा के कार्यों की जांच करने के लिए जांच समिति गठित करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Closure of Factories in Gujarat due to shortage of Coke

1414. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several factories in Gujarat have been closed down due to the shortage of coke; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to supply sufficient coke to Gujarat to avoid such closure of industries in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Some factories have shut down. The movement of coal and coke to different consumers all over the country was affected due to locking up of wagons due to the 'Mulki' rules agitation in December, 1972/January, 1973. The U. P. Engineers strike in January, 1973 had also upset the railway operation beyond Moghal-sarai. U.P. Engineers' strike has, however, been called off and allot-

ments for loading of coke/coal have been stepped up. As against an allotment of 551 wagons for loading of coke to Gujarat in December, 1972, 792 wagons were allotted in January, 1973.

Circulation of Leaflet in Hong Kong Levelling charges against Indian Commissioner

1416. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI H. M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed a printed leaflet circulated by the Editor, "The Indian", Hong Kong levelling serious charges against the present Indian Commissioner in Hong Kong;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the charges contained therein; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action or propose to take any action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, Government have received copies of the leaflet.

(b) and (c). Government have investigated the charges and have found them either exaggerated or based on some misunderstanding. However, in this case, as in every other case, whenever Government find scope for improvement of their Missions they take appropriate measures about it.

Payment of Minimum Wage to Bidi Workers in Tripura.

1417. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bidi workers of Tripura are not given minimum wage of Rs. 3.00 per day; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). A report in the matter has been called from the Government of Tripura.

Acquisition of Land for Defence Cantonment near Gauhati

1418. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5313 on the 21st December, 1972 regarding acquisition of land for Defence cantonment near Gauhati and state:

(a) how many acres of land was acquired, from the owners and what was the total compensation paid to them; and

(b) whether the acquisition was compulsory or made with their consent?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Details of land acquired near Gauhati (of which the land acquired in village Amechang *vide* reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5313 answered on 21st December 1972, forms only a part) are as under:

(1) 2215.193 acres of private land acquired at a cost of Rs. 88,51,422.53, excluding additional compensation awarded by the Court.

(2) 855.89 acres of State Government land, transferred at a cost of Rs. 22,59,474.69.

(b) The private lands were acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Work done by Army at Salt Lake area, Calcutta

1419. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian army personnel were engaged to construct and repair roads and bridges in connection with the 74th Session of the Indian National Congress, held in the Salt Lake area, Calcutta;

(b) if so, under what rules or regulations army personnel were engaged to work for the conference of a political party; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this account?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Salt Lake Authorities were assisted at their request in the construction of 4 bridge across the Kristapur Canal opposite Salt Lake Town in Calcutta between 7th December, 1972 to 12th January, 1973.

(b) The assistance was provided in pursuance of the policy to provide, wherever feasible or necessary, aid to Civil Authorities.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on this account is under compilation; it will be recovered from the Salt Lake authorities.

Production of 'Girnar' Scooters

1420. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of 'Girnar' scooters has already commenced and if so, the salient features of the project and the foreign component of the scooter;

(b) the manner in which its price and performance compare with that of the 'Vespa' and 'Lambretta'; and

(c) the installed annual production capacity and by what time it will reach full capacity production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) Yes, Sir. The salient features of the Project are that it has been developed without any foreign collaboration and it seeks to maximise utilisation of ancillary capacity. The import

content in the scooter is 2.1 per cent of its ex-factory price.

(b) The ex-factory retail price of Girnar scooter is Rs. 2720.27 per scooter as against the ex-factory retail prices of Rs. 2327 and Rs. 2449 per scooter of Bajaj (Vespa) and Lambretta Scooters respectively.

The performance of this Scooter can be compared with that of Vespa (Bajaj) and Lambretta as under:

Specification	Vespa (Bajaj)	Lambretta	Girnar
1. Maximum Power	5.5 BHP at 5280 rpm.	6.5 BHP at 5300 rpm.	6.5 BHP at 6500 rpm
2. Engine Capacity (displacement)	145.45 cc	148 cc.	145.4 cc.
3. Wheel base	1180 mm	1290 mm	1210 mm
4. Gear Box	3 speed	4 speed	4 speed
5. Tyre size	3.5 x 8	3.5 x 10	3.5 x 10

(c) The initial production target of 6000 scooters per year will be achieved by the end of 1974. The production will be gradually raised to the licensed capacity of 24,000 scooters per year in three years from the date of achieving the initial target.

Agreements between H.M.T. and Foreign Countries/Firms for Manufacture of Tools

1421. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries or foreign companies with whom the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., enter-

ed into three technical collaboration agreements for the manufacture of sliding Headstock Automatic Lathes, Heavy Duty Engine Lathes, Ram Turret/Unit Assembled Bed type Milling Machine; and

(b) whether the production of these items has started; and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) The Company has concluded Technical Collaboration Agreements with the following firms for the manufacture of the products shown against each:

(i) M/s. Fritz Werner, Werkzeugmaschinen Gmgh, Berlin Marienfelde, West Germany.	Bed type Milling Machines.
(ii) M/s. S. A. Jos Petermann, 2740, Moutier, Switzerland.	Sliding Headstock Automatics.
(iii) M/s. American Tool Works Co., Cincinnati (U.S.A.)	Heavy Duty Engine lathes.

(b) The production of Bed Type Milling Machine has since started. The production of Sliding Headstock Automatics will be taken up during 1973-74. As regards the Heavy Duty Engine Lathes, prototypes, since assembled are undergoing trials, on completion of which regular production will be taken up.

technical know-how for the manufacture of these accessories is not available with BHEL and hence these items had to be imported so far. BHEL would be able to manufacture these accessories once they are allowed to obtain the know-how from world renowned foreign parties. Foreign collaboration would, therefore, be justified.

Foreign Collaborations with Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

1423. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., have renewed or entered into collaboration agreements with foreign firms recently;

(b) if so, the specific areas in which foreign collaboration has been sought;

(c) the name of the foreign firm/collaboration of which has been sought and the broad outlines of the terms and conditions of such collaboration agreement; and

(d) whether such collaborations are justified after many years of development in indigenous know-how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY-INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
 (a) to (c). The proposals received recently from Messrs Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., seeking approval to their entering into collaboration with Messrs Copes-Vulcan Inc., Lake City, USA and Messrs. Air Pre-Heaters Co., Inc. Wellsville, New York, USA, for acquiring know-how for the manufacture of Soot Blowers and Regenerative Air Pre-heaters respectively are under the consideration of Government. It will not be in the public interest to divulge the terms of collaboration proposed.

(d) Soot Blowers and Regenerative Pre-heaters are both accessories that have to be provided with power house boilers manufactured by BHEL. The

Capacity of H.M.T. to meet Requirements of Machine Tools

1424. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of machine tools in our country;

(b) the total capacity so far developed; and

(c) the extent to which H.M.T., has developed the capacity to meet the requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The total requirement of machine tools in country by 1973-74 is estimated to be of around Rs. 85 crores per annum.

(b) The total capacity installed so far is of about Rs. 80 crores.

(c) The developed capacity for machine tools in HMT on two shift working basis is Rs. 21.20 crores.

Quality Control Tests in Fixing Price of Cars

1425. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether quality control tests are also held while reviewing the price of Ambassador and Fiat Cars; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Hon Member's suggestion is being considered by the Government.

रक्षा मंत्रालय के एक कमिशनरी के विषय
उसके आय स्रोतों से अधिक ज्ञान
अमा करने का मामला दर्ज
किया जाना ।

1426. श्री हुकम बन्द क्षमतावादः क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्रीय जात्य व्यूरो ने रक्षा मंत्रालय के किसी सिविलियन अधिकारी के विषय ज्ञान स्रोतों से अधिक ज्ञान जमा करने का मामला दर्ज किया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो नी गई तलाखी में पता लगी उसकी बत्तमान चल और अचल सम्पत्ति का व्यौरा क्या है , और

(ग) इस संबन्ध में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगदीशन राम) :
(क) जी हां, श्रीमन ।

(ख) (1) 1,04,551.22 रुपये की
की आवधिक जमा और राष्ट्रीय
मूल्य बचत पत्र ।

(2) 12,355.43 रुपये की बैंक
में राशि ।

(3) 931 ग्राम बजन का सोना
तथा आभूषण ।

(4) दस दस हजार रुपए अंकित
मूल्य की दो जीवन बीमा निधि
पालिसियाँ ।

(5) गाजियाबाद और कलकत्ता
में क्रमशः 12,000 रुपए तथा
17,708 रु. मत्त्व के मूल्य के
लाल ।

(6) 3 बड़िया, एक रेफिनरीटर, एक
रिकार्ड लेयर, दो रेडियो, बस्त्र,
फर्नीचर आदि जैसी चल सम्पत्ति ।

(ग) जांच पढ़ताल जारी है ।

Profit Earned by H M T. Units

1427. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools has trebled its profits in 1971-72 and its production rose by over 23 per cent;

(b) if so, whether this profit is that of Bangalore units or inclusive of other Units, and

(c) the net profit earned in term of money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the year 1971-72 the Company as a whole showed a net profit of Rs. 112 lakhs.

Agreement for Export of H M T. Machine to Poland

1428. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for the export of 260 HMT machines has been signed between India and Poland; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof regarding the machines Poland is going to import and the earnings of foreign exchange in this process?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). HMT has concluded a Sales Agreement with M/s. Metal export, Warsaw, Poland for export of

460 machines tools with accessories valued at approximately Rs. 180 lakhs. It may not be desirable to disclose the salient features of the contract agreement as it is commercial in character.

Agreement Entered into by Machine Tool Corporation of Indian Limited, Ajmer

1429. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of three agreements entered into by the Machine Tool Corporation of India Limited, Ajmer for manufacturing universal Tools and Cutter Grinders, Vertical Surface grinders and crankshaft, Grinders, Internal Grinders and Centreless Grinders; and

(b) whether production of these items has started and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) It is not desirable to disclose the terms of the agreements as they are commercial in character.

(b) The production of these items has already commenced.

Setting up of Tractor Manufacturing Plant at Bangalore

1430. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a proposal to set up a tractor manufacturing plant at Bangalore for the manufacture of 44-Horse power tractors;

(b) whether the plant is to be set up with Austrian collaboration;

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(d) the estimated cost thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The plant will have a capacity of 5,000 tractors per annum in the first phase and 12,000 Nos. per annum ultimately. The first phase of the project is estimated to cost about Rs. 443 lakhs.

हरिदार स्थित भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में उत्पादन

1431. श्री मुलकी राज सेनी : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हरिदार स्थित भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध में सुधार लाने और उसमें उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप नंत्री (श्री सहेद्वार प्रसाद) : सरकार ने हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड और हरिदार एकक सहित भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड को जिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है उसका पता लगाने के लिये एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त कार्य समिति नियुक्त की है। यह समिति इन दोनों उपक्रमों के कार्य में सम्प्रभूप से सुधार लाने के अन्युपाय सुझायेगी और यह सुनिश्चिय करेगी कि वे यथासम्भव कम से कम समय में ही निर्धारित कामता प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। समिति की अधिकांश सिफारिशें कार्यान्वयित कर दी गई हैं। सिफारिशों में ऊचे स्तर पर प्रबन्ध को सुदृढ़ बनाना तथा संयंत्र में योजना बद्ध रूप से कार्य करना सम्मिलित है।

हरिदार संयंत्र में इष्टतम कामता का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिये भी एक कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है जिसमें आवश्यक वस्तुएं जुटाकर उत्पादन को इष्टतम स्तर पर पहुंचाकर लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु एक विस्तृत समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है।

Supply of Zinc to Mrs. Kalinga Tubes Cuttack

1432. SHRI DEVINDRA SAT-PATHY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the usual quota of Zinc is being given to M/s. Kalinga Tubes, Cuttack; and

(b) if so, the Quantity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Quantity of Zinc allotted to M/s. Kalinga Tubes during 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto February, 1973) is as below:—

1971-72—579 tonnes

1972-73—444 tonnes.

Manufacture of Marine Turbines by Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

1433. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal, has undertaken the manufacture of marine turbines for propelling the Indian Navy's Leander class warship?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Yes, Sir. Marine turbines have been manufactured and supplied by Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal to the Indian Navy.

Export of Production by H.E.L., Bhopal

1434. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal had undertaken to export its production to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the position regarding the earning of foreign exchange in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Some export orders in transformers, switchgears, capacitors and motor reactors are under execution. Total export orders so far in hand amount to about Rs. 1.46 crores. Contracts worth about Rs. 44 lakhs have been executed and the balance of orders are likely to be executed in the next 18 months.

Manufacture of Sophisticated Surface to-Air Missiles

1435. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government purpose to manufacture sophisticated surface-to-air missiles; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details thereof.

Proposal to Amend Coal Mines Pension Scheme

1436. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to amend the Coal Mines Pension Scheme; 1971;

(b) if so, the nature of amendments proposed; and

(c) the time by which they will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). Proposals to make certain procedural changes in the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971, are under consideration. They are expected to be finalised shortly.

Dispensary or first-aid posts for Coal Mines workers

1437. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers in a coal mine for which the employers are required to provide a dispensary or First-aid Post;

(b) the number of dispensaries or First-Aid Posts provided for workers of Kedia and Jharkhand mines in Bihar run by Managing Contractors and how they compare with the prescribed scale; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Every working mine is required to provide First-aid Station irrespective of the number of persons employed. If the number of persons employed is more than 150, a First-aid Room is required to be provided.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Industrial Committees on coal and non-coal mines

1438. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Committees on coal and non-coal mines have not met for over two years;

(b) the difficulties in convening the meeting of the Committees twice or thrice every year and whether these are insuperable; and

(c) whether Government propose to convene more frequent meetings of the Committees?

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDI): (a) to (c) Though the Industrial Committees on Coal Mining and Mines other than Coal have not been convened for over last two years, ad-hoc meetings were held in September, 1972 and January, 1973, to discuss major issues connected with the coal-mining industry.

There are fifteen Industrial Committees on various industries. Meetings of these Committees are convened as and when necessary.

पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों
का पुनर्वास और उन्हें मुआवजों
का भगतान

1439. श्री जगद्वाय राव जोशी :
श्री हरी तिह :

क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1973 तक पाकिस्तान
तथा अन्य देशों में आए कितने विस्थापित
व्यक्तियों को अब तक बमा दिया गया है और
उनको मुआवजा दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यह कायं कब तक पूरा हो
जाएगा ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रवनाथ
रेही) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर
रखा है। [ग्रांथालय में रखा गया। देखिये
संख्या LT 4342/73]

(ख) भूतपूर्व प्रीर्वी पाकिस्तान से अ
28,000 प्रवासी पूरिवारों, जो पुनर्वास

की प्रतीक्षा में हैं, के अतिरिक्त, वर्षी के प्रबन्धियों तथा भारत-शीलका केरार, 1964 के अतिरिक्त शीलका से प्रबन्धियों का आना आया है। इस समय लगभग 15,000 तिक्कती शरणार्थी भी हैं। इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि कब तक पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम पूरा हो जाएगा। अन्य कारणों के साथ साथ, यह कृषि तथा बाजारों के लिये भूमि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कृषि में पुनर्वास के लिये पहले दी गई भूमि के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न योजनाएं प्रगति पर या विचाराधीन हैं।

Visit of Chief of General Staff of England to India

1440. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:**
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Chief of General Staff of England has recently visited India;
- (b) whether the visit was an official or a private one, and the main aim of the visit; and
- (c) whether the Indian Field Marshal will also pay such a visit on reciprocal basis and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) This was an official goodwill visit.
- (c) No decision has so far been taken regarding any return visit.

Introduction of sea cadet corps in colleges and schools of U.P.

1441. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to introduce Sea Cadet Corps in the colleges and schools in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Sea Cadet Corps is a private Society with its headquarters at Bombay and its activities do not come under the purview of the Government. As such Government is not aware of any proposal for setting up a Sea Cadet Corps in the colleges and schools in Uttar Pradesh.

Man-days lost due to industrial accidents

1442. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) how many man-days have been lost due to industrial accidents in the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 industry-wise; and
- (b) the reasons for substantial difference in such losses, if any?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). A statement giving industry-wise number of man-days lost due to non-fatal injuries resulting from industrial accidents during the year 1970 in which the affected workers returned to work during the same year is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. Similar information for the years 1971 and 1972 is not yet available.

STATEMENT.

Number of Mandays lost due to Industrial Injuries resulting from Non-fatal accidents (in which workers returned to work) in Factories during 1970.

(By Industry)

Code No and Industry	Man days lost
01 Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1,877
20 Food (except Beverages)	71,936
21 Beverages	4,361
22 Tobacco	13,254
23 Textiles	1,401,092
24 Footwear, other wearing Apparel and made up textile goods	2,910
25 Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	19,419
26 Furniture and Fixtures	3,708
27 Paper and Paper Products	48,746
28 Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	12,425
29 Leather and Leather Products (except footwear)	8,172
30 Rubber and Rubber Products	49,580
31 Chemicals and Chemical Products	96,231
32 Products of Petroleum & Coal	7,408
33 Non-metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)	86,619
34 Basic Metal Industries	241,349
35 Metal Products (except machinery and Transport Equipment)	102,393
36 Machinery (except electrical Machinery)	220,825
37 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	74,714
38 Transport Equipment	356,686
39 Miscellaneous Industries	51,043
51 Electricity, gas and steam	18,399
52 Water and Sanitary Services	349
83 Recréation Services (Cinema Studios)	1,463
84 Personal Services (Laundries, dyeing and Cleaning)	269
TOTAL	2,895,228

Source:—Annual returns under the Factories Act, 1948.

Installation of converters at Bokaro Steel Plant

1443. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether converters of 300 tonne each will be installed at Bokaro Steel Plant in the near future;

(b) if so, whether the converters will be installed with Soviet collaboration or indigenously; and

(c) the time by which the converters are expected to be installed, and the expected production capacity of the plant as a result of installation of the converters

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Two Converters of 300 tonnes each are proposed to be installed in the Second stage (*i.e.* 4 m/t per annum capacity) of the Steel Plant

(b) These Converters are proposed to be imported from the USSR

(c) A coordinated construction and commissioning schedule of various units (including these converters) for the second stage of the plant, is under preparation at present. After these converters are commissioned the steel making capacity in the plant will be 4 million ingot tonnes.

Sea Cadet Corps Commissioned in Delhi

1444 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a unit of Sea Cadet Corps has been commissioned in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, whether this Corps is a part of the N.C.C.?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) It has come to the knowledge of Govern-

ment that a unit of Sea Cadet Corps has been commissioned in Delhi recently.

(b) The Corps is not a part of the N.C.C. It is a private registered society

Setting up a Sea Corps in Rajasthan

1445 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a Sea Cadet Corps in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Sea Cadet Corps is a private Society with its headquarters at Bombay and its activities do not come under the purview of the Government. As such the question of any proposal of government for setting up a Sea Cadet Corps in Rajasthan does not arise

Report of Expert Committee on Unemployment

1446 SHRI A. K GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1487 on the 23rd November, 1972 regarding the report of Expert Committee on Unemployment and state:

(a) whether the final report has been submitted by the Expert Committee;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which it is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the circumstances over which the Committee had no control, time was necessarily taken in collecting the relevant material and data. The Committee is expected to submit its report around the middle of April, 1973.

Opening of a Passport Issuing Office in Kerala

1447. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1401 on the 23rd November, 1972 regarding opening of a Passport Issuing Office in Kerala and state:

- (a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter.
- (b) if so, the particulars thereof; and
- (c) if not, the circumstances leading to the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir; the matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main cause of delay is the increasing need for economy in non-Plan expenditure and the current ban on the creation of new posts, calling for careful examination of the different aspects of the proposal, with a view to justifying fully the additional expenditure involved. A work-study team will shortly visit the Regional Passport Office, Madras, in which passport work for Kerala is handled at present, to assess the exact quantum of additional staff required for setting up of a separate Passport Office in Kerala. Necessary steps for expediting a final decision in regard to the proposal are being taken.

Establishment of new Ordnance Factories during Fifth Five Year Plan

1448. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many new ordnance factories will be established and whether the capacity of the existing factories will be expanded during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the above list includes starting of an Ordnance factory near Proof and Experimental Establishment at Balasore in Orissa State; and

(c) if so, the main features of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (c). Certain proposals are under consideration of the Government for setting up new capacities or expanding existing capacities during the Fifth Five Year Plan to meet the requirements of Defence. No definite indication can, however, be given at this stage as each proposal has to be considered in detail on strategic and techno-economic consideration before finalisation.

Financial Participation by Government of Orissa in Sukinda Nickel Plant

1449. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Nickel Plant to be set up in Sukinda in Orissa State the Government of Orissa has agreed to participate in the financial outlay;

(b) if so, the nature of participation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to

(c). The Government of India, and the State Government of Orissa have agreed to set up a Corporation for the development of the Sukinda Nickel Deposits in District Cuttack, Orissa, with the former having 51 per cent shares and latter 49 per cent.

Pilot Plant scale tests are now being carried out before a Detailed Project Report for the commercial exploitation of the Deposits is drawn up.

Proposals for Increasing Prices of Steel

1450. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the steel prices;

(b) if so, the extent of price increase proposed; and

(c) the reasons for increasing the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a). No decision has been taken to increase steel prices at present, apart from the increase in the Excise duty announced in the Budget Speech.

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

Assets of Nationalised Non-coking Coal Mines

1451. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether many owners of the non-coking coal mines disappeared along with records, cash, cheque books;

(b) if so, the names of those owners;

(c) the bank balance Government got after the nationalisation from these mines; and

(d) the compensation Government are going to give to these owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c).

As the records and other documents of the mines taken over by the Government are still in the course of receipt and examination, it is too early to state exactly whether any mine owners have disappeared along with records, cash, cheque books, etc.

(d) The Government has, at present, taken over only the management of such mines. The question regarding payment of compensation to the mine owners will arise after these mines are nationalised.

Exploration of Lead Ore and Copper Ore at Agnigundala

1452. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

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

(a) whether exploratory mining has been taken up at Agnigundala as Geological Survey of India reports estimated to contain about 10 million tonnes of lead ore and about 3-9 million tonnes of copper ore;

(b) if so, whether by the latest report of mining, indications are available to the estimated store; and

(c) if so, to what extent this new find will substantially curtail our import?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the work on the exploratory mining scheme at the Bandalamottu and Nallakonda blocks of the Agnigundala Copper Lead Deposits has not been completed, it is not possible to make an assessment regarding these deposits, at this stage.

Production of Chanda Ordnance Factory

1453. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chanda factory, one of the youngest members in the family of India's Ordnance installations during the first very few months produces ammunition worth Rs. 2 crores; and

(b) if so, whether it is expected that it will maintain its steady growth of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). The main lines of production at Ordnance Factory, Chanda, were commissioned by end of Dec. 1970. The production of a few items had however been started even earlier. Values of production during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 were as follows:—

1969-70	.	.	58.38	Lakhs
1970-71	.	.	120.38	"
1971-72	.	.	194.34	"

(b) It is expected that the factory will maintain a steady growth of production.

"Maid-Runners Paint Rosy Picture of 'Vilayat' and Gold"

1454. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "Maid-runners paint rosy picture of 'Vilayat' and Gold" in The Hindustan Times dated the 9th January, 1973;

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

(c) the number of agents apprehended and prosecuted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) There had been reports in the recent past that some indigent Indian women had illegally emigrated to the newly enriched Gulf States, primarily for economic reasons, as there was an acute shortage of female domestic staff in these countries. In most cases, evidently, these women were enticed into going there by unscrupulous touts and go-betweens by painting a rosy picture of life of ease and luxury abroad.

2. The Central Government has taken due note of the possible existence of such illicit emigration and has already, *inter-alia*, requested the State Governments to tighten up security arrangements at all possible exit points to check any illicit outflow of Indian women to the Gulf countries. The State Governments have also been advised to give the widest possible publicity, primarily through the language newspapers and through the local social welfare organisations, to educate the vulnerable strata and to expose the machinations of unscrupulous travel agencies/touts etc.

3. The newspaper report, which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 5th January, 1973, in fact, relates to the pamphlet issued by the Chandigarh Administration on the basis of the 'Background Material' on 'Maid-running Racket' furnished by the Ministry of External Affairs to the various State Governments/Union Territories Administrations for the guidance of publicity organs and social welfare organisations.

(c) The further recognition of one Travel Agency based at Bombay has been withheld, in this connection.

Supply of Coal to Tamil Nadu

1455. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has made an urgent appeal to the Centre to ensure its coal supply at the rate of 20,000 tonnes per month to feed its Basin Bridge power house and industries; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a). The Tamil Nadu Government had made a request for immediate additional allocation of 61,000 tonnes of coal per month, which was said to be the shortfall in supply of coal from Singareni for Ennore and Basin Bridge Power Stations, and for giving top priority for its movement by Railways.

(b) Necessary instructions were issued to the Railways to move additional quantity of coal from Singareni coalfields to meet the requirements of the two power stations. Arrangements also being made for moving 20,000 tonnes of Bengal-Bihar coal per month by rail-cum-sea route from March, 1973.

Strike by Madras Port Workers

1456. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in the Madras Harbour went on a strike during the first week of January, 1973;

(b) if so, the demands put forward by the striking workers; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to look into their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. The strike was only by dock workers.

(b) The demands related to payment of Rs. 500/- as advance to each of the workmen towards arrears of piece-rate earnings that might accrue to them on the recommendations of the Piece-Rate Review Committee for Madras and payment of Rs. 150/- as festival advance as against Rs. 100/-.

(c) The workers have been paid an ad-hoc advance of Rs. 200/- to be adjusted against their future emoluments after Government announces its decision on the recommendations of the Piece Rate Review Committee. In addition, they were paid a festival advance of Rs. 100/- and holiday wages advance of Rs. 100/. The strike was called off and normal work resumed from the second shift of the 12th January, 1973. The Piece-Rate Review Committee's recommendations are being examined by Government.

Land Given to Agriculturists for Cultivation near Dehu-road, Poona

1457. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rent of land, given to agriculturists for cultivation on yearly basis, has been increased from Rs. 16 per acre to Rs. 80 per acre at and around Dehu-Road (Poona District) Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the rise is very steep and the agriculturists are not able to pay the rent; and

(c) whether taking into consideration the drought conditions in Maharashtra, Government propose to give relief to the agriculturists by postponing the increase in land rent?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The rent has been raised from Rs. 9/- to Rs. 80/- per acre with effect from 1-4-1970. Some representations from the affected agriculturists have been received asking for reduction of rent on the ground that the rent levied is excessive and that the basis on which the rent has been re-fixed is unjustified. These representations are under consideration.

Reduction of staff in Indian High Commission in U.K.

1458. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI K. BALADHANDA YUTHAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether 165 posts in High Commission of India, London have since been reduced; and

(b) if so, the posts held and the salary paid to those who were removed and of those still working in our High Commission in U.K.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Foreign Service Inspectors who visited London in July-September 1972 recommended a reduction of 22 India-based posts and 143 local posts. Most of these reductions have already been carried out. The exact figure is being ascertained from London and will be laid on the Table of the House along with the information about part (b) of this question.

Staff Employed in Indian Embassies in U.S.A., U.S.S.R., France and China

1459. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI K. BALADHANDA YUTHAM:

Will the Miister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of total staff in Indian Embassies in U.S.A., U.S.S.R., France and China categorywise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AF-FAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The requisite information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4343/73].

Production of Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

1460. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) the average production capacity used by the three steel plants namely Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur in December, 1972 and January, 1973; and

(b) the reasons for the low productivity of these plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The following table shows production as percentage of proportionate rated capacity.

Plant	December, 1972		January, 1973	
	Steel Ingots	Saleable steel	Steel ingots	Saleable steel
Bhilai	91	90	90	95
Rourkela	69	69	71	74
Durgapur	38	37	50	48

It will be seen from the above table that production in Bhilai was satisfactory. Production in Rourkela was affected by power restrictions, and erratic lining life of the converters. Durgapur had problems associated with adverse industrial relations, power supply restrictions, gas shortage, equipment, break-downs, etc.

Demands of Power-loom Workers in Maharashtra

1461. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers in the power-loom centres in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) their daily wages at present and whether Government propose to ask the Maharashtra Government to concede the demands of the power-loom workers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere and the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation have no information on the subject.

Accidents in Factories

1462. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5360 on the 21st December, 1972 regarding accidents in factories and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected;

(b) if so, the total number of accidents in factories, State-wise in 1971 and 1972; and

(c) the name of the State which tops the list and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). Information regarding number of accidents is furnished by the factories in their annual returns to the State Chief Inspectors of Factories. The latter submit annual returns to the Director Labour Bureau, Simla who consolidates and compiles the information. Information for the year 1971 received by the Director Labour Bureau, Simla is not yet complete. Annual returns for the year 1972 are due to be submitted by the State Chief Inspectors of Factories through the Director Labour Bureau, Simla by the end of August, 1973.

भारत-पाक युद्ध में पंजाब के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में किसानों को हुई हानि

1463. श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाक यद्ध पंजाब के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में किसानों की कितनी हानि हुई थी ; और

(ख) किसानों को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया और कच्चे मकान तथा पक्के मकान की हानि के लिये मुआवजा देने का मापदण्ड क्या था ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेडी) (क) जैसा कि पंजाब सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस तरह की हानियों की सीमा निम्न प्रकार है :—

15-2-1973 तक मत्यांकन विभिन्न प्रकार की हानियों के लिए अनुप्रह पूर्वक अनुदान की राशि

मद

लाख रुपयों में

(1) फसलों की हानि/क्षति

341.68

(ii) मकावों तथा भवनों की क्षमता	10. 96
(iii) पशुओं तथा कृषि औजारों की हानि	15. 98
(iv) विभिन्न वर्गों के व्या- पारों, व्यवसायों तथा रेशों की दुई हानि	0. 15

पाकिस्तानी भेना द्वारा अभी हाल में
खालो किए गए क्षेत्रों के सबध ये इस तरह की
हानियों का सत्याकान प्रगति पर है।

(ब) इस तरह की हानियों के लिये
मुआवजा देने की भारत सरकार की कोई
योजना नहीं है। परन्तु इस तरह के अविकल्पों
को निर्धारित दर पर अनुग्रह पूर्वक सहायता
देने के लिये चुंब करने के शब्दिकार पंजाब
सरकार को देखिये गए हैं। इस बारे में राज
सरकार द्वारा किए गए व्यय की भारत सरकार
द्वारा पूरी प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जाती है।

अलग (क) में निर्दिष्ट इन मदों के लिये
पंजाब सरकार 15-2-1973 तक अनुग्रह
पूर्वक अनुदान के लिय 333.38 लाख
रुपय वितरित कर चुकी है।

अतिरिक्त भवनों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये
दरों नीचे दी गई है —

	अनुदान रुपय
कम्बे भवन	3000 रुपय
पक्के भवन	5000 रुपय
	6000 रुपय

Production in Coking Coal Mines after and before take-over

1464. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the
Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state:

(a) the monthly rate of production
in the main coking coal mines since

the take over of these mines, and how
it compares to the same months in
previous two years; and

(b) in case there is shortfall, the
reasons therefor and the steps being
taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Pro-
duction figures are available only for
one year before 'take over' of Coking
Coal Mines

The monthly production of Coking
Coal since the take over of these
mines as compared to the production
in the corresponding month of the
previous year is given below:—

Figures of Production
(In thousand tonnes)

During the month	During the corre- sponding month of previous years
October, 1971	737
November, 1971	855
December, 1971	931
January, 1972	866
February, 1972	845
March, 1972	902
April, 1972	850
May, 1972	862
June, 1972	798
July, 1972	801
August, 1972	823
September, 1972	860
	820
	888
	946
	927
	894
	887
	928
	918
	888
	850
	847
	782
	10130
	10575

(b) While the production of coking
coal is being maintained the des-
patches to washeries and steel plants
have improved.

Promotion of Provident fund inspectors (Grade I)

1465. SHRI M. D. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade I) who have put in more than 10 years of service in the E.P.F. Organisation;

(b) whether promotional avenues to Assistant Commissioner (Grade I) are very dim due to the promotion of certain persons as Accounts Officers based on certain examination of Accounts Officer conducted recently, who will supersede the Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade I) with several years of service; and

(c) if so, what remedies Government propose to initiate in wiping out this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:

(a) There are only four Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade I) who have completed more than ten years of service and are awaiting promotion to the higher post of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade II)/Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade IV).

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Examination for promotion to Accounts Officer in E.P.F.O.

1466. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a departmental examination for promotion to Accounts Officer is in vogue in the Employees Provident Funds Organisation, if so,

the date of its commencement, terms and conditions;

(b) whether Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade I) are not entitled and not allowed to appear at the departmental examination;

(c) whether in view of the above, Junior Grade II Inspectors, Head Clerks and Superintendents become Accounts Officer by virtue of passing the examination and thus become eligible for consideration and selection for the post of Assistant Commissioner (Grade I) superseding the claims of Grade I Inspectors, who are many years senior to them; and

(d) if so, what concrete steps are proposed to be taken to ameliorate the grievances of a class of Grade I Inspectors?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Yes, The Examination Scheme came into force from April, 1969. It consists of two parts Part I of the Examination is open to all the employees of the Organisation who have put in clerical service of not less than 10 years and to the Head Clerks, Stenographers (Senior), Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade II), Superintendents, Assistants and Junior Technical Assistants who have put in at least three years' service in those grades. Part II of the examination is open only to those candidates who have passed/qualified in Part I examination and hold the post of Superintendent/Provident Fund Inspector (Grade II) on a regular basis. Certain maximum age limits have been prescribed for appearing at the examinations. After an employee passes both the examinations, he becomes eligible for promotion as Accounts Officer subject to his fulfilling 5 years' regular service in the post of Superintendent/Provident Fund Inspector (Grade II).

(b): The Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade I) are not eligible to appear at the above examination.

(c) and (d): The promotions to the cadre of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade I) are given on a principle of rotation of vacancies from amongst the Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade II), Provident Fund Inspector (Grade I) and Accounts Officer with two years' service in the respective grade. The rotational principle has been so evolved as to secure a proper balancing of the interests of all the above feeder channels. So far no Accounts Officer appointed as a result of passing the examinations has become eligible for promotion as Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade I) and as such the question of such officers superseding the claims of Provident Fund Inspector (Grade I) in the matter of promotion to the post of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Grade I) has not arisen.

Offer from Japan for Steel making Technical Assistance

1467. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether recently Government of Japan have offered highly economic Japanese Steel making techniques, the low coke consumption and the use of larger blast furnaces which had made it possible for that country to market cheapest steel in the World;

(b) if so, whether the offer has since been examined by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) No such offer has been received.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Training in Indian Institute of Labour Studies, New Delhi

1468. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Labour Studies, New Delhi have offered training recently;

(b) if so, the number of officers trained by the Institute so far;

(c) the number of officers trained in the Institute under the categories of Central Pool, Public Sector Undertakings, Private Industries, State Governments and Overseas countries; and

(d) whether any special measures are proposed to make the training more practical and useful?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) Yes, since 1964.

(b) 664

(c) Labour Officers of Central Pool	111
Other Officers under Central Government	109
Officer of Public Sector Undertakings	148
Officers of State Governments & Union Territories	218
Nominees from Overseas Countries	78

(Training is not extended to nominees of private industries).

(d) Training at present imparted is of a practical and useful nature. However, the Institute is being developed into a National Labour Institute which will provide for education, training, study and research on labour subjects.

Visit of U.N. Secretary-General

1469. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Secretary-General visited this country recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held with him and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. At the invitation of the Government of India, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, accompanied by his wife, paid a visit to India from the 3rd February to the 7th February, 1973.

(b) The discussions covered world issues of mutual interest and the general situation in the Indian sub-continent.

It would not be in the public interest to give details of the discussions as they were of a confidential nature.

Strike by Labourers in Rajasthan Mining Department

1470. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 2000 labourers belonging to the Rajasthan mining department went on a strike on the 1st February, 1973 for an indefinite period following a dead-look in their talks with the Ministry concerned on the issue of the increased wages; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government in solving the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b).

According to the information available, 1224 workmen of Rajasthan Mining Department went on strike from 1st of February, 1973, after the Bhartiya Mining Vibhag Karamchari Sangh, Udaipur, had served a charter of 18 demands on the Director of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan, on the 2nd January, 1973, including demands relating to increase in wages of daily rated workmen and grant of field allowance to workmen at the drilling/prospecting sites. The State Government have issued orders on the 10th February, 1973, revising the consolidated daily wage rates of workmen and also granted fixed field establishment allowance of Rs. 25 p.m. to the subordinate technical staff working and residing at drilling and prospecting sites. The strike was called off on the 24th February, 1973.

भारत की बड़ी शक्ति बनने की क्षमता के बारे में आर्थिक तथा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान प्रतिष्ठान का सुझाव

1471. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :
श्री पी० बैंकटासुन्दर्या :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर्थिक तथा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान प्रतिष्ठान ने यह कहा है कि भारत में बड़ी शक्ति बनने की क्षमता है वशर्ते कि देश में श्रीद्योगिकरण लाने और रक्षा संगठन को सुदृढ़ बनाने के कार्य में तेजी लाई जाए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) माननीय सदस्य संभवतः विनिवन्ध (मानोग्राफ) "अवर नेशनल सिक्यूरिटी" के प्रसंग में पूछ रहे हैं जो आर्थिक तथा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई है। विनिवंध के लेखक ने यह विचार व्यक्त किये

है कि अमेरिका, सोवियत संघ, चीन और ऐसे ही अन्य देशों के साथ-साथ भारत को भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में स्वतंत्र निर्णय लेने वाला एक केन्द्र होना चाहिए।

(ब) पुस्तक में लेखक के जो विचार तथा मूल्यांकन है उम पर सरकार को कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करनी है।

Strike by Textile Workers in Delhi

1472. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the one-day token strike of the 25,000 workers in Delhi's Textile Mills on the 27th December, 1972;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the strike; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to meet the demands of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, there was a day's token strike by about 18,000 textile workers on December 27, 1972 in support of their demands relating to wages, dearness allowance, provision of housing or house allowance, confirmation of Badli and temporary workers, abolition of contract system etc. The Labour Commissioner and other officers of the Labour Department, Delhi Administration held discussions with the parties. Issues relating to wages and dearness allowances were pending adjudication. As for Badli workers, a settlement was signed between the parties before the Conciliation Officer, Delhi Administration on January 5, 1973.

Setting up of a Steel Alloy Plant at Hyderabad

1473. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have decided to set up a Steel Alloy Plant at Hyderabad;
- (b) if so, whether the plant will supply the needs in the manufacture of the aeronautics, rocket and missile and plan futuristic alloys; and
- (c) the approximate cost of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government have approved in principle a proposal to set up a plant at Hyderabad for the manufacture of special metals and super alloys required in the field of aeronautics, electronics, instruments, rockets, missiles etc.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 25 crores.

Subjects discussed at the Conference of Asian-American Legal Consultative Committee in New Delhi

1475. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India participated in the Conference of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee held at New Delhi in January, 1973;
- (b) the subjects discussed at the conference; and
- (c) whether the discussions on the law of the sea and the sea-bed were concentrated or marine pollution and if so, the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects discussed at this Session included the following:

- (1) Questions relating to the Law of the Sea, including fisheries, rights and interests of landlocked States, international regime for the seabed and marine pollution.
- (2) Legal Advisory Services in Foreign Offices.
- (3) International Sale of Goods.
- (4) Law of International Rivers.
- (5) Protection and Inviolability of Diplomatic Agents.

(c) The Committee could not discuss the subject of marine pollution in depth due to lack of time, and requested the Secretariat for the preparation of additional background material, particularly on the question of liability arising from pollution damage.

Stagnation in Steel Production due to Non-utilisation of capacity

1476. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel output has stagnated around 6 million tonnes or about 67 per cent of the rated capacity between 1970-71 and 1972-73;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in case capacity utilisation in steel plants had reacted around 85 per cent, most of the steel imports during 1971-72 and 1972-73 could have been avoided; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the capacity utilisation in steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The

following table gives the actual production of steel ingots from the main steel plants since 1970-71:

	Production (in million of rated ingot tonnes)	Production as % of capacity
1970-71	5.95	67%
1971-72	5.80	65%
1972-73 (April-January)	5.00	67.4%

(b) The lower utilisation of capacity in the last two years was due to a variety of reasons the main factors being operational difficulties in the coke oven batteries in general, collapse of the SMS roof in Rourkela steel plant in July, 1971, disturbed industrial relations specially in Durgapur during the last few years which has affected not only maintenance of the plants but also resulted in lower productivity, and in the first half of 1970-71, in Rourkela steel plant. The neglect of plant spread over several years, rehabilitation programmes, and also unsatisfactory labour relations affected production at IISCO.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(d) In so far as the steel plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. are concerned, the management of the company are making determined efforts to step up production. The measures taken include: specialised repairs of coke ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment energy requirements, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes essential to correct existing imbalances in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. Recently, a three-tier joint consultative machinery has been set up at Durgapur for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the cooperation

of the workers in maximising production. A new rewards scheme has been introduced in the Rourkela steel plant to provide an additional incentive for increasing production progressively.

Since the take-over of the management of IISCO by Government on July 14, 1972, a number of steps have been taken to solve its immediate problems and increase production including the supply of coal tar and coke, emergency repairs to coke ovens, procurement of material handling equipment and repairs and replacements of cranes and other equipment in the steel melting shop.

IISCO are implementing a replacement programme for the old coke ovens, which, on completion, should ensure adequate coke supplies. Special efforts are being made to strengthen maintenance.

The setting up of the Steel Authority of India Limited should also help considerably in this direction through effective supervision and coordination, provision of specialised advisory services and vertical integration and coordination of the other sectors intimately connected with the steel industry in the role of major suppliers of inputs such as coking coal, iron ore and manganese.

Government also keep constant watch on the performance of the steel plants through periodical task force meetings and reviews.

The total production in 1972-73 so far as shown a definite improvement. Upto January 31, 1973, i.e., for 10 months of the current financial year, production in the three HSL plants was 3.25 million tonnes of steel ingots compared to 2.79 million tonnes in the corresponding months of the previous year, i.e., higher by 17 per cent. For all the integrated steel plants, the production during the same period was higher by about 6 per cent as compared to 10 months of 1971-72. It is expected that production in 1972-73

will exceed the production in any of the last three years.

Reorganisation of Coal Production to achieve Targets during Fifth Plan

1477. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up for reorganising, restructuring and rationalising coal production to achieve the target of 141 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan;

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

(c) whether the workers in the coal industry will be ensured a fair deal as apart of the plan to boost production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Task Force on Coal and Lignite which was set up in the context of formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, has in its report submitted to the Planning Commission on 1st February 1973, estimated that the demand for coal by 1978-79 would be about 143 million tonnes for meeting which it has envisaged the following production programme:

	Production in 1971-72	Estimated production in 1978-79
(in million tonnes)		
1. National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.	14.40	45.00
2. Bharat Coking Coal . . .	13.00	21.00
3. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.,	4.70	10.00
4. Other Coal Mines	39.50	67.00
	71.60	143.00

(c) Yes, Sir.

Mysore Government's suggestion for another Steel Plant on West Bengal

1478. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have approached the Central Government that there is a good scope for another Steel Plant on the West Coast; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Passages to Haj Pilgrims through Qurra (Lot)

1479. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present system of allotting passages to Haj Pilgrims through qurra (lot) is not satisfactory;

(b) whether young people get selected while a number of older people are left out and some of them die without being able to undertake the much coveted pilgrimage; and

(c) whether Government would like to review this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Upto 1964, the Mogul Line Ltd., the Shipping Company, which caters to the Haj traffic, used to book passages on the 'First come First served' basis. There were numerous complaints against this procedure.

2. Since 1965 the Haj Quota, fixed by the Ministry of Finance, is allocated to the States on the basis of Muslim population.

3. As the number of intending pilgrims is more than the quota allotted, lots are drawn from amongst the applications from each State to select the required number against the quota allocated to each State. The unsuccessful applications are returned to the applicants by the Mogul Line Ltd., with the 'Rejected' stamp put thereon.

4. With a view to providing more opportunities to the rejected applicants, the following procedure has been adopted since 1972:

- (i) applicants who are on the waiting list of the last Haj, but could not secure seats for the last Haj, are given firm reservations;
- (ii) applicants whose applications have been rejected thrice are given the next preference provided they have not performed the Haj before;
- (iii) applicants whose applications have been rejected twice in last 5 years, are given the next best preference, provided they have not performed the Haj before;
- (iv) applicants whose applications have been rejected for the last Haj come next in the order of preference, provided they have not performed the Haj before; and
- (v) applicants whose applications do not fall in any of the four categories given above, are considered as freshers and come last in the order of preference.

After giving the requisite number of seats to the applicants in category (i), the balance of each State's quota of seats is distributed amongst the applicants in categories (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) respectively in the ratio of 40 per cent, 30 per cent, 20 per cent and 10 per cent, if necessary by 'Qurra'. In case there is any balance left over in any of these categories, it is allotted to the next category.

5. The procedure has functioned satisfactorily which provides equitable opportunity to all intending pilgrims for the Haj. As such the question of younger people getting selected and older people being left out, does not arise.

6. Government would be prepared to review this problem if a better solution could be suggested.

Stateless Asians in Transit Camps in Austria, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Malta

1480. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of Stateless Asian who have failed to gain entry into Britain and are currently in transit camps in Austria, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Malta.

(b) if so, the number and names of the countries which have accepted such Stateless persons expelled from Uganda; and

(c) whether any co-operation has also been extended by U.N. High Commission in this regard and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Some 3560 stateless Asians (persons of undermined nationality) were evacuated, on expulsion from Uganda, by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees for placements in transit centres in Austria, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Malta. Government are not aware of their having failed to gain entry into Britain. Their dispersal as announced by the United Nations is as under:

Name of the country	Number of Persons
Austria	1500
Belgium	420
Italy	1100
Malta	360
Spain	180

(c) Offers have been secured by U.N.H.C.R. for permanent placements of some 1424 persons out of those in transit centres mentioned above. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees has been continuing its efforts in securing offers for permanent placements for the remaining persons.

Rehabilitation under Special Areas Development Programme

1481. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the Special Areas Development Programme in each State undertaken during the last two years;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon till the end of 1972; and

(c) the number of migrant families rehabilitated in this reclaimed land for resettlement?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) One of the subjects allocated to the Department of Rehabilitation is the development of such special areas as may be indicated by the Prime Minister from time to time. The Prime Minister has indicated that areas suitable for rehabilitation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands may be taken up for development by the Department of Rehabilitation. The broad outlines of the Programme undertaken in the Islands are:

(i) reclamation of forests and resettlement of migrants from former East Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka and ex-servicemen in Middle Andaman, Neil, Little Andaman, Katchal and Great Nicobar;

(ii) development of a rubber plantation in Katchal and maintenance

of Rubber Research-cum-Development Station in South Andaman; and

(iii) construction of roads in Little Andaman and Great Nicobar.

In addition to the schemes taken up by the Department of Rehabilitation, the Ministry of Shipping and Transport have taken up schemes for construction of jetties, breakwaters, and the Ministry of Agriculture for development of fisheries as a part of the Special Areas Development Programme in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the Programme till the end of December 1972 is Rs. 293.89 lakhs on construction of jetties and a breakwater and Rs. 405.19 lakhs on other schemes.

(c) The number of migrant families rehabilitated on the reclaimed lands in the Islands, is 562. Besides, 100 families of ex-servicemen and 39 families of repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka have been resettled on land and plantations respectively.

Offer for Training Facilities to Foreign Government

1482. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered training facilities to any foreign Government during the year 1972; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is the policy of the Government of India to provide training facilities in our Defence training establishments to members of the Armed Forces of friendly countries. Such facilities were provided in 1972 also as in previous years. It will not be desirable to disclose further details in this regard.

Expansion of Alloy Steel Plant and Durgapur Steel Plant

1483. SHRI P. GANGA DEB:
SHRI JOYTHIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether there are any plans for expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant and the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the main features of the plans;

(c) whether the product-mix for alloy steel plants expansion is under examination of his Ministry; and

(d) if so, whether a feasibility report for expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant is under preparation in his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel have been commissioned to prepare a feasibility study on the possible expansion of Durgapur steel plant. The details of the expansion scheme would be known after receipt of the report. As regard Alloy Steel plant, Durgapur, it has been decided to expand the capacity from 1,00,000 tonnes a year to 3,00,000 tonnes a year of ingots. The product-mix of the expansion scheme in terms of finished products is at present under examination.

(c) This is covered by reply to part (b).

(d) This does not arise from part (c). This is, however, covered by the reply to part (b).

Re-organisation of Indian Army

1484. SHRI P. GANGA DEB:
SHRI P. M. MERTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is going to be a major reorganisation of the armoured corps, artillery and the infantry of the Indian Army; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such organisation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The organisation of various arms of the Army is periodically reviewed in the light of experience gained, and changes effected, wherever necessary, to make them more effective.

Production of Simpler grade steel

1486. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the location and other features of electric furnaces reported to be under installation for the purpose of producing simpler grades of special steels;

(b) whether they have started production of simpler grades of special steels; and

(c) if so, the requirement of simpler grades of special steels and the total production of these special steels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Based on the NCEAR Report the estimated demand for simpler grades of special steels is given below:-

	Spring Steel	Carbon construc-tional steel	Free cutting steel
(tonnes)			
Demand (1975)	78,000	49,500	34,000

The present demand for these category of steels has not been precisely estimated. But apparently the indigenous production has been sufficient to meet the demand in case of spring steel and carbon constructional steel. In case of free cutting steel, the pres-

ent demand has been estimated to be around 25,000 tonnes. The production of these steels during 1971-72 were as follows:-

Spring steel	Carbon construc-tional Steel	Free cutting Steels
tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
23,356	23,875	8,975

Report of study group on salam Vizianagram and Visakhapatnam steel plants

1487 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group set up in December, 1971 for assessing the requirements of man-power during the construction stage as well as during the operation and maintenance stages of Salam, Vizianagram and Visakhapatnam steel plants has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the study group; and

(c) if the report has not yet been submitted the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Its recommendations would be considered by the Task Force in Iron and Steel constituted by the Planning Commission for the Fifth Plan steel development programme and necessary follow-up action would be taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Anti-Indian Tirade by Pakistan After Vacancation of Territory by Indian Forces

1488 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is reported to have started anti-Indian tirade soon

after the vacation of their territory by our army; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Government have received reports of intensification of anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan.

(b) Government have taken appropriate measures to counter Pakistani propaganda and to inform international opinion of the correct position.

Rejection of Proposal for take over of imported tool and allow Steel by Hindustan Steel

1489. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel has rejected a proposal for taking over tool and Alloy Steel worth Rs. 1 crore imported by the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, on what ground?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation have submitted a proposal to Hindustan Steel Ltd. for taking over tool and alloy steel stock imported by them which they could not dispose of. The total value of materials offered by them at their ex-godown price is Rs. 37 lakhs. The proposal is being examined by HSL.

दायुधों को प्रश्नसंसार के बारे में भारत और श्रीलंका में भवनेव

1490. श्री ईश्वर चौकरी :

श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या विवेद संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच विवेद किन दायुधों को प्रश्नसंसार के बारे में भवनेव है;

(ख) श्रीलंका सरकार के साथ इस संबंध में पिछली बार वार्ता कब हुई थी और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में आगे वार्ता कब होगी?

विवेद भवालय में राज्य भवीती (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग), कल्पतिव ही मात्र ऐसा द्विप है जिसकी प्रभुसत्ता के विषय पर भारत और श्रीलंका की सरकारों में बातचीत हो रही है। माननीय सदस्यों की मालूम होगा कि भारत और श्रीलंका, दोनों देशों ने इस भावले को मैंत्रीपूर्ण महयोग की भावना से तय करने को इसका व्यक्त की है।

Unauthorised Excavation of Flourite from Mines at Broach District

1492. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has issued a warning to the Natural Mineral Development Corporation for its failure to prevent unauthorised excavation of 229 tonnes of flourite from its mine at Broach District;

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

(c) the reasons for such warning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The matter is under investigation of the State Government of Gujarat. No written warning has been issued by the State Government to the Corporation.

भगरों और गांवों में यह विविध के लिए इस्पात की स्थापना

1493. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान भवीती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) उन व्यक्तियों को इस्पात वित्त प्रकार से उपलब्ध किया जाता है जो गांवों में

मकान बनाना चाहते हैं तथा यह किस दर से दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या नगरों में छोटे मकान बनाने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को भी काले बाजार में इसपात खरीदना पड़ता है और यदि नहीं, तो उनको इसपात किस प्रकार उपलब्ध होता है?

इसपात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुधोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख) : सारे देश में मुख्य उत्पादकों के स्टाक्यार्ड हैं, जो भवन निर्माण में काम करने वाली श्रेणियों का कुछ प्रतिशत अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के नगरों तथा गावों के लिए भवन निर्माताओं को आवर्टन के लिए अलग से रख देते हैं। यह माल संयुक्त संयंव समिति द्वारा विनियमित स्टाक्यार्ड मूल्यों, पर सप्लाई किया जाता है, जो अनौपचारिक रूप से सभी स्टाक्यार्डों में समान है। दिल्ली में जहां भवन निर्माताओं की इस्पात की मांग बहुत अधिक थी, एक नई प्रणाली बनाई गई थी और मुख्य इस्पात उत्पादक समिति के नाम से एक समिति बनाई गई थी, जिसमें मुख्य इस्पात उत्पादकों के प्रतिनिधियों और जिसकां काम ऐसे आवेदनों पर संयुक्त रूप से विवार करना और तीनों उत्पादकों के स्टाक्यार्डों में उपलब्ध माल को देखते हुए समन्वित ढंग से आवर्टन करना था। यह प्रणाली संतोषजनक रही है और इसे हाल में दूसरे महानगरों अर्थात् कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, अहमदाबाद, कोचीन, बंगलोर व सिकंदराबाद के स्टाक्यार्डों में शुरू किया गया है। इस प्रणाली में उपलब्धि का एक भाग छोटे मकान बनाने वालों के लिए विशेष रूप से अलग से रख दिया जाता है।

लंदन और वार्सिंगटन में भारन के पूर्ति (सप्लाई) मिशन

1494. श्री मलचन्द डागा : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लंदन और वार्सिंगटन में भारतीय पूर्ति मिशनों की आवश्यकता कब तक रहेगी और क्या एक पूर्ति मिशन पर्याप्त नहीं है ;

(ख) इन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना खर्च होता है ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इन मिशनों ने कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं खरीदीं और फिर भारत को भेजीं ?

पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) लंदन और वार्सिंगटन में पूर्ति मिशनों को निकट भविष्य में बन्द करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। भारत पूर्ति मिशन, लंदन यूरोप में कार्य करता है जबकि भारत पूर्ति मिशन, वार्सिंगटन अमरीका में काम करता है। एक मिशन के लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि वह सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र के लिए कार्य कर सके।

(ख) दोनों मिशनों पर पिछले 5 वर्षों में जो खर्च हुआ वह निम्नलिखित है :—

(ग्रांकडे हजार रुपयों में)

वर्ष	लंदन	वार्सिंगटन
1967-68	84,56	50,44
1968-69	71,03	53,64
1969-70	65,32	57,48
1970-71	65,43	62,13
1971-72	67,73	57,12

(ग) मिशनों द्वारा विभिन्न वर्गों की जो वस्तुएं सामान्यतया खरीदी जाती हैं, वे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

भारत पूर्ति मिशन, लंदन :

उर्वरक, संयंव और मशीनें, हथियार और उपकरण, वाहन, वैमानिकी सामान, इलक्ट्रो-निकी तथा राडार उपकरण, यांत्रिक सामान आदि ।

भारत पूर्ति विभान, वार्षिकगणन

तापीय तथा पन-विजली संयंत्र, महायक-उपकरण तथा फालतू कल-पुर्जे, ड्वार्ड अड्डो के लिए इनैक्ट्यूनिकी तथा अभिन-शासक उपकरण, सर्वेक्षण तथा खनन उपकरण, वायुसान तथा पालतू हिम्मे-पुर्जे जटिल प्रकार के वैज्ञानिक तथा प्रयोगशाला मम्बन्धी उपकरण तथा मशीनें, नेल के डीजल इंजनों के फालतू पुर्जे, मिट्टी व्यान आर निर्माण सबधी उपकरण मशीन उर्जरु खात्र पदार्थ आदि।

भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं के लिए सामग्रियों का आयात

1495. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेगे कि

(क) क्या भारत भारतीय स्थल मेना, वायुसंना और नीमेना की आवश्यकताएँ को पूरा करने में आत्मनिर्भर हो गया है अथवा उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए विदेशों से कुछ सामग्रियों का भी आयात किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो अभी भी कुछ सामग्रियों का आयात किया जा रहा है तो गत दो बर्षों में कितने मूल्य की सामग्री आयात की गई और उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या भारत इन सामग्रियों के भावले में भी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त कर लेगा और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगद्वीपन राम) :
(क) रक्षा उपकरणों की आवश्यकताएँ मुख्यतः स्वदेशी उत्पादन से पूरी की जाती हैं। तथापि, कुछ अनिवार्य भद्र स्मूलतम प्रयोक्तित सीमा तक आयात की जाती है।

(ख) रेजी से स्वदेशीकरण की हमारी नीति के संदर्भ में इसमें लगने वाली नेतृत्व

इसकी उपयोगिता के अनुसूच नहीं होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन व्योगों को प्रकट करना लोकहिन में नहीं होगा।

(ग) आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए प्रयत्न एक सारांश प्रयोग है। हमारे लक्ष्य भविष्य में रक्षा क्षेत्र में उत्पारेतर प्रात्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना है। फिर भी ही मकान है कि, इस बारे में पूर्ण आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त रक्षा व्यवहारिक मिल न हो।

Special Pak Emissaries to Canvass against India over POW Issue

1496 SHRI M. S SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 5th February, 1973 that President Bhutto has sent special emissaries to canvass against India on the issue of Prisoners of War; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to reports to this effect.

(b) Government have taken necessary action to inform International opinion of the correct position.

Agitation by Employees of Hindustan Lever against Victimation

1497. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the agitation of the employees of Hindustan Lever, a foreign subsidiary against the victimisation policy of the management;

(b) whether over 2,000 employees have been retrenched so far by the management; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop such victimisation and protect the employment of the workers thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information, there was no retrenchment in the Bombay and Delhi offices of this establishment and there is no agitation it is reported, in these two units. Complaints received some time ago from the workers' unions in the units of the Company in U.P. have been brought to the attention of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, for appropriate action.

not available. The number of those on the live register of Employment Exchanges seeking employment assistance (not all necessarily unemployed) was as follows:

Period	Number on live register at the end of the period*
1971	86,060
	80,561
1972	1,05,506
	1,12,469

*The information is collected from the Employment Exchange at half-yearly intervals ending 31st January and 31st July, each year. The information as on 31st January, 1973 is not yet available.

Unemployed I.T.I. Trained Craftsmen

1498. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of unemployed I.T.I. trained craftsmen in India upto December, 1972;

(b) whether the number of unemployed I.T.I. trained craftsmen has doubled during the year 1972 over its previous year; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Estimates about the number of unemployed I.T.I. trained craftsmen are

(c) The Government has been taking all possible steps to create more and more employment opportunities to absorb the educated unemployed including the I.T.I. trained craftsmen through the various development schemes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Special Employment Programmes taken up since the year 1970-71. In the Budget proposals for 1972-73, a provision of Rs. 125 crores was made for Special Welfare Schemes which were expected to benefit the I.T.I. trained craftsmen also. Besides, I.T.I. trained craftsmen are also being selected for apprenticeship training to enhance their employability. Necessary steps have also been taken towards diversification of trades in the I.T.I.s consistent with the skill requirements of the Industry, and for short course training programmes in trades which have immediate employment potential.

**Alleged Indian Nationals helping
Pakistan POWs to escape**

**1499. SHRI H. M. PATEL:
SHRI HARI SINGH:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report in the *Motherland* of the 27th December, 1972 stating that five Indian Nationals were involved in various cases of helping Pakistani prisoners of war to escape from their camps; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the action, if any, taken against the Indian nationals for such anti-national activities?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a)**
Yes, Sir.

(b) Two cases have occurred wherein Indian nationals were accused of helping Pakistani prisoners in their attempts to escape. The first case occurred on 6th January, 1972 between Shahjahanpur and Bareilly Stations in Uttar Pradesh when one prisoner escaped. Cases against four Indian nationals under Sec. 255/130 of IPC are in progress in court of Law. The prisoner was subsequently apprehended. The second incident took place at Bareilly on 13th April, 1972 when two prisoners escaped. They were captured. In this connection, one Indian national has been detained for a period of one year under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 read with Defence of India Act, 1971.

**Recognition of Bangladesh by
Pakistan**

1500. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiative has come from Pakistan in regard to the recognition of Bangladesh;

(b) if not, whether Government consider it as a violation of the Simla Agreement; and

(c) whether the question of recognition of Bangladesh has been taken up by Government with President Bhutto and if so, the progress made so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**

(a) While Government have seen press reports of President Bhutto's statements to the effect that recognition of Bangladesh would be in the interest of Pakistan, so far no concrete steps have been taken by Pakistan in this regard.

(b) Pakistan's continued non-recognition of Bangladesh is an obstacle in the further implementation of the Simla Agreement, especially as it prevents the participation of Bangladesh on a basis of sovereign equality in tripartite talks on the POW issue.

(c) Government have repeatedly impressed on the Government of Pakistan the necessity of recognising Bangladesh in order to expedite the normalisation of relations and establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent. The Pakistan Government had indicated at one stage that the question of recognition of Bangladesh was receiving their serious consideration.

**Visit of Indonesian Prime Minister to
India**

**1501. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indonesian Prime Minister, Mr. Adam Malik, visited New Delhi in February this year; and

(b) the subjects discussed with him and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No, Sir. Mr. Adam Malik is not the Prime Minister of Indonesia.

(b) Does not arise.

Advisory Board for Taken-over Coal Mines

1502. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH

MALIK:

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:**

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up an Advisory Board to advise the Custodian General in the management of the non-coking coal mines taken-over in the country;

(b) if so, the names of persons who have been nominated for this Board; and

(c) the criteria adopted in the selection of the Members?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The matter is under consideration.

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

Manufacture of Sophisticated Anti-Tank Missiles

1503. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH

MALIK:

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to undertake the manufacture of sophisticated anti-tank missiles;

(b) whether this would be done wholly indigenously and no foreign help would be sought in its know-how design; and

(c) when the actual manufacture of anti-tank missiles would commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a)

to (c) The production of anti-tank missiles has already been taken up at Bharat Dynamics Limited with effect from July, 1971. The missiles are under production with technical collaboration of a foreign firm. Research and Development efforts are also being continued with a view to taking up the manufacture of missiles with indigenous know-how in future

Discovery of copper deposits by G.S.I. in Malanjkhand, Madhya Pradesh

1505. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has revealed the largest copper deposits in Malanjkhand in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to recover copper from this area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The geological survey has revealed a large copper ore deposit in Malanjkhand, Madhya Pradesh. As a result of surface and sub-surface investigations carried out by Geological Survey of India, 40 million tonnes of copper ore containing 1.1 to 1.4 per cent copper has been estimated so far in the Malanjkhand copper deposit.

(b) Detailed exploration and assessment are in progress by the Hindustan Copper Limited, a public sector undertaking, for open cast mining of this prospect. Recently, a protocol has been signed with the Russian Government for making a Feasibility Study of the deposit for taking a final investment decision. *

Powers and Functions of the Chairman of SAIL

1506. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the powers and functions of the Chairman of the Steel Holding Company have been formulated; and

(b) if so, what are those?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chairman of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) will exercise all the powers and functions conferred on him under the Companies Act, 1956 and the Articles of Association of the Company. The following are the more important powers and functions of the Chairman of SAIL:—

(1) The members of the Board of Directors of SAIL will be appointed by the President in consultation with him.

(2) The Managing Director(s) of SAIL, if any, will be appointed by the President in consultation with him.

(3) The Chairman of the subsidiary companies of the SAIL will be appointed by him with the approval of the President.

(4) He will appoint the members of the Boards of Directors of subsidiary companies in consultation with the Chairman of these companies.

(5) He will be the Chairman of the Selection Committee of SAIL which will select persons for filling up top posts in its subsidiaries. The Selection Committee will consist of besides the Chairman, Directors of Finance, Personnel and Technical and may co-opt persons as required

from outside from Government, industry and management experts.

(6) He will preside over the *ad hoc* committees of experts to be set up by SAIL, as and when necessary to examine all proposals for capital expenditure estimated to cost Rs. 10 crores or more and to be financed directly from Government funds. This will comprise, among others, as members, nominees of the Ministry of Finance and of the Planning Commission.

(7) He shall have the usual power to reserve for decision of the President any proposals of decisions of the Board of Directors or any matter brought before the Board which raises in his opinion, on important issue and which is on that account fit to be reserved for the decision of the President and no decision on such an important issue shall be taken in his absence.

(8) He shall exercise such powers as may be entrusted to him by the Board of Directors.

Creation of Bihar Regiment

1507. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar regiment has been created recently as one of the wing or cadre and if so, the special feature thereabout; and

(b) whether Government propose to open a military training college in Bihar on the lines of National Defence Academy or one college at Dehradun?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. The Bihar Regiment was not created recently. Its first Battalion was raised in September, 1941 and its last Battalion in June, 1971. It is

one of the several regiments of the Infantry Arm and has no special features.

(b) No, Sir.

Coverage of Contractors' Firms under E.P.F. Act in Jamshedpur Bihar

1508. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of contractors' employees are not benefited by the Employees Provident Funds Act as several contractors' establishments have not been covered at all; if so, Contractors' establishments covered independently in Jamshedpur or with the main unit of Tatas with details of such two categories of establishments covered;

(b) whether Provident Fund authorities have failed to enforce the Employees Provident Fund Act at Jamshedpur and in the mines of Kodarma belt area properly; and

(c) whether very junior officers have been posted in those two places?

THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Sainik School at Jhumaritilaya in Hazaribagh

1509. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Sainik School at Jhumaritilaya in the district of Hazaribagh and if so, when it was opened and on what cost;

(b) whether it is affiliated to National Defence Academy and is a resi-

dential Sainik School and how many students are provided accommodation there; and

(c) whether some preference is given to the Bihar boys in the admission and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir, Sainik School at Tilaiya Dam was opened on 16th September, 1963. Lands, buildings, furniture and fittings, grant for equipment etc. were provided by the State Government of Bihar. The cost of establishing the school is being ascertained.

(b) No, Sir. All scholarship holders are under obligation to appear for the N.D.A. Examination and to join Armed Forces, if successful. It is a residential school and resident scholars numbering 400 on 29th August 1972 have been provided dormitory accommodation.

(c) Yes, Sir. 67 per cent seats at the School are reserved for the boys from Bihar. Actually out of 400 boys studying in the school, 398 hail from Bihar.

Prosecution filed in E.P.F.O. under Sections 406 and 409 I.P.C.

1510. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prosecutions have been filed in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation under Sections 406 and 409 I.P.C., if so, the number of cases filed State-wise and how many such prosecutions have so far turned into conviction during the last three years;

(b) whether M/s. C.H. (P) Limited C.M.I. Limited, Reliance Firebricks and Pottery works Limited are chronic defaulters in Bihar, if so, whether prosecutions under Sections 406 and 409 have been filed against them; and

(c) whether the Central Provident Fund Commissioner has directed the Regional Commissioner to file such prosecution to safeguard the interest of the poor workers

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) Yes. A region-wise statement showing number of cases filed in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation under Section 406 and 409 I.P.C. and the cases ended in conviction during the year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is attached.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) Yes.

STATEMENT

No. of cases filed in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation under Section 406/409 I.P.C. during the last three years. (1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72). No. of cases convicted during the last three years. (1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72).

Andhra Pradesh	•	•	•	•	•	2	..
Assam	•	•	•	•	•	11	..
Bihar	•	•	•	•	•	3	..
Delhi	•	•	•	•	•	3	..
Gujarat	•	•	•	•	•	1	..
Kerala	•	•	•	•	•	12	..
Madhya Pradesh	•	•	•	•	•	25	1
Maharashtra	•	•	•	•	•	78	3
Mysore	•	•	•	•	•	12	..
Orissa	•	•	•	•	•
Punjab	•	•	•	•	•	13	1
Rajasthan	•	•	•	•	•	5	..
Tamil Nadu	•	•	•	•	•
Uttar Pradesh	•	•	•	•	•	8	..
West Bengal	•	•	•	•	•	43	..
<hr/>						<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL				215	5	
<hr/>						<hr/>	<hr/>

Impact of Nationalisation of coal mines on management and production and sale of coal

1511. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether and to what extent the private colliery owners illegally took away documents, implements, assets etc. of their concerns during formal Government take over and what actions have been taken against them; and

(b) the methods of management of the mines and the sale of coal being evolved to democratise the same, make them more efficient and ensure adequate supply to the consumers at controlled rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) It is too early to state exactly whether and to what extent the private colliery owners illegally took away documents, implements, assets etc. during formal Government take over. Reports in this regard are in the course of compilation, receipt and examination of the Coal & Mines Authority and it would take time to determine the actual position. The question of action to be taken would arise only thereafter

(b) For exercising supervision and control over all the coal mines the management of which has been taken over by the Government under the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1973 (No. 1 of 1973), the Government have appointed a Custodian General, with headquarters in Calcutta. He is assisted by Additional and Deputy Custodians General and other officers. For purposes of management, the taken-over mines have been divided into 49 groups each under a Custodian drawn from the Public Sector coal companies or Coal Board or the Directorate

General of Mines Safety. Qualified mining engineers are in position in each mine as managers.

Apart from the powers vested under the Ordinance in the Custodian General, adequate delegation of powers to the Additional Custodian Generals and Deputy Custodian Generals have been made by the Custodian General to ensure smooth working of the mines.

Special steps have been taken in consultation with the Railways to ensure that there is no interruption in supplies to consumers, especially to the Railways, the thermal power stations and other public utilities and major industries. In addition, detailed discussions have been held with the coal merchants to make sure that there are no difficulties in the sale and distribution of coal throughout the country.

Mines and Engineering Units under Foreign Control

1512. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3477 on the 7th December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether information regarding number of mines and engineering units owned by foreigners, their total capital and annual profits has since been collected:

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the total annual earnings and expenditure of foreign exchange through foreign-owned concerns during the last three years; and

(d) whether it is proposed to nationalise any or all of these concerns and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) The total number of foreign controlled companies engaged in mining

and manufacture of engineering goods was 242 at the end of March, 1969, according to data available with the Reserve Bank of India.

Outstanding foreign direct investment in these companies at the end of March 1969 and profits earned thereon are given below —

(Rupees in crore)

	Mining	Manufacture of Engineering Goods
Outstanding foreign direct investment	37	145.6
Profits earned (net of taxes) on foreign direct investment	0.2	11.5

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid in the Table of the House

(d) The question whether a mining/engineering unit should be nationalised will be considered by Government on merits at the appropriate time

Compensation to colliery owners

1513 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government that no payment of compensation should be made to the colliery owners without realising the dues which they owed to the workers and the State Governments, and

(b) if so the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The details will be finalized when the bill for nationalization of the coal mines is introduced in Parliament

Development of Agnigundala Copper Mine

1514 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the expenditure incurred so far on the development of Agnigundala Copper Mine Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) Presumably the reference is to Nallakonda Copper Deposit of Agnigundala Copper Lead Project, Andhra Pradesh. At present the Exploratory Mining Scheme is in progress at Nallakonda. So far an expenditure of Rs 33.28 lakhs has been incurred on this scheme.

Demand for New Industrial Relations Policy

1515 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demand made by the All India Trade Union Congress General Secretary for a new industrial relations policy,

(b) if so, Government's decision on it, and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Government are considering proposals for a new industrial relations policy and efforts are being made to finalise it as early as possible.

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के सरकारी उपकरणों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को रोजगार देना

1516. श्री अनशाह प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह मंत्रालय के नियमों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को उनके मंत्रालय के उपकरणों में अलग नौकरी के लिए साक्षात्कार के लिए नहीं बुलाया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड द्वारा नौकरी के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों साक्षात्कार हेतु अलग से बुलाया जाता है।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड साक्षात्कार हेतु इन उम्मीदवारों को अन्य उम्मीदवारों के साथ ही बुलाती है यद्यपि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को लिखित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार के समय मुनासिब कूट और अधिक्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है।

इस्पात विभाग के एक अन्य उपकरण अर्थात् हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्स कस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता और इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के खान विभाग के उपकरणों से जालकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Alleged withholding of permission to British relief planes for Nepal to overfly Indian Territory

1517. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:
SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware of the news in British press that India had refused permission to British relief planes bound for Nepal to overfly Indian territory; and

(b) If so, the facts of the case and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The British press report is erroneous. We have informed the British High Commission in New Delhi and His Majesty's Government of Nepal that the Government of India had no objection to the British relief planes bound for Nepal to overfly Indian territory.

Proposal to aid in the economic reconstruction of North Vietnam

1518. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to aid in the economic reconstruction of North Vietnam; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government has generally expressed its desire to

be of help in the task of economic reconstruction of North Vietnam but specific proposals could only be considered at a suitable stage through bilateral discussions

Code of conduct for regional provident Fund Commissioners

1519 SHRI MD JAMILUR-RAHMAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether a code of conduct or guidelines are proposed to be drawn up by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner for the Regional Commissioners?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY). Under Section 5D(6) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, Central Government are the rule making authority in respect of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners. The Conduct Rules for the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are yet to be framed by the Government

Number of Staff in Indian High Commission at London

1520. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of people including diplomatic personnel working at present in the Indian High Commission at London Category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4344/73.]

Dismissal of Joint Secretary of Batliboi and Company (Private) Limited Union

1521 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the dismissal of the Joint Secretary of the Batliboi and Company (Private) Limited Union, Calcutta, by the management for Trade Union activities, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Labour Department to force the management to withdraw the dismissal order and reinstate the labour leader?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) The matter falls in the State sphere. The Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation have no information about the dismissal referred to in part (a) of the question.

Factory Employment Index and real Wages

1522 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the index number of estimated factory employment (Base 1961=100) rose to 126.00 in 1970-71.

(b) whether the index number of monopoly industry has risen from 109.2 in 1961 to 177.2 in 1971;

(c) whether real wage has fallen by 2 per cent during 1960-71; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to arrest the fall in real wages?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY). (a) The index of factory employment (Base 1961=100) was 127.0 (Revised) in 1970 and 127.7 (provisional) in 1971.

(b) The Index number of industrial production (Base 1960=100) of the manufacturing group of industries rose from 109.2 in 1961 to 177.2 in 1971 (provisional).

(c) The Index of Real Earnings (Base 1961=100) in respect of workers earning less than Rs. 400 per month employed in factories as defined under Section 2(m) of the Factories Act, 1948, was provisionally estimated at 98 for the year 1970. Information regarding 1971 is not available.

(d) This and other matters connected with wage policy are under study.

राज्यों में दुकानों एवं प्रतिष्ठानों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए एक समान कानून

1523. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में दुकानों एवं प्रतिष्ठानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सेवा की समान शर्तों से सम्बन्धित कोई समान कानून नहीं बने हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार राज्य दुकान एवं प्रतिष्ठान कर्मचारी संघ एवं कुछ अन्य राज्यों के ऐसे संगठन इस प्रकार के कानून की मांग के लिए आन्दोलन करते रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) दुकानों और प्रतिष्ठानों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मकारों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में बनाये गये कानूनों के उपर्युक्त एक समान नहीं है।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई आन्दोलन सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Posts lying vacant in office of R.P.F.C. Bihar

1524. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one post of Provident Fund Inspector Grade II, five posts of Upper Division Clerks falling under Department Promotion quota and nine posts of Lower Division Clerks exclusively sanctioned for Family Pension Scheme lying vacant since March, 1972 in the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commission, Bihar have not been filled up so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay and the action taken against erring officers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The question of filling up the posts referred to comes within the administrative jurisdiction of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. Government have no information to furnish.

Proposal to Dislodge Civilians from Danapur Cantonment Area

1525. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private residential holdings of Grand square, Danapur Cantt, are to be resumed by the Government and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government are aware that in one of the holding post and Telegraph Office is located which caters to the needs of local Military Authorities, civilians of the Cantonment area as well as the adjoining areas and is centrally located;

(c) whether Government are aware that many holdings are occupied by the owners residing there since over a century; and

(d) whether there is a large area of vacant land lying within the Cantonment area un-utilised by the Government and if so, why the civilian owners are proposed to be dislodged when vacant lands are available?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Government have sanctioned resumption of four residential buildings in Grand Square, Danapur, to meet Defence requirements of land and accommodation at the station

(b) There is no Post Office located in any of the above four buildings

(c) Of the four buildings, three were already on hire to Government and one was in a dilapidated condition;

(d) No, Sir

Renewal of lease of survey No. 214, Danapur Cantonment

1526. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have failed to renew the lease of Survey No. 214, Danapur Cantonment which expired many years ago;

(b) whether the lessee/as per terms of the lease applied for its renewal in time;

(c) whether the property has been deprived of its value on account of non-renewal of the lease; and

(d) how the Government propose to rehabilitate the owners of holdings after resumption?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Sy. No. 214, Danapur Cantonment is held on 'Old Grant' terms and not on lease. Hence the question of renewal of lease does not arise.

(b) As the site is not held on lease, there was no question of any application for renewal being submitted by the lessee.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

(d) There is no proposal to rehabilitate the ex-holders of Sy. No. 214, Danapur Cantt. after resumption

Proposal for Asian Conference for securing peace in Indo-China

1527 **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether immediately after announcement of Vietnam Cease-fire terms, the official Japanese spokesmen had suggested convening of a large Asian Conference for securing peace in Indo-China, and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir Government have seen a reference to this effect in Prime Minister Tanaka's speech before the special Diet session on 27th of January, 1973.

(b) This is only a general expression of views and there have been no concrete proposals so far to which Government could react.

Import and production of Copper

1528 **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual requirements of copper and its production in the country;

(b) whether bulk of these requirements is being imported at present;

(c) if so, the annual expenditure incurred on the import of copper; and

(d) the steps taken so far to produce copper in the country and the progress achieved in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) According to the Planning Sub-Group (Task Force) on Copper & Nickel, the estimated requirements of copper during the period 1972-74 are 83,700 tonnes per annum. The production of copper during 1972 was 10,264 tonnes. The envisaged production of copper during 1973-74 is 20,000 tonnes.

(b) and (c). Import of copper and its alloys etc. during 1971-72 & 1972-73 (upto July, 1972) were 56,173 and 21,228 tonnes valuing at Rs. 51.18 and 18.92 crores respectively.

(d) With a view to narrow the gap between the huge demand and meagre production of copper metal in the country, top priority has been given for implementation of various copper Projects/Schemes in the country. Government have set up a separate Corporation, viz. Hindustan Copper Limited in 1967 and this Company is responsible for the development of various copper Projects/Schemes in the country. The main Project with the Company is Khetri Copper Project, Rajasthan which is being developed for the production of 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper metal per annum. The Project is expected to be commissioned by the last quarter of 1973-74. The Company is also developing Dariba & Chandmari Copper Projects in Rajasthan, Agnigundala Copper Lead Project in Andhra Pradesh, Malanjkhand Copper Project in Madhya Pradesh and Rakha Copper Project in Bihar.

Government have also acquired the Undertaking of Indian Copper Corporation, Ghatsila, Bihar (the only Company in the Private Sector) in 1972 which is already producing about 10,000 tonnes of copper per annum and the integrated development of this Complex has been entrusted to Hindustan Copper Limited.

All possible measures are being taken by the Government to locate

new copper deposits in the country with a view to increase the production of copper metal in future.

Official level meeting between India and Pakistan for implementation of Simla Agreement

1530. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official-level meeting between India and Pakistan is taking place in near future to pave the way for the next step in the implementation of the Simla Agreement; and

(b) if so, the agenda of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No agreement has so far been reached for holding such a meeting.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Mine Owners penalised under the Ordinance

1531. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mine owner has been penalised under the recently promulgated Coal Mines (Taking over of the Management) Ordinance, 1973 for not submitting assets to the Custodian General; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में जिलरों में
इह रहे शरणार्थी ।

1532. श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बनाने
की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) बिहार राज्य के पूर्णमा जिले
में शरणार्थी शिविर में किन्तने शरणार्थी
रह रहे हैं, और

(ख) शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिए
सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ देहु) : (क) 31 जनवरी,
1973 को भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान
में आए 545 प्रवासी परिवार
(2,492 व्यक्ति) तथा बर्मा के 264
प्रत्यावासी परिवार (1,118 व्यक्ति)
बिहार राज्य के पूर्णिया जिले के मरणा
शिविर में रह रहे थे। इन परिवारों में
स्थायी दायित्व द्वेषी के 97 परिवार (262
व्यक्ति) शामिल हैं।

(ख) मरणा शिविर में रहे भूतपूर्व
पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में आये सभी कृषक
प्रवासी परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए
योजनाएं स्वीकृत की जा चुकी हैं तथा
भूमि अर्जन की कार्यवाही जारी है।
जहाँ तक भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में आए
गैर-कृषक परिवारों का सम्बन्ध है राज्य
सरकार उनको पूर्णिया जिले में बसाने की
सम्भावनाओं का पता लगा रही है क्योंकि
ये परिवार स्वयं पूर्णिया जिले में बसना
आहते हैं।

जहाँ तक बर्मा प्रत्यावासी परिवारों
का सम्बन्ध है, बिहार में मरणात तथा एक
अन्य शिविर में बर्मा प्रत्यावासियों के
437 कृषक तथा 17 गैर-कृषक परिवार
रह रहे हैं। 152 कृषक परिवर्त के
पुनर्वास के लिए योजनाएं स्वीकृत की
जा चुकी हैं तथा भूमि अर्जन की कार्यवाही
जारी है।

207 कृषक परिवारों तथा 17 गैर-
कृषक परिवारों के लिए योजनाएं विचारा-
धीन हैं।

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय युद्ध बंदियों के
साथ व्यवहार

1533. श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे
कि

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान से आये हुए
भारतीय युद्ध बंदियों ने उनके साथ बहा पर
हुआ व्यवहार के बारे में शिकायत की है,
आंग

(ख) उन शिकायतों की मुख्य बाने
क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया
है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) और (ख). पाकिस्तान से
प्रत्यावर्तित कुछ भारतीय कार्मिकों के
हिरासत के समय दुर्व्यवहार की शिकायत
की है। रैडकास की अन्तरराष्ट्रीय समिति
के माध्यम से विरोध प्रकट करने के विचार
से उनके बयानों का अध्ययन किया जा
रहा है।

बिदेशों के भारतीयों का निष्काशन

1534. श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेगा कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में किन्तने
भारतीयों के बिदेश छोड़ने के लिए
वायर किया गया ; उन देशों के नाम क्या
हैं और प्रत्येक देश से इन भारतीयों के
निष्काशन के कारण हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों ने भारत में
जीकर भारत, द्वीप, श्रीलंका,

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क), (ख)
और (ग) सवन की भेज पर विवरण रख
दिया गया है। [प्रस्तावलय में रखा गया
देविये सद्या LT-4345/73]

राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खानों का प्रबन्ध कार्य
एन० सी० डी० सी० के माध्यम से
चलाना

1535. श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या इस्पात और जात मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेग कि :-

(क) क्या सरकार अपने हाथ में
ली गई सभी कोयला खानों का प्रबन्ध-कार्य
एन० सी० डी० सी० के माध्यम से चलायेगी ;
और

(ख) क्या सरकार प्रबन्ध एवं अन्य
तरह की नियुक्तियों में स्थानीय लोगों को
प्रायोगिकता देगी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की
जाने वाली कार्यवाही की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

इस्पात और जात मंत्रालय में उप-
मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) :
(क) सरकार ने 145 खानों का
प्रबन्ध भारत कोर्किंग कोल लिमिटेड द्वे
और 5 खानों का प्रबन्ध भारतीय औद्योगिक
पुनर्निर्माण निगम द्वे पहले ही निहित किया
है। शेष खानों के प्रबन्ध के बारे में अतिम
विनियोग अभी किया जाना है।

(ख) और (ग) : पब्लिक सेक्टर
कम्पनियों में भर्ती के लिए सरकार द्वारा
नियमित नियोगों का जब कभी नहीं भर्ती
की जाएगी अनुसरण किया जाएगा।

Coal exported from Coal Mines of
District Palamu

1536 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the coal from coal
mines of District Palamu in Bihar is
exported to other countries,

(b) if so, the names of the countries
where the coal is exported, and

(c) the quantity of coal exported
from the coal mines of District
Palamu and the foreign exchange
earned therefrom during last three
years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) No,
Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Self-sufficiency in production of steel

1537 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state whether
Government will attain self-sufficiency
in steel production upto 1976 to meet
requirements of industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) It is
expected that near self-sufficiency in
steel production can be reached in
two or three years with the commis-
sioning of Bokaro Steel Plant and the
existing steel plants attaining produc-
tion at 90 per cent of the capacity

Nationalisation of Non-ferrous
industries

1538 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are con-
sidering actively to nationalise the
Non-ferrous industries; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Labour disturbances in Bihar and other States

1539 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI. Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to States?

(a) whether the Labour disturbances have been spreading in Bihar as a whole; and

(b) the steps taken or to be taken by Government to end the labour disturbances in Bihar and all other States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. The Industrial Relations Machinery in the States continues to minimise work-stoppages through conciliation, adjudication or arbitration, as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Soviet Cultural Centre at Trivandrum

1541. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: SHRI PILOO MODY.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet Cultural Centre will commence functioning at Trivandrum shortly;

(b) whether the Centre will be run under the aegis of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations with funds provided by U.S.S.R. Embassy in India who will also provide some Soviet personnel to work at the Centre; and

(c) whether such an arrangement is open to all other foreign countries

and whether some foreign countries have expressed their willingness to do so and if so, the names of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Centre will be run under the aegis of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations with funds provided by the USSR Embassy; the request of the USSR Embassy to permit one Soviet language teacher to work at the Centre has also been accepted.

(c) Under the framework instituted by Government for regulation and review of foreign cultural activities in India, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations will be associated with the running of all cultural centres established by foreign missions in places where they do not have a diplomatic/consular presence. This arrangement is applicable to all foreign countries. At the moment the British High Commission is the only foreign mission, apart from the Soviet Embassy, which is desirous of running cultural centres in places where it does not have a diplomatic/consular presence. The precise arrangements for running such British Centres are being discussed.

Money withdrawn from Banks by Mine owners after promulgation of Ordinance for their take-over

1542. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether even though non-coking coal mines were taken over through an Ordinance, instructions were not simultaneously issued to banks not to allow the owners of such mines to withdraw the funds of such companies;

(b) whether taking advantage of this lapse, some of the mine-owners

had withdrawn monies that were deposited in the banks in the name of the mines; and

(c) if so, the total amount thus withdrawn and the action taken against the management of such mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1973, was promulgated on the evening of the 30th January, 1973. On the morning of the 31st January, 1973, the Coal Mines Authority informed all the Banks at Calcutta to issue instructions to their branches all over the country to stop all transactions pertaining to the take over mines. They issued press notes and also published a notice to this effect in the papers on the morning of the 1st February, 1973.

No case has yet come to the notice of Coal Mines Authority in which a colliery company has been allowed to withdraw money by a bank. Necessary action will be taken if any such case is noticed.

Bringing Canteen employees of Defence establishments at par with Government employees

1543. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:**
SHRI DINESH JOARDER:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to treat the Canteen employees attached to various Defence establishments as fulfilled Government employees;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c), No. Sir. The matter is now sub-judice.

Setting up an explosive factory in Orissa during Fourth Five Year Plan

1544. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reaction of Government for establishing an explosive factory in Orissa in the Central public sector during the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): There is no proposal, at present, to establish an explosive factory in Orissa in the Defence sector.

Implementation of Sirimavo-Shastri Pact between India and Sri Lanka

1545 **SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:**
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether delegates of India and Sri Lanka met on the 14th and 15th February, 1973 to discuss the question relating to implementation of Sirimavo-Shastri Pact on persons of Indian origin in the Island and if so, the decisions arrived at; and

(b) whether Sri Lanka has blamed India for non-implementation of the Pact and if so, Indian reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A team of Indian officials visited Colombo and reviewed the progress of the Agreement with the officials of Sri Lanka from 14th to 17th February, 1973. Both sides agreed to take all possible measures to ensure the smooth and full implementation of the Agreement.

(b) No, Sir.

Open Letter to Prime Minister from the Families of P.O.Ws.

1546. **SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:**
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an open letter by the P.O.Ws families was sent to Prime Minister of India;

(b) if so, the contents of the letter; and

(c) whether Prime Minister of India has replied to this letter or has any statement been issued in this regard by her?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
 (a) Government have seen Press reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). No letter of this kind has so far been received by the Prime Minister.

Indian Engineers Engaged on Menial Jobs in New York

1547. **SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:**
 Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report that many qualified Indian Engineers are doing menial jobs in the city of New York notwithstanding their passing civil service steps for jobs in different public utility agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
 Conditions of recession in US industry have compelled many engineers, both American and alien, to take up jobs outside their lines.

Expenditure on Delegation sent to Industrial Workers vis-a-vis Agricultural Labourer

1548. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:**
 Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the increase registered in the annual earnings of an industrial worker in the past one decade, and

(b) the increase registered in the annual earnings of an agricultural labourer in the last one decade?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The per capita annual earnings of a worker as covered under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 earning less than Rs. 400 p.m and employed in Factories increased from Rs. 1540 in 1961 to Rs. 2725 (provisional) in 1970.

(b) Information is not available.

Expenditure on Delegations sent to United Nations

1549 **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount of expenses incurred each year during the last three years on delegations sent to the U.N.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
 Figures of actual expenditure are being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Strikes, Lockouts and Agitation after declaration of Compulsory Bonus

1550. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes, lockouts and agitation that have taken place after Government's declaration of the compulsory bonus in the public undertakings and Government institutions;

(b) the loss suffered by the industry on account of such strikes relating to bonus in terms of money in the last six months?

(c) whether there has been any increase in the production on account of the enforcement of the compulsory bonus scheme;

(d) the percentage of the rise on the food and commodity by this compulsory bonus; and

(e) whether any study has been made about the effect of this compulsory bonus on the price line?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (e). No study has been made of the impact of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act on work-stoppages, production and prices.

Defence Assistance to Sri Lanka

1551. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether defence assistance was given to the Government of Sri Lanka in 1971 and 1972; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). In 1971 when there was a threat of insurgency from certain groups of citizens in Sri Lanka the Government of Sri Lanka requested the Government of India for assistance. The Government of India agreed to provide all assistance that was possible within our resources. We provided Helicopters for non-lethal purposes and Indian naval ships for patrolling Sri Lanka's coast. We also sent some military equipment and some soldiers for ensuring the safety and the proper utilisation of our equipment.

Training facilities were provided in 1971 and 1972 to the Defence personnel of Sri Lanka in our defence training

institutions in pursuance of the general policy of co-operation with friendly Governments in the defence field.

Reservations for States and Union Territories for Admission to Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun

1552. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a reservation of seats for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun for various States and Union Territories of India;

(b) if so, whether this fact is also mentioned in the prospectus of the said College;

(c) the reservation quota for each State and Union Territory; and

(d) the criteria for the reservation of this quota of seats for each State?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prospectus does mention that vacancies are offered to each State. The regulations for RIMC (which is a priced publication) also mention that seats will be allotted to the States in proportion of their population.

(c) and (d). For admission to RIMC, each State is treated as one unit, the Union Territories being clubbed together as one unit. Allotment of available seats is made on the basis of population subject to the condition that each State gets atleast one seat.

Sainik School for Himachal Pradesh

1553. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any recommendation from the Government of

Himachal Pradesh for setting up a Sainik School in the State, following the consideration of this question by a Committee appointed for this purpose by the Government of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the name of place or places recommended for the location of the said school?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Republic Day Passes to Members of Parliament

1554. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feel that there is any scope for improvement in the procedure for issuing the Republic Day passes to the Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for bringing about an improvement; and

(c) the present procedure for issuing the invitation cards for the Republic Day Parade to Members of Parliament and their guests?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). According to the present practice, all Member of Parliament are requested in writing to indicate whether or not they will attend the Republic Day Parade. Invitation cards for the Republic Day Parade are issued to those Members of Parliament (together with their spouses, if any) who express their willingness to attend the function. In addition to this, invitation cards are also issued to Members of Parliament in respect of their relations/guests. Normally, invitation

cards for not more than four seats are issued to a Member of Parliament for his/her relations/guests. However, relaxation is made in certain cases keeping in view all relevant factors. For the convention of Members of Parliament, a separate counter is opened in the Invitation Office of this Ministry. The present arrangements have on the whole been working satisfactorily over a number of years and there is no proposal to make a change in the existing procedure. Suggestion, however, for any improvement may be considered.

Promotion of Assistant Executive Engineers of Military Engineers Service

1555. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether in Military Engineer Services there has been no promotions from the rank of Assistant Executive Engineers to Executive Engineers for the last four years; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there are a large number of vacancies of Executive Engineers existing in Military Engineer Service; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to fill all these vacancies so as to remove frustration in the service?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There have been no promotions from the rank of Assistant Executive Engineers to Executive Engineers in the MES for about four years, since the relative seniority of direct recruits and departmental promotees could not be fixed due to cases pending in law courts. There are at present 29 vacancies of Executive Engineers and efforts are being made to finalise the selection for promotion to these posts as early as possible.

Expenditure on Army/Civilians Officers of Military Engineer Service

1556 SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure on an army officer posted to M.E.S. is more than the civilian officer of the equivalent rank;

(b) if so, what is the ratio of such expenditure on pay allowances, house rent, leave and expenditure incurred on their specialised studies;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the ratio of civilian officers in M.E.S. so as to reduce administrative expenditure; and

Scales of pay in respect of Military/ Civilian Officers of M.E.S. (equivalent rank):—

Military Officers

Captain—Acting & substantive rank—

Rs. 630—40—990

Maj—Acting rank :—

Rs. 840—40/2—880 (further increments as for substantive rank shown below)

Substantive rank—

Rs. 920—960—1000—1040—
1050—1050—50/2—1300.

Lt. Col. Acting Rank—

Rs. 1100 (further increments as for Substantive rank shown below).

Substantive rank—

Rs. 1300—50/2—1500.

Allowances

Dearness Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance are the same for both Service and Civilian Officers. In addition, Service Officers get kit Maintenance Allowance, Special Disturbance Allowance, Out Fit Allowance and Qualification Pay, if admissible.

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the expenditure on an Army officer of a substantive rank posted to M.E.S. is more than that of a civilian officer of an equivalent rank, but the maximum of the scale of pay of a Superintending Engineer is Rs. 1,800 while the maximum pay of a substantive Lt. Colonel is Rs. 1,500.

Differences in the scales of pay, allowances, houses rent, leave and expenditure incurred on specialised studies between Military Officers and Civilian Officers of Military Engineer Service is as follows:—

Civilian Officers

Asstt. Executive Engineer

Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—
35—950

Executive Engineer

Rs. 700—40—1100—50/2—1250

Superintending Engineer

Rs. 1300—60—1600—100—1800

House Rent

In the case of Service Officers, provision of accommodation is a condition of service but not so in the case of civilian officers.

In the case of Service Officers, the licence fee charged is 5 per cent of pay (upto the rank of Brigadier and

10 per cent in the case of General Officers), or assessed licence fee, whichever is less.

In the case of Civilian Officers, the licence fee is 10 per cent of pay or assessed licence fee, whichever is less.

Leave

Service Officers are entitled to a casual leave of 20 days a year, an annual leave of 60 days in a year and furlough of two months for every three calendar years which will be non-accumulative.

Civilian officers get 12 days casual leave, 2 restricted holidays and earned leave at the rate of 1/11th of the period of duty.

Expenditure on Specialised Studies

The specialised studies granted to Military Officers posted to the MES is restricted only to works attachment for a duration of approximately 3 months. Only those officers who are posted to the M.E.S. for the first time as Majors are granted this training. Officers who are posted initially as Captains are not given this works attachment. All other specialised training for works appointment is given to the civilians also such as Works Management Courses where on each course 20 Civilian officers and 10 Military Officers are given a course in MES procedure training.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Ratio of Military and Civilian Officers of Military Engineer Service

1557. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio between civilian officers and army officers upto the rank of Superintending Engineer in M.E.S. is 50 per cent;

(b) if so, whether all the posts of civilian officers upto the rank of Superintending Engineers have been filled up upto 50 per cent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The present strength of civilian officers in the grades of Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer is less than 50 per cent of the total strength in each grade. Necessary action for drawing up a panel for promotion of Executive Engineers to the grade of Superintending Engineer is being taken in consultation with the UPSC. For nearly four years now, it has not been possible to effect promotions from the grade of Assistant Executive Engineer to the grade of Executive Engineer, since the relative seniority of direct recruits and departmental promotees could not be fixed due to certain cases pending in law courts.

Allotment of Petrol Pump and Cooking Gas Agencies to Widows of Army Officers

1558. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps and cooking gas agencies given to the widows of army officers under the scheme of rehabilitating them; and

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that these facilities have been got bengali by some other persons and the widows are only getting small fraction of the profits from such agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) 3 petrol pumps and 53 gas agencies have been allotted so far.

(b) Two cases suspected of bengali alliances came to the notice of Government. Prompt action was taken to

dissolve such benami alliance before the agencies were allowed to be commissioned.

Support to National Liberation Forces in African Colonies Against Portuguese Imperialist

1559. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of providing material support to forces of national liberation fighting against Portuguese imperialist in African colonies has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). As the House has been informed on several occasions, the Government of India have extended and continue to extend material assistance to the liberation movements in Africa. The assistance has included supplies of medicines, blankets, cloth, educational equipment for school children, and scholarships for technical training and higher studies in India.

Implementation of Schemes for Rehabilitation of War Widows

1560. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes to rehabilitate war widows has been implemented; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The main element in the rehabilitation scheme is the liberalised pensionary award. This consists of the last pay drawn in

the case of deceased JCOs/ ORs and 3/4th of the pay of the rank in the case of deceased officers. These awards have been sanctioned in all the eligible cases. In addition, free education upto the first degree level, including cost of books, stationery, uniforms, boarding and lodging in the educational institutions recognised by Government has been allowed for children of those killed. Entitlement cards have been issued to all eligible children for availing of these facilities.

Preferences have been extended, in employment, upto 2 dependents of the deceased servicemen. Arrangements have also been made for assistance in carrying out self-employment schemes and vocational training. These two sets of concessions are being operated through different Ministries and organisations of Central Government, State Governments and public sector enterprises, both of the Centre and the State Governments. These are continuous processes. From reports collected so far, it appears that jobs for 259 dependents have been identified and offered, keeping in view the need to find such jobs as near their homes as possible. Arrangements have been made for 53 war widows who had requested for vocational training facilities, to pursue such training in training institutes as near their homes as possible. 199 agencies by the Indian Oil Corporation have also been allotted to war widows and dependents of war bereaved families, again keeping in view that such agencies should be conveniently located near their normal place of domicile.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम तथा अन्य कोयला खानों के अम्बरों द्वारा हड्डाल के परिवाम स्वरूप हानि

1561. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री रोबिन सेन :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास

निगम और बिहार तथा बगाल की अन्य कोयसा खानों में हाल में हुई हड्डाल के परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार को कुल कितनी हानि हुई है ?

इत्यात और बाल भंडालय में उपर्युक्ती (बी सुबोध हंसदा) : जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

Amendment of Plantation Labour Act

1562. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the Plantation Labour Act and introduce uniform type of rules; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is expected to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). A Bill containing proposals for amendment of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, is proposed to be introduced shortly. However, there is no proposal under consideration to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, so as to introduce uniform type of rules. Under the Act the rules are framed by the State Governments for whose guidance model rules were prepared and circulated to them.

Dismissal of Workers of Barsua Iron Ore Mine

1563. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the summary dismissal of 18 workers including the General Secretary, Office Secretary and executive Committee members of the Barsua Iron Ore Mines of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and
(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). Sixteen workers, including the General Secretary of the Barsua Iron and Mines Mazdoor Union were dismissed by the management on 23rd August, 1972 under the Certified Standing Orders. The Union raised an industrial dispute and the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Rourkela, held conciliation proceedings which ended in failure. On receipt of the failure of conciliation report from the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Rourkela, the dispute has been referred on 6th February, 1973, to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

Expenditure on visits of Indian Service Chiefs and Heads of Armed Forces of other countries

1564 SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a number of exchange of goodwill visits between our Service Chiefs and Heads of the Armed Forces of various countries during 1972;

(b) the particulars thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on these visits?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c) There were two such exchanges of goodwill visits during 1972:

I. (i) The Indian Chief of the Army Staff accompanied by his wife and a party of 4 visited Nepal from 8th to 11th May 1972. The expenditure on this visit was Rs. 6,460.

(ii) The Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Nepal Army accompanied by his wife and 7

officers and staff visited India from 8th to 14th December, 1972. The expenditure on this account was Rs. 18,600.

II. (i) The Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. G. Gorshkov and Commander-in-Chief of the Navy of the USSR accompanied by his daughter and some staff officers visited India from 3rd to 12th April, 1972. This involved an expenditure of Rs. 33,000.

(ii) The Chief of the Naval Staff accompanied by his wife and some senior staff officers visited USSR from 27th August to 6th September, 1972. The expenditure on the visit was Rs. 44,002.

In addition, in response to goodwill visits of Indian Service Chiefs in earlier years, two foreign serving Chiefs visited India in 1972. The details are as follows:—

(a) Col. Gen. Viktor Bubanj, Chief of the General Staff, Yugoslav Army accompanied by his wife and four officers visited India from 25th February to 7th March, 1972 to reciprocate the visit of the Indian Chief of the Army Staff to Yugoslavia in Oct./Nov., 1970. The expenditure incurred on this visit was Rs. 32,800; and

(b) Admiral Sir Michael Pollock, GCB, MVC, DSC, Chief of the British Naval Staff and First Sea Lord accompanied by his wife and some staff officers visited India from 1st to 7th Dec., 1972, to reciprocate the visit of the Indian Chief of the Naval Staff to U.K., in 1971. The expenditure on this visit was Rs. 26,000.

Deregistration of Unions of Civil Employees of Defence Department

1565. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the period from February, 1972, to date the Labour Ministry have issued any instruction to the Registrar of Trade Unions in any of the States to deregister any Union of Civil employees of the Defence Department for any reasons other than those mentioned in the Indian Trade Union Act;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the legal provisions under which Government are empowered to do so;

(c) the number and names of the Unions deregistered so far on this basis; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Report of Study Group of Steel Distribution System

1566 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study group set up by Government to review the working of the present distribution system of steel has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the study group; and

(c) Government's decisions thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Strike by Employees of Bombay Metal Alloy Manufacturing Company Limited and Iron and Metal Traders Limited, Bombay

1567 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the continuous strike of the workers of the Bombay Metal and Alloys Manufacturing Company Limited and Iron and Metal Traders Limited, Bombay for last seven months;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter falls in the State sphere and has been brought to the notice of the State Government.

मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात के शौचालयिक एककों को लोहे और इस्पात की समस्या

1568. डॉ लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेयः श्री नंगा वरण वीकितः

मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात की समस्या करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात के अनेक छोटे शौचालयिक एकक इस्पात और आवश्यक लोह सामग्री के प्राप्ति न होने के कारण बंद हो गए हैं प्रबन्ध बंद होने की स्थिति में हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उक्त राज्यों में विभिन्न शौचालयिक एककों को वर्ष 1971-72 में सप्लाई किए गए माल की मात्रा क्या है, और

(ग) शौचालयिक एककों ने वर्ष 1971-72 में कितने माल की माग की है?

इस्पात और जाल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुदोष हंसदा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पट्टा पर रख दी जायेगी।

Decision of Report of Committee of Automation

1569 SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the report of Dandekar Committee on Automation; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The report is under examination, in consultation with the interests concerned.

(b) Copies of the Report have been supplied to the Parliament Library.

Central Assistance for closed Non-coking Coal Mines in West Bengal

1570. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn by the West Bengal Labour Minister in December last to the several closed non-coking collieries in the State seeking Central assistance for reopening them or revitalising them;

(b) if so, the information about the closed and languishing collieries to which Government's attention was drawn and the extent and nature of Central Assistance sought; and

(c) Government's reaction to that demand.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). In a letter dated 11th November, 1972, the Labour Minister of West Bengal drew the attention of the Government to the closure of 40 collieries in West Bengal. The State Government had suggested the taking over of the collieries by the Government. The management of all coal mines was taken over by the Government, pending nationalisation on 31st January, 1973, under the Coal Miner (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1973.

यूरोनियम और प्लैटिनम के बिना बमों का निर्माण

1571. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या इसा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान वैज्ञानिक पत्रिकाओं में हाल ही में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि यूरोनियम और प्लैटिनम के बिना भी बमों का निर्माण संभव है

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के बम भारतीय सेनाओं के लिए बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध होंगे; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

एसा मंत्री (श्री जगदीशन राम) :

(क) सरकार ने इस संबंध में प्रेस रिपोर्ट देकी है कि यूरोनियम और प्लैटिनम का उपयोग किए बिना "फ्लूजन बम" बैवार किये जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) और (ग) : आणविक शस्त्रों के निर्माण के संबंध में सरकार की नीति संसद में कई अवसरों पर बताई जा चुकी है यह है आणविक शक्ति को केवल शान्ति प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोग करने की। इस बारे में सरकार की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान उत्तर पश्चिमी सीमान्त और पश्चिमी सीमान्त पर नियुक्त प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारियों को 'राशन राशि' अदा किया जाना

1572. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय क्या इसा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान उत्तर-पश्चिमी सीमान्त और पश्चिमी सीमान्त पर नियुक्त किए गए प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के सिविल कर्मचारियों को 'राशन राशि' अदा की गई थी;

(ख) क्या प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के कार्मचारियों को इस लाभ से बचत-रखा गया था जब कि सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि उन्हें भी 'राशन राशि' की अदायगी की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और लाभ से बचत रखे गए कार्मचारियों को 'राशन राशि' देने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

एसा मंत्री (श्री जगदीशन राम) :

(क) (ख) और (ग) : 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान उत्तर-पश्चिमी सीमा तथा पश्चिमी सीमा पर नियुक्त और जो उन यूनिटों तथा संरचनाओं के साथ कार्य कर रहे थे जिनके कम्बार्ट कार्मिकों को फील्ड सेवा रियायतें भी गई थी, एसा विभाग के असैनिक कार्मि-

चारी निःशुल्क राशन अवधार यदि भ्रातासनिक कारणों से निःशुल्क राशन जारी न किया जा सका हो तो उसके बदले राशन का पैसा पाने के पात्र नहीं थे।

स्थितिक सरचनाओं और यूनिटों में जिनमें सैनिक फार्म भी शामिल हैं, कार्य कर रहे कार्मिक नियमानुसार फील्ड सर्विस रियायते पाने के पात्र नहीं थे। इस प्रकार से ऐसे फार्मों के असैनिक कर्मचारी निःशुल्क राशन अवधार उसके बदले राशन का पैसा पाने के पात्र नहीं थे। तथापि, छाम्ब में विशेष स्थिति तथा वहां रहने की कठिन परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसे कार्मिकों के लिए अपवाद किया गया था। सरकार ने इस आशय की कोई घोषणा नहीं की है कि अन्य सैनिक फार्मों के कर्मचारियों को निःशुल्क राशन अवधार उसके बजाए राशन का पैसा दिया जाएगा।

Malaysian Government request for Indian Engineers

1573. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) (i) No. of cases detected and investigated	54
(ii) (a) No. of cases disposed of during 1971-72	24
(b) No. of cases disposed of subsequently	18
(c) Cases still under investigation	12
(b) (i) No. of officers warned	3
(ii) No. of officers in whose cases assignment changed	2
(iii) No. of officers censured	1

परमिटों के द्वारा और और इस्पात की उचित भूलों पर सम्पाद्य

1575. को मूल्की राज संगी: क्या इस्पात और जाव मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उपभोक्ताओं को उससे भूलों पर जोहा देने की क्या इच्छा है;

(a) whether the Malaysian Government have requested India to help it by providing Engineers to prevent delay in development projects; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) No such request has been made.

(b) Question does not arise

Cases of corruption in 1971-72 investigated by Director of Vigilance

1574 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption detected, investigated and disposed of during the year 1971-72 by the Director of Vigilance of Department of Supply; and

(b) the action taken as a result thereof against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में इस्पात के मूल्य कितने कितने प्रतिशत बढ़े; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार परमिट आदि करके उपभोक्ताओं को उचित भूलों पर सम्पाद्य की सम्पाद्य सुनिश्चित करने हेतु प्रबन्ध करने का है?

इस्पात और जान भवालय में उप-भंडी (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ग) प्राय समस्त उपलब्ध लोहा और इस्पात समय-समय पर प्रकाशित निर्धारित वितरण प्रणाली के अनुसार उचित विनियमित मूल्यों पर वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को वितरित कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) जहां तक मुख्य इस्पात उत्पादकों की आमदनी का सम्बन्ध है 1971-72 में मूल्यों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई। यद्यपि 13 दिसम्बर, 1971 तथा 17 मार्च, 1972 से उत्पादन शुल्क में सशोधन किए गए थे।

22-7-1972 से निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के मूल्यों में उनके सामने दी गई राशि की वृद्धि हुई है —

- (1) बिलेट 80 रु० प्रति टन
- (2) छड़ तथा गोल छड़ 85 रु० प्रति टन
- (3) सरचनात्मक तथा रेल की पटरी 50 रु० प्रति टन

सहारनपुर में इस्पात के कोटा होल्डर

1576. श्री मुल्ली रुज संनी : क्या इस्पात और जान भवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहारनपुर जिले में इस्पात के परमिट और कोटा होल्डर कितने हैं,

(ख) उन के नामों का सूची और उनके माल का व्यूरा क्या है,

(ग) उनके निरीकण करने की क्या व्यवस्था है;

(घ) जाली फर्मों का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ङ) सरकार की तत्सम्बन्धी भावी पोषनाओं की स्परेजा क्या है ?

इस्पात और जान भवालय में उपभंडी (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) बर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कोटे और परमिट देने की प्रथा समाप्त कर दी गई है। अत इस समय कोई कोटा और परमिट धारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(घ) देश के विभिन्न स्थानों पर लोहा और इस्पात नियन्त्रक के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोले गए हैं। उनका एक मुख्य काम इस्पात के दुर्योग को रोकना है। जाली फर्मों का पता लगाने और उन पर मुकदमे चलाने के लिए, यथा आवश्यक, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो की सहायता भी ली जाती है।

(ङ) वितरण प्रणाली की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है और उसमें जहां कही आवश्यक होता है मुधार किये जाते हैं।

Committee for Supply of Steel for House Building in Cities

1577 SHRI E R KRISHNAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to extending the scheme of constituting a Committee to co-ordinate and allocate steel materials for house-building purposes to other cities, as has been done in the case of Delhi and

(b) if so the main features of this extension?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Main Steel producers Committees have now been set up in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Cochin,

Bangalore and Secunderabad in addition to Delhi. These committees consider all applications from house builders jointly and taking into account the availability in all the stockyards of the Main Steel Producers in the city concerned, make allocation in a coordinated way. The operation of the scheme is exactly the same as was introduced in Delhi.

Schemes for setting up Plants for Manufacture of Steel Items

1578. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the main feature of 17 schemes approved by the Government for setting up electric furnaces-cum-continuous casting complexes in the country for manufacturing mill, high carbon alloy and spring steel billets;

(b) the number of schemes which have been implemented; and

(c) by what time they are expected to start production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the 17 schemes mentioned in the reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 370 answered on 17th November, 1971. A statement showing the main features of these schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4346/73.]

(b) and (c). Five units are now in production. Remaining scheme are under various stages of implementation and are expected to go on stream in due course.

Distribution of Steel to Scrap Re-Rollers

1579. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the Organisation through which and the manner in which the used rails are being distributed to the

scrap re-rollers in a regulated manner, after the vacation of court injunction in this regard;

(b) the organisation through which the re-rolled products are being distributed; and

(c) the quantity of bars and rods released during 1972-73 for helping construction activity in rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b). Out of about 2 lakh tonnes of used rails available from Railways due to vacation of a court injunction, a quantity of about 1.5 lakh tonnes is to be distributed to the scrap re-rollers through the stockyards of the main producers. The re-rolled products produced out of these are also to be distributed by the stockyards after allowing a conversion charge to the scrap re-rollers.

(c) Information to the extent available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Joint Sector Scheme for Manufacturing Billets

1580. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of manufacturers of two schemes sanctioned for the purpose of manufacturing billets on the specific condition that they would be implemented in the Joint Sector;

(b) whether this condition has been fulfilled; and

(c) if so, whether these two schemes in the joint sector are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The two schemes referred to by the Hon'ble Member presumably are:

(i) M/s. Steel Complex Ltd., Kerala

(ii) M/s. Gogte Birhan Maharashtra Steel Ltd., Bombay.

(b) and (c). The financial arrangements in both cases are yet to be finalised, as their capital has not been issued. Both schemes are in the process of implementation.

Demands of Union Representatives in Meghalaya

1581. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of 63 unions of employees and workers of Central and State Governments and Public Undertakings of Meghalaya met the Chief Minister of Meghalaya at Shillong on the 1st September, 1972;

(b) if so, their grievances; and
(c) the steps taken to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Ministry of Labour have no information about this meeting.

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

Prime Minister's Discussion with Chief Ministers on Industrial Relations

1582. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister held a two-hour meeting with Chief Ministers in New Delhi on the 20th January, 1973 and discussed among other things the industrial relations in both the public and private sectors;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Chief Ministers in regard to industrial relations in the public and private sectors; and

(c) whether the meeting arrived at any consensus on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Chief Ministers met the Prime Minister on January 20, 1973. It will be appreciated that it is not possible to indicate the nature of such talks on the floor of the House.

Dissatisfaction over scheme of import canalisation for Steel

1583. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engineering industries, the main consumers of imported and indigenous steel, and the small scale industries, have expressed dissatisfaction over the functioning of the present scheme of import canalisation for steel; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to improve the import canalisation scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There have been some representations abouts in adequacies, delays, pricing and other deficiencies in the functioning of the present scheme of import canalisation for steel. Such representations are examined promptly in consultation with the canalising agencies. By and large, it has been noticed that in most of the cases, actual users have been taking long time in finalising and furnishing specifications and making financial arrangements. Canalising agencies are endeavouring to ensure supply of steel expeditiously against release orders. Government is maintaining close and constant watch over the working of the canalising system and wherever necessary will take the required steps to improve the working of the canalisation scheme for steel.

Plan o' Iron Ore Board to regulate Iron Ore Industry

1584. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Ministry of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iron Ore Board has started functioning;

(b) whether the Board has worked out any plan for the proper regulation, conservation and development of iron ore industry in the country; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSEIA): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 20th January, 1973.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

कोटा विस्तरी याई दृश्या [सेक्टर हारा पत्तुओं का याई विस्तरी

1585. श्री चौकार लाल देवका : क्या रक्षा नंती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या कोटा विस्तरी याई दृश्या सेक्टर के बाय और ऐसे जैसी सभी पश्च बैच दिये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उससे कितनी अवधिक प्राप्त हुई;

(ख) क्या उनकी दैवान पर कुछ गाय दृश्या ऐसे बरीदी जावेगी ;

(ग) जवानों के लिए दृश्य का अब कदम प्रवर्द्धा है और क्या दृश्य की संस्थाई के लिए किसी व्यक्ति को छेक दिया जाएगा ;

(द) क्या हो, तो किस दर पर ?

रक्षा नंती (श्री जगदीशन राम) :

(क) और (ख) अपेक्षित दृश्या तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्र को जा रही है। उपलब्ध हो जाने के पश्चात सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) कोटा में जवानों को दृश्य सेनिक कार्य डिपो डारा संस्थाई किया जाता है जो जगदुर के बैसर्स दीवत राम बामदेव से पहली मई 1972 से 30 अप्रैल 1973 तक चालू वायिक छेके के आधार पर अपनी प्रतिदिन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार कार्य करते हैं।

(घ) दृश्य की क्रम दर गत 100 सीटर 96.50 रुपये है।

Rescue Stations set up in Coal Fields

1586. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO. Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rescue stations set up in the coal fields in the country to train mine workers in rescue and recovery work;

(b) the amount of money spent on the purchase and maintenance of rescue apparatus and other equipment to conduct rescue and recovery work in mines; and

(c) the other steps taken to minimize danger in the mines?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Eleven Rescue Stations have been set up in different Coal fields out of which two Rescue Stations in Jharia Coal fields and the other in Raniganj Coal field are pertaining to initial training in rescue and recovery work.

(b) Expenditure incurred on purchase of rescue equipments since 1964-65 to 1971-72 is Rs. 30,12,333.00.

(c) The safety measures to be adopted for averting accidents are contained in the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957. Inspections are carried out to enforce the safety provisions in the Mines Act, 1952. Efforts are being continuously made to promote safety consciousness amongst the workers through the media of films and other audio-visual methods and by holding safety weeks. Further, workers are given training in safety practices under the vocational training programme.

Experts Team to advise Army on settlement of Ex-Servicemen

1587. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experts Team has been set up to advise the Army on the settlement of Ex-Servicemen and expansion of the self-employment schemes in various sectors;

(b) the main recommendations of the experts' body report submitted; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to implement the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). No expert team has been formally created. However, measures to expand self-employment schemes for ex-servicemen are under examination in consultation with experts of different Ministries concerned. Further, the organisation of the Directorate General of Resettlement has recently been strengthened through provision of experts dealing with employment and with industrial and agricultural schemes, so that they can advise and help ex-servicemen for activities in these fields.

Report of working group on standardisation of Alloy Steel and Scrap

1588. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the action

taken by Government on the Report of the Working Group constituted to study the standardisation of more categories of Alloy Steels, the utilisation of the scrap, the measures for improving collection and availability of scrap?

THE DSPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The Study Group constituted for going into the question of standardisation of alloy and special steels conforming to ISI specifications broadly considered the question in the light of the requirements of the automobile industry who are major users. This Study Group made certain recommendations and in pursuance of these recommendations, the rationalised categories of alloy and special steels for the automobile industry have already been notified by Government and production to equivalent and near-equivalent foreign specifications has been stopped.

So far as utilisation of scrap and measures for improving collection and availability of scrap are concerned, the recommendations of another Study Group, which examined various aspects of ferrous scrap, have been examined and are being implemented to the extent accepted.

Setting up a Defence Ordnance Factory in Madhya Pradesh during Fifth Plan

1589. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Defence Ordnance Factory will be set up in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up a Propellant Factory near Itarsi in

Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Sainik Schools during Fifth Plan

1590 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether present number of Sainik Schools in the country is not sufficient to meet demands;

(b) whether there is a plan to open more such schools during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The present number of Sainik Schools in the country is considered to be reasonably adequate

(b) and (c). A proposal to start a Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh is under consideration, since no Sainik School has so far been started in that State

Process of take-over of non-coking coal Mines

1591 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for taking over control of non-coking coal mines and the reactions of the trade unions working in the coal fields;

(b) whether accounts and other necessary papers concerning the coal mines and the properties of such mines have been properly handed over to the Government agencies;

(c) whether Government faced any difficulty in the process of such transfer; and

(d) if so, the nature and the extent of such difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) There was lack of effort on the part of the private coal-mine owners to make fresh investment for the development of these mines; and there was scant regard for mineral conservation, and there was also an imminent danger of even the existing mines mines being damaged due to lack of maintenance. A number of mines had been closed down in the Asansol-Raniganj coal belt and even those which had been working were not utilising their capacity in an appropriate manner. There was exploitation of labour and the Wage Board Award was not being fully implemented in a number of mines. Payment of State Government dues was in heavy arrears. In addition, the mines in the private sector are expected to contribute an additional quantity of 28 m t in the Fifth Five Year Plan requiring large scale investment, which was beyond the capacity of the private owners. Taking all these aspects into consideration, the Government have taken over the management of all the non-coking coal mines, pending nationalisation of such mines, under the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1973. The trade unions have welcomed this takeover.

(b) It is too early to state exactly whether accounts and necessary papers concerning the coal mines and the properties of such mines have been properly handed over to the Government agencies. The account books and the documents are in the course of receipt and under examination by the Custodians. It would take some time to determine to what extent papers have not been furnished by the previous management.

(c) and (d). No special difficulties were encountered during the taking over operation other than incomplete registers and general absence of cash in the collieries.

Increase in prices of Coal after take-over of non-Coking Coal Mines

1592. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether after take-over of non-coking mines the price of coal for household consumers has shot up and non-coking coal has become scarce; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check rise of price of non-coking coal, assure adequate quantum of production of coal and control cost of production at the level of pre-taking-over of the mines by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The prices of coal being sold by the Coal Mines Authority after the take-over of the coal mines, are based on the prices notified by the Indian Mining Association. There have, however, been some reports about middleman having increased the prices. The Coal Mines Authority are taking action to step-up supply of coal and to open new agencies wherever necessary to keep down the prices.

Government policy re: settlement of Repatriations of P.O.Ws. Issue

1593. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures of P.O.Ws in India and Pakistan; and

(b) the policy of the Government regarding settlement of the issues of release of P.O.Ws of India and Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 73,965 Pakistani Prisoners of War are held in India while according to information given by Pakistan through ICRC, Pakistan now does not hold any Indian Prisoner of War.

(b) The Pakistani Prisoners of War now held in India are those who surrendered to the Joint Command of Indo-Bangladesh forces in the Eastern Sector. The association and participation of Bangladesh is essential for any talks on the repatriation of these POWs and non-recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan is responsible for the delay in commencing talks on this issue between the three countries concerned.

Publicity Abroad about conditions and Treatment with P.O.Ws. in India

1594 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to keep international community informed about the conditions of the Pakistan POWs treatment meted out to them and the nature and outcome of their escape bids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) Government has taken necessary action to keep the international community informed about the fact that Pakistani POWs in India are being treated in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions. All incidents in POW Camps are brought to the notice of the ICRC in India, who are also invited to visit the concerned POW Camps immediately whenever there is an incident.

Agitation by Refugees in Dandakaranya Area

1595 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE HABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether agitation of the refugees is continuing in the Dandakaranya areas;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the demands of the agitators.

(c) the latest position about the agitation, and *

(d) the steps taken by Government to resolve the legitimate grievances of the refugees of the Dandakaranya area?"

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

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

भारत-पाक सम्बन्धों को सुधारने के लिए विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की छपा करेंगे की पेशकश

1596. श्री अमराहल अमान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की छपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेबनान ने भारत पाक के सम्बन्धों को सुधारने के लिए पेशकश करके सम्भव्यता करने का आश्रुद किया है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसा लेबनान द्वारा पाकिस्तान के साथ वाताचीत करने के उपरान्त किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की उम पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ?

विदेश संबंधमें राज्य अंत्री (श्री श्री मुरोद शास लिलू) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Employees in N.M.D.C. from Orissa

1597. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) the percentage of local people among the employees of National Mineral Development Corporation in Orissa; and

(b) whether the recruitment of employees for National Mineral Development Corporation is done at Calcutta

and vacancies are filled up in Orissa by way of transfer of personnel from outside the State:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Prices for mineral products quoted by N.M.D.C.

1598 SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has quoted different prices for the mineral products between States of Bihar and Orissa;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the mine owners of Orissa complaining against this action of the National Development Corporation, and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. The N. M. D. C. does not trade in mineral products.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Indian Representative to 50th Anniversary Celebrations of U.S.S.R. in Moscow

1599. DR. KARNI SINGH:
SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the delegation of the Communist Party of India was present at the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the

Soviet Union along side the official Indian Delegation.

(b) whether the above arrangement had the approval of the Government of India conformed to accepted diplomatic norms and practices;

(c) whether Shri Dange in his speech said something which was against the policy of Government of India; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL
SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The celebrations in Moscow were organised jointly by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and invitations were issued jointly by them. The Government of India saw no objection to this.

(c) and (d). Leaders of Political parties in India are free to express their views and it is not the practice of Government to comment on such personal views expressed by them.

Losses due to Power Shortage in Industrial Sector

1600. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total number of man-days lost in the industrial sector due to the power shortage in the year 1972 and in the month of January, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The information is being collected.

12.33 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT OF U.P.S.C.
MEMORANDUM, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:

(i) Twenty-second Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972.

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the commission's advice in certain cases referred to the above Report

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned above.
[Placed in Library See No LT-4817/73]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
TUNGAHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.

भारी उद्योग विवाद में उष-मंडी (श्री सिंहेडिवर प्रसाद) में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619 के द्वारा 619 के द्वारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पदों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति सभा पट्टा पर रखना है—

(1) तुम्हारा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड के वर्ष 1971-72 सम्बन्धी कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(2) तुगम्बद्दा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड का वर्ष 1971-72 सम्बन्धी वार्षिक भत्तवेदन तथा लेखा परीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियन्त्रक और महा लेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणिया ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4318'
73]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-sixth Report relating to Posts and Telegraphs

12.39 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha —

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to enclose a copy of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th February, 1973

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha

STATEMENT RE. DAMAGE TO CHAMBAL BRIDGE NEAR DHOLPUR AND SUSPENSION OF TRAFFIC ON DELHI-BOMBAY NATIONAL HIGHWAY

MR. SPEAKER Shri Raj Bahadur

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): It is rather a long statement. May I lay it on the Table.

र्था, चम्बल नदी का पुल (मुरेना) यह पुल मेरे क्षेत्र मे है। मैंने लिख कर दिया है। मेरे क्षेत्र मे सारे रास्ते बन्द हैं —

MR. SPEAKER: You may lay it on the Table.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, I lay the statement on the Table. (Interruption)

Statement

Information was received from the Executive Engineer, Bharatpur Division of Rajasthan Public Works Department, in the evening of 24th February, 1973 that one pier of Chambal bridge on National Highway No 3 near Dholpur had settled and a part of the length of the roadway along the bridge had also depressed and that the bridge has been closed to traffic

This bridge which is 2434 ft long was constructed by the Central Public Works Department in December 1959 and opened to traffic in March 1960. The bridge is a submersible one and the highest flood level is attained at very infrequent intervals in this river, so a true high level bridge was considered unnecessarily expensive. It was therefore, considered that a submersible bridge with its deck level so chosen that it is submerged only in abnormal floods for short periods would meet all practical needs. The decking of the bridge is about 93 ft above the water level obtaining in the river during the dry season. This bridge was submerged on three occasions in the past, the depth of submergence over the decking being 6 ft. in September 1961, 45 ft in August 1969 and 533 ft in July 1971

Immediately on the morning of 25th February, 1973, a team of three officers of this Ministry was sent for inspection of the bridge. Director General (Road Development) of my Ministry, accompanied by Additional Director General (Bridges) also left the site on 26th February, 1973 and inspected the

bridge on 27th instant, in the company of the State Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Roads), Rajasthan who is incharge of the bridge at present, Addl. Chief Engineer, U.P., Public Works Department, Lucknow and Engineer-in-Chief, Madhya Pradesh, Public Works Department.

From the information available, it is learnt that pier No. 17 of this bridge which supports R.C.C arch spans, and provided with well foundations taken to rock has settled by about 2ft., and consequently the road surface and arches on either side of the pier have developed cracks, and the roadway for a stretch of about 200 ft. had depressed itself. Till the investigations are undertaken and necessary repairs are carried out, it is not considered desirable to pass any vehicular traffic along the bridge. In the meanwhile, the traffic has been diverted along the following alternative routes:—

- (i) Indore-Kotajaipur-Delhi;
- (ii) Shivpuri-Kota-Jaipur-Delhi.
- (iii) Shivpuri-Jhansi-Kalpi-Bhognipur and the West to Agra or East to Kanpur.
- (iv) Gwalior-Bhind-Ettawah for light traffic not exceeding 5 Tonnes on account of limited capacity of the Pontoon Bridge across Chambal near Ettawah on this road.

All the concerned civil authorities have been informed of the same.

Since no vehicular traffic can be allowed on this bridge in its present condition, alternative arrangements are being made for providing a temporary bridge close to the existing bridge. In this connection, the Director General (Road Development) had contacted the Director General of Works of Army Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and also the Uttar Pradesh Public Works Department, who have with them ready stock of the Pontoon Bridge. Action is being taken to provide the same from either of them and put up the pontoon bridge as early as possible.

Since the pontoon bridge could be used at site only till the monsoon period, the feasibility of decking the railway bridge, one mile downstream, is also being explored in consultation with the Railway authorities. In case the decking of the railway bridge is not feasible, it may be necessary to run a ferry during the monsoon period.

As there is a depth of water of about 30ft. around this pier and also as there is some current in the river, special arrangements for detailed investigations of the foundation strata as well as the damage caused to the foundations are being undertaken.

12.40 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED WRONG STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: I request hon. Members not to get up any time they like, there is no use. Unless I call them they should not speak. (Interruptions)

मैंने श्री मिश्र को ये कागजात भेज दिए थे।
उन्होंने मुवह भुजे मिल कर कहा था कि
इस बारे में कुछ डाउट्स हैं।

I shall ask the Minister to make a statement Would you like him to make it today or tomorrow? All right, today. Shri Shukla.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) During the discussion on the Motion on the Government policy in regard to manufacture of car in this House on 22nd December, 1972, references were made to the alleged irregularities in land acquisition and alleged violation of Defence Departments orders by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra. In his speech, the Minister for Industrial Development dealt with the criticism relating to land acquisition and pointed out that no irregularities had been committed. He also assured the House that if there were any irregularities or allegations

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

and there was proper documentation in regard to them, this would be looked into. It was at this stage that Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra interrupted him with a question 'What about the defence installations?' How are they going to take them away from there now?" It was in response to this question that I had stated that "nothing has to be taken away. There is no objection from them." I had stated so because no shifting of the Defence installations was necessary and that there was no objection from them to continue there. The basis for this statement of mine was on the following grounds

The Indian Works of Defence Act 1903 provides for imposition of certain restrictions on the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of such works of defence for which a declaration under section 3(1) is made. The details of these restrictions are given in section 7 of the Act. This section also provides that the restrictions will apply from and after the publication of notice mentioned in section 3(2). The manner of imposing these restrictions is also laid down in the Act itself. There is also provision for relaxation of these restrictions with the approval of the authorities concerned. A declaration under Section 3 of the Indian Works of Defence Act 1903 was issued in the Gazette of India under S.R.O. No. 315 on 15-12-1962, specifying a limit of 1,000 yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the Army Ammunition Depot at Gurgaon in the State of the then Punjab as a restricted zone. This Depot was closed down in 1960 and its premises were taken over by the Air Force. In 1968, it was decided to derequisition 415 acre land in district Gurgaon which was in the possession of the Ministry of Defence. This information was furnished to the House in reply to Starred Question No. 236 on 31st July, 1968. This also included a part of the land occupied by the Air Force Depot. In view of these changes a fresh declaration under the Indian Works of Defence Act 1903 was required to be published in order to

continue any restrictions. Such a declaration was published in the Gazette of India on 11 January, 1969 vide S.R.O. No. 6.

However, the legal requirement to make the publication of this declaration effective was inadvertently not complied with. The law requires that the Collector of the District concerned shall cause public notice of the substance of the Notification to be given at convenient places in the locality. For this purpose, as provided in law, a sketch plan of the land prepared on a scale not smaller than 6 inches to the mile showing the boundaries in question is to be provided to the Collector. This was not done. Neither the State Government nor the Collector of Gurgaon was sent a copy of this declaration or the statutory sketch map. Consequently the Collector did not cause the public notice of the substance of this declaration. Nor was the sketch map made available for inspection in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon. Consequently the restriction contemplated under section 7 did not commence. It may also be mentioned that even after the publication of the declaration in the Gazette, the Collector of Gurgaon was informed that the question of issuing a Notification was under consideration. It is relevant to note that all this happened much before M/s. Maruti Ltd. was even conceived of. The letter of intent was issued on 30th September, 1970, i.e. 1-1/2 years after all this happened. Maruti Motor Limited was incorporated on 4th June, 1971.

Moreover, the Schedules appended to the declaration published in the Gazette are vague and do not identify either the land which was to be subjected to restrictions or the outer parapet of the defence work to which these restrictions related. The position thus is that apart from the fact that the declaration did not identify the lands in question, it was also not promulgated in accordance with the provisions of law. As such, it remained inoperative. There could thus be

no question of its infringement. With a view to taking suitable action, the Ministry of Defence is looking into the question as to how this declaration was not properly promulgated.

In actual practice also there have been violations within the restricted zone after the issue of the 1962 declaration. Some constructions were there even before 1962. Till May 1969, there were 521 constructions and a number of wells and Tube-wells inside the restricted zone. When the area was under the occupation of the Army, permission was also granted to certain constructions within this zone. Several constructions have come up in this area since the declaration notified in the Gazette on 11th January, 1969.

It will, therefore, be appreciated that no legally enforceable restrictions existed in this area after the Army Ammunition Depot had been closed down in 1966. It is on the basis of the above facts and the information furnished by me to the Minister of Industrial Development, he stated in the House that there was no infringement of any prohibition as far as the defence works were concerned. My statement too should also be read in this context.

The letter dated 11th March, 1971 of the Officer Commanding, Air Force Unit, now produced by Shri Shyam Nandan Misra does not pertain to the declaration of 11-1-1969. It refers to the restrictions imposed under the Indian Works of Defence Act 1903 on the utilisation of land by agencies other than Air Force and also the general question of land acquisition by the Government of Haryana with reference to Defence Ministry's letter of 13-8-1956. As regards the restrictions imposed under the Indian Works of Defence Act, I have already explained at length earlier. I would like to repeat that there was no operative declaration under the Act of 1903 in respect of this area. The circular letter of the Ministry of Defence dated 13-8-1956 was in connection with cer-

tain suggestions made to the Governments of Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Travancore & Cochin and PEPSU, about constructions of buildings and other structures in the vicinity of air force installations. The letter indicated that some legislation was contemplated on those lines. However, such legislation has not come up. The Defence Ministry's letter also provided for mutual consultations between the Central and State Governments whenever necessary to settle such matters. Accordingly, the matter has been under examination in consultation with the Government of Haryana with reference to the facts on ground.

In view of this, there was no inconsistency or contradiction in my statement or in the statement of the Minister of Industrial Development and there was also no attempt at suppressione veri and suggestio falsi as now alleged.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, may I submit....

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any objection, please send it to me. I will examine it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Just now the hon. Minister has made a statement. I have a right to contradict whatever he has said in his statement for the consideration of the House. I would like the House to judge it. Privilege is a matter of concern for the entire House. In fact, what happens in the House of Commons is that when the hon. Speaker is pleased to consider that there is a *prima facie* case, it is the Leader of the House who comes forward with a motion of privilege, because the question of privilege, is a matter of concern for the entire House. I would like to make a comprehensive statement on what the Minister has just now glibly stated.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Before he makes that comprehensive statement, may I point

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

out very humbly that this is not a matter between my friend, Shri Mishra, and the Government? This is a matter where Shri Mishra, as a responsible Member of Parliament, has brought to our notice certain correspondence from the air force authorities which seems to contradict what was stated by the Ministers on the other side. We are concerned not only because of the fact that apparently the Minister did say something which was misleading the House—let it remain there for the time being—but the House is also in possession of material which has got to be shifted by an appropriate authority, material which suggests that even objections made on the ground of the defence and security of the country are hushed up and circumvented by methods . . . (Interruptions) I cannot pronounce on the rights of the matter, but what has come before the House is serious enough. You in your discretion and authority may immediately refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges or, if you do not feel like doing so, you may ask the House to make up its mind in regard to the reference of this matter to the Committee. We have already had a rignarole on a subject which perturbs everybody.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, did you understand the statement? Anybody who has listened to the statement cannot come to a conclusion whether he was right or wrong in the matter. Surely, this requires further investigation. Are you going to do it? Or, the House in session is going to do it? Or, let it be legitimately sent to the Privileges Committee to make the necessary enquiries.

We cannot just accept the Minister's statement *per se* without even understanding it, whether it is right and correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir. I am reading out from the de-

bate of that day where Mr. Subramaniam says:

"I am saying it on his behalf. My saying it is much more responsible than even his saying it."

Before we proceed... (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What is the point of order? (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I maintain that the 1962 order is still in force. Whatever they have done is to jeopardise the security of the country. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: One further submission that I want to make is that the buck cannot be so easily passed on by the Minister of Industrial Development to the Minister of State for Defence Production There are two important elements in the assertion made by the Minister of Industrial Development One is that he consulted the Minister of Defence If the House is pleased to give him the benefit of doubt, that the Minister of Defence in this context meant the Minister of State for Defence Production, that is another matter But, if it is not, then the Minister of Defence also will have to stand some cross-examination at our hands. (Interruptions)

Secondly, I would like to say that the Minister of Industrial Development in the first flush of vanity, of being a member of the Cabinet said, "What I say is more responsible than what the Minister of State for Defence Production has said or could say," meaning thereby that as a member of the Cabinet, his assertion was to be taken more seriously than a junior Minister's assertion, meaning thereby also, at the same time, that he being a member of the Cabinet was quite aware of the collective responsibility, and the collective responsibility in this matter had been effectively brought about by consultations with other Ministers.

These are three elements in this matter which bring the Minister of Industrial Development as actively in the vortex of controversy as the Minister of Defence. Therefore, the statement which he has made and which you were pleased to pass on to me is not enough. He has also to make a fuller statement in order to exculpate himself from the responsibility which we cast on him.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that he sticks to what he had said. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): If you read my statement, when I made a reference to the Defence Minister, certainly, I did not refer to Shri Jagjivan Ram. I was referring to Shri Shukla Ji. Certainly, I did not refer to my senior colleague whom I have asked to be present here. I made a reference to the Minister of Defence Production. It was understood by the Members in that light because everybody asked him to say it. I had consulted him and said, "I have got information from you. Why do you also want to say it?" It is only in that light I mentioned.

It is not as if I want to get away from the controversy. If there is any controversy, I am in it because I have participated in the debate. That is quite different. But the fact should be clear as to what I stated. I stated that I had asked the Defence Minister, when I said Defence Minister, it was Defence Production Minister. He was here and I consulted him and, on that basis, I made the statement.

13 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: After this clarification by him, another point arises. The Minister of Defence Production is not the Minister concerned directly with this responsibility. Therefore, he consulted a wrong person. (Interruptions) He

will have to clarify this. He consulted a wrong person—whose responsibility is not there. As Minister of the Cabinet rank.....

अधिक व्यापक : वह कह दे कि जगजीवन राम जी हैं तो क्या कोई और बात कहेगे ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र और कहेगे । अभी तक उनकी काशेन्स बाकी हैं। इस कैबिनेट में अगर किसी की काशेन्स बाकी है तो केवल जगजीवनराम जी की ही बाकी है। इसलिए आप इस बात को तो रहने ही दीजिए।

Where the matter relates to no less a thing than the security of India, where the installations at Palam, if at all, after the 1962 war and then the two subsequent wars, have been further strengthened, the conscience of Shri Jagjivan Ram will certainly assert that these regulations have to be enforced strictly. Let the Defence Minister say.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let me make a statement for the consideration of the House. I will reply point by point to the statement made by the Minister, and let the House judge....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no debate.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I will prove....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): We would like to go through the statement made by the Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You can go through my statement also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The House should be given time. We must have a little time to consider the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not deny the right of the House. We have been doing it in the past, and we do it now. But I must know on what matters he is not satisfied. Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, you give those points to me and I will examine them. And, if need be, I will put it to the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know whether you are going to be the judge in the matter. If you are, I would like to move a motion that the Privileges Committee be dissolved and the powers be entrusted to the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I am satisfied about it, why should I give any ruling over it. On the one hand, you are taking it in the House; you are starting a discussion on it. On the other hand, you are asking for it without my holding it in order. I cannot allow it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The House is in possession of a certain matter. This matter can be disposed of only by the House or by a committee of the House. At this stage you cannot go into the proceedings and veto it one way or the other because already you have permitted a discussion and the whole world would know about certain things.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not deny that the House is seized of this matter. I agree to it, but we must know what I should put. At least, I have the right to put before the House that the House has a right to give its decision on these matters. I must know.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): On a point of order, Sir.

Just now the hon. Minister has made a long statement in the House and you have also admitted that the whole House is seized of the matter—the matter of privilege that has been raised by my hon. friend, Mr. Mishra. Now, as has been pointed out, I want to know as to what would be the procedure, whether the explanation given by the hon. Minister will satisfy the

House or not. We cannot have it right now because he has hurriedly read out a long statement. That needs scrutiny by the members.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It took three days to draft it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We do not understand the position. Therefore, I make a submission that if you want to dispose of the matter which the House is seized of, then certainly, you should give some time to the Members to go through it and without a proper discussion in the House, it is not possible that you could dispose of it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection. Let the House decide it . . . (Interruptions). If the House decides it, it will be put to the House. You can have a discussion now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, no. We cannot do it.

चीजो अदाव विहारी बाबूजीको अध्यक्ष जी मेरा निवैदन यह है कि आपने मिथा जी को एक भगवान उठाने की इजाजत दी फिर आपने मरी महोदय की कहा कि ये बक्तव्य है। मरी महोदय का बक्तव्य भी या गक। अब सदन को उसे पढ़ने और उन पर विचार करने का भीका भिलना चाहिए। मिथा जी आपनो बक्तव्य है सकते हैं और अब उसको भी सर्केट कर दीजिए। किर भाग्नां भद्रां में आना चाहिए जिस पर चर्चा हो सकती है।

MR. SPEAKER: I agree to it.

Now we pass on to the next item (Interruptions) Mishraji, if you want to speak again, there is no use speaking now. You just said it to me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Only half a minute. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If it is the pleasure of the House that it should be put to the House, I will put it to the House. (Interruptions) and it will be decided by the House. I will fix time for it.

Mr. Mishra, you can speak at that time.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indian): I am rising on a point of order.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I will give you time. You better study it.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I have just studied it. But, with great respect, you are putting a long-winded statement like this to the House. There are at least two palpably contradictory legal statements.... (Interruptions) which place a grave doubt on the legality of what has been done. You cannot just put it to the House.... (Interruptions) How can you put it to the House?.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot listen to everybody. I can listen to only one Member at a time. Let me listen to Mr. Frank Anthony.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: In the statement, Mr. Speaker, as I read it,—there is the acceptance of the position..

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any discussion just now. If you want to discuss, you can discuss it in a regular manner.

SHRI FILOO MODY: We have to study.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This statement, I am told, was made available to Mr. Mishra. I would humbly submit this. If Mr. Mishra—only Mr. Mishra—who has had the advantage of studying this statement beforehand, has any submission to make on the statement, let him do so. We also must have some time to study the

statement and ponder over it before we can have a discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would request all of you to sit down.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear the point of order.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : मान्यवर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन की मर्यादा आप से चलती है और सदन का काम रूल्स और रेग्लेशन्स से चलता है। दो माननीय सदस्यों सर्वे श्री एस० एन० मिश्रा और श्री ज्योतिर्मयबन्दु ने एक प्रश्न उठाया था। आज उस पर मती महोदय ने वक्तव्य दिया। वक्तव्य के बाद कोई इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि उस पर बहस हो क्योंकि जो कुछ भी है वक्तव्य में कहा गया है वह सदन के सामने है और जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा था वह भी आप के सामने है। अब ज्यादा बहस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप मारे मामले को देख ले और फैसला करें।

अन्यकथा महीनेय : मैंने मिश्रा जी को कहा है कि जो कुछ इस के बारे में आप को कहना है या तो मुझे लिख कर मेज दीजिए, या अभी कह दीजिए। और उस के बाद जो आकी बात करनी है वह मैं करूंगा, और इस को पढ़ने का ममत दंगा उस के बाद तय करूंगा।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप ने कहा कि मिश्रा जी अपनी बात कह दें। आप उनसे लिखित ले ले उस के बाद उस को आप देख ले। क्योंकि अभी अगर मिश्रा जी अपनी बात कहने को उठेंगे, तो फिर ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी भी जट जायेंगे, और फिर कही गड़बड़ हीली।

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to only his objection on the statement of Shri Shukla. I am not allowing any other Member. There is no point of order.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): You have said that Mr. Mishra should send a statement to you or that Mr. Mishra only can speak. You have suggested two alternatives. Either it should be in writing..

विधायक अधीक्षय : आप बैठिये ।
ममी इस को मत पढ़िये, मुझे सुनने दीजिए ।

वी प० बी प० शर्मा । सुनने के बाद
इन को कहने का कोई हक नहीं होना
चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it
Now, Shri Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Mr Speaker, Sir, let me make it quite clear to the House that I am raising this matter in no spirit of sensation-seeking or scandal-mongering although there might be plenty of scandals about it. I will try to raise it purely on a technical level and purely as a matter of privilege. In spite of great provocations to the contrary—and the hon. Minister has given me sufficient provocation by saying that it was done much before the Maruthi Limited was conceived,—I am not bringing Maruthi Limited; I did not bring that earlier too.

It is because, Mr. Speaker, I want this matter to be discussed very objectively and dispassionately as a matter of privilege.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to go into the many political controversies or issues of public morality that might be surrounding this issue.

Sir, I say this, because, I am conscious of the fact that privilege or contempt is a juridical concept. I propose to deal with it as one would deal with a matter of law, and I would seek the indulgence of the

House in establishing that there is the question of privilege or contempt involved in this matter.

My submission is that the two Ministers made false statements, knowing them to be false and believing them not to be true, with the intention to mislead the House. The ingredients of privilege or the concept of privilege in this case is that there was absolute clarity on both sides. The questions were absolutely clear and the answers were also equally clear. There was specificity about it, and there was definiteness about it, and there was no vagueness in any way.

At that precise moment, the letter of the commanding officer was in existence. This is a material fact. May I submit for the consideration of the House that this letter has not been denied by the two Ministers? So this letter was in existence at that point of time. The Ministers have not denied either the existence or the knowledge of this letter.

Now, may I ask you whether any Minister can take a stand 'I do not know what the subordinates had done.' May I remind the House in this connection of what Mr. Ivor Jennings had said in *Cabinet Government (Third Edition)* at page 499? He says there:

"A Minister cannot hide behind the error of a subordinate....".

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): We know the law of privileges well....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
He may be an all-knowing person.

Then, Mr. Ivor Jennings says:

"within a department....".

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member be brief.

वरा जल्दी कीजिए

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

जलदीबाजी से तो बहुत गलती हो जायगी, दृष्टर !

How can I do *jaldeebaji* in this matter? This is such a serious matter that I would like to deal with it in all solemnity.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You did not say 'jaldee, jaldee' to Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan yesterday when he was reading out the budget speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member please mention only the points why he does not agree with the hon. Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have also to adduce the reasons why I am not agreeing with him.

Mr. Ivor Jennings further says:

"Within a department, there must be a substantial delegation of power, but the most essential characteristic of the civil service is the responsibility of the Minister for every act done in his Department."

I would quote Lord Morrison again. He says that the proper answer of the Minister (*Interruptions*) Let my hon. friends please hear me. If they go on interrupting like this, I shall put everything on record. It will go on for days, because there seems to be a determined attempt... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Just a minute. It is an important and delicate matter. It is important for the House that we have to maintain a certain dignity of the House. We expect Shyam Babu....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not yielding.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: At least he should start by establishing a *prima*

facie case that there has been a wilful default on his part, an endeavour on his part, to mislead the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am establishing it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We know all these laws from England. *Prima facie*, it appears from the statement that there is no case for a breach of privilege of this House. First a *prima facie* case has to be established that there was wilful default on his part in misleading the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I will read out my statement.

The proper answer for the Minister is to accept the responsibility and the proper duty of Parliament is to demand the head of the Minister and not any other official.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The heads of both the Ministers.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Objection was taken by the Commanding Officer, whose letter I produced in this House. He was the competent authority authorised to take action under the law and not a busybody. If you go to the Act of 1903, you will find that this officer, the Commanding Officer, is competent to take action under the Act. The Minister does not deny the knowledge of his letter, nor does he question the validity and propriety of the objection. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to resume your seat? I have requested him to finish his observations and be very brief (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is none of their concern. I cannot be brought to the point of mutilating the truth.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: My point of order is this. There is a procedure relating to a privilege motion. A member may raise a privilege issue and it will be up to the Speaker to give consent to it or not to give consent to it....

MR. SPEAKER: No question of privilege. I allowed him to make a statement and the Minister to clarify. If he is not satisfied on any point, we will get the information and decide later. (Interruptions).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): It is up to you to have given an opportunity to Shri Mishra. First of all, you discussed it in your chamber with him. Then you permitted him the other day to say something with regard to a question of privilege. He made a statement. Later on, you gave an opportunity to Shri Shukla to clarify. Now it is up to you to decide whether this is to be taken up. I do not want to challenge your ruling....

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has made a written statement. I have asked him to let me know on what points he is not satisfied so that I may get further information and decide. (Interruptions).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I do not want to challenge your ruling. You are the competent authority...

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Will you please let me proceed with the business?

श्री भाट्ट बिहारी बाजपेही: धारा
कोप्रेस मेम्बर यहां चर्चा नहीं चाहते, तो
सारे भारतीयों को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजा
जा सकता है और वहां चर्चा हो सकती
है।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Let it be decided by the Speaker. Let him send it to the Privileges Committee. Or, if you want the House to decide it, let the House decide it. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: They do not know what is the issue. They are interrupting like this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission was that the validity or the propriety of this letter is not questioned in any part of the note or in any part of the statement that the hon. Minister has just now made. So, the question of deliberate concealment of this letter is there, because at the time when there was objection, there was a denial of it. The Minister does not question the validity or even the propriety of the objection, and therefore, it is wrong to say that there was no objection in existence.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly wind up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yes, Sir. How the wilfulness, the deliberateness is established is....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly tell me, number by number, the issue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am coming to it, Sir. Mr. Shukla cannot even take the plea that he was taken by surprise on that occasion because had I not submitted to you that letter written by me as late as 22nd November, asking specifically these questions,—may I read it for the benefit of this House—(Interruptions) Why don't you allow me to go through it fully? This is not the way, Sir. Now, let the House know that this is the letter dated 22nd November, one month before the debate on the small car (that is, the Maruti Limited) took place. My letter says:

"My dear Shuklaji,

I would like to know at the earliest if there are certain rules prohibiting any construction within a particular distance from a defence installation: more precisely, is there any notification by which a safety belt of 1,000 yards should be provided around an ammunition dump, air force and other military installations. I am

told that a Gazette of India notification No—so and so—specifically relates to this matter I would appreciate if you will kindly furnish me with a copy of this gazette or of any other relevant notification and also if the rules in this regard are strictly enforced, have prosecutions been invariably launched against the violations or the matter taken up in any other manner If the instances of the violations are not many all of them may please be mentioned'

I had asked for specific, definite information as far back as the 22nd November one month before the discussion took place in this hon House

I ask you Mr Speaker as the guardian of our rights is it not the right almost a privilege of a Member, to seek information from an hon Minister? The Minister here also on this point, has committed a breach of privilege which appertains to the Members of the House Until this moment—I repeat it a dozen times and let the House take note of this—up to this moment, my letter remains unanswered

Here, I wanted to say this One may take the plea that there were many pieces of information which had to be collected But I asked for the gazette notification What was fishy about the gazette notification which he could not supply me? (Interruptions) I had also asked—I was not able to get hold of it

MR SPEAKER Please wind up I have listened to you

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I am closing A point I wanted to make; and it is this Emboldened by the avoidance to supply the information, and conscious that the lack of information may disable me from challenging him, what had he to say? He resorted to this statement wilfully. There is that nexus; this, I wanted to bring out

I am now coming to the legal points with regard to the notification With your permission, I will just read out,—because they relate to the legal points—in a few minutes

MR SPFAKER Do not make it a regular debate

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA No Sir, it will be over within a few minutes According to the Minister of State for Defence, there was notification No 350 dated 15-12-1962 specifying a limit of 1000 yards from the crust of the outer parapet of the ammunition depot Gurgaon and it was a restricted Zone Now he says that the depot was closed down in 1966 and those premises were taken over by the Air Force (Interruptions) Please bear in mind it was not taken over by S N Mishra a private person nor by the Commerce Department unrelated to Defence it was taken over by the Air Force

The Minister says that there was no legally enforceable restriction after the depot had been closed down in 1966 I must say how untenable it is, or shall I say how unsound in logic it is It is the height of illogicality—that is what I am trying to establish In order to continue the restriction the Minister says a fresh notification was necessary May I say again that this is a very perverse argument

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA One link in this chain is missing in his speech a certain area 415 acres was derequisitioned and therefore a new notification was necessary some area which remained under the Army depot was given He is trying to gloss over this fact

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA We shall come to that later The Minister says that the notification dated 11-1-1969 issued with the intention of

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

derequisitioning 415 acres including 258 acres occupied by the depot never came into operation in law and as such there could be no infringement of the notification dated 11-1-1969.

Assuming that the notification dated 11-1-1969 was inoperative, the contentions made by the Defence Production Minister are wholly untenable for the following reasons. It has not been alleged that the notification dated 15-12-1962 was not issued or published in accordance with the law; there is no doubt the notification issued in 1962. Therefore it was a valid and effective notification. It has not been alleged that the notification dated 15-12-1962 was ever cancelled or withdrawn or modified. Thirdly, under section 3(3) of the Act, once a declaration is made by a notification it shall be a conclusive proof. If you permit me, I shall read the relevant provision in the Act. It would be a conclusive proof that it is necessary to keep the land free from construction.

MR. SPEAKER: On the one hand you say 1969. On the other hand you say 1962.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am taking my stand on both. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee says, "Don't go into the merits".

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let both the statements be circulated to the members and let the House be given an opportunity to discuss it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, it is a conclusive proof that it is necessary to keep the land free from buildings and other installations. Therefore, once a declaration is made, restriction attaches to the land, irrespective of the object for which the declaration was initially made—vide section 7 of the Act. There is no provision in the Act for the automatic expiry or withdrawal of the notification

or of its ceasing to have effect. Once a declaration is made, the only provision for the withdrawal of the restrictions is contained in Section 38 of the Act, which contemplates issuing appropriate orders by the Central Government. In the present case, no such order under section 38 was made. Perhaps a notification may be withdrawn by another notification. But, no such subsequent notification was made either. As once a declaration is made, it is conclusive proof of the requirement of the land, mere closure of the Ammunition Depot, as is being alleged, in 1966 would not and could not mean that the declaration or the notification ceased to have effect. The notification remains valid and effective until and unless the same is validly rescinded.

In the present case, assuming the Depot was closed according to the Minister's own admission, the premises were taken over by the Air Force. Therefore, there remained a work of defence. "Work of Defence" has not been defined in the Act. Therefore, anything done or any work carried on in relation to defence will be a work of defence. Thus, there could not be any automatic termination or expiration of the notification, as there remained a work of defence.

Assuming that the Depot was closed down in 1966, but as the notification was neither withdrawn nor cancelled, as soon as the Air Force came on to the premises (which was bound to have its own installations) or as soon as the Explosive Depot was located there, as has been stated in the letter dated 11-3-1971 of the Commanding Officer, the notification dated 15-12-1962 immediately became effective and operative. Here you find a direct contradiction between what the Commanding Officer said and what the Minister has submitted to the House. The Commanding Officer says that the Depot was in existence. The Minister says... may be it was re-located there. Thus, when the land acquisition notice was issued on 24-3-1971, there was a valid

and effective notification, which was and is still in full operation.

The Act does not provide that a notification will be unenforceable merely because a particular work of defence is not there. It can only be rescinded in the manner in which I have stated

Then I come to the notification dated 11-1-1969. It is the contention of the Defence Minister that the notification dated 11-1-1969 was not effective, nor enforceable, because the lands were not properly identified, the Schedules appended to the notification were vague and no sketch plan was sent to the Collector and the notification was not published in the manner prescribed by law. These pleas are not acceptable as admittedly the notification containing the declaration was made and such declaration is conclusive proof that the land was required. The Schedules sufficiently describe the lands. In some of the items the entire area was taken. Thus, there was no uncertainty or ambiguity. A declaration under section 3 has to contain only general description. Detailed description and particulars have to be given after a proper measurement following the declaration—*vide* section 8 of the Act. Preparation of sketch plan under section 3 could only be directory and not mandatory and as such could not affect the validity of the declaration. The district and the territorial divisions where the lands are situate are clearly mentioned. Here I would like to refer to AIR 1957 SC 912 where the Supreme Court has been pleased to say in the context of the Union Public Service Commission that 'may' does not mean something compulsory, it is only directory.

The Act only requires public notice to be given of the substance of the declaration. The mode of giving such notice is not prescribed. Therefore, if any declaration was in fact made, which under section 3(3) would afford conclusive proof, that would be sufficient to attach restrictions to the land.

Provision regarding publication of notice can only be directory and not mandatory. Thus, non-publication cannot affect the effectiveness of the declaration.

The fact that when the area was under the occupation of the army, permission had to be taken and granted for making construction on the lands in question, shows and conclusively proves that the people concerned were fully aware of the notification and the Government also gave effect to the same. Now the hon. Minister has stated that permission had been granted in certain cases. If permission had to be granted in certain cases, it had to be granted in the context of the restriction. If there was no restriction, the question of permission did not arise.

The hon. Minister has given a strong argument. He has stated that there are a number of violations. The violations also can be determined only when the lands are identifiable and when the restrictions attached to the land are identifiable. Otherwise, violations cannot be determined. So, on his own admission, there were restrictions attached to the land. Even if the notification dated 11-1-1969 was not effective the earlier notification which admittedly covers the land in question, was operative on the appropriate date.

May I also, for the benefit of the House, say that the peasants of Haryana in the affected village had come forward before the authorities stating that these lands fall within the restrictions imposed by the Act. That is as far back as 1969. If a notification is meant for the general public it is gazetted. It is a strange argument to make that the gazette notification and the details of it were not conveyed to the Collector or the State Governments. Do you think that the government will send a notification to every citizen by registered post? It will only be published in the gazette. When the peasants knew this, they brought it to the notice of the concerned authorities.

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

as far back as 1969. So, it seems that the persons affected knew what the author of the notification did not know—for very good reasons!

Therefore my submission would be that in view of all this, there are no tenable arguments advanced by the hon. Minister. May I also say that what he has submitted to the House is an insult to this House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS No, no

SHRI PILOO MODY I am terribly insulted

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Since this has not only the element of contempt this has also the culpability in respect of the violation of a particular Act, relating to the Defence of works Act, let all those persons sitting on the other side and, particularly, on the Treasury Benches ponder over this that if this matter is taken to the court—it is indeed a matter which is actionable in the court—and, here, the culpability for violation of both the privilege and contempt of the House and also of the Defence of India Act is involved (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER That is for the court to decide.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. The way in which he has treated the House with arguments which are wholly untenable (Interruptions) My submission, therefore, is this

Finally, in 1967 or 1968, the present Finance Minister but at that time the Home Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, had come forward before the House to say that he would like the matter—because it related to him—to be referred to the Committee of Privileges. It was Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee who had brought up the matter which related to the printing of the Budget. Later on, he took the stand that political motivations were introduced (Interruptions) My submission is, because there are issues of

defence and security of the country involved, let the Minister himself come forward and ask for reference of this matter to the Privileges Committee. That will help us to investigate the matter fully

MR. SPEAKER On the one hand you say it is for the House and, on the other hand you are asking for the reference to the Privileges Committee

Now I will not allow any further discussion (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Already, this has been done

Even Profumo came and made amends. Let some of the Profumos on the other side also make amends

MR. SPEAKER Now, I call Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Samar Guha Motions under Rule 377

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What is your ruling? Would you circulate all the statements to the Members and fix some time?

MR. SPEAKER There is no question of circulating. Everything spoken in the House is considered as circulated. That will come to you

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What about fixing the time for it?

MR. SPEAKER If you want to put it to the House, I will put it to the House. Do you want it to be put to the House? Yes. So, I will fix the time

—
12.50 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377
REPORTED ARREST OF A PAKISTANI SPY IN MEERUT

श्री अमर बिहारी वाजपेयी (गांधीयर): आज के समाचार पत्रों में एक खबर छाई है। यह खबर यहीं गंभीर है और इसमें कहा गया है कि भेरू में एक आतंकी पकड़ा

यथा है। उस जासूस को सिटी मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया गया है। मिटी मैजिस्ट्रेट ने उमे जमानत पर छोड़ने से इनकार कर दिया। मेरठ के पुलिस सूत्रों ने बताया है कि यह पाकिस्तानी पहले पाकिस्तान में पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर हुआ करता था। और वहां वह मेरठ छावनी के द्वाके में घूम रहा था। उसे संदिग्ध अवस्था में गिरफ्तार किया गया। उस जासूस के पास से दो लिफाफे निकले हैं जिन में से एक लिफाफा युनियन मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट का है और दूसरा लिफाफा एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर का है। उस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह बिना किसी विजा के 1971 में भारत और पाकिस्तान के यूद्ध के दिनों में आया था। इसमें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर का नाम लिया गया है और एक राज्य मंत्री का नाम लिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मब भवियों पर शक किया जाय, मब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को संदेह की नजर से देखा जाय इसमें अच्छा यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में भरकार अधिकृत रूप से वक्तव्य दे कि क्या पाकिस्तानी जासूस पकड़ा गया है? क्या उस के पास लिफाफे बरामद हुए हैं? क्या वह लिफाफे किसी मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के हैं और अगर हैं तो वह मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर कौन हैं? यह देश की रक्षा का मामला है। यह पाकिस्तानी जासूस से सम्बन्धित है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि सारे सदन के मेम्बरों पर या मिनिस्टरों पर कोई उंगली उठाए। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बी हुक्म अम्ब काल्पनाय (मुरीना):
पक्षों को गायब किया जा रहा है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): I also wanted to raise the same or similar points. Mr. Vajpayee has covered the main point. The issue involved is that two letters are supposed to have been written—one by a

Minister of State of the Union Government and the other by a Member of Parliament. The first point is, on this whether it is a fact or not, Government must come out with a statement. They must verify the position whether it is a fact or not. Unless and until Government deny those two letters seized from the possession of the Pakistani spy—one written by a Minister of the Union Government and the other by a Member of Parliament—we have to accept that the report that has appeared in the Press is correct. If that report is correct, then the important point is whether there is any complicity with the Pakistani spy, whether there is any direct involvement of any hon. Minister or any hon. Member of this House with the Pakistani spy. Unless and until it is refuted, it can be said that there is a possibility....(Interruptions). I use the word 'possibility'. Unless and until it is refuted by the Government, unless and until clarification is given by the Government, it can be said that there is a possibility of complicity and involvement of either the hon. Minister or the hon. Member with the Pakistani spy.

Then there is also the question whether such persons have the right to sit in the House, whether their presence here is not derogatory. You, Sir, as Speaker of the House, can decide whether such a Minister or a Member should sit in the House or not unless and until the allegations made against them are clarified.

I, therefore, urge upon you to ask the Government to make a statement whether the report that has appeared in the Press is correct or not.

Then, Sir, it has appeared in the Press that Government has taken measures for the security of the Home Minister and also certain other Ministers and important leaders against the reported threat by Black December. It has also appeared in the Press that some lakes in Bombay are being guarded by the police because of the

threat of poisoning them. When reports are coming in this manner, the Minister should come out with a statement whether there is any real threat by the Black December and if there is a real threat, the country should be alerted about it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Chandigarh is a Union Territory. Our leader, Mr. Hari Singh Surjit, with 250 volunteers came in a procession to place their demands regarding price rise, unemployment problem and power crisis etc., but instead of having a discussion, they were arrested. So, I want that the Home Minister should make a statement and also release all these persons.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, with your permission I would like to invite your kind attention to the press reports that have appeared in yesterday's papers that the Pay Commission has already made recommendations and that Rs. 200 crores would be needed to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission...

MR. SPEAKER: I thought it was the other one... (Interruptions). I do not like this.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, he is on Pay Commission...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have not finished...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Congress Government has become a minority government in Orissa. Now, they are conspiring for a President rule there.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you to speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, he is speaking on the Pay Commission and not on Orissa's affair.

MR. SPEAKER: Along with him there are many other friends—there are five or six of them and they are being asked in the order in which their notices came.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would request that you are aware... I wish the Labour Minister were here....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do not do it. Resignation in Orissa is not concerned with the Labour Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Under 377, I have sent you three points.

About Orissa, we got the news over All India Radio that the Orissa Government has tendered its resignation. I want the Government to make a statement.

अध्यक्ष महादय : रेजिगेशन तो होते रहते हैं..... (ध्यवधान).....

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, in Orissa after 23 dissident MLAs have come back to their parent parties from the Congress Party, the ruling Party has been reduced to a minority. The composition of the Legislative Assembly of Orissa...

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want?

SHRI P. K. DEO: It has now reverted to the pre-defection period or to the post-election period. So, the present composition of the Orissa Assembly reflects the will of the people. After these resignations were sent to the Speaker, an after thought came to the mind of the Chief Minister and she has submitted her resignation and she has no right to advise the Governor the dissolution of the Assembly because she does not enjoy the confidence of the House. She has lost the majority... (Interruptions). My statement is only this, Sir. There is the Rajya Sabha by-election which is to take place today. There is a straight fight between congress candidate and the opposition. That will prove that the ruling party is in

minority. That is why this has been done. The Governor should not be guided by the advice of the Chief Ministry who has only minority support.... (Interruptions).

14 hrs.

MR SPEAKER: Why are you bringing in this matter?

SHRI P. K DEO: There is the identical decision in case of Madhya Pradesh. There was budget session. Mr. Mishra was defeated in a Demand. He asked the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. The Governor did not accept it and asked Shri Govind Narain Singh to form the Government. Here the opposition should be asked to form alternative Government. You cannot have two standards. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The famous Nandini Satpathy does not enjoy the confidence of the Assembly. Therefore, Sir, the opposition should be asked to form the Government. No President's rule should be imposed in Orissa. (Interruptions)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wardi-wash): The Assembly should be allowed to continue. The opposition should be allowed to run the Government. (Interruptions).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Sir, we also want to know this: In view of the Constitutional breakdown in Orissa, when do the Government want to impose President's rule? (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, उडीसा की मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने अपना स्वाग-पद दे दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह तो ममी को पता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अब विधान सभा भेंग करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is the discretion of the Governor.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अब राज्यपाल महोदय का काम है कि विशेष दल के नेता को दूसरी मर्कार बनाने के लिए बुलाएं।

MR SPEAKER: We are not here to issue directions to the Rajvapal or the Governor.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी केन्द्र की ओर में राज्यपाल पर दबाव नहीं डालना चाहिए। यहां पर शामक दल के कुछ मदस्य प्रेसीडेण्ट ब्लू की बात कर रहे हैं जिनका मतनब यह है कि नयी दिल्ली में साजिं दो रही है कि उडीसा में मर्कारप्रेसी मर्कार न बनने दी जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपकी तरफ से यसा घबराहो हाना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) .

तीन घंटे में मैं यहां पर बैठा हूँ मैं भी आखिर एक दूनसान हूँ। मुझ पर मैं आप कुछ राज्य कीजिए। गोजाना की यह नात हो गई है। क्या आप समझते हैं मैं स्टील का बांदा दुआ हूँ? जिस रोज में मेशन शुरू हुआ है उम्मी दिन में आपने यह टैम्पो बना रखा है। आपिर मेरी उम्र दम नाल घटा कर आपको क्या कायदा होगा।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) This is the kind of attitude of the majority which has brought about the downfall of the Nandini Satpathy Ministry which was ushered into existence through defections, through black money and all manner of other things. (Interruptions). This is the kind of attitude of the majority which has brought about the downfall of their Ministry...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI (Calcutta South): Not the attitude of the majority, but the attitude of the people (Interruptions).

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY
Please allow me to speak, Sir
(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER May I request the hon Member now to sit down? He has taken his time already

SHRI P K DEO He cannot be gagged like this by the brute majority (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Let not hon Members do it like this on both sides

आप कैसी बाते करते हैं इससे कुछ भी मिलने वाला नहीं है।

Now, I am going to adjourn the House for lunch

SHRI P K DEO He must be heard, Sir.

MR SPEAKER The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 3 p m

14.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past fifteen of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume discussion on the Resolution on the President's Proclamation regarding Andhra...

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): May I crave your indulgence for a few minutes?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Just one minute. In the pre-lunch session, the Speaker had allowed a vast array of issues to be raised. Should that not be sufficient? Let us get on with our business

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) I got a message immediately before I came in which I want to raise (Interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY I was on my legs

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) He was disposed of

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY I crave your indulgence only for two minutes. I crave the indulgence of my friends sitting on the Congress benches with their massive majority. There must not be a situation where one's voice is drowned because their voice on the other side is loud enough (Interruption).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order, please Now, Mr Banerjee

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I have not concluded my submission

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come straight to the point

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I asked for two minutes only.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have asked for two minutes and those two minutes are over now!

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: My voice was drowned by the roar on the other side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is it you want?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Sir, as it has been already said, the Chief Minister of Orissa—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But this was raised in the morning.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: The same thing I am repeating because ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to suppress any Member. But this issue was raised in the morning, and the Speaker had adjourned the House implying therefore that the issue has been disposed of. Why do you again raise it now?

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): He was allowed by the Speaker, and he was on his legs, when the House adjourned

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: My name was there. Sir, after 23 Members from the Treasury Benches

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want to be done?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: My submission is this. I want to speak from a different angle.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing a discussion. If you want to make a point, please make it. (Interruptions).

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Can you not restrain them, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. What is your point?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Sir, those who come to office through defection have to be destroyed through defection. The Chief Minister of Orissa has been the victim of Machiavellianism, and defectors. Now, let me complete...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is it that you want?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Having been reduced to a minority the Chief Minister of Orissa has no locus standi to tender any advice to the Governor. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Let me complete it. You cannot chuck me out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are speaking out of turn. Although there is no business before the House, because I do not want to give the impression that I am suppressing any Member, I have been hearing you. You have made the point and that is enough.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I have not concluded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly conclude please.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: The Governor should explore the possibilities of forming an alternative government without imposition of President's rule in that unfortunate State. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. You have made the point, and you say you have not concluded. I would not allow you any more. Now, Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Sir, I raise a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order? Mr. Banerjee, please sit down. Let me hear the point of order.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: You are the guardian of the House, and you have to safeguard the rights of individual Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is that a point of order? (Interruptions).

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: How can the business of the House be conducted amidst the roars of these hungry hyenas of power, vultures of power? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. This is no point of order. You have no point of order.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: My point of order is this: whether these gentlemen should not be restrained from intimidating another Member. If this is going to be democracy, let it be decided on the streets for which I throw a challenge. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to invite the kind attention of the hon. Labour Minister, through you, to the fact that there is a strike going on by 3,000 jute workers of the J. & K. Mills, Kanpur. The issues are that a new system has been introduced, the piece-working system, for calculation purposes. They want the wages which were given to the jute workers of Calcutta. I am told that the hon. Minister has intervened in the matter. I would like to take this opportunity to request him again to see what he can do for the 3,000 jute workers. The hon. Minister is here, fortunately. You should ask him if he could make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up to him. If he wants and if he comes forward, he can make a statement. I am not here to ask him.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Government is seriously concerned about what is happening in Kanpur in relation to jute strike. I have already written a letter to the Minister of Labour of the U.P. Government drawing his attention to this fact and I hope that the parties concerned would appreciate the concern of the Government and maintain production.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Yesterday, when I started speaking, my friends from some States asked me to speak in English... (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Speak in Telugu.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the question of mulki rules came into lime light when it was raised in the High Court and Supreme Court in 1969. It was then that the people understood the implications of these rules. Here I would recount the origin of an agreement that was agreed in between the representatives of the Telengana and the representatives of Andhra region. This was before 1969 and was the basis of the formation of Vishal Andhra now known as Andhra Pradesh. The trouble arose when the mulki rules were sought to be implemented in the State to the detriment of the people belonging to particular region. People went to courts to redress their grievances. In the process the attention of the people was also invited.

When the so called gentlemen's agreement was arrived at the people were not taken into confidence. This fact added fuel to the fire. When the High Court gave a judgment against the Government, the Government went to Supreme Court in appeal. The Supreme Court upheld the contention of the Government of Shri Neralsh-mahrao. We are grateful to Shri Narasihmarao and is Government for making us realise the situation in its proper perspective and opening our eyes to the realities. This lead the people to understand and appreciate the situation thoroughly.

The integrationists say that these rules are not against the interests of the people of any region in the State.

*The original Speech was delivered in Telugu

In this connection I would like to submit that we had to face a situation when people from a particular region are treated as a second rate citizens in their own State capital when we are in an age of not only the citizenship of a particular State or a country but the slogan is citizenship of the world. A few employees who belong to the Andhra region are on the verge of being forced to relinquish their posts and go back. In that situation they were forced to go to the court of law. When they went to the Supreme Court those mulki rules were struck down earlier because they were detrimental to the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of India. The agitation arose because of a later judgment by the Supreme Court given in October upholding the mulki rules. We carefully considered the implications of the particular judgment and its affects on the people of Andhra region. The problem is not limited to the provision of seats for students in technical colleges or employment of a few people. It is the question of citizenship right of a whole region. We represented the matter to Shri Narasimharao who was then the Chief Minister and also to the Centre here. Even our minimum request for exempting the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secundrabad from the purview of implementation of the mulki rules was rejected. I told the Government here that you are worried about those people of Indian origin who thrown out Uganda but you are not worried about the agitation of the people who are denied the citizenship rights in their own State. There is no doubt that the love and affection the citizens of Andhra have towards the Prime Minister was taken undue advantage of, and Andhra were sought to be victimised for their innocence or inherent laziness to be roused into action quickly.

When we first met the Prime Minister she told us these mulki rules are for the safeguard of those people who are the citizens of Hyderabad. Then we went to our constituencies and

tried to explain the situation to the people. The people were not convinced because it was a question of self-respect of Andhras and it was a question of their citizenship rights in their own State capital. The movement slowly gathered momentum and develop in its fold not only the students and NGOs but also the various sections of the society the rich and the poor, the industrial workers and the agricultural labourers irrespective of their position and status. You are all aware that we give a lot of importance to our self-respect. Even when we needed food and it is being supplied freely we did not accept it because it was conditional. How do you expect the people of a particular region to reconcile themselves to the status of a second class citizenship in their own State? I would like to mention here that like the Pandvas who were refused even 5 villages when they fulfilled their part of the vow and asked for their share of the kingdom, our request for exempting Hyderabad from the implementation of the mulki rules was refused by the Chief Minister. We had no other alternative but to agitate.

I went on tour of my constituency and the State for about a month. Everywhere I come across people who started questioning me about these mulki rules. I would like to add here that these are the same people who elected us and gave our party a thumping victory in electing 26 members of our party from the State. The same people started accusing me as agent of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and branded me as a piddler of 5-point formula of the Prime Minister. These people consisted not only the students and NGOs but all sections of the society like the lawyers, doctors and the workers etc. I told them that I have come to explain the stand of the Government to the people and not to advocate for the Government. I sought the people's views on the matter. When the mulki rules bill was introduced in this House it took away the opportunity of explaining the Government's stand to the people. I would

[Shri K. Suryanarayana] also state that the public opinion in the matter of these mulki rules was not properly reflected in this House here.

When we felt that the Constitution is to be amended in order to do away with the privileges that were guaranteed to the Princely rulers, we did so. We thought that these princes and their feudal system had no place in the socialist and democratic set up. When the people are not convinced of the intentions behind these mulki rules we decided to separate peacefully. This is not a quarrel with the people of Telengana. Trouble arose because of the mulki rules and their implementation. I can say that the constituency of Shri Ram Gopal Reddy is full of people of our region who settled there 20 or 30 years ago. They live in peace and amity in their regions. I will say that you can find Andhras wherever there is good agricultural land whether it is Tamil Nadu or Telengana. The agitation has been going on for the last 3 months in the Andhra region.

When Shri Brahmanand Reddy was the Chief Minister he admitted that injustice was done to the people of Telengana. When Shri Narasimharao was the Chief Minister it was admitted here in Delhi that injustice has been done to Andhras. These statements did not provoke us. We restrained ourselves. When it became the question of self-respect then we had no other alternative but to agitate for our rights. The bill was introduced and passed here on November 1972. When I went to my constituency after that all the people accosted me with the question as to why the bill was passed. It was a fact that all these ministers who resigned from the State Cabinet had first expressed their agreement to these mulki rules here. Those ministers agreed here on the condition that their agreement is subject to the wishes of the people of Andhra region ultimately. As the

people did not agree they had to resign and follow their wishes.

When the State of Hyderabad was sought to be merged with the neighbouring State after the take over from the Nizam, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru wanted the identity of Hyderabad to be kept intact. The region speaking Kannada were merged with Mysore and the region speaking Marathi were merged with Maharashtra and the Telangana region was sought to be merged with the Andhra State if necessary, after the lapse of a period of 5 years. I used to dream as a young boy, never I went to Hyderabad as to when the feudalistic State of Hyderabad would become part of socialistic democratic State of Andhra. I can very confidently say that wherever Andhra settled they developed that particular area with all their heart. Coimbatore district is a bright example. When the question of implementing the recommendation of SRC came up in Bengal and Bihar there was a quarrel between the Chief Ministers and the Centre respectively. Then they were advised to settle their problem mutually. But never were the regional aspirations of the people misunderstood. I would like to make it very clear here that this agitation is not a result of lack of confidence in Shrimati Indira Gandhi and in her policies not is it directed against any particular individual here or there. The situation has worsened to such an extent that the young blood and a majority of the representatives as well as the people were of the opinion that there is no point in remaining in the Congress party when the aims and aspirations of the people are not sought to be given due consideration.

Shri Venkata Subaiah in his speech stated that the Union flag is insulted in Kakinada. I have investigated into this incident and was told that no where the Union flag was insulted. As a result of a quarrel among themselves the Congress party flag was burnt. I am surprised at the statement of our friends sitting here without going to those particular areas to

find out the actual situation I would like to submit that such an attitude is creating problem for everybody You might have got reports from your own sources and the governmental machinery which you have at your command The whole of Andhra region is in ferment

If we take the help of other parties it was only with one intention to achieve the aim of a separate State In the case of Bangladesh question did not the Government seek the cooperation of opposition parties here? It is but natural in a peculiar situation which obtains in Andhra now that we take the help of the other parties also There are no other motives behind this I would categorically say this, because they agree with us in our aims to be achieved

Today the Government is saying that it is not going to appoint another States Reorganisation Commission I would like to appeal to the Telugu speaking members to help us to achieve our State

I would like to submit that a peaceful atmosphere prevails now in the region This is the opportune moment for the Government to take the necessary steps in the direction of forming a separate State of Andhra and Telengana.

I would like to conclude by saying that the Government should come forward with a favourable decision to the people of Andhra and Telengana by way of forming two separate States by Telugu new years day I would also like to submit that the Government should take steps in the above direction so that it would not lose its party following in both the regions of Andhra Pradesh Jai Andhra, Jai Telengana, Jai Hind

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I listened with great attention to Mr. K Suryanarayana and, I hope, I have been able to follow through the translation what he was trying to say.

He made two points which, I am afraid, do not correspond quite with reality He has waxed vexed eloquent of course about the Mulki Rules and the implications of the Mulki Rules I do not want to go into a detailed discussion on that issue The Mulki Rules were a hang-over from the feudal past There is no doubt about that And the subsequent judgments by the Supreme Court and the High Courts only made the confusion worse confounded But the fact remains that no judgment of any court in recent times has validated in toto the old Mulki Rules of the Nizam A certain part of the Mulki Rules was sought to be revalidated, not the whole thing But, as far as I know this agitation and this great uproar which was created in the Andhra region was largely due to the fact that an impression was sought to be created that the entire Mulki Rules, as they existed in the time of the Nizam were being revalidated by the court Otherwise as he himself said the main problem immediately arose only in the case of 500 or 600 or 700 people who were employed in posts in Telengana and who it was apprehended would have to leave Telengana and come away as a result of this Supreme Court judgment That was actually the magnitude and the extent of the problem at that moment And if tens of thousands hundreds of thousands of people have been drawn into this agitation, it could only have been on the basis of an incorrect and distorted idea of what actually was the implication of that Supreme Court judgment It does not affect the common people in Andhra It may affect, or did affect, those people who were working in the Telengana region It affects as I said earlier on, the children of those Andhra people who were resident and studying in Hyderabad and against whom, it is my information also, some discrimination has been practised in the past in the matter of admissions and so on But it was a limited problem, and nothing I can see in this which

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]
could justify the type of movement which was launched.

Then Mr. Suryanarayana said, 'We want to part company peacefully, by peaceful means'. But peaceful means have not been employed. Anything but peaceful means has been employed. If they wanted to part by peaceful means, why was it necessary to have this terrific raging violent campaign which has expressed itself in so many forms that everybody knows now? Now it is dying down, it is subsiding.

So, Sir, I would say that the imposition of President's rule, of course, was basically due to the ineptitude, or whatever you may call it, of the ruling Party, a Party which had a majority the magnitude of which it enjoys only in very few other States: I think, they have 217 seats or something like that in the Assembly....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Any-way, it is a matter of the past.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not always a matter of the past because with people like this who are prepared to change sides every day, one never knows when and where they will come back again. When they go away, Mr. Mody is very happy, but they are likely to come back again! That may happen in Orissa also. Can you depend on such people?

But, Sir, the situation was worsened, and the hands of the extreme separatist elements were strengthened—and he says so—by the paralysis of the Government of India in the face of the so-called revolt. I wish to say that it is now the proper time to point out that after the five-point formula was incorporated in the Bill that was passed here...

AN HON. MEMBER: Black Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ...the Government of India did nothing, took no concrete steps whatsoever, for the

implementation of the five-point formula. We support that formula. It gives safeguards, but limited safeguards, to the Telengana region. But the leaders of the Andhra region were not prepared to tolerate even those limited safeguards. Of course, my Telengana friends are not satisfied with those limited safeguards. That is a different matter. But even those limited safeguards are not tolerable to the leaders of the Andhra region.

The Government of India, having announced this five-point formula, did absolutely nothing to come forward with some specific development projects, development schemes, or provision of development funds for the backward areas of that State, neither for Telengana nor for that most backward area which is part of Andhra, that is, Rayalaseema area and the Srikakulam District also. These are the most backward parts....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Poor Venkatasubbiah.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nothing has been done about that even till this day. I know there has been much-repeated controversy, I do not want to raise that to-day. But, after all Rayalaseema is the most backward area of Andhra Pradesh. It has constant famines, drought and all that and no industrial development worth mentioning. But, I would like to ask Mr. Suryanarayana and some of his friends, when you are not prepared to tolerate even limited safeguards for the Telengana region, will you tolerate any special treatment for Rayalaseema in the matter of development? ... (Interruptions) Or will you quarrel again over the allocation of river waters, building up of key industries, the location of capital—these things are going on now.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Out of the seven or eight MPs from Rayalaseema, except Mr. Venkatasubbiah, all of them have joined this movement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Because the *Senas* are sitting on their necks. I gave you the other day my friendly advice: 'Stay in Delhi. Don't go back because the *Senas* will get at you.'

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA: I am never afraid of these *Senas*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. This is a funny thing. Each time Mr Suryanarayana gets up you sit down. Once or twice it can be, not always

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Generally, on this subject my speeches provoke many people. I cannot help it.

As I was saying, the Government of India did nothing about going ahead with the facilities, with the educational facilities for the children of the Andhras staying in Hyderabad nor was any action taken—that the Government should have done—against high-ranking officials who were openly carrying on separatist propaganda. Certainly, that was not the policy of the Government of India. Many reports were conveyed to them. Collectors, District Magistrates and the Postmaster General and such people and even the Vijayawada station of All India Radio—what kind of role were they playing? No action was taken. So, it went on snowballing.

Now, at present, the movement in the form in which it has been seen in the last few weeks is subsiding. It is going down. There are reasons for that. They cannot go on like that. NGOs are suffering. Students are suffering. Perhaps they have lost a year or so of their studies. People connected with trade, shopkeepers, tobacco people in Guntur, people connected with the supply of milk—everything has got dislocated and disrupted and people are suffering.

3566 L.B.—S.

Now, my information is that an attempt is being made to keep the emotions of the people whipped up and fanned up and somehow keep the movement going, mainly by the activities of the *Senas*. There are many *Senas*—dozens of them, but the principal three which I would like to mention and which are the most numerous and most active, the most organised, the most violent are: one is the Andhra *Sena* which was inaugurated originally by our old friend, Mr Ranga, one-time leader of the grand alliance and now a great stalwart of the Congress Party. (Interruptions) who should have been expelled long ago by Mr. Pant from his Party, but he cannot do that. He inaugurated the Andhra *Sena*. Now it is mainly Mr. Piloo Mody's friends who are running that *Sena*. Then there is the Sangarsan Samiti organised and run by my Jana Sangh and RSS friends and then there is the Kakani Brigade which was the main *Sena* formed by the Congressmen or ex-Congressmen or rebel Congressmen. (Interruptions) These three are still very active in attacking meetings and offices of generally those people who stand for integration, coercing people, threatening them, terrorising them and extorting money and so on....

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is no CPI in Andhra?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, CPI is fighting these *Senas*. No body else is fighting them. Don't worry, go and find out what is happening. They also are joined by some others. I take information from a paper which cannot be accused of being a communist paper. It is a great favourite of Mr. Piloo Mody, the *Current*. It says:

"The Tamizhar Padai (Tamil *Sena*), a militant wing of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) has deputed a 2,500 strong volunteer force to a place in Andhra Pradesh to learn tactics of guerilla warfare from the Andhra *Sena*."

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Than it says:

"The reported link between the two senas gains currency when viewed in the light of the fiery speeches which Mr. G. Viswanathan, DMK Parliamentary Party Deputy Leader has been making recently during his tour of Andhra Pradesh in support of the separation movement.

Addressing a mammoth public meeting at Vijayawada on February, 6, the DMK M.P. had declared:

'If the Andhra crisis is not solved in accordance with the wishes of the people before the Lok Sabha reconvenes, we will immobilise Parliament.'

Then, Sir, there is this text of the speech as reported by a paper called *Andhra Jyoti* of February, 6, when he spoke at Nellore. It says:

"Mr. G. Viswanathan said. . in case the Centre takes to threatening postures we shall conduct the fight for the separation of the entire South."

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wand-wash): This is wrong. I have already repudiated it. This is entirely wrong.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then, he is reported to have said:

"Even a cat becomes a tiger in self-defence.

If South Indians are sought to be threatened by military, they will ask for separation, he clarified".

Then it continue:

"If South India separates then your CRP, military units become useless. Hence it is necessary to adopt a very careful attitude towards South India".

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Sir, I wish to submit that I have already repudiated it. I did not make that statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now, let me repudiate one or two things..

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why don't you repeat his repudiation?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is for him to do; he has got a mouth.

Now, Sir, let me repudiate the statement made by Mr. G. Viswanathan on the floor of the House during the President's Address only last week wherein he said that the CPI Assembly Group Leader in Andhra, Mr. Sri Krishna has been paid compensation for property losses to the tune of Rs. 15,000 for the loss suffered by him due to the separatist attacks. And he asked, to the accompaniment of thumping applause by Mr. Piloo Mody, whose money is this, why is people's money being spent for compensation to these people and so on. Now, Sir, you may have noticed this, this has appeared in the papers. Later on, when this was challenged by my colleague, Mr. Easwara Reddy, then Mr. Viswanathan said: "Though orders have been passed for compensation, Mr. Sarin who was sent later, after President's rule, went there and cancelled those orders."

Now, Sir, both Mr. Sarin and Mr. Sri Krishna have come out in the Press. Mr. Sarin said that the charge that these orders were stopped by Mr. Sarin was also baseless. Then he said:

"I checked up the whole thing and found that the CPI leader did not apply for any assistance. Nor did Mr. Rao pass any such order." Mr. Sri Krishna said:

"If an element of honesty or decent human behaviour is left in him it is the duty of Mr. Viswanathan to withdraw all that he had said about me in the Lok Sabha or come out with the same statement outside Parliament and face proceedings in a judicial court."

I just want to put this on record and I do not wish to have a row here with anybody.

My friend Mr. Satyanarayana spoke the other day, he has now become a great champion of the landlords of the Andhra region. He said: 'Mr. Rajeswara Rao, Secretary of the CPI is also a landlord and a Kamma'. He may be a Kamma. Kamma is a caste. But, he said. 'He is a landlord'. I checked it up. Certainly, he was born in a landlord family. There was no doubt about it. So, what? The accident of birth is something which even my hon. friend Shri Samar Guha cannot control.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is precisely the accident of birth that he has been condemning all these years.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After he has been in the communist party, he has given away all his lands. It is known to the party. At present, he and his wife own some ten or eleven acres of land....

SHRI PILOO MODY: What does the party do with it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, the record should be put straight.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now, logically, the party has become the landlord.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: But, what about his son?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are not monopolists like the Swatantra Party.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So, it is only too evident that the CPI has become a landlord.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: But what about Shri Rajeshwara Rao's son's property?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nobody wants an indefinite prolongation of the President's rule. I would say

that the only alternative to President's rule ultimately is fresh elections, and I would say that elections should be held once the pre-conditions for holding an election are restored. At present, it is unthinkable because of what is going on. But once conditions are restored to normalcy, I would appeal—though my appeal may not carry weight, to my hon friend Shri K. Suryanarayana and his friends and all others, because my hon friend himself has said that they want to separate by peaceful means, that peaceful means presuppose that there should be conditions in which the arguments for and against separation or integration and the pros and cons can be freely debated and the people who are standing for a particular point of view should be allowed to express their views freely and without duress or without intimidation before the people. That atmosphere does not exist at the moment. Once those conditions are restored, elections can be held. I do not know how long it will take to restore those conditions. I would suggest that political and economic measures are much more important in this than even the use of the CRP and the Army.

I am glad that the Army is being withdrawn from very many areas, as has appeared in the papers, and I hope that conditions will be restored swiftly to normalcy so that the reliance on the military or the CRP can be reduced to the absolute minimum. A political climate can be created in which this question can be debated, and the people of Andhra and Telengana are in a position to express their views freely for and against.

In the meantime, I would appeal to the Central Government that they should go ahead with setting up a statutory development board with allocation of adequate funds and so on—there is a constitutional provision for it and it can be done—for the Rayalaseema area. A statutory development board should be set up with

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]
 funds at its disposal. In the drought-affected areas of Telengana where there is very acute drought condition, because of what is going on, nobody is paying much attention to its problems. This should be treated on an urgent basis, and drought relief measures should be taken on hand, and help should be sent there and a statutory development board should be set up with adequate funds for the Rayalaseema area.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I rise to support the Proclamation by the President. Since much has been said already, there are no new points which can be contributed to the debate. But I would like to say a word on the last point which was made by Shri Indrajit Gupta that there should be an election held in order to assess the minds of the people. In the past, whenever there was a conflict between an intimate and personal and near Government and a personal and distant Government, we had held a referendum, and whenever the issues are between a smaller State and a bigger State, it is but natural to expect that the people will opt out for the smaller State. Under these circumstances, to make this an election issue would amount to putting in the backyard so many other issues which are of greater relevance, whether it is for the people of Andhra or it is for the people of any other State in the country.

Speaking in abstract, as it is necessary to do, I think we should not put the issue of separation versus integration on the same level as the issue of secession as against non-secession. Under these circumstances, I feel that even though much has been made of these Mulki Rules which affect a small fraction of the population, it was essentially a case of a people in search of a cause to fall apart, and in that they have been able to identify as a bone of contention the Mulki Rules which have been blown up by the press and have been complicated by the judiciary and now ultimately the

whole issue has come to Parliament. I think it should be the duty of Parliament, all of us participating in the discussion, to do our part of the duty to a neighbouring State.

The history of Karnataka—it is shortly going to be named Karnataka—and the history of Andhra has been common for at least five centuries. The Presidential Proclamation says that the President shall assume powers under art. 3 of the Constitution during the period of suspension of the legislature of the State, and art. 3 relates to the formation of States. I therefore feel that for the original sin or act of omission or commission of having taken up issues or taken up stands on a particular issue of integration or separation, the existing legislators of the State of Andhra and the Andhra Legislature who stand suspended today and not dissolved, should not be given the dire punishment of being dissolved and asked to go, as and when peaceful circumstances prevail, to the polls once again, because by that time the issue will have been a dead issue.

In this case, I have to recent the experience, personal but relevant, about the position of the Centre in regard to the States. I think now is the time for us to assert it as at least on 1st January, the day prior to the bandh in Andhra, it was not possible to travel in honour even in railway compartments under secure conditions.

The Central Reserve Police has been much maligned. But after all, I think the police in this country, whether at the Centre or in the States, are people who have sent there to perform a duty. Under these circumstances, these people who have been sent there from far off places, instead of being maligned, though it is within our freedom and rights to do so, should not be questioned in doing their duty because they will not be able, identical situations, to deliver the goods or to restore law and order in any part of the country in case their actions are

brought into question each time. After all, the CRP is accountable to Government which is accountable to this august House, and I think for having done a good job, it is also the bounden duty of all of us, including even hon. members opposite, to give them a pat on the back when the time demands.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will give them something on the back just now.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: One of the hon members of the Jan Sangh Opposition referred yesterday to the question of taking bold and quick decisions. An issue becomes a political issue when it becomes insoluble. I would like to ask these advocates of bold and quick decisions—doing it in the smart way—not only in India but all round the world, which are the major political issues in the course of the last 25 years which have been solved; have we solved the Arab-Israeli question? Have we solved the Taiwan question? Have we solved, let us say, even the question of Ulster in the course of the last 500 years? Have we solved the demand of the Irish people?

Now, it is very easy to say that it does not need much delaying, even a conscious ministerial decision or a governmental decision. Sweeping remarks were made, by asking what has happened to the Krishna-Godavari dispute, what has happened to Narmada dispute, Belgaum, etc., etc. But I think that for the purpose of restoration of peace and for the purpose of restoration of law and order and for re-asserting the will of the Centre so that identical questions do not erupt in other parts of the country—it may be A, B, or C—one question arises. I would like, here again, to add a rider to the question before I conclude; and that is, whether the Andhra experience, in the thinking of the Government, is a repeatable experience. On this, I would like to be very categorical and say whatever is happening in Andhra Pradesh and Telengana is unique. There are no fears about it that will be picked up tomorrow by Mysore

or Karnataka or the day after tomorrow by Maharashtra even though by a single votary in that cause. In all circumstances, the Andhra case is unique has to be treated as a unique case.

Here, only one point emerges, and that is, we have been talking all these years about the regional imbalances. There has been a certain degree of regional imbalance between various States. Within the State, whenever there is a regional imbalance, whether in the development or in the disbursement of funds or in the giving of projects, whenever these imbalances reach a particular stage, it is at that time that the people begin to cry and cry hoarse.

Today, it is not only a question between the separatists and the integrationists. It is a tripartite question. There is also the third party which is interested in disintegration, and this disintegration has to be contained, and there has to be a meaningful dialogue. Therefore, it is good time now for all the States—A, B, or C—to take cognizance of what has happened in Telengana and try to remove the regional disparities as they exist within a State.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): Sir, I rise to oppose this clamping of President's rule, under article 346 of the Constitution, on Andhra Pradesh. We all know that it is the old, hated section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. Let us look into the genesis of the President's rule. The Governor is supposed to be the eyes and ears of the Central Government, but he made his appearance in the newspapers only when his emissary went to Delhi with his report to fulfil the constitutional obligation. He sent that report to the President but I do not think he is the author of the report; it is ghost-written. The ad hoc committee of the Congress Party of Andhra Pradesh has been removed and a high-powered Congress committee has been appointed. A high-powered Congress Secretary goes there, and they sit together and take a decision that the Chief Minister should resign, and President's rule

[Shri Murasoli Maran] should be clamped. Until then, the Governor was not at all in the picture and until then the elected representatives of Andhra Pradesh were not at all in the picture.

16.00 hrs.

Here is an instance where, at the behest of a high-powered committee and the high-powered Secretary of the Congress Party, President's rule came into being in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, I want to read a report from the *Statesman*. This is by Mr. Kuldip Nayar. It says:

"On Tuesday, Mr. Rao, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, was asked over the telephone to reach Delhi immediately. On Wednesday morning, after his arrival, he tried to have a meeting with Mrs. Gandhi. Instead, he was taken to the meeting of the Cabinet Political Affairs Committee."

"The Chief Minister argued during eight minutes stay....."

It goes on like that. He was asked to appear before the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet which is the highest policy-making body of the Government of India. Here the distinction between the Congress Party and the Central Government vanishes. We know the Congress is the premier political party... (Interruption). The office of Governor and the Constitutional provisions should not be used to suit the convenience of the ruling party. Is the President of India's rule in Andhra Pradesh or the Congress President's rule? It makes a mockery of the valuable distinction between the ruling party and the Government; the maintenance of this is the life and soul of parliamentary democracy. This is also the negation of our federal policy, States being considered as Centre's wards. There is a notion that President's rule is a wonder drug and a cure for all the problems. I want to ask one question. Even under the President's rule, it is the same officers, same Police Per-

sonnel, who are going to maintain law and order there. Under the President's rule if bullets are fired from the guns of the CRP and Military will they kiss the agitators instead of killing them? No. They have a feeling that the President's rule is the cure for all the maladies of Andhra Pradesh. On the other hand I put the blame entirely at the doors of the Congress and the Central Government. They were committing mistakes without diagnosing the malady.

Even under the President's rule the same dislocation in law and order continued. Here is a petition received from the citizens of Guntur on 22nd February, 1973. Many ladies went to the house of the Superintendent of Police to call on him and give him a petition. Meanwhile lady Home guard were called and ordered to remove the clothes of the women agitators and they were made naked. Then a Sub-Inspector of Police rushed towards them. The petition goes on like that and I do not want to read further. The name of the Sub-Inspector is also mentioned. This is what is happening in Guntur, which is the Constituency of our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Here is the signed petition, and I shall give this to the Minister of States in the Home Ministry.

We know the old saying for want of a nail the horse was lost, for want of the horse the soldier was lost, for want of a soldier an army was lost and for want of an army the kingdom was lost. Here, for want of a popular Chief Minister the entire Andhra is lost.

I have very high regard for Mr. Narasimha Rao, he is a well educated and learned man. Anyhow, being a nominated Chief Minister from far away Delhi without grass roots he cannot bear the burden.

We are hurling abuses. We have not understood what is the root-cause of the malady in Andhra. Instead we have been attributing motives to the people. Just now Mr. Indrajit Gupta was reading from *Current and saying*

that about 20,000 persons from Tamil Nadu had been sent by D.M.K. to Andhra Pradesh to learn guerilla warfare. We do not believe in the theory of violence. If at all we want to learn guerilla warfare, we will not send people to Andhra Pradesh; we shall learn it from Mr. Indrajit Gupta and his friends. Mr. Viswanathan went to Andhra Pradesh to study the situation. People saw a ghost in his presence in Andhra Pradesh. Even the other day, Mr. Eswara Reddy was making a wild allegation that Mr. Viswanathan received about Rs. 10 lakhs from the American Embassy which is to be spent in Andhra Pradesh. This not only maligns the hon. member but it insults the very people of Andhra Pradesh. You make them more angry. This kind of accusations will not solve the problem. On behalf of my friend, Shri Viswanathan, I deny it. We can also afford to be frivolous and irresponsible in making counter-attack but we do not want to do it.

We all understand the advantage of a bigger State. On the other hand, we should look to the other side also. There is a feeling that heavens will not fall down if Andhra is bifurcated. Now what is the position? There is a Telengana Regional Committee. All the Bills passed by the legislature should receive the assent of the MLA's from Telengana on this committee. It is a legislature within a legislature. They prepare two budgets. There are two Chief Secretaries, one in charge of Andhra and another in charge of Telengana affairs. Central revenues like income-tax, excise duties etc. which go to the divisible pool are deposited in different accounts. So, virtually there are two States de facto. They only want a separate Governor, a Chief Minister and a capital. This should be looked into.

Many people were arrested under the Maintenance of the Internal Security Act. In Andhra people detained under this Act are paid Rs. 4.50 per day whereas in Telengana they are paid Rs. 7.50. This kind of discrimination also should go. I do not think the people of Andhra Pradesh worry

about a few hundred jobs. Many of the agitators might not have even seen Hyderabad in their life time. The people of the south are very docile. The Andhras especially are very sober and sensitive. They feel their self-respect is being challenged. They feel they are second class citizens in their own State and in their own capital. Unless this psychological feeling is removed, we cannot solve the problem. So, if at all they are to part, let them part as friends, not as bitter enemies.

श्री बौद्धलीला राम (पंद्रापल्लि) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले चूनावों में तेलंगाना प्रान्त से एम० पीज० में से 10 तेलंगाना प्रजा समिति के चुन कर आये हैं। 6 पाइंट फार्मूला प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से जो दिया गया था उस के तहत हम सोग कांग्रेस में मिले। लेकिन उस का अमल कुछ नहीं हुआ। उसी दर्मियान में सुप्रीम कोर्ट से भूल्की रूल का जजमेन्ट आया। उस जजमेन्ट के बारे में आनंद और तेलंगाना के लीडर्स ने बैठ कर जो चर्चायें की उस पर कोई हल नहीं निकला वह प्रधान मंत्री पर छोड़ा गया। प्रधान मंत्री ने पांच प्लाइट फार्मूला दिया। लेकिन वह आनंद की जनता को, तेलंगाना की जनता को, दोनों जगहों के लीडरों को पसन्द नहीं आया और उस के लिए आनंद के लोग बड़ी भारी संख्या में एजिटेशन कर रहे हैं। उस से रोज ब रोज वहां की हालत बुरी तरह से खराब हो रही है। हम सब सोग इस बात को जानते हैं। लेकिन कुछ लोग सैट्ल हाल में बैठ कर या लाबीज में बैठ कर कहते हैं कि वहां कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से और सरकार से अपील करता हूँ कि वहां सचमुच कुछ हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, इस को देखने के लिए दूसरी स्टेट्स के कुछ सीनियर पालियामेंट के सेव्सरों की एक कमेटी वहां भेजी जाय। वह तेलंगाना

[श्री तुलसीराम]

एरिया और आन्ध्र एरिया में जा कर 'देखो कि सच्चाई क्या है, हकीकत क्या है और यहां उस की रिपोर्ट दें।

आज अकाल के कारण आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना एरियाज में पानी की, राशन की और केरासिन आयल की जो तकलीफें हो रही हैं उन के लिए गवर्नरेंट को कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए और जो रिलीफ वर्क वहां हो रहे हैं उन को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

इसी बीच में मैं अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र पेट्रोपल्ली गया था। वहां पर करीमनगर जिले में रामगुंडम गोदावरी की एक लेवर एरिया है। वहां हम को लोग बड़ी मुश्किल में दिल्लाई पड़े। उन को बड़ी तकलीफें हो रही हैं। अभी अभी मेरे पास टेलिग्राम आया है। वहां पर एक केशोराम सीमेंट फैक्ट्री है। वह बड़ी भारी फैक्ट्री है। लेकिन विजली न होने से वह बन्द पड़ी है। इस समय वहां के लोगों को काम मिलने की ओर खाने कीरद की जो तकलीफें हो रही हैं उनके लिए सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी कुछ सोचना चाहिए।

हमारे एक मिल कहते हैं कि जो लोग तेलंगाना प्रजा समिति के टिकट पर जन कर आये वह केवल 2 हजार, 3 हजार या 4 हजार भट्टों से जीत कर आये हैं। हमारे मिल श्री राम गोपाल रेडी कह रहे थे अपने भाषण में, कि वह बड़ी मैजारिटी से जोत कर आये हैं, और वह कहते हैं कि वहां पर कुछ लोग ही मूवरेंट कर रहे हैं वहां कोई बड़ा एजेंटशन नहीं हो रहा है। जो दस लोग तेलंगाना प्रजा समिति की ओर से जीत कर आये हैं उन में से मैं भी एक हूँ। यहां के हिन्दी मिनिस्टर श्री एम० आर० कुल्ला के भुकाले में मेरा केटेस्ट था और मैं 1 लाख 8 हजार की मैजारिटी से जीता हूँ। मैं श्री राम गोपाल रेडी से कहा चाहता हूँ कि मगर वह यह

देखना चाहते हैं कि वहां की जनता की मैजारिटी इस मूवरेंट के पीछे है या नहीं, तो मैं भी रिजाइन करने के लिए तैयार हूँ और वह भी रिजाइन कर के मेरे साथ कटेस्ट करें। मैं श्री रामगोपाल रेडी को ही कुछ नहीं कहता, अगर और कोई भी मुझ से मुकाबला करना चाहे तो वह भी रिजाइन करे और मैं भी रिजाइन करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं कुछ नहीं हूँ, मेरी अपनी कोई ताकत नहीं है। वहां की जनता की जो आवाज है, जो उन की उमंग है, उम की नाकत पर मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

आज लोगों का यह भी कहना है कि हम प्रधान मन्त्री का साथ नहीं देते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम बगबर उनके साथ रहे हैं और साथ देंगे, लेकिन एक ही बात के कारण, यानी अलाहदा तेलंगाना की मांग के कारण हमारे और उन के बीच में कुछ गडबड हो गई। अगर अलाहदा तेलंगाना की बात वह कबूल कर लें तो मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि हम उन के साथ हैं। वह जल्दी से जल्दी राष्ट्रपति शासन को हटा कर अलाहदा तेलंगाना का एलान करें। सिर्फ़ इस एक बात को छोड़ कर सब जीजों में हम उन के साथ हैं।

आखिर मैं मैं फिर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह अलाहदा तेलंगाना बनाने का काम जल्दी से जल्दी करें।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not intend to go into the background of the entire history of this sad state of affairs. It is too well-known the series of blunders, misadventures, callous disregard that has led to the situation in Andhra today....

AN HON. MEMBER: By whom?

SHRI PILOO MODY: By the Government of India, more specifically

the Home Ministry then presided over by Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

We are dealing with a mass of humanity, the people of Andhra and the people of Telengana. It was only two years ago that the people of Telengana with the same anguish that it is today in Andhra demanded a separate State for Telengana. At that time. God knows how much blood was shed, how many lives were lost, how much misery was experienced by the people. At that time, instead of bringing a matter to solution, the Prime Minister and the Government of India sat back on their prestige and, ultimately, won in breaking the movement in Telengana. But the people of Telengana gave a very befitting reply not only to the Government of India but to the Congress party by voting them out of power and voting for a group of people whom they thought they could trust. Unfortunately, as is endemic with all Congressmen, they cannot be trusted. In spite of the fact that having raised these people to shed blood, having misled them into a movement, having won on their votes that they were opposing the Congress, they came over here—you know the methods and means used by the Government—and prostrated before its deity and sold themselves, sold the people that they represented, sold the people that they represented, sold the people of the entire region and joined the Congress. Well, good-ridden, I say.

Today, we have a very similar situation which is built on the blood and sufferings of those people only two years ago except that this time it is Andhra. For some reason or the other, an agitation has gone to the other side. Now they both want separation. If both sides want separation, what is the law which says that they must live together? Even the Hindu divorce law is not as rigid as the un-intelligence of the Government of India in dealing with matters like this. We have a situation in which the people of Andhra have decided that they want separation. The so-called people who wanted integration only two

years ago have, because of the misbehaviour of this Government, decided "No; separation is the only alternative." For that purpose, they have resurrected a beautiful movement in Andhra.

I wish some of you had the courage to go and visit Andhra today. It is really the most beautiful thing that I have seen in this country. It is so completely non-violent apart from the report, that you hear about the violence. The students started it; the N.G.Os and G.Os joined it. My Party and others supported it. And you have today a situation in which the people are really governing themselves. They have demonstrated the need of having no Government. It is so entirely free, so entirely motivated, and it is absurd on the part of Shri Indrajit Gupta to say that it is tinkering of a few landlords. The students are not landlords, the NGOs are not landlords; it is they who started it—and acknowledgeably so—throughout and there is no person who has denied it. Yet, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, who cannot live outside his cage of class conflict, class consciousness, says that it is the Swatantra Party whom he is now accusing of being militant and having a Sena of its own and Mr. Ranga who is now a venerable member of the Congress Party, of having done all this completely forgetting the students and the NGOs who are really the backbone of the movement. It is really beautiful; there is complete peace over there; there is no Government at all there. The writ of Shrimati Indira Gandhi does not, today, hold good in Andhra; the writ of Shri V. V. Giri does not hold good in Andhra. There is no local Government. The Governor's rule, as it is so called, does not apply to Andhra. There is no local administration; there is no municipality. The people are governing themselves and are very happy.

The only miscreants in Andhra today are the CRP and the police and, perhaps, the CPI. These are the only miscreants in Andhra today. I have,

[**Shri Piloo Mody**]

here, a list of 139 incidents created by the CRP and the police in three days in one town, Vijayawada; from 20th to 24th January, in Vijayawada alone, there were 139 incidents, I did not prepare these cases; this was prepared by the Bar Association of Vijayawada, a somewhat more respectable organisation than the Government of India, a somewhat more truthful organisation than the Government of India. This report was prepared and handed over to me saying, 'Here are 139 cases of deliberate attempts to incite violence by the CRP and the police'; not only violence, but rape, loot and all manner of things are documented here, in case you care to go through this. Trade organisations, one organisation after another, are sending telegram after telegram saying, 'Do something; have some pity on us'....

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): Of all the people, why are trade-men interested?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Trade men also get interested. You may not believe. They are also humanbeings. It is not that only lawyers are humanbeings.

I want to know what are the established procedures that we have now in this country, what are the systems that we have established, whereby people can get their legitimate demands attended to. What are the established procedures by which people can get their grievances redressed in this country? This is not merely a monumental problem—Andhra-Telengana. You look at the street corners, look at the Ministers' houses; there is a dharna or morcha or fast or rally—something is going on all the time. Look at the question of Haryana teachers. Look at the question of Faridabad medical students. All have to come here and prostrate before the Devi because this is apparently the only place where decisions are taken in this country.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The only person who matters.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes. When the Prime Minister was replying to the debate on the President's Address, I asked her, 'Is there no democratic process by which Andhra and Telengana can be bifurcated and has it to be left to you and you alone?' Her answer was, 'It has to be left to the Government.' But we all know what this Government is. I do not know what the other fifty nine are called. There is only one person in this Government and, therefore, it means that all democratic processes in this country have come to a halt and unless the Prime Minister herself decides, nothing can happen in this country. A student cannot get an education, teachers cannot get salaries. NGOs cannot get redress. workers cannot do this, farmers cannot do this, nobody can do anything unless the lady approves and the lady has no time to approve.

This is the first vicious thing that has happened to our democratic system....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon Member's time is up.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to warn that while nothing can work by the bell, even the railways do not work by the bell....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to work by the Rules. Please conclude now.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not like issuing threats and warnings, but I did warn when this five point formula which was also Mrs. Gandhi's five points, when that was being passed, after we had seen that it was not introduced on the last day but in spite of that, through back dealings and underhand dealings, it was re-introduced because the Prime Minister felt that she must have her way. I warned that if this Bill was passed, those

would be blood-bath and I withdrew from the House, washing my hand and that I would have no part in the guilt. But, in spite of that, the Bill was passed and the result we see now.

Now, I would like to make an appeal to Mr. Pant in person through you. Forget the rights and wrongs of the situation. Forget the position of 'Meri-teri' that goes on here between the Government and the people, just think that you have a particular duty to perform and that is to see that the wishes of the people of Andhra and Telengana are acceded to and two separate States are formed.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): I rise to support the proclamation of President's Rule in the State of Andhra Pradesh by replacing the democratic Government of Andhra Pradesh which has lost the confidence of the people of both Telengana and Andhra. I only hope that the Central Government will soon restore the democratic government in Telengana and Andhra by two separate governments very soon, by bifurcating the State.

Let me tell you that I have toured intensively the Andhra region and I found that 99 per cent of the people want separation and I also understand that the people of Telengana also want separation as they have started their agitation as long back as 1969. I only appeal that the centre should realise this situation and give separation as soon as possible ..

SHRI PILOO MODY: Take it yourself. Why do you ask for it?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO Let me tell you that the creation of the State of Andhra is not a new thing. It was there from 1953-56. Only the Centre has merged the Telengana part of Hyderabad State in 1956. This unfortunate marriage which has taken place—I do not know at what time it was done—is all the time full of distrust in each other. There was always

suspicion and distrust towards one another all the sixteen years. So, today if you are to enforce a compromise on them, I do not think it will last longer. The reason is that even the NGOs from Andhra and Telengana cannot sit in one room and work together. This is the situation and as such, they should soon bifurcate. I am proud of the fact that our country is the biggest democracy in the whole world. There are great democratic traditions established by great statesmen like Panditji, Rajendra Prasad, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Gobind Ballabh Pant and others. I only hope that this great tradition should be kept up and should not be tarnished.

We hope that the genuine aspirations of both Telengana and Andhra regions will be respected and that the State will be bifurcated soon

Even the great Pandit Nehru, in his speech in the year 1956, on the President's Address said on the 23rd of February, 1956. I quote.

'I do not know how some people have been saying that in my broadcast about States Reorganisation I had used the words 'Irrevocable' decisions. I have looked through my broadcast and it is not there. In a democratic structure of Government, there is nothing irrevocable. We can sit down and consider any matter at any time'

Sir, lot of people have been saying, what will happen to the innumerable problems like water and power and so on. Let me tell you this. The Madras State had constructed the Tungabhadra Dam and the people of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore are enjoying the fruits amicably. The Tungabhadra Dam Board with Centre's nominee as Chairman is successfully tackling the problem and both the States are enjoying the waters. As regards Nagarjunasagar project, this project was conceived and constructed when Andhra State was separate from the erstwhile Hyderabad State. It is

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao]

planned and constructed in such a way that the right bank canal serves Andhra and the left bank canal serves the Telengana districts. So also is the case with power. I am sure, with the congenial and happy atmosphere between Telengana and Andhra leaders this can be resolved very easily.

Again, Sir. I would like to submit a proposal to the Central Government that they should see that the whole of the Electrical Power Generation should be taken over from the States by the Centre. Already the Southern Grid is formed. The Northern Grid is about to be completed. Once both these Grids are connected, we can have a uniform tariff throughout the country. We can generate lot of power through hydel power dams, through thermal stations and through nuclear power stations. We can give power to all at a uniform rate. This is one of the most important things, because, unless there is a uniform rate, you cannot develop the States uniformly. The aggressive and dynamic States would take advantage of the situation and the undeveloped States will continue to remain undeveloped.

Finally, I appeal to the Centre that they should take a bold decision soon. I know that Shrimati Indira Gandhi has already decided in her heart of hearts to bifurcate the State. I only wish that she announces it as early as possible and thereby creating two Governments for the two regions, instead of the President's Rule. Thank you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai): Sir, our party's stand on this issue is well-known.

We would have been glad if there had been a united Andhra. We would have been glad if any formula—even the Prime Minister's formula—had worked to the satisfaction of both the parts in Andhra. We had told the Prime Minister, when she was consulting the Opposition in respect of the

Bill that she proposed to bring up before the House incorporating her formula, that she had not done enough of human engineering before bringing up the measure before the House. The result was that both the parties in Andhra were not supporting this measure. We had, therefore, apprehended that it might lead to further accentuation of the troubles.

You will recall, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, that we had at that time dissociated ourselves from the debate which had taken place on that measure, and now we find that we were right. We would have been happier if we had been proved to be wrong on this issue. But circumstances have so conspired, and compulsions have been created in such a way that now there seems to be no other go but to undertake this surgical operation.

It is a complete travesty of truth to say that this situation had been created by the Opposition parties there. Two elements were principally involved in creating and reacting to this situation, and those elements were the Central Government and the State Government, and no other element could be blamed so much for whatever violence or disturbance had occurred. It may be that whatever has happened later must be condemned by all of us, namely, the happenings in the form of violence, in the form of disruption of communications and so on. But the origin of the trouble has to be traced to the acts of omission and commission both of Central and State Governments.

The Central Government failed to take the warning properly and deal with it in time, when the Telengana agitation took place about three or four years ago and when the intimations of the immensity of the situation reached them. At that time also we had felt very much disturbed about what had happened there. The immediate cause of action was

that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh referred the Mulki Rules issue to the Supreme Court. Which Opposition Party, I ask, has created or contributed to this situation which resulted from these acts of the Central and the State Governments? The Opposition Parties came only later on the scene, and there also, the rebels from the ruling party seem to be dominating the scheme. I repeat, even there, it seems that it is their dominance.

Again, the absence of the civil authority there which could quickly respond to the variations in the situation, while the CRP was functioning, has been responsible for the aggravation of the situation. May I say that it shocked me very much when I came to learn that the composition of the CRP and the manner in which it worked might have led to some feeling of estrangement between the regions? It is said that the composition of the CRP was such as could not be admired. I would not like to spell it out more clearly than this. But whoever might have been remiss, whoever might have defaulted, whoever had been responsible for the present state of affairs, the situation now cries for urgent solution.

We do not think that we can make a religion of the Prime Minister's approach, while the situation goes on deteriorating, and permit things to happen as they have been happening all these three or four months in Andhra. There has been complete disorganisation and anarchy in Andhra during the last three or four months. The administration has not been functioning; the educational institutions have not been functioning; transport and communications have been badly disturbed. All in all, the process of development in Andhra has not only been at a standstill but it has decelerated.

How such we want Andhra to suffer or to need is the crucial question. If two brothers cannot live together happily, the best thing

that can happen to them is to separate gracefully and in a peaceful way. If we believe in the law of divorce, as many hon. members have stressed, I think we cannot strongly object to two brothers separating.

It is being said by the Government that there cannot be any decision under duress. May I ask the Government then, can there be any unity under duress? If there cannot be any decision under duress, unity under duress also cannot come about.

But it does seem to me that this issue of separation does not require much argument at this stage. The issue seems to have been settled. It is only the ceremony or the prestige which is coming in the way of Government announcing the decision at this stage. I think that is the most objectionable thing that could happen. If the Government has made up its mind, even a single day's delay causes incalculable harm and damage to the State of Andhra, and for that the Government will have to shoulder all the blame and responsibility.

I would, therefore, say that if this issue is now settled, if the Prime Minister's mind is also made up and the Government's mind is also made up, let the announcement be made today, this evening. That will satisfy the people of Andhra. May I also remind the House that while it is being suggested that separation is now the only course which we can adopt, we have also to remember what the States Reorganisation Commission had said about it, particularly in respect of Telengana? With these few words, I would now very earnestly urge upon Government to make up its mind and announce the decision this afternoon.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO
(Rajamundry): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it was after the great sacrifices made by all the people of Andhra that the Andhra State was formed.

16.43 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

It is wrong to think that that it was the wishful thinking of only a few people in Andhra as a result of which the State was formed and that there was opposition from the Telengana people for the formation of a United Andhra.

I once said in this very House some time ago that it was as a result of the great part played by four leaders in Andhra which resulted in the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956. They were Andhra Kesari Prakasam Pantulu, Ayyadevara Kaleswar Rao Pantulu, Madapatty Janumantharao Pantulu and Burghul Ramakrishna Rao. The last two of them are from Telengana. These four leaders played a great part in the formation of Andhra Pradesh.

It is not true, as alleged by Dr. Melkote, that 90 per cent of the Telengana people did not agree to the formation of a combined State. The combined Andhra Pradesh could not have been formed without the support of all the people because a democratic leader like Pandit Nehru would never have agreed to the formation of a United Andhra Pradesh without such support from the people. It was because there was an agreement on this that the United Andhra Pradesh was formed. Of course, there cannot be unanimous agreement on any point. On anything and everything there will be some dissent. Some people might have disagreed with it....

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): 90 per cent of the people of Telengana disagreed.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I do not want to be interrupted.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Do not mislead the House. 90 per cent of the Telengana people were against it.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I am recounting some facts of history.

After all these deliberations, the United Andhra Pradesh was formed and it has been in existence so far. For 14 years the State has functioned well.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: It has not (Interruptions).

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: It was only in 1969 that a few disgruntled politicians started a movement for a separate Telengana and intensified the agitation.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Do not say 'disgruntled'. Withdraw the word.

The movement was started by the people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C PANT): May I suggest that Shri Giri may give him the points and he may speak on them!

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had your say. A democracy cannot run like this. You have to be patient and tolerate what other members say.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Then, the agitation for a separate Telengana was started in 1969, any yet subsequently, the State is still continuing as a united Andhra Pradesh. Afterwards we had the election; we fought the elections both for Parliament and for the State Assembly. In the Assembly, those who have separated themselves for a separate Telengana have supported the Congress and then the Congress government had been formed with the understanding that a Telengana leader should be elected as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly it was done. It was wrong for Dr. Melkote to say yesterday that the Andhras did not like the idea of a Telengana man being continued as Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister.

Here, I might say, if I am not revealing a secret, that in the high-powered committee consisting of 20 people, there is one-third Telengana and two-thirds Andhra people, and it was an almost unanimous opinion expressed there that President's rule should be imposed to see that there was peace in the State. There are Telengana leaders in that committee also. It is wrong therefore for Dr. Melkote to say that the Andhra area people alone did not like the idea of having Mr. Narasimha Rao as Chief Minister, because he comes from Telengana. As a matter of fact, if at all he had any support, it was mostly from the Andhra area, and even today we have respect for him. We have nothing against him personally. Because the situation in the State was such that peace should be restored soon, President's rule had to be imposed. With the Congress majority in Andhra and the Congress government here ruling at the Centre, if President's rule was imposed in Andhra where there was Congress majority, it will not be fair for the other political parties to accuse the Centre at any time of partiality.

It is said that conquest is easier than consolidation. Similarly, agitation is easier than achieving the objective. It is no doubt easy to agitate for many things and possibly to achieve them, but to set them right again, after achieving them, to keep the house in order is not an easy thing. Today, Andhra Pradesh is one of the biggest States in the country. It is having its own prestige in the country. Tomorrow, if it is divided into pieces, I am sure it will not command that much of respect in the country as it does today.

So, I plead that the State should not be divided, but there are some difficulties experienced by the Andhra in the city of Hyderabad. There is no doubt about it. These difficulties must be removed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I want just two or three minutes more. These difficulties must be cleared. Now that the leaders, the separatist leaders have finally agreed to come and discuss the matter with the Congress high command here, I am sure there will be an intelligent discussion and finally there will be an agreement for keeping Andhra Pradesh as a big State and also the difficulties that are being experienced now will be resolved. As one big State it will have more strength and become richer, and I am sure that it will contribute much to the country in general.

I would only appeal with folded hands to the NGOs to come back to their desks. I would also appeal to the young students, since the future of the entire country is in their hands, to go back to their classes and leave the rest of the things to be settled by the bigger politicians who are at the Centre and in the State, to the satisfaction of all.

With these words, I support the motion.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): In the crucial bye-election to Rajya Sabha from Orissa an Independent has won by 17 votes. This proves that the Congress Legislature Party has lost the majority in the House and the Governor should not be guided by what they say. The Government should take note of this fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, Order.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): I rise to oppose the President's rule in Andhra Pradesh. I know that it has been imposed there in order to avoid a resolution by the majority of the Legislature in the Assembly to bifurcate this State. Because the majority of the M.L.As from Andhra as well as Telengana support bifurcation of the State, the

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

Central Government thought it fit to impose the President's rule in order to prevent them from passing such a resolution, unanimously or by a thumping majority. My friend Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao was just now telling the House that it was not the Central Government but that it was on the recommendation of the so-called high power Committee....(Interruptions) This committee is not elected by the Congress men there. This is nominated by the AICC President from Delhi just as the Chief Minister is nominated from Delhi. This Committee has no power to recommend anything because the Central Government wanted it, it has managed through the Committee for the imposition of the President's rule. It is undemocratic and unconstitutional.

SHRI K. C. PANT. You would have preferred to let that Government continue.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Certainly. I am not opposed to any Government. Myself, Mr. Giri and another, three of us issued a statement criticising you for the imposition of the President's rule. It is against the wishes of the people. Why should you impose the President's rule? There was no crisis and it was not aimed against any Chief Minister. The movement was only for demand. The majority of the M.L.As demanded bifurcation.

Yesterday I heard Smt. Indira Gandhi speaking in Rajya Sabha and saying: nothing considered, nothing ruled out. She has enunciated a new principle. The six point formula was evolved at the time of our merger. Mr. Pant knows very well what role he played in that. I want to remind him of that. I do not support violence and I condemn the methods adopted by some mischievous people. Do not say that these things were adopted by the legislators there. My friend Shri Indrajit Gupta says that those agitators were responsible for this. I

ask him whether it was by those persons who really want separation. Those are against, provocateurs. May be your persons also. People who want to retain the integrity of the state may also be behind it. After all he is a man of great experience and he started so many agitations. I am happy that Mr. Indrajit Gupta is now propagating peaceful and non-violent methods. He must know that the Russian Revolution was achieved through violence by murdering people may be for a good cause. I do not say we must also kill people here. But you adopted those methods there and now you say that peaceful, non-violent methods must be adopted. Because you do not want separation of the State you say so many things

Before the Cabinet expansion, everybody was expecting that Mr Pant will become a Cabinet Minister. But because he is not conceding the demand of the people of Andhra for separation, that pop has come on him. Otherwise, he would have become a Cabinet Minister. I like him, he is a very able man. He is a greater son of a great father. But unfortunately in the Andhra situation he is not advising the Prime Minister properly. That is the whole difficulty. His father also supported our cause; may be for different reasons he wanted integration and he gave so many safeguards. History is repeating itself. The daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru and the son of Govind Ballabh Pant are now the Prime Minister and Home Minister. Both Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Pant promised that if the people of Andhra Pradesh were not satisfied, they could separate after 5 or 10 years. Now it is in your hands and in the Prime Minister's hands to bifurcate the State. Do it immediately.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): Sir, enough has been said in this House in favour of bifurcation and against it. I do not want to add any new logic. For me to decide such issues, one principle is enough—i.e.,

will of the people. In a democratic set-up, the ultimate criterion for deciding any issue will be the will of the people. The people of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana have extraordinarily united themselves in their demand to divide themselves peacefully and amicably. The question may be raised, how do we ascertain that it is the will of the people that is acting behind the movement for separation? Certainly I have no categorical answer to it. But I want to draw attention to what has happened during the last few months in Andhra area. There has been a complete administrative breakdown, complete dislocation of communications and a complete breakdown of the socio-economic life of the people. Andhra is a peculiar representation at the moment of a Stateless State. There is only CRP and army. Actually there is no rule of law there. If it was not a popular movement, would it be possible for a few conspirators, a few *agent provocateurs* to start this movement and bring the whole people into such a massive movement?

To justify the brutal repressive measures of the Government in deploying army, CRP and para military personnel to crush the people's movement, there enough has been said in this House. The opposition parties have been accused that they are instigating it. It has even been said also that there has been the hand of the foreign agents in instigating the movement. Today my hon. friend, Shri Indarjit Gupta, made another profound discovery, namely, the discovery of the hands of the *senas*, even Swatantra *senas* behind this movement.

17 hrs.

The Government is assisting the demand for the bifurcation of Andhra State not in the interests of either Telengana or Andhra. But Government is afraid that if Andhra is bifurcated, it will set in process a chain reaction and there will be similar

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demands in other parts of the country. That is the main worry because of which government is resisting the demand for the bifurcation of Andhra

In fact, I would say that the Andhra movement for separation into two State is a boon in disguise for the whole country. The demand for linguistic States and the emergence of big States has resulted in linguistic chauvinism which is now propounding the new theory of the sons of the soil which will lead to the disintegration of the country, unless some timely steps are taken to check it. Therefore, the Andhra movement will give a new direction to the problem of integration of our country. If the bigger States are split into smaller States, if bigger unilingual States are made into smaller States, it would be a good thing. I quite agree with the Prime Minister that this is not the time to ask for the appointment of a new States Re-organisation Commission. But all the thinkers and leaders of the country should re-examine what is the effect of the emergence of the linguistic States and the consequent emergence of linguistic chauvinism which is now threatening the unity of the country.

I want to conclude by saying that the government should give up the attitude of political somnus. They say they have an open mind. But their eyes are actually shut and their ears are closed. Otherwise, such popular massive movement in Andhra could not have been so long ignored by the government.

Yesterday the Prime Minister said that nothing is conceded and nothing is ruled out in a dialectical pattern. I want to say here that in Tamil Nadu the Anna DMK was going to be used as a fuse for causing internal explosion in the DMK rule but the Andhra movement saved DMK rule in Tamil Nadu. Perhaps, the back thrust of the Orissa crisis will have some sober effect now on the government and they will give up their attitude of political somnus and they will accept

[Shri Samar Guha]

the will of the people who, I repeat, are extraordinarily united in their demand for dividing themselves amicably and peacefully. If two new States emerge, that will not undermine the unity of India, that will not undermine even the rule of your party. If Assam could be divided into so many smaller States and if that has not endangered either the progress or the unity of Assam, or the unity of India, the division of Andhra Pradesh into two States accepting the verdict of the people, the will of the people, will in no way undermine either the unity of the country or the rule of Congress over Andhra.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only wonder what will be the reaction of Prof. Samar Guha if there is a proposal to divide West Bengal ..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As he has said pointedly—I have no time—if I get time, I will deal with this new idea. This linguistic chauvinism will disintegrate our country. If I get a chance, I will deal with it. Certainly, I will not in any way hesitate if there is a genuine demand for the formation of north Bengal as a separate State because the smaller States, multi-lingual States, will be helpful for the integration of the country and for the progress of the country.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO. Prof. Samar Guha qualified that by saying, if there is a "genuine" demand—genuine within quotes—by the people, he would concede to it.

Sir, there are a couple of points that I would like to make. Now, the present demand for separate Andhra and separate Telengana, certainly, hurt the feelings and sentiments of some people. If the people are agitated on the basis of sentimental ground, similarly, there are some genuine people in Andhra who really believe in the integration of the State.

I do not want to go into the entire gamut of the historical background of the movement. What I want to say is, how this movement has started, from step to step, how the events have overtaken and how much is spontaneous and how much is inspired. We have to delink these and, for that, we have work in a calm and congenial atmosphere.

Then, what I want to submit is that in this five-point formula, there is nothing new except a couple of few areas. One of the new items included in the five-point formula is the inclusion of Assistant Civil Surgeons and, secondly, the period of duration, 1977 and 1980. So far as these points are concerned, the people of Andhra region were well-acquainted earlier, right from 1956 and they have been used to it. They have not found anything extra-ordinary in that. Though students are agitated over it—naturally, students will take active interest—there are certain other factors that also activise it.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister referred to the latest judgment of the Andhra High Court which places the entire issue in a rather awkward situation. Anyway, the judgment is an anti-climax to what we have passed in this Parliament. According to that judgment, there is only one class of Mulkis, that is, persons who have come to Telengana, settled and domiciled there. We cannot blame the High Court judgment as such because that is the necessary and logical position according to the interpretation of the present law.

We had a gentleman's agreement in 1956. Several events have taken place. What I humbly submit is that we have to sit down and discuss calmly and quietly all the issues, to see what are the irritants that are there, that are responsible for erupting periodical emotional disturbances, and what steps we have to take in a phased manner, one by one, so that real integration of the two regions is

ensured. This is a matter which all the leaders should consider.

Lastly, I come to education. In our own Capital, Hyderabad, we cannot find educational facilities for our children unless we produce a Mulki certificate. This is something unusual, for which, honestly enough, we are not in a position to give a valid explanation. Here, I have a suggestion to make. In India, there are about six Central Universities, and all of them are situated in the North, not even a single one is in the South. In the light of the polito-legal complexities that are existing so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, may I request the Government of India to give a serious thought to establish a Central university at Hyderabad, so that the present problem can be solved and also the facilities for high learning may be available to the people in the South.

SHRI S B GIRI How many universities are there in Andhra? How many Telengana students are there in Andhra? (Interruptions)

SHRI K NARAYANA RAO I am asking for a Central University for the convenience of the people of Andhra Pradesh, for the entire people in the South. Instead of going to Delhi or Aligarh or Banaras, they can go to Hyderabad. It is desirable that one Central University—at the cost of the Central exchequer—is established in Hyderabad.

श्री राम सहय पांडे (राजननद गाव) सभापति महोदय, मैंने बड़े ध्यान से आनंद की सभास्था पर माननीय महान्मो के विचार सुने। कुछ ऐसे विचार जैसे श्री पीलू मोदी के—वह जहे कितने ही मोटे हालेकिन सौ बर्च तक जियेगे, स्मरण करते ही उन्होंने दर्जन दे दिया, उन की काफी उम्र होगी—कुछ विचार भी विश्ववाच्य को के वह भी स्टेडी करने पहुचे वहा पर। उन के यहां से कभी कभी ऐसी व्यति आती

है, और आई थी, कि वह पृथक राष्ट्र को निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। बीच बीच में वह लोग यह बात कहते हैं। जब उन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है तब उम को वह कट्टाइकट कर देते हैं। मैं ऐसा चाहता हूँ कि वह आनंद की स्थिति मी स्टेडी के लिए जाते हैं, लेकिन बना दर क्या आते हैं? क्या विरोधी दल के नेताओं में से कोई खड़े हो कर कह सकता है कि उस न आनंद की एकता के बारे में कहा है, उम ने अनेकता में एकता के दर्शन करवाये है? उम ने जा कर यह कहा है कि खून बहाना बन्द करो, बसों को नोडाना बन्द करो, रेलों को खराब करना बन्द करो। इस में जो बीम करोड़ की सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई है यह नुम्हारी है? उसके बाद यहा आ कर कि प्रधान मंत्री डिक्टेटर है, प्रधान मंत्री अनिडिमानेटिक है, मैंग में इस तरह से बात करना जो सम्मान से दूर हो तथा टाट से भरे सम्बोहन से प्रधान मंत्री को स्मरण करना, ठीक नहीं है।

सब लोग एक बात को समझ ले कि अगर निर्णय होगा तो प्रधान मंत्री ही करेगी निर्णय जो करेगी वह हमारी पार्टी करेगी, दायित्व हमारे ऊपर है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गट्टपति के प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन के प्रमाण के उत्तर में कहा था कि बानावरण शान होने दो, स्थिति अनुकूल होने दो, हम सब से परामर्श कर के कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे। यह एक स्वस्य रास्ता था। यह वह रास्ता है जो प्रजाननवादी विचारधारा का है, प्रजातन्त्र के अन्तर्गत है। इस में अनिडिमानेटिक होने की क्या बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

मैं आप से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। देश के भूगोल के बटवारे में, जाहे प्रदेश का हो या आन्तरिक हो, रग भरने का काम, लकोर खीचने का काम, क्या सबक पर

[**श्री राम सहाय पांडे]**

होगा, गवियों में होगा, मार पीट से होगा ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात पर अगर समर्द्धी निर्णय हो जाए, यह कहीं भी हो, तो अच्छा है । मैं तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र के अलग होने के आचित्य का विरोध नहीं करता, यदि आचित्य हो तो सीधा सादा रास्ता है कि वह साथ नहीं रहना चाहते, यदि उन्होंने अपने विकास की परिकल्पना में यह जोड़ दिया है कि हम अलग रह कर ही विकास कर सकते हैं, तो वही सही । आखिर आप ने हरियाणा और पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह का कटु निर्णय किया था । यहां पर मंत्रिमंडल है, पन्न जी बैठे हैं । उन्होंने सदन के विचार को समझा है । अगर वह समझते हैं कि किसी निर्णय में पहुँचना है तो उस में देर क्यों की जाये ? इन बेचारे मासूम बच्चों का खयाल कीजिये, राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का खयाल कीजिए । लोगों को क्यों मारा जा रहा है, उन का खून क्यों बहाया जा रहा है, राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का विनाश क्यों किया जा रहा है । दूसरा रास्ता क्यों नहीं अपनाया जाता जो लोक तन्त्र का रास्ता है ।

उपसंहार की ओर जाते हुए मैं एक बात कहता चाहता हूँ कि एक निर्णय विरोधी दल को भी करना होगा कि जो कुछ भी निर्णय किया जाये जनता के नाम पर उस का समर्थन वह करें । वह हमें कहते हैं जनता, जनता, जनता । नेता अगर एक बार विशद जाय तो जनता को भी बिगड़ सकता है, नेता अगर सर्वनाश का संकल्प कर ले तो सर्वनाश कर सकता है । यह भारतीय लोक सभा है, इस में नेता को अपना दायित्व समझना चाहिए । जनता हमारी है, जनता आपी है, जनता रोटी चाहती है, जनता कपड़ा चाहती है, जनता अकिञ्चन है, लेकिन जनता अच्छी भी है । उस पर जैसा रंग डाला

जाये पिचकारी से वह उसी रंग में रंग जायेगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दायित्व नेता का है वह जनता की विचारधारा को ठीक करें । नेता अगर मिलाना चाहे तो मिला सकता है, बिगड़ना चाहे तो बिगड़ सकता है । लडाना चाहे तो लड़ा सकता है । नेता का चमत्कार जरूर होता है । नेता का दायित्व सदन के सामने यह है कि वह इस बात को देख ले कि कौन सी प्रक्रिया है, कौन मा संकल्प है, कौन सा प्रवधान है जिस के अन्तर्गत शास्ति के माथ काम हो सकता है । अलग होने की बात अच्छी नहीं लगती है, लेकिन अगर अलग होना ही है तो हो जाये । सर्वसम्मतामान, जान की गंगोत्री जो समझ है, जहां हम मब आ कर बैठे हुए हैं, विरोधी भी, इधर के भी और उधर के भी, वहां पर कहे कि हम ऐसा चाहते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी ने कोई आर्थिक डेटा, एकानामिक डेटा दिया ? श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा कि गायनसीमा बैकवर्ड है । राजस्थान के आधे से ज्यादा हिस्से को प्रकृति ने बैकवर्ड बना रखा है । मध्य प्रदेश का बन्दर जिला है, मध्य प्रदेश के बहुत से लोग हैं जो बैकवर्ड हैं, जसे प्रावृद्धा है । वहां पर आज लोग आसनी से पहुँच नहीं सकते हैं । लेकिन अगर वहां के लोग यह कहे कि हम बैकवर्ड हैं हम को अलग कर दिया जाये तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यह ठीक बात है ।

मैं अन्त में एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ । हम यहां एक बात का निर्णय करते हैं कि लोक सभा सर्वोत्तम है, लोक सभा सत्तावान है, जो निर्णय लोक सभा करेगी हम उस को मानेंगे । अगर हम इस निर्णय पर पहुँचते हैं कि आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना को अलग अलग करने से देश का और प्रदेश का कल्याण हो सकता है तो वह निर्णय भीजिए और भीद्रता से लौजिए तथा आन्ध्र और ते भाना मे

जा कर अपने नेतृत्व का प्रदर्शन कीजिए, सम्पन्नता मे कीजिये । शालीनता से कीजिये और शाति स्थापित करने के लिए, शालीनता बनाने के लिए, एकता पैदा करने के लिए ममता वा मातृ पैदा करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी का माथ दीजिए जिसमे हमारे प्रदेशों मे रियनि अच्छी हो सके । आनंद बडा सुन्दर प्रदेश है । वहा नदियां हैं, पानी है, अच्छे लोग हैं, तेलगाना मे भी अच्छे लोग हैं । अगर उन दोनों मे लकीर खीचनी हो तो खीच दीजिए और ज़ब्दी कर दीजिए, ताकि लड़ाई बद हो और मैत्री मे भरन मिलाप हो और लोग प्रेम न रहे । मै ममता हूँ कि हम इस प्रकार का निर्णय करेंगे ।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण टिल्ली) : मध्यापति महोदय, आनंद मे जो कुछ हुआ या जो कुछ हा रहा है वह हमारे देश मे जो एक प्रजातन्त्र राष्ट्र है, बहुत देर तक बद्धिमत नहीं किया जा सकता है । आध मे राष्ट्रपति शासन नाग हुआ । वहा कुछ भोलेभाले लोगों को टक्ट्टा करके राजनीतिक लोगों ने गाजनीनिक वातावरण बनाने के लिए ऐसी परिस्थिति बना दी थी कि इसके सिवा कोई चारा नहीं रह गया था । खास तौर मे देश मे एक हवा सी वह रही है आजकल । जब मे हमने बगला देश को सहायता दी है तब से बाहर की बड़ी बड़ी शक्तिया और उनके बड़े बड़े नेता हमे चैलेज दे चुके हैं और कह चुके हैं कि चूकि आपने इस मे हिस्सा लिया है इस बास्ते आप भी इस आग मे जुलस सकते हैं । उनकी चेतावनिया अखबारों मे आई है । हमारे देश मे उनके जो आज्ञाकारी लोग हैं जो हमेशा मखण्ड भारत की बात करते थे अब खण्ड भारत की बात करते हैं । वही लोग आज देश को पचासों टुकडों से बाट देना चाहते हैं । ऐसा बे सिर्फ उनके इशारों पर, किंवद्दी वहे राष्ट्रों के नेताओं की

चेतावनियों के फलन्वस्प कर रहे हैं । लेकिन हमारे देश को इन चेतावनियों की कोई परवाह नहीं आंग न ही उमने कभी की है । हम लोग शास्त्र चाहते हैं । प्रजातन्त्र मे हम विश्वाम रखते हैं । हम हर मसले को प्रजातन्त्री ढग से हल करना चाहते हैं । बाहरी शर्त तथा हिन्दुस्तान मे गाजनीनिक लोगों को तोड़ फाड़ के लिए जिस तरह इस्मेमाल करनी है उमम लोग अवगत हो गए हैं, इन घटनाओं ने उनकी आखे खाल दी ह, आध की घटनाओं ने उनकी आखे खोल दी है । हमको आगे से बहुत मतवं, रहना चाहिए, अपने देश की एकता बनाए रखने के लिए । आज देश म अवाल की स्थिति है, सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, और भी बहुत मे प्रश्न है, और उन प्रश्नों के बीच म भावनात्मक राजनीतिक शुरू कर दी गई है, नव शुरू कर दी गई है जबकि सब का मिल कर गाष्ट्र के निर्माण मे हाथ चटाना चाहिए । आध वा प्रश्न तो हल होगा ही आग देश की एकता भी बनी रहेगी, उसे कार्ड ताड नहीं सकता है लेकिन जो नाकों विघटन का बाम करती रही है उनकों कभी आन बाने हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास म बाई माफ नहीं बरगा । जो वहा एकता के लिए बाम कर रहे हैं वा प्रोम के हमारे साथी और हमारी महयोगी पांचाया, वह सराहनीय है । उन्होंने ऐसे बक्त मे एक सही गस्ता मुल्क के मामन रखा है । वे मुल्क की एकता के लिए काम कर रही हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) Mr Chairman, Sir there was hardly any opposition to the Resolution which I have placed before the House, namely, that the President's Proclamation in Andhra should be approved. By and large, the House has accepted that Resolution without any serious criticism or debate.

After the Prime Minister's speech in this House and the other House on

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the Government's attitude in regard to various points of view projected before the House on the question of integration or bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, I am in the fortunate position of not having to comment on it. The Government's mind is already known to the House. I really compliment the hon. Members who participated in the debate that in spite of this knowledge beforehand, they injected a lot of interest into the debate. I find that my hon. friend Mr. Rao Birendra Singh is not here. Yesterday, in the course of his speech, while advocating the cause of bifurcation, he went on praising smaller States and it is no small gain that he saw the rapid advances which Haryana had made under Shri Bansilal.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): He is dreaming of vishal Haryana.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is not fair.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He is not here, but it is on record, and as I say, it is no small gain.

I am thankful to Shri Piloo Mody for giving me a chance to learn something about Hindu law. As you know, Sir, I am not a lawyer, and I do not claim any knowledge of Hindu law. When he made a statement that the Government's attitude was even more rigid than the divorce laws in the Hindu law, I was tempted to find out what those laws were....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I warn him.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I find that the Hindu law provides that when a case for divorce comes up, there should be no collusion between the two spouses.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mutual consent is permissible.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If there is collusion, then the judge does not permit divorce.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What will he do?

SHRI K. C. PANT: He will look for extraneous facts and circumstances which would justify divorce.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: That is allowed under the special Marriage Act.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Otherwise, he would not dissolve the marriage easily, and both the spouses have to prove to the satisfaction of the court that there is no collusion.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: There is no collusion here.

SHRI K. C. PANT: And the judge is required to call both the parties and investigate for himself and satisfy himself that they cannot continue to live together.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He claimed that he knew nothing about it, but he knows the entire gamut of the laws. How long has he been studying them?

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is in a way very germane. He has to satisfy himself that they cannot live together, and only then does he grant divorce.

Another very pertinent point is that the judge has to be very careful about the role of enticers in the matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They are all co-respondents.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: That is not there in the Hindu law, I am sure.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He has to make sure that those with some motives in that situation do not take advantage of it to bring about this divorce. That is why I have said that I am grateful to Shri Piloo Mody for giving me a chance to learn something about Hindu law. I think we all have to beware of enticers under any situation, particularly when he is a self-confessed enticer. He says that he

thanks the Prime Minister for giving his party a chance to take advantage of, what, of agitation and destruction of property....

SHRI PILOO MODY: No, of stubbornness and mulishness.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He has made a peculiar complaint which one hears sometime from other friends opposite, that the Prime Minister has a power to take decisions and why she should have the power. Well, the people have given her that power. They have not given them that power. That can be a source of complaint, but really it is not democracy to make a complaint of this. Why tag it on to democracy? It is very democratic when the people give her the power, and that is the source of her strength, and I do not know why he should find fault with it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would not argue these points since the hon. Minister's knowledge of constitutional law is limited like his knowledge of Hindu law.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This debate has thrown up various problems which are of great significance not only to Andhra Pradesh but to the whole country. The basic question which was raised in yesterday's debate, more than even today was whether our parliamentary democracy was capable of finding solution to difficult problems which involved the emotions of large numbers of people. I think that looking back to the series of problems which this Parliament has been able to solve and for which it has been able to find a way out, no one in this House should seriously question either the wisdom or the ability of this Parliament to find solutions to these difficult problems, and, therefore, there is no scope for tackling the problem in a manner which denies Members of Parliament and others concerned the chance of rational discussion, the chance of a meaningful debate, and the chance of mutual give-and-take, because this is the core

of the democratic process, and these agitations which may excite people's minds do not, however, give a chance for this democratic process to operate.

That is the main aim of Government's policy today, to see that conditions are normalised so that this democratic process can take place and then Parliament can in its wisdom come to a decision and Government can come to a decision. That is the crux of the matter.

Another issue was raised by Shri Suryanarayana, among others, about the implications of our Constitution, the directive principles, the question of common citizenship and all the other constitutional matters relating to the different rights that flow from citizenship of this country in any State. These are certainly serious matters and before discussing them in the context of Andhra Pradesh, one would have to go into the background. One has, as the PM said the other day, to start writing on a clean slate. But I am surprised that his wild fancy took him to Uganda. This is an indication of the emotionalism with which he approaches this problem that he flew to Uganda to find a parallel. That is all I have to say about his speech.

The other question of backwardness was raised, of economic backwardness, of disparity between various regions and the like. As many members pointed out, these things do exist not only in Andhra Pradesh but in other States. But should they be made the ground for diversionary tactics for taking the people's minds away from peaceful economic progress which alone can solve these problems. That is the point to be considered.

So these and the important issues were raised and I would have welcomed the chance to discuss these at length, if necessary. But I have a difficulty and that is that I do not want in any way to create a wrong impression that the Government has any particular solution in mind or that the Government is canvassing

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support for any particular solution to this problem. Therefore, I have to be somewhat inhibited and guarded in discussing these problems. Normally, it would be very useful to discuss these issues because it would clear the air, but as I said, in a surcharged atmosphere, any attempt to clarify any point of view would involve arguments and ideas which may be read in the wrong context. Therefore, I am refraining from discussing these issues in that light.

There is also the fact that discussions are going on between the Central leaders and the leaders of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Ex-leaders of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes, ex-Ministers, for instance, of the Andhra region. He may like to call them ex-leaders, but some people in Andhra like to call them leaders. I leave it to Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Shri Ranga was his leader. That was why he said 'ex-leaders'.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He has lost his leader.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now you have two leaders in your party.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The leader of his party does not necessarily become the leader in our own. He should have known that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He was a leader in your party before he even came to our party.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Any one going from our party becomes a leader in yours. (Interruptions). This should be enough to indicate the relative merits of the two parties.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May be the relative size.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: The leader may become a misleader!

SHRI K. C. PANT: While the discussions were going on, it is very strange that some friends should have taken objection to the Prime Minister saying that we do not refuse any idea or we do not reject any suggestion or we do not accept any suggestion just now. She and other Central leaders were in the midst of these discussions with people favouring bifurcation, favouring integration and, as the Prime Minister said, with those who are trying to bridge the gap between the two. Therefore, at this stage it would hardly be proper for any of us to express any opinion once we are holding these talks.

There was a reference by several Members to the history of Andhra Pradesh. Shri Hanumanthaiya yesterday referred to the happiness with which people reacted to the creation of the State Shri Pattabhi Ramo Rao today referred to some of the leaders who had at that time worked for the creation of a united Andhra Pradesh Sir, while the atmosphere today is also very surcharged, at one stage the atmosphere was very surcharged in favour of a Vishal Andhra.

Shri Pattabhi Ramo Rao referred specifically to certain names in both the regions. It is history now, and it is no use quarrelling about it. I am only referring to it as a historical fact. There were serious deliberations at that time, and there were sacrifices made, and ultimately Andhra Pradesh came into being. It is true—

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I want to correct one thing; because, for forming the Andhra area there were sacrifices, but at the time of the formation of Andhra Pradesh there were no sacrifices. Actually, the Telengana people opposed it. It is a historical fact. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO. Ramakrishna Rao never sacrificed for

Andhra. He was Chief Minister. Before his death, do you remember what he expressed? "I have committed a grave blunder in my life in supporting the formation of Andhra Pradesh."

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not deny to the people of Telengana the capacity to sacrifice as some friends seem to be doing. But that is not the point. (Interruptions) Some of them referred to the recommendations of the SRC. These are too well-known to require repetition. But the point to remember is that there was a unilateral offer of safeguards for the people of Telengana, and this was made by a unanimous resolution of the Andhra Assembly on the 25th November, 1955. The assurance was reiterated hardly three months later, on the 1st February, 1956, by a resolution introduced by the then Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Sanjeeva Reddy. It was as a corollary to this resolution that the gentlemen's agreement came to be signed. This is the background of the gentlemen's agreement to which some reference was made.

After that, there was the Public Employment Act which was later on struck down and even after it was struck down, the leaders from Andhra and Telengana continued to cooperate with each other in trying to work out a scheme of regionalisation and they sought the assistance of the Centre also. We also helped them in working out a scheme of regionalisation of the services, so that the spirit of the agreement of the Public Employment Act, to the extent it was possible, could be honoured. That is how matters were proceeding, when the Supreme Court judgement came in October, 1972. It is after that that we have seen agitation in Andhra Pradesh. This is the historical background. Now as a post-script, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh has proclaimed its judgement on the question of who is a Mulki and who is not a Mulki. Another judgement is expected. This is the kind of background to this situation. I am not too clear about what the ultimate judge-

ment is going to be. This is where matters stand.

Yesterday, Mr. Reddy or somebody else questioned: why did the Government come forward with the Mulki Rules Bill. I am a little surprised, because after the Supreme Court Judgement and in view of all that I have stated, a situation of great uncertainty was created in Andhra Pradesh. Various people spoke to us. Questions like retrospective effect being given to the Mulki Rules, what would be the fate of Andhras who have been appointed in the Telengana region ever since 1956, etc., were the questions which concern thousands of people and they have taken certain decisions in these many years. Those decisions, whether they would be called into question or not,—are all administrative matters with serious repercussions. Therefore I am surprised that there should have been any question as to why we took these steps. It is to remove the air of uncertainty. If we had not done so I think we could have been taken to task for not having made up our mind and given some view on a matter which has created so much uncertainty in this State.

While coming to the five point formula all the stand-points of all the leaders in the Andhra region, Telengana region, Members of Parliament and others concerned were taken into account. It is not as though it was not done through democratic process in that sense. Shri Chavan held long and detailed talks with all concerned and at the political level leaders of the State were asked to come to an agreement. The House will recall that they did try but they could not come to any agreement. It is then that the leaders of the State, the State Government, the Members of Parliament and others, all asked the Central Government to take decisions on these complicated issues. It is not as though the Centre took upon itself *suo motu* to lay down it flat in these matters. Nothing like that. It was at the request of the leaders of the

State, in view of the situation then prevailing, that the Centre agreed to help in evolving a solution.

It is in this manner that the five-point formula was evolved and the Act was to give effect to this 5 point formula. It is a solution which has not satisfied all. Many persons are not satisfied with it, and if you will recall the Prime Minister's statement at that time, she had stated that it would be well nigh impossible to find a solution which will be satisfactory to all. If it had been so easy to find a satisfactory solution, one that satisfied all interests and all parties, then perhaps the leaders of the State themselves could have arrived at such a solution. But the problem was such. Therefore it is but natural that many criticise it as not being a perfect solution. In these issues it is very difficult to find a perfect solution. Solutions that are found with the best of will and with the utmost human ingenuity sometimes do not fully answer the situation. But I have not seen anybody come forward with any other solution that would have fitted this particular problem better.

Now, Sir, some reference was made by Shri Jagannath Rao and Shri Indrajit Gupta to the need to provide educational facilities in terms of the five-point formula. The House will recall that an important plank of the five-point formula was in relation to educational facilities, i.e. educational facilities would be expanded and made available to all the persons without any restriction as to residence. They would be open to anybody who chose to take advantage of them but the students of Hyderabad and Secunderabad would not suffer in the sense that the facilities available to them would not be adversely affected. It is not at their cost but it is in addition that we wanted to create facilities. That is a part of the formula. It is not at though we have not been thinking about this problem or explored it further or drawn up some plans. We have. But this is hardly the time to

complain of inadequacy of educational facilities. Students are not utilizing the facilities available to them. The first thing is to see that the students do go back to their classes. Both the teachers and the students are missing valuable time. It would be a pity if the students lose one year of their academic life in this way. I hope the students will go back to their studies. I appeal to them to do so because these matters are under discussion now at the political level in Delhi as well as in Hyderabad. If the students go back to studies, one year will be saved for a large number of them. This is the first priority at the moment. Besides, the additional educational facilities would have to be created by the time the next academic session starts. There is time for it and the House need not have any anxiety on this score. This is very much in our minds and we have prepared the necessary plans for this purpose.

श्री शशि भूषण : जो तोड़ कोड़ कर रहे हैं उनकी कार्यवाही बन्द करने के लिए कृष्ण कर रहे हैं ? उन्हें बैन कर रहे हैं ।

श्री शशि भूषण बन्द करने : जो तोड़ कोड़ कर रहे हैं उनका श्री वित्तमा दसाय हो सकता है वह कर रहे हैं ।

श्री शशि भूषण बेरा तो सिव्यत यहां सारा एस० एस० से है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: Reference was made to the problem of backwardness. There is no doubt that there is economic backwardness in many parts of Andhra Pradesh. It is there in Telengana, in Rayalaseema and other areas of Andhra also.

SHRI SHASTRIK ORAON (Lohardegarh, Jharkhand) and Santali Parganas area also.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I stand corrected—in Chotanagpur also. The point is, there is economic backwardness in many parts of the country. This is nothing new.

वो राज सहाय पाहे : हमने भी कुछ रैफर किया है, वह भी बता दीजिये ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: Mr. R. S. Pandey also discovered a few pockets of backwardness today. But it is very difficult to say that the right way of removing this backwardness is to destroy public property by having long agitations. The only answer to this question is to have a sound national view of the problems, not a parochial or regional view. Because, we are all concerned with the backwardness of all the backward areas in the country. But the problem cannot be solved unless we take a broader view of things. The backward areas should be helped by the other areas which are relatively prosperous by diverting a part of their resources to overcome the backwardness of those areas. For that the people of the backward areas should try to get the goodwill of the people of the other areas. The national viewpoint has to be a commitment to develop the backward areas and it has to be with the co-operation of all those who are sitting here in Parliament. Unless one can take a broader view of these things, these problems cannot be solved. Therefore, it is not by narrow parochialism that this backwardness can be solved. In the Fifth Plan also this is our thinking, and it is this approach which is going to solve the problem of backwardness.

Shri Reddy and Shri Giri referred to the current problems of Andhra Pradesh. Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the food problem.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Yesterday we requested you to clarify why the legislature of Andhra Pradesh was not constituted before imposing President's Rule.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The answer is very simple. The Congress Party has a huge majority there. So, the Governor came to the conclusion that after the Chief Minister, there is nobody else who can carry on the administration. I do not think that Shri Giri or anybody else could have formed the government. So, President's Rule was imposed. I do not think it is so complicated. The facts and figures speak for themselves.

The problems of Andhra Pradesh are serious. Violence and lawlessness have dealt a serious blow to the economy of Andhra Pradesh. Let all of us realise that this has hurt Andhra Pradesh. What has been going on there for the last few weeks? Every day I used to get reports even now I get reports—of derailment of trains, burning of railway stations and attack on post offices and telephone exchanges. How does this help the development of that region, I ask those who are pleading for bifurcation. I do not know what this senseless destruction will lead to. The State is facing a drought situation. Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to it. In Andhra and Telengana there is drought and he wanted some relief measures. I can understand that kind of suggestion. But my hon. friends from Telengana did not talk of the drought situation.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I talked of it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He talked of food.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I talked of food, supply of water and many other things.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The drought is there. But Shri Giri has no time to help the people in the drought situation. He has no time to organise the people to arrange for relief work. He has time only to make speeches when lakhs of people are suffering. My point is that to talk is not enough. I am not going to treat the sufferings of the people lightly.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda): On one side you ask for normalcy. On the other side, provocative pamphlets are issued by the integrationists. Are you going to control them?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not want to go into this. There is the drought situation. Communications have been wilfully disrupted and movement of essential foodgrains has been impeded.

Can you imagine in a situation of today that foodgrains movement has been impeded? I am sure, Shri Giri knows about it; I know Dr. Melkote knows about it. We have discussed it. At a time, when the State is in the grip of power shortage—I think, so many Members referred to it—the movement of coal is being disrupted. My friend, Shri Qureshi says, 60,000 wagons. Just think of it. I am sure, almost every Member of the House knows of some people or the other who have to travel from north to south India, whose entire plans were disturbed because they could not travel through Andhra Pradesh.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not permitting. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not for a moment suggesting that leaders like Dr. Melkote would go and provoke violence. How can I suggest that? I know his whole background. I know that he is a Gandhian. But the point is that thousands of people look up to everybody sitting in this House and take their cue from the direction given by the pronouncements in this House or outside by their leaders. Therefore, if there is no word of strong condemnation, if they do not go there and say, don't do this, then the people take their own cue. That is what makes the task of public leaders for more responsible. It is, not a question of individual act of opposing violence or

not approving violence. In this context, we have to act as leaders of that area. Therefore, I would suggest with all humility that it is high time that everyone came back to their normal vocations; students should resume their studies; the NGOs should come back to work. Normalcy should be restored. An end should be put to the harassment of the common man. This is my appeal to my friends that the common man should not be harassed any more.

There was reference to the role of the C.R.P. and the armed forces. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that this is an issue in which economic and political measures have to be taken rather than the use of the army and the C.R.P. But the point is: Can anybody deny the lawlessness that prevailed there or the various acts which were mentioned in the House of destruction of public property that took place? There is no denying these facts. For those who are interested in figures, I would say, according to an estimate upto 14th February, 1973, 1964 incidents of lawlessness have been reported in the State; there are 2 cases of murders; there are 290 cases of arson; 47 instances of sabotage; 18 cases of loot; 85 instances of attacks on Government offices....

AN HON. MEMBER: By whom?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Whoever did it. I did not hear Shri Piloo Mody condemning it. I was listening very carefully to him..

SHRI PILOO MODY: I went there and condemned it in Andhra. You go and do it there.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Certainly, I can do it there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I condemned it in front of thousands of people there. You go there and do it. Let me see. Don't talk about self-righteousness to me.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There are people, senas, to protect you. That is your safety.

18 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If I have senas, you can take your army with you, if you like.

SHRI K. C. PANT: You did not require the use of our army. You had your senas.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I did not require your army or your senas or your CRP. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT: The point is that CRP and armed forces had to be deployed, with ample justification. It is unfortunate that many deaths have occurred due to police firings, and all our sympathies go to the victims and the bereaved families; all our sympathies go to those who have lost their private properties, those who have suffered in any way during these agitations. Whoever has suffered, where does the blame lie? The blame must squarely lie on the forces of disorder and violence let loose in the State. They must take the responsibility. I am not apportioning the blame here. I do not want to blame any individuals at all. It is these forces of disorder which were responsible. Many times agitations may be started with good motives by good people, but once they are started, they lose control over them and anti-social elements come in and do all kinds of things, and then it becomes very difficult for them to bring them back. This is an experience which, I think, many people must have undergone—who were in the thick of many struggles. It is not that I blame hon. members or I blame responsible people. But the facts speak for themselves. These things have happened in Andhra Pradesh.

Therefore, I would appeal to all hon. members and to other responsible citizens in Andhra Pradesh to bring the situation under control and to see that

this agitational approach is halted. It only serves to strengthen the hands of those whose objective is to destroy the values held in democracy.

It has already been stated in the House that, as normalcy is restored in any pocket of the State, the CRP or army, whatever it is, will be withdrawn. We do not want to keep them even for a day longer than is absolutely necessary. As you probably know, the army has been withdrawn from several districts and as peaceful conditions are restored, it will be withdrawn from other areas also.

Sir, whatever decision Government take, whatever the final outcome of the political dialogue, no durable solution will be possible without mature consideration. That is why, it is necessary that all aspects of the matter should be considered in a cool, calm and rational manner. And this is what the Prime Minister herself stated in the House the other day. Nothing can be more counter-productive than an agitational approach on this issue. Violence does not stimulate discussion but stifles it. It only succeeds in unleashing a process whereby coercion usurps the rightful place of consent in politics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 18th January, 1973, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh"

The motion was adopted.

RAILWAY BUDGET 1973-74—
GENERAL DISCUSSION

18.01 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 1973-74.

Shri Mohammad Ismail.

मी श्रीहरि इस्तानम् (सिंहपुर) :
समाप्ति भवोप, मैं रेसवे बजट पर :-

The House stands adjourned to meet
tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.
18.02 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may please
continue tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March
2, 1973/Phalgun 11, 1984 (Saka).