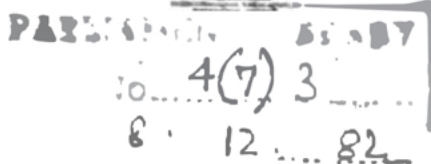


Sixth Series, Vol. VII No. 17

Thursday, December 08, 1977
Agrahayana 17, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



(Vol.VII contains Nos. 10 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 8, 1977/Agraha, an
17, 1899 (Saca)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock
[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 326 to 330
—Not here. Q. No. 331, Shri Chitta Basu.
You are permanently here.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes, I am No.
1 to-day.

State-wise strikes during March to November, 1977

*331. SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of strikes in each State
during March to November, 1977 ; and

(b) how many strikes have been dec-
lared illegal ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) A state-
ment is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The State Governments and Union
Territories have been requested to furnish
the required information. The information
is awaited and will be laid on the Table
of the Sabha in due course.

Statement

The available information in regard to
Part (a) of the question for the period March
to Sept. 77 is given below :—

State/Union Territory	Number of Strikes(P)
Andhra Pradesh	60
Assam	4
Bihar	167
Gujarat	79
Haryana	15
Himachal Pradesh	3
Jammu & Kashmir	3
Karnataka	45
Kerala	94
Madhya Pradesh	110
Maharashtra	175
Manipur	—
Orissa	19
Punjab	27
Rajasthan	50
Tamil Nadu	122
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	104
West Bengal	152
A. & N. Islands.	4
Chandigarh	2
Delhi	15
Goa	22
Pondicherry	15
Meghalaya	—
Lakshdweep	1
Sikkim	—
D.N. Haveli	1
Nagaland	—
Mizoram	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—

TOTAL 1,277

(P) Provisional and based on the basis
of returns received in the Labour Bureau,
Simla till 18th November, 1977. Returns
for October and November have not
yet been received.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, the reply contains a long list of strikes in different parts of the country totalling to about 1,290.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether he considers that all is not quiet in the industrial front to-day? Would he kindly let the House know the particular reasons for the start of the industrial unrest in the country to-day and also the mandays lost and the loss of production due to these strikes all over the country?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, the hon'ble Member is a very well informed Member and he should know from the statistics that the position this year, compared to the position in the similar period before the Emergency, is not so bad as to cause anxiety. It is true that it is not encouraging. We do not want any case of industrial unrest. We want the causes of industrial unrest to be dealt with in time so that production may not get hampered. From that point of view the situation needs to be improved and we are not satisfied with the situation as it exists. As regards the question of mandays lost, during 1977 the mandays lost in the State sphere accounted for about 80 per cent of the total mandays lost whereas corresponding figures for 1976 are about 91 per cent of the total mandays lost.

On the point regarding loss of production on this I would need a separate notice.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, in reply to part (b) of my question the Minister has been pleased to say that the information is being collected. Sir, the notice had been sent earlier.

I do not know how the Government of India or particularly the Labour Ministry have so far not been able to obtain the information sought. This is for your information. Sir, may I know whether it is not a fact that several strikes have been declared illegal in U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Haryana? If so, will the Minister inform the House the reasons for declaring those strikes as illegal by the concerned State Governments? Further whether it is not contrary to the principle or policy announced by the Central Labour Ministry?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, the hon'ble Member's impatience for infor-

mation is quite understandable; but the Government has to collect information from sources which in this case, include the State Governments and the Union Territories. After the receipt of the notice we try to collect the information; but when the information does not come to us, we can either indulge in guess work or be honest and tell the House that the information has not reached and we will lay it on the Table of the House as and when it is received. As regards the question of strikes being declared illegal by two or three State Governments, namely, U.P., M.P. and Haryana, his question seeks an answer from me on each one of these instances. It is not possible to deal with each case. But I shall certainly collect the information and lay it on the table of the House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : जब से मंत्री महोदय ने बोनस देने की घोषणा की है, तब से बाई एण्ड लार्ज लेबर के लोग काफ़ी खुश हैं। लेकिन यह सही है कि हरियाणा, यू० पी० और दिल्ली के आस-पास की इंडस्ट्रियल बेल्ट में काफ़ी हड़तालें भी हुई हैं, और सबसे दुखद बात यह है कि वायलेंस हुई है, प्रापर्टी का लूट भी हुआ है और जानें भी गई हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि कुछ लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन ऐसी हैं, जो यह नहीं चाहती कि जनता पार्टी ठीक तरह से काम करे और कुछ इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स भी ऐसे हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी फ़ेल हो, प्राइवकेशन गिरे और इकानोमी शैटर हो जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कांस्पीरेसी को तोड़ने के लिए मंत्री महोदय लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन, इंडस्ट्रीज और सब कनसर्ण्ड अधिकारियों की मीटिंग बुलायेंगे, जिस में यह तय किया जाये कि कम से कम दो साल तक कोई हड़ताल न हो, और क्या वह कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनायेंगे, ताकि अगर मजदूरों का कोई मामला आता है, तो वह उस मशीनरी के जरिये से साल्व हो जाये, जिस से प्राइवकेशन भी बड़े और देश आगे बढ़े।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : The hon. Member has pointed out certain factors, which he considers as contributory factors for the industrial unrest that

one sees in the country. There is absolutely no doubt that there are mixed motives in all kinds of industrial action—in many cases of industrial action, to correct myself—either on the part of workers or on the part of the management, and it might well be that there are some groups which are interested in disrupting the industrial peace and making it difficult for the economy to advance. These are opinions. But as far as the other question he asked about the Government's attitude to convening a meeting of the parties concerned to discuss ways and means of ensuring industrial peace and finding a machinery which would ensure industrial peace, is concerned, I would like to say that the second part of the question is perhaps as important if not more important than the first part of the question. And it is because we believe that this is important that we are at the moment engaged in a comprehensive revision of the Industrial Relations law so that the machinery that exists for settlement of disputes, like conciliation, adjudication, arbitration, etc. may be streamlined to ensure quick settlement of disputes, so that there may be less cause for industrial unrest. About the first part, I would like to say that the suggestion to have an Industrial truce for a specific period has been raised by me in the meetings of the Tripartite Committee as well as the Tripartite Conference and we are at the moment attempting to find a basis which would be acceptable to all parties concerned for a period of industrial truce of the kind.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The House, I am sure, is very happy to hear that the machinery is being streamlined and that the Industrial Relations Bill will soon come forward. I want to draw the attention of the Minister, through you, Sir, to the fact that a number of strikes have taken place in places where the Industrial Relations and Labour Laws have not been made applicable. For example in University Campuses which are not strictly educational institutions like the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi which produces like a factory and sells outside. Of course, during the Emergency, they have even sold materials for water supply to the Municipal Corporation and to Maruti Limited. But I would like to ask whether the Labour Ministry is considering the question of extending the labour laws and Industrial Disputes Act to educational institutions of this type, so that the non-teaching staff can be provided a machinery for settlement of disputes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The crux of the question that the hon. Member has raised is about job security as well as the means and machinery for settlement of

disputes in all undertakings where there is an employer-employee relationship. It is quite right that the Industrial Disputes Act, as it exists, today, does not cover every such contingency and every such undertaking. While undertaking a review of existing laws and preparing to introduce before this House a comprehensive legislation on this subject, we are certainly giving consideration to this question also with a view to ensuring that all whose who are employed have the benefit of job security and some machinery and means for settlement of disputes.

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has conceded that there is a deplorable condition of industrial unrest in the country, May I know whether he is aware of the fact that industrial unrest in Tamil Nadu is worst and also some of the industries like TVS Group, which are producing ancillaries for automobile industry are crippled, as a result of which the entire automobile industry in India itself is crippled? They are forced to import components wasting valuable foreign exchange. May I know whether the minister is taking any steps in this regard?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I quite understand the hon. member's pride for the State he comes from. I am sorry if I would be offending him by saying that Tamilnadu is not the worst and it cannot claim the pride of place. Maharashtra is responsible for 14%, Bihar 13%, West Bengal 12% and Tamilnadu is lagging behind with 9%. However, about the TVS group, the hon. member is right that it passed through a very difficult and critical phase, but at the moment the strike and lock-out he referred to have ended, and production has started again. The Central Government is constantly watching the situation, and taking such action as the Central Government can do in the State sphere.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या यह सही है कि आपात कालीन स्थिति के बाद मजदूर संगठन, जो कि पहले दब गए थे उन्होंने अपनी स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए छोटे छोटे कारणों को लेकर स्ट्राइक्स को उभाड़ा है?

क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है कि एक फैक्टरी में एक ट्रेड यूनियन हो? इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था के लिए पहले से विचार था और सरकार

परा इस प्रकार का कानून बनाने के भी संकेत मिले थे। क्या सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाये जिससे कि मालिकों, मजदूरों और सरकार को सम्बन्धित प्रश्नों को हल करने में मदद मिल सके ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : It is a fact that some trade unions which either could not function properly or were not allowed to function properly during the emergency have become active after the emergency was lifted. In fact, one of the reasons for the number of strikes that have been taking place is inter-union rivalry. Therefore, the second part of the question of the hon. member is very relevant, as to what the government proposes to do about the difficulties caused as a result of inter-union rivalry. It must be said here that on the one hand all of us are devoted to the idea of freedom of association and on the other, there is the difficulty that arises in identifying a single bargaining agent. The attempt of the government is to study this question with the help of the committee that was appointed after the tripartite labour conference and to introduce such measures in the law as are necessary to ensure the identification of the bargaining agent.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : May I know if it is a fact that most of the strikes that have taken place have been due to the non-implementation of the statutes and violation of agreements? Secondly, there are statutory provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act for declaring strikes as illegal. If I say that, certain strikes are being declared as illegal over and beyond those provisions, would the minister agree and clarify that position?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : If any action is taken by anyone to call a strike illegal outside the statutory provisions that exist for identifying a strike as illegal, that identification itself becomes illegal. About the other question regarding non-implementation of awards and agreements, it is a fact that there have been some cases where agreements have not been implemented, but I do not think the hon. Member is correct in drawing the conclusion that that is the main reason.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि मिल-मालिकों का अन्याय मजदूरों के प्रति दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ता जा

रहा है और उन के साथ जो हमारे उच्चतम अधिकारी हैं, मिल कर, जान-बूझ कर उन की हड़तालों को प्रवर्धित घोषित करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं? यदि सरकार इस बात को मानती है कि हड़ताल और बारबानिग करना मजदूरों का जन्म-सिद्ध अधिकार है, तब फिर दो-तीन वर्षों के लिए प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, the Government certainly believes in the Fundamental Rights of all citizens including workers and the right of workers to take such action as is necessary to ensure the redressal of their grievances through collective bargaining as well as strikes, but, in certain industries, for certain reasons, there have been suggestions that the right to strike should be exercised with the utmost circumspection in the interest of the whole of society. Apart from that, no restrictions of the kind that the hon. Member referred to have been imposed by the Government.

श्री युबराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेन्ट दिया गया है, उस में बिहार के अन्दर हड़तालों की संख्या 167 बताई गई है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन 167 हड़तालों के अतिरिक्त ताला-बन्दी कितने कारखानों में हुई है। श्रम सम्बन्धी अधिनियमों तथा औद्योगिक अधिनियमों के चलते ए भी मजदूरों की मांगें पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं, उन को इन्साफ शीघ्र नहीं मिल पाता है, इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने क्या फैसला लिया है एवं कानून में जो व्यवधान है, उस को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई फ्रेश-लेजिस्लेशन करना चाहती है ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Sir, I have stated many times in this House that it is because we believe that the existing legislation is inadequate that we want to introduce a comprehensive Bill to amend the law as it exists.

Development of Sulphur Hot Water, Spring in India

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister visiting Sanatoria in Suchi in Soviet Union had appreciated the Sulphur Hot Water Springs in that area which are beneficial for health;

(b) whether Prime Minister had expressed his concern that sulphur hot water springs in India particularly at Manikarn near Kulu in Himachal Pradesh and Badrinath in U.P. have not been developed for health purposes ;

(c) whether Government have undertaken or propose to undertake survey to find out the efficacy of sulphur springs in the country for health purposes ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to develop such springs in the country?

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

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भारत में गन्धक के पानी के स्नानगारों के विकास को सम्भावना के बारे में आशा प्रकट की है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं, किन्तु सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के माध्यम से इन चश्मों की गुणकारिता का पता लगाने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण करने की योजना बना रही है ।

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री जी ने सोवियत यूनियन का दौरा किया, तब उन्होंने "सोची" में गन्धक के पानी के चश्मे देखे थे, जो नैचुरल-क्वोर के लिए प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा के लिए बहुत अच्छे साबित होते हैं । उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि हमारे यहां मणिकरण, वशिष्ठ और गढ़वाल में बद्रीनाथ के नजदीक गन्धक के पानी के चश्मे हैं, लेकिन हम उन का विकास नहीं कर सके हैं, जिस से कि उनके

द्वारा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा दी जा सके या उनको उपयोग में लाया जा सके । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं— क्या हमारा स्वास्थ्य विभाग उनके विकास के लिए कुछ करेगा, सायंसदानों को कोई टीम वहां भेजेगा, जिस से उनका विकास किया जा सके और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा के लिए उनका उपयोग किया जा सके, जैसा कि सोवियत यूनियन में किया जाता है ?

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन् प्रश्न जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और वास्तव में अगर उस के उत्तर को हमें मिला जाए तो मनुष्य का शरीर तिरांग हो जाए, रोग रहित हो जाए । यह सही है कि भारत के वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री भारत की स्थिति से पूर्णरूपेण जागरूक हैं । उन्होंने इस बात की चिन्ता अवश्य, अवश्य, अवश्य व्यक्त की है कि जो गरम पानी के झरने हैं, उन के विकास के लिए अभी तक कोई काम नहीं किया गया है । यह बिल्कुल सही है यानी 30 साल तक जो कांग्रेस की सरकार रही, वह बिल्कुल सोती रही । अब जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है और आप यह देखिए कि केवल स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ही नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण सरकार और भारत के प्रधान मंत्री इस के बारे में कितने चिन्तित हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए मैं यह बता दूँ कि 29 नवम्बर को एक विशेषज्ञ भेजे गये हैं और वे इस क्षेत्र का दौरा कर रहे हैं । दौरा कर के वे अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे । संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय विकास कार्यक्रम से भी सम्पर्क किया गया है ताकि गरम पानी के चश्मे के विकास कार्य में इस विभाग को उचित सलाह मिल सके । यह भी हम ने कर दिया है । इस के अलावा यह भी देखिए कि वशिष्ठ, कलथ,

कसोल और मनीकरन के पानी का विश्लेषण भी कराने की बात है यह देखने के लिए कि क्या यहां पर सचमुच में गंधक का पानी मिल सकता है और गंधक के पानी मिलने पर उस में लोगों के स्नान करने से किन किन रोगों का निराकरण हो सकता है।

इतनी ही नहीं, वह सरकार और भी ज्यादा चिन्तित हैं और हम केवल हिमालय की ओर ही नहीं देख रहे हैं बल्कि हम समुद्री तट और मध्य तटीय क्षेत्र में भी जा रहे हैं। राजगीर को आप देखिए, वह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नगर है, जहां पर बौद्ध धर्म का विकसित स्वरूप अब देखने को मिल जाता है। हमारे सम्मानित सदस्यों को अगर कुछ भारत के—प्राचीन इतिहास का ज्ञान है, तो उन्होंने जरासंध का नाम सुना होगा। वह कैसे पैदा हुआ, फिर वह टूटा, कैसे उस को चीरा गया, वह एक विस्तृत कहानी है। आप समझ लें कि राजगीर वह जगह है जहां शरीर के दो विभिन्न अंगों को जोड़ कर एक कर दिया गया था। ... (व्यवधान) ... पहले प्राचीन इतिहास का ज्ञान करो।

इस के अलावा सीताकुण्ड, ऋषिकुण्ड ये सब भुंगेर जिले में हैं, और ये गरम पानी के स्रोत हैं। यहां पर भी हम खोज कराने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और हमारी मंत्रिपरिषद् के एक सम्मानित वरिष्ठ सदस्य पटनायक जी कह रहे हैं कि उड़ीसा में भी गरम पानी के चश्मे हैं। उड़ीसा में भी जो हमारे विशेषज्ञ हैं, उन को भेज देंगे और मैं तो सभी सदस्यों से चाहे वे सरकारी पक्ष के हों या विरोधी पक्ष के हों, विनम्र निवेदन करता हूं कि जहां कहीं भी गरम पानी का स्रोत मिले, वे हमारे मंत्रालय को खबर करें और हम वहां विशेषज्ञ को भेज कर उस को विकसित करने की पूरी ध्यानपूर्वक व्यवस्था करेंगे।

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कुल्लु और मनाली के दरमियान कलात में मिनरल पानी का चश्मा निकला है, क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी इसके विकास की तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे जिस तरह से वे सोलन में 11 तारीख को चश्मे को देखने और उसका उद्घाटन करने जा रहे हैं? अभी उन्होंने यह बतलाया है कि जहां भी गन्धक के, गर्म पानी के चश्मे हैं, उनका विकास करने का वे प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं। क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के इन मिनरल पानी के चश्मों का विकास करने की तरफ भी वे ध्यान देंगे जिससे कि देश और विदेश के लोगों को इनसे लाभ हो सके और विदेशी मुद्रा भी कमाई जा सके?

श्री राज नारायण : अभी हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो परोपकारी, हितकारी और गुणकारी प्रश्न के द्वारा हमारा ध्यान खींचा है उस के सम्बन्ध में हमारा कहना यह है कि मिनरल पानी के चश्मे हमारे देश में कई भागों में प्राप्त हो रहे हैं, जैसा कि उन्होंने बताया, मैं 11 तारीख को सोलन में मिनरल वाटर के चश्मे का उद्घाटन करने जा रहा हूं—जहां कहीं भी हमें इस प्रकार के मिनरल वाटर के चश्मे की जानकारी मिलेगी, उसका विकास किया जाएगा। देश में इस प्रकार के जितने भी स्रोत हैं उन सब का विकास किया जाएगा। श्रीमन् हिमाचल प्रदेश ही नहीं जहां कहीं भी इस प्रकार के चश्मे हैं उनका उपयोग करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने एक योजना बनाई है। इस योजना को भारत सरकार अधिक से अधिक सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। ऐसी योजना के प्रति भारत सरकार के सभी विभाग सजग हैं कि जहां कहीं से भी हमें इस प्रकार के स्रोतों की जानकारी मिलेगी, वहां के स्रोतों की जो भी समस्याएं होंगी, उनको हल किया जाएगा।

SHRI G. S. REDDI : What are the places in the country where this sulphur water is available?

Incidence of Malaria in the Country

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*335. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA :

SHRI B. RACHAIAH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of Malaria cases reported during the last one year in the country, State-wise ; and

(b) the amount spent State-wise for the anti-Malaria campaign?

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, मैंने अपने पहले ही उत्तर में बता दिया था कि कसोर, मनिखण, सोलन में अन्वेषण कराया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार से बिहार में सीताकुण्ड, और राजगृह के गर्म पानी के स्रोतों का भी विकास किया जा रहा है जहाँ कि हमारे भारतीय गणराज्य के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू ने स्नान किया था। इसी तरह से बड़ीनाथ में भी गर्म पानी का कुण्ड है और जो लोग बड़ीनाथ जाते हैं वे उसमें स्नान करते हैं और सब पापों को धो कर के वहाँ से आते हैं। आप कृपा करके हमें जानकारी कराइये कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ जहाँ भी, जिस जिस जिले में, किस किस इलाके में, किस किस थाने में ये कुण्ड हैं, हमारा मंत्रालय उनका अन्वेषण कर विकास करेगा।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Varkala in Kerala.

श्री विजय सिंह नाहर : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि रांची के पास राजगृह में और पश्चिम-बंगाल में शांतिनिकेतन के पास बकेश्वर में जो गर्म पानी के स्रोत हैं, उनका भी विकास करने का प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं माननीय सदस्य का अनुगृहीत हूँ कि उन्होंने बंगाल में बकेश्वर का प्रश्न उठाया है। उसका भी निरीक्षण करा लिया जाएगा और उसके विकास के लिए जो कुछ भी करना है सरकार करेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य वह सब लिख कर भेजें दें और बंगाल सरकार से भी लिखवा करके भिजवा दें।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री

(श्री राजनारायण) : (क) और (ख). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे हैं ग्रन्थालय में रखे गए। देखिए संख्या एल-टी 1297/77] पहले में राज्यवार 1976 और 1977 के दौरान अब तक के मलेरिया के पोजिटिव रोगियों की संख्या है और दूसरे में 1976-77 के दौरान मलेरिया विरोधी अभियान पर हुआ व्यय तथा 1977-78 के लिए आवंटित धन राशि का राज्यवार ब्योरा दिया गया है।

श्री बलदेव सिंह जसरोतिया : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सालों के मुकाबले में अब मलेरिया बढ़ रहा है या कम हो रहा है? सरकार इसकी रोक-थाम करने के क्या उपाय करने जा रही है?

श्री राज नारायण : यह सही है कि 1965 में भारतवर्ष में मलेरिया का उन्मूलन हो गया था और एक भी मृत्यु नहीं हुई थी। लेकिन 1966 से मलेरिया की वृद्धि शुरू हो गई। आप जानते ही हैं कि 1966 के साल में ही श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री पद पर आई थीं। साल-ब-साल रोगियों की तथा मृतकों की संख्या बढ़ती गई। इसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह रहा कि इंदिरा

सरकार ने जबर्दस्ती नसबन्दी की योजना चलाई और सभी सरकारी साधनों को खींच करके, बंद करके जबर्दस्ती नसबन्दी में लगा दिया गया मच्छर मारने वाली दवाइयों का जी छिड़काव करना होता है वह बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया और इस कारण से मलेरिया ने पुनः जन्म ले लिया और कीटाणु इस हद तक पैदा हो गए, इतने शक्तिशाली हो गए कि उसके लिए वर्तमान सरकार को बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ा और बड़े साधन जुटाने पड़े। इस वक्त अभी तक पिछले बरस से मलेरिया के केसिस सात परसेंट कम हैं। इस वक्त भी 1977 में आप देखें कि मार्च में हम आए थे और तीन महीने आप निकाल दें और यह जो महीना चल रहा है इस एक महीने की आप निकाल दें, चार महीने निकाल दें तो भी सात परसेंट अब भी कम हुए हैं और साल होते होते हम समझते हैं कि करीब करीब दस परसेंट कम हो जाएंगे। एक हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि कीटाणुओं की भी नसबन्दी होनी चाहिए कीटाणुओं की नसबन्दी जनता सरकार नहीं कराएगी, वह इनका शमन करेगी। उनको खत्म करेगी। नसबन्दी करने का काम तो भूतपूर्व कांग्रेस सरकार का था जो अब कभी आने वाली नहीं है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय राजनारायण जी ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं उसमें दिल्ली के जो आंकड़े हैं उसकी ओर मैं विशेष रूप से राजनारायण जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में जहाँ कि जनता पार्टी की कार्य अध्यक्षता यहां रहती है, देश की राजधानी है, आप कह रहे हैं कि 1976 में सारे वर्ष में 49 हजार केसेज मलेरिया के हुए थे। इस वर्ष 1977 में जब से राजनारायण जी का आगमन हुआ उस समय से 9 महीने के अन्दर 1 लाख और 68 हजार केसेज हो चुके हैं, और अभी 3 महीने बाकी

हैं, तो 2 लाख केसेज दिल्ली में होने जा रहे हैं इस साल। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आरोप लगा रहे हैं पुरानी सरकार पर इनका जहाँ मंत्रालय है वहाँ तो 50 हजार से बढ़ कर 2 लाख केसेज हो गये हैं। तो क्या राजनारायण जी यहां जो आये तो अपने साथ सारे मच्छरों को अपने चुनाव हल्के से यहां ले आये?

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय कर्ण सिंह जी ने जो सवाल पूछा है उसके लिए मैं उसको बधाई देता हूँ। वह भूतपूर्व मंत्री भी रहे हैं और इस समय हमारी दृष्टि में उनकी इज्जत और बढ़ गई है जब कि उन्होंने यह दहाड़ दी कि अगर 2, 4, 6 लौंडे लपाड़ी यहां ला कर के पोलिटिक्स की सड़क पर उतारा जा सकता है तो जम्मू से मैं भी 2 हजार ला सकता हूँ। उस दिन से उनकी इज्जत हमारी दृष्टि में बहुत बढ़ गई है। इसलिए उनका समुचित उत्तर देना मेरे लिए बहुत आवश्यक है।

दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। अब माननीय कर्ण सिंह से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके द्वारा कि दिल्ली में कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग विभिन्न कोनों से राष्ट्र के कितनी बार आये, कितने दस्तखत कराये, वही मलेरिया ले कर आये। ए० आई० सी० सी० की कितनी बठकें हुई हैं? आप इसको मजाक में न लें। जिन राज्यों में मलेरिया है वहां से लोग जब यहां अधिक तादाद में आते हैं तो अपने साथ मलेरिया के कीटाणु ले कर आते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस साल दिल्ली में बाढ़ बहुत आई। उस बाढ़ के कारण भी कुछ यहां पर मलेरिया के मच्छरों में वृद्धि हुई है। मगर एक बात से सदन भ्रम में पड़ गया, जिसे मैं दूर करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ आंकड़े पढ़े

दिये इसलिए मैं आपकी विशय आज्ञा से दो मिनट में पूरे आंकड़े पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। 1965 में रोगी 1 लाख 185, मीत एक भी नहीं। 1966 में रोगी 1 लाख 48,1561। 1967 में 2 लाख 78 हजार। 1968 में 2 लाख 74 हजार। 1969 में 3 लाख 48 हजार। 1970 में 6 लाख 94 हजार। 1971 में 13 लाख, हजार में छोड़ रहा हूँ। 1972 में 14 लाख, 1973 में 19 लाख, हजार छोड़ रहा हूँ। 1974 में 31 लाख। 1975 में 51 लाख और 1976 में 64 लाख, हजार छोड़ रहा हूँ। 64 लाख सारे देश का, जरा कान खोल कर के उत्तर को सुने। अब डा० कर्ण सिंह जी संतुष्ट हो गये। धन्यवाद।

श्री छबीराम अर्गल : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि डी० डी० टी० का मच्छरों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं होता है, जिस के कारण मलेरिया, फुलू और डेंगू बुखार बढ़ रहे हैं, और हमारे सामने जो मित्र बैठे हैं, वे उन से ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय डी० डी० टी० की जगह किसी ऐसी पावरफुल दवा का आविष्कार और प्रयोग करवायेंगे, जिस से ये बीमारियां समाप्त हो सकें?

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय सदस्य का यह कथन सत्य है कि बहुत से मलेरिया के कीटाणुओं पर डी० डी० टी० का छिड़काव काम नहीं कर रहा है। अब उस की जगह हमने और दवाओं का इस्तेमाल किया है। एक दवा हमने इस्तेमाल की है बी० एच० सी०। वह काफी कारगर हो रही है। .. (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य पूछ रहे हैं कि इस दवा का पूरा नाम क्या होता है। इसे ब० ह० स० कह सकते हैं।

SHRI M.V. KRISHNAPPA : We enjoy the answer of the Health Minister

many a time but malaria is such a serious thing that it gives a lot of suffering. Specially in Delhi, all those who are associated with the life of Delhi will agree that in the last 25 years, this is the first year that half of Delhi was in floods. The Janakpuri and many other areas were under water for months together. A lot of low lying areas are still full of stagnant water. They are the places which breed mosquitoes. Is the Government seriously taking any steps to see that those places where mosquitoes breed, are properly dealt with? There is a complaint that DDT and other insecticides which used to kill mosquitoes are not effective to kill mosquitoes. These are adulterated and are not being used effectively. It is one thing to enjoy the hon. Minister's answer and it is another thing to be bitten by mosquitoes. The mosquitoes suck our blood. I would request the hon. Minister to take it seriously the problem of breeding mosquitoes at least in Delhi where the colonies were under water for nearly two to three months. Has the Government taken any special action to stop breeding of mosquitoes in those areas?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी के लिए यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जनता को मलेरिया से मुक्त करने के लिए सरकार कई तरीके अपना रही है। जहां जहाँ पानी जमा है, वहां वहां पर हम एक तेल का छिड़काव कर रहे हैं, जिस से लार्वा खत्म होते हैं। अभी मैं ने एक दवा का नाम बताया था— बी० एच० सी०, जिस का पूरा नाम है बैनजोन हाइड्रो क्लोराइड। इस का भी हम काफी मात्रा में छिड़काव कर रहे हैं। डी० डी० टी० का भी काफी मात्रा में छिड़काव कर रहे हैं। यह मुबारक हो खुदा को कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई गई। अगर जनता पार्टी की सरकार न आई होती तो शायद दिल्ली में हजारों हजार मौतें अब तक हो चुकी होतीं। मगर इतना प्राम्प्ट ऐक्शन लिया सरकार ने कि जितनी शक्ति थी पूरी शक्ति को लगा कर दिल्ली से मलेरिया को हटाने की कोशिश की। इसलिए खुदा को मुबारक और देश की जनता को मुबारक कि उसने जनता पार्टी की सरकार श्री मोरार जी देसाई के नेतृत्व में बनवा दी।

Recommissioning Of Chasnala Mine

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

(a) whether Government have examined the prospects of recommissioning of Chasnala mine ;

(b) if so, what is the present position ;

(c) whether the extractable reserves warrant the time and money being spent for the restoration of the mine, and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the amount so far spent to make future operation perfectly safe ; and

(e) the manner in which the people who suffered loss of employment have been cared for ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) to (e) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) : Yes, Sir, The following steps have been taken so far, in this direction:-

(i) No. 1 horizon has been dewatered and important installations repaired. It is being further strengthened by clearing the faults and supporting the roadways;

(ii) The connection between the old workings and the new mine has been sealed off by the construction of a dam ;

(iii) Permission of the Director General of Mines Safety has been solicited for dewatering the second horizon and establishing essential services as well as driving a pair of headings to approach the thin seams other than the one in which the accident took place. This is being done with a view to take advantage of the infra-structure already existing for mining of thin seams. These seams are also of equally good quality ; and

(iv) An Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise IISCO on the problems that may arise from time to time in the recommissioning of the underground mine.

(v) The estimated reserves in the property within the first and the second horizons alone are estimated at about 43 million tonnes. These are the best quality coking coal. According to the techno-economic survey conducted by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited

Ranchi, rehabilitation of the mine is desirable for the economic and social benefits arising out of the reopening:

(d) The amount so far spent by the management of Indian Iron and Steel Company are as under : —

	Rs.
(1) Land for jore diversion .	4,73,000*
(2) Embankment . . .	3,09,197
(3) Dam Construction . .	28,31,390
(4) Cost of techno-economic survey by CMPDI . . .	4,50,000

(e) No one has suffered loss of employment as a result of the closure of Chasnala deep mine. The workers have been mostly deployed on the open cast mines or in other jobs.

SHRI S.R. DAMANI : May I know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken by the Government to re-employ those workers who have been thrown out of job on account of this accident, that is, closure of the mine?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : If the hon. Member would care to read the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House he will find that in the last paragraph, I have stated that as a result of the closure of the deep mine, the workers who became unemployed have been employed on the open cast mines and in other jobs. They have already been employed.

MR. SPEAKER : What are the other jobs?

SHRI S.R. DAMANI : What are the other jobs you have prescribed?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : The hon. Member wanted to know whether they have been employed. There are so many other jobs.

SHRI S.R. DAMANI : May I know whether the Government has set up any permanent committee of experts to undertake periodical inspection of all the mines from the safety point of view ; and if so, whether private experts are also associated with its apparatus and instructions from the safety point of view of the mines?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : If the hon. Member cares to read from the statement, it is already there in item No. iv of the statement. "An Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise IISCO on the problems that may arise from time to time in the recommissioning of the underground mine."

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH : Such accidents occur due to the negligence, faulty planning and inefficient working of the officers. In that case, would you like, once again, to think over for denationalising the coalfields ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : No, Sir.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : This was one of the catastrophies and tragedies that happend in the Chasnala mine and there was a big uproar in Parliament itself. The Government has appointed a commission and spent a lot of money. The Coalfields Authority has also appointed lawyer officers. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that you have not taken action against any of these officers who are responsible for this incident; and if so, what is the reason ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Although it does not arise out of this question, I have answered this question. The Labour Minister has written to the leader of the opposition and the leader of the other groups to advise on this matter. We have not received any answer from them. Please ask them to give us answers.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : My complaint is that some vested interest has developed in that office.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : If the hon. Member thinks that I have developed vested interest with some of the officers, then I cannot think as well of him as I used to think.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : When this Chasnala Mine disaster took place, at that time, Dr. S. S. Saluga, Institute of Technology, Banaras University, had fabricated a water lift pump and he has already demonstrated that pump over there. But that pump was not used by the officers of that particular department, where this accident had taken place. Dr. Saluga was telling, if that pump was used, many lives would have been saved. But, actually, that pump was not used.

MR. SPEAKER : We hope that such accidents will not happen hereafter.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such types of indigenous devices which have been fabricated by our Indian Scientists will be utilized in future in order to save human lives. (Interruptions) They had asked for a Russian pump. If they had fabricated that pump and if they had used that pump, it was hoped, at least, 200 persons would have been saved.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : When I took over the portfolio, I had myself called and discussed the entire matter with him. One of these days when he is ready, I am going to see the pump under demonstration which he has promised to show. I have not yet heard from him.

Interlinking of Telephone Exchange

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

(a) whether STD telephone services will be extended to all exchanges where there are more than 250 telephone connections; and

(b) whether all telephone exchanges within a radial distance of 10 miles from the principal exchange will be interlinked ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Interlinking will be done gradually as and when adequate material and financial resources become available.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW : The hon. Minister has replied 'No' to part (a) of my question. I want to know whether there are any guide lines fixed for the establishment of STD telephone services in the country.

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA : Yes; there are some guidelines. When there are more than hundred calls on a line in a day then it becomes justified to have STD.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW : Regarding linking of the small exchanges to the principal exchange, the hon. Minister has said that it will be done as and when materials become available. Is there any time limit fixed for completing this job ? Will the Department takes its own time—as much time as they want or need—or has Government fixed any time limit for completing this job—linking of exchanges within a radius of ten miles ?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA : As regards 10 mile radius, we have fixed some norms. First of all, we have to connect by STD all the capitals in the country. After this, we are going to the Divisional level; all divisional headquarters will be connected by STD. Then we go to the district level. These norms have been fixed and we are going according to these norms.

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं आपकी मार्फत मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के कितने ऐसे जिले हैं जिनको दिल्ली से सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन किया जा सकता है? ऐसे कितने जिले हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : एस टी डी की बात तो दूर रही, अभी बहुत से जिले हैं जहाँ पर टेलीफोन का केन्द्र भी नहीं है। अभी सैकड़ों ऐसे जिले हैं जहाँ पर एस टी डी लागू नहीं हुआ है।

श्री सोमजीभाई डामोर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ बड़े एक्सचेंज के साथ जो छोटे एक्सचेंज है उनको इंटीरियर से कब तक ज्वाइन किया जायेगा? क्या सरकार ने कोई प्लान बनाया है कि पांच साल में इतने शहरों को कनेक्ट कर दिया जायेगा?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि जितने जिले और डिवीजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं उनको लगभग दस साल में एस टी डी से जोड़ देंगे।

श्री भानू कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने एस० टी० डी० सर्विस के लिए जो नाम्जें बतलाये हैं, उन के अनुसार राजस्थान प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत उदयपुर एक डिवीजनल-प्लेस हैं और इन नाम्जें के आधार पर 1000 से ज्यादा काल्ज प्रतिदिन अहमदाबाद, दिल्ली और जयपुर के लिए होते हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी वहाँ एस० टी० डी० सर्विस चालू कराने की कृपा करेंगे? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक करा सकेंगे?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : इस के बारे में विचार करेंगे। अब तक हमने 126 शहरों में एस० टी० डी० सुविधायें दी हैं,

जिन से 62 परसेन्ट टेलीफोन-कन्जुमर्स कवर हो जाते हैं। इस के लिए भी मैं देखूंगा कि हो सकता है या नहीं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Funds for improvement of Calcutta Telephones

*326. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government have made any allocation of funds for improvement of the functioning of the Calcutta Telephones?

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

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का विकास

* 327. श्री राघवजी :: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा भारत में प्रचलित विभिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के विकास पर वार्षिक कितना धन व्यय किया जाता है ;

(ख) सरकार ने आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के विकास, अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और विस्तार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार भारत में एक आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की सम्भावना पर विचार करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) और (ख) . एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना सामान्यतया राज्यों का काम है। केवल गुजरात ही ऐसा राज्य है जिसने जामनगर में आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्या-

लय खोला है। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययनों और अनुसंधान का काम करने के लिए इस विश्वविद्यालय को सहायता दे रही है।

विवरण

(क) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र स्वास्थ्य योजना कार्यक्रमों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खर्च किया गया धन इस प्रकार है :—

क्रम सं०	चिकित्सा पद्धति	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 में की गई व्यवस्था
1	2	3	4	5	6
(रुपये करोड़ों में)					
1	भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति	1.46	1.78	2.06	2.30
2	होम्योपैथी	0.08	0.11	0.22	0.25
3	एलोपैथी	35.69	53.40	64.23	79.69
योग :		37.23	55.29	66.51	82.24

(ख) आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के विकास और विस्तार में और उसमें अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से जिन नई योजनाओं को चलाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. हरिनगर, नई दिल्ली में 300 पलंगों वाले आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल की स्थापना (मंजूरी प्राप्त हो गई है)।
2. चांदीवाला एस्टेट कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली में एक आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और होम्योपैथिक अस्पताल (प्रत्येक चिकित्सा पद्धति में 100 पलंग) खोलना।

3. पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन।

4. ग्रामीण वैद्यों का प्रशिक्षण।

5. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के क्षेत्रीय संस्थानों की स्थापना (आयुर्वेद पद्धति में 3 और यूनानी पद्धति में एक)। इन संस्थानों में एक स्नातक-पूर्व कालेज और चार स्नातकोत्तर विभाग होंगे।

6. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के माध्यम से चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य देख-रेख कार्यक्रम का विकास—प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेक्टरों में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति से इलाज की

व्यवस्था।¹ इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेण्टर के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के एक एक चिकित्सक की व्यवस्था की गई है।

7. राज्यों में सब-सेन्टर स्तर पर भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के प्रौद्योगिकी खोलना। सब-सेण्टरों में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के विंग खोलने का भी विचार है।

8. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति में स्नातक-पूर्व शिक्षा का विकास। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के स्नातक-पूर्व कालेजों के लिए अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ताकि ये कालिज भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद् द्वारा सुझाई गयी पाठ्यचर्या को चला सकें।

9. स्नातक-पूर्व शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण।

10. योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण।

चिकित्सा के चुने हुए विषयों में ठीक ढंग से अनुसंधान करने के लिए यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि अब तक जो अनुसंधान कार्य किये गए हैं उनकी समीक्षा की जाए और वर्तमान भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् को चार केदार अनुसंधान परिषदों में विभाजित कर दिया जाए ताकि ये परिषदें (1) आयुर्वेदिक और सिद्ध, (2) यूनानी (3) होम्योपैथी और (4) योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा में अलग से कार्य कर सकें।

Reservation of lime stone areas of Madhya Pradesh for public sector.

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

(a) whether large areas of lime stone in Madhya Pradesh have been reserved by the Central Government for the Public Sector;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to exploit these deposits; and

(c) if not, why these areas should not be released for working by the Private Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Certain limestone bearing areas of Madhya Pradesh have been reserved for exploitation in the Public Sector.

(b) and (c). The reservation of these areas has in the past been mainly to meet the present and future requirements of the Steel Plants. The policy of reservation of entire districts is being reviewed.

Legislation ensuring Job Security

*329. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for introducing legislation specifically to ensure job security to all those employees who would not be covered by the proposed law on industrial relations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Yes, Sir, a proposal is under consideration of the Government.

डा० लोहिया के इलाज के बारे में जांच की रिपोर्ट का प्रकाशित किया जाना

*330. श्री उपसैन: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विलिंगडन अस्पताल में किये गये डा० लोहिया के इलाज के बारे में की गई जांच की रिपोर्ट कब तक प्रकाशित हो जाएगी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में दोषी पा

गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राजनारायण) : इस की प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में रखी जा रही हैं। इस रिपोर्ट पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

Import Duty on Stainless Steel

*332. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the import duty on the stainless steel sheets;

(b) if so, to what extent and what is the estimated loss of revenue on account of this reduction in import duty;

(c) whether the cut in import duty resulted in corresponding decrease in the prices of stainless steel utensils; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The duty rates on stainless steel sheets were reduced from 320% *ad-valorem* to rates ranging from 40% to 120% *ad-valorem*; at the time of the introduction of the Finance Bill; these were subsequently increased on certain items from 120% to 220% *ad-valorem*. The quantum of loss in revenue due to these changes will depend upon the effective changes in actual import of stainless steel plates, sheets and strips. No precise estimate, can, therefore, be made at this stage.

(c) The impact of changes in the duty rates on stainless steel utensils prices can be appropriately felt only after the changes have been in operation for a reasonable period of time.

(d) Does not arise.

बिहार तथा उड़ीसा के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में क्रोमियम के निक्षेप

333. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार और उड़ीसा की सीमा के समीप करोड़ों रुपये के मूल्य के क्रोमियम निक्षेपों के विस्तृत क्षेत्र का पता लगा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है और उसे निकालने के लिए एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Publication of Single Telephone Directory in Rajasthan

*336. SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate telephone directories are published for all the divisions of the Rajasthan Telephone Circles and for District Manager, Telephones, Jaipur;

(b) whether these directories are very small in size and the printing, binding, stitching and paper of the directory for District Manager, Telephones, Jaipur is also poor as a result it gets torn and scattered after a few days;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the publication of telephone directories in respect of all the divisions and District Manager, Telephones, Jaipur separately during the last year; and

(d) whether Government propose to get a single telephone directory prepared for all the divisions and the District Manager, Telephones, Jaipur as before in case the subscribers of the circle and the District Manager, Telephones, Jaipur are prepared to bear extra burden ?

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

(b) The size of a telephone directory depends on the number of entries. Printing, binding, stitching and paper used for Jaipur District Telephone Directory and Divisional Directories of Rajasthan Circle are generally in accordance with the standard laid down by the Government.

(c) The total expenditure incurred in printing of the last issue of Divisional Directories of Rajasthan Telecom. Circle and those of Jaipur Telephone District are Rs. 58,221 and Rs. 45,300/- respectively.

(d) No, Sir.

Fall on orders for sheets on Alloy Steel Plant Durgapur due to reduction of import duty on Stainless steel

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

(a) whether there was a sharp fall of orders for the stainless steel sheets from the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur after the import duty for the stainless sheets was reduced by Government recently;

(b) if so, what is the monthly orders of stainless steel sheets from the Alloy Steel Plant during the current financial year;

(c) what is the month-wise financial position;

(d) what was the price of ASP Stainless Steel at the time the decision was taken to cut the import duty of this commodity; and

(e) to what extent it was advised to reduce the prices and to what extent the loss is attributed to the cut in prices ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the accounts for the year 1977-78 are still to be closed, no indication of its profitability is available.

(d) The prices were as under:—

Plates	Rs./kg.
12, 19 and 8 mm	32.00
6 mm	33.00
5 mm	34.00
Sheets	
1.25 H.R. Sheets	44.00
1.25 C.R. Sheets	52.00

(e) The plant reduced the selling prices by the following amounts:—

	Rs.
Plates (5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 mm)	5.00
H.R. Sheets	5.00
C.R. Sheets	8.00

The losses suffered by the plant are attributable to a variety of factors including technical obsolescence.

Breeding of Musk Deer

*338. **SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the past three years by the Central Council of Medical Research on the breeding of musk deer;

(b) the number of deer being bred; and

(c) the quantity of musk obtained ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c). A research project for study of possibilities of augmenting production of musk in the country, without killing the musk deer has been in operation since 1971. The total amount spent on this Project by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy during the last three years (1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77) was Rs. 78,221-96. Three musk deers were procured for this project for the purpose of studying their habits, growth and development in captivity, behaviour, adaptation and acclimatisation problems etc. before techniques for breeding them could be evolved. Only one of the three deers is alive at present and is being maintained and studied. No quantity of musk has so far been tapped as research

work is still to progress further for evolving a proper technique for tapping musk from a live animal.

Discontentment among employees over non-payment of Bonus

*339. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is discontentment among the employees in the private and public sector enterprise over the non-payment of bonus;

(b) if so, the names of these industries and the public sector organisations; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the discontentment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). There are some reports of non-payment of bonus in a few units under the Bonus Law. As the State Governments are the appropriate Governments in respect of most of the units under the Payment of Bonus Act, detailed information regarding cases of non-payment has not been received. Any dispute relating to non-payment of bonus is treated as a dispute under the Industrial Dispute Act which provides for the mechanism of resolution of such disputes.

Strengthening of mines rescue stations

*340. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise and strengthen the mines rescue stations as the existing stations are not adequate to ensure effective and timely action in the event of major accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Government propose to modernize and strengthen the mines rescue stations.

(b) and (c). There are at present 12 rescue stations. Sanction for opening of two more

rescue stations during 1977-78 has been accorded. It is proposed to open 2 more rescue stations during 1978-79. The question of opening more rescue stations during the Five Year Plan 1978-83 is also under consideration.

2. It is also proposed to replace the existing obsolete breathing apparatus and equipment with modern and light apparatus during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Indo-Iraqi collaboration Pact

*343. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Iraq have signed a pact for wideranging collaboration with each other; and

(b) if so, when the pact was signed, and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) No, Sir. However, ever the 4th Session of the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission was held in New Delhi from 7th to 9th November, 1977, at the end of which Agreed Minutes were signed. This Session of the Joint Commission reviewed earlier Indo-Iraqi cooperation in several fields. This cooperation had been initiated during earlier Sessions of the Joint Commission. To examine the whole range of collaboration in detail, the Joint Commission divided itself into five Committees, viz. Trade, Cultural and Technical Cooperation, Transport and Services, Agriculture and Irrigation, and Industrial Cooperation and Consultancy.

The Committee on Trade reviewed the growth of Indo-Iraq commercial relations and identified areas of further growth. Ways and means of overcoming difficulties that had hindered the growth of trade were discussed. In the Committee on Industrial Cooperation and Consultancy, possible Indian participation in various Iraqi civil construction and infrastructural projects were discussed, as well as certain industrial projects where India was in a position to provide turnkey services, including consultancy. In the Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation, India offered assistance in the field of fishery development, and tropical and arid zone cultivation. With regard to Transport and Services, detailed discussions were held covering India's possible participation in the development of Iraqi railways. Regarding technical cooperation, the services of Indian experts deputed to Iraq were appreciated by the Iraqi side, and the modalities of further streamlining the

deployment of Indian experts to assist Iraq in its development programmes were examined. Developments in the field of tourism were also discussed.

(b) Does not arise.

Pelletisation Plant in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh

*344. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a report of the experts on the setting up of a pelletisation plant in Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken by the Central Government on the setting up of this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). A proposal is under consideration for the setting up of a plant of a capacity of about 2 million tonnes per annum for pelletisation of iron ore fines generated at the Bailadila mines of the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. The Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd., have been appointed as Engineering Consultants for this project. Based on the discussions with reputed parties possessing requisite process know-how, revised tenders were received in October, 1977 and are now under examination in the N.M.D.C. After the selection of know-how/process designers, MECON will take up the preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the project.

An investment decision for construction of the plant will, however, depend upon a tie-up for sale of pellets and the availability of requisite resources within the overall priorities.

Spreading of Leprosy by mosquitoes and bed bugs

*345. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any research finding in India that leprosy is also spread by mosquitoes and bed bugs; and

(b) if so, what preventive steps have been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) A study has been undertaken at the Jawahar Lal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry on this subject since 1969. One of the observations of the study is that *Aedes Aegypti* mosquitoes which were first allowed to feed on untreated lepromatous leprosy patients and then to refeed on mouse foot-pads were found to transfer *Mycobacterium leprae* to the footpads, as seen by the subsequent multiplication of the bacilli in the foot-pads. However, the results presently available are insufficient to come to any conclusion about the actual role of mosquitoes in the transmission of leprosy in the field. The work is continuing.

(b) Since the work at present is in the experimental stage and not definitely conclusive, the question of formulating and implementing preventive steps does not arise.

Rising prices of Stainless Steel

3069. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of stainless steel are rising considerably for the last few months;

(b) whether there is a great demand of Indian stainless steel articles in the foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the names of these countries and the scheme proposed to be formulated by Government for the promotion of the Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the reference is to stainless steel sheets, bars, rods, etc. produced by Alloy Steel Plants. It is not correct that the prices of these items have been rising considerably for the last few months. On the contrary, there has been some reduction in prices. As regards exports, as we are ourselves importing stainless steel sheets, etc., there is no possibility of export of such items at present.

Memorandum submitted by C.G.H.S. Medical Officers regarding termination orders

3070. SHRI C. K. JAFFER-SHAFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some temporary medical officers belonging to the Central Govern-

ment Health Services have submitted any memorandum to Government regarding the termination orders and regularisation of their services; and

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

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

(b) The difficulties of *ad-hoc* Medical Officers are still under consideration in consultation with the U.P.S.C. However, it has been decided to continue the *ad-hoc* appointment if there are clear vacancies against which they can be continued in the same Organisation.

Provision of Postal facilities in rural areas

3071. **SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Post Offices to be opened in Nangachia Sub-division of Bhagalpur and the Khagaria Sub-Division of Monghyr District; and

(b) whether Murali Village in Gopalpur Block is included in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Two proposals (one in Nangachia Sub-Division and other in Khagaria Sub-Division) are under consideration.

(b) Opening of a Post Office at Murali village was examined but was not found justified as per departmental norms.

Telephone facilities in Koraput, District Orissa

3073. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of the proposals to provide telephone facilities to Block Headquarters Sub-Post Offices, Tehsil Offices in the District Koraput, Orissa are pending for examination with Sub-divisional office; and

(b) how many of them will be executed in the current financial year by the Director Telephones, Orissa Circle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) In Koraput District, Orissa, the number of proposals pending examination for providing telephone facility are 6 at Block Headquarters and none at Tehsil Headquarters. The rent have been approved. There is no policy decision to provide telephone facility at all Sub-Post Offices.

(b) It is proposed to provide PCOs at 5 Block Headquarters in Koraput District during the current financial year.

Progress in Communication of setting up a second earth station at Dehradun

3074. **SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in India's Communication Service as a result of the addition of a second Earth Station at Dehradun, particularly in the fields of Direct Telephone Service, Direct Telex Service via-satellite service, Radio Photo and Television Services; and

(b) the progress, if any, made in the rural satellite programme services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The commissioning of the Second Earth Station at Dehradun in December, 1976 has facilitated provision of external telecommunication services *via* satellite for telephone, telex, telegraph etc., traffic from northern and eastern regions of India. 32 satellite telephone circuits and 28 telex circuits are being operated from this Station.

It has enabled introduction of International Subscribers Dialling which is now available round-the-clock between New Delhi/Bombay and all cities in the United Kingdom.

The Station has also the capability to handle International TV, and 9 International TV programmes and 643 Radio Photos have been handled from this Station.

Through the network of direct and through-put satellite links operated from Satellite Earth Stations at Pune and Dehradun, 99% of telephone, 95% of telex and 75% of telegraph external traffic is handled *via* satellite.

(b) Rural Satellite Television direct broadcast services were provided to selected villages for one year on an experimental basis from 1-8-1975 to 31-7-1976. This experiment was known as SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment). An operational service for direct broadcast of television programmes via satellite to rural areas will be possible under the approved Indian National Satellite (INSAT), multi-purpose domestic satellite project.

Memorandum submitted by Orissa for the improvement of medical institutions

3075. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Orissa Government in connection with the medical institutions and the health services of Orissa State;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the funds needed for the said health development programme ?

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

(b) The memorandum contained suggestions for improvement of medical institutions and health services of Orissa. The State Government requested for funds totalling Rs. 1655.22 lakhs as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. establishment of chest institute	22.80
2. national programme for blindness	5.72
3. special problems of tribal areas	210.57
4. leprosy rehabilitation	14.50
5. specialised service institute	600.00
6. development of indigenous system of medicine	530.40
7. Ayurvedic pharmacy	6.86
8. homoeopathic pharmacy	3.04

9. health service in rural areas—medical centres	93.96
10. improvement of medical colleges, reinforcement of cardiology and thoracic surgery	26.00
11. cancer Institute	14.97
12. building programme	108.40
13. continuance of 396 sub-centres	18.00

(c) and (d) The item 'Health' being in the State list, it is for the State Government to provide necessary funds for the schemes from their own resources. However, in regard to centrally sponsored and purely central schemes, assistance is provided to the State Government to the extent of availability of funds with the Government of India. It is always open to the State Government to approach the Planning Commission with full justification for any special help that may be needed for prosecuting important health schemes.

G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair

3076. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present facilities in hospitals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are insufficient to cope with the increasing rush of patients;

(b) if so, the doctor patient ratio in Port Blair G.B. Pant Hospital and how it compares with hospitals in other such type of place; and

(c) whether the requisite number of specialists are posted in G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair and total number of specialists posted in different hospitals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands Hospital-wise ?

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

(b) The doctor patient ratio in G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair is as follows:—

Out-patient Department

One doctor for 138 patients.

In-patient Department.

One doctor for 43 patients.

Comparative figures of doctor patient ratio of other hospitals in similar places are not available.

(c) Out of the sanctioned strength of 3 posts of specialists Grade II and 6 posts of junior specialists, only 2 posts of junior specialists are lying vacant in the G.B. Pant Hospital. The post of Surgical Specialist and the post of junior specialist in Anaesthesia sanctioned for the Car Nicobar Hospital are also vacant.

Issuing of Commemorative Stamps of 'Kakori Martyrs'

3077. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether commemorative postal stamp of 'Kakori Martyrs' Sarvashri Ashfaq Ullakhan, Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahadi are being released on the occasion of golden jubilee of 'Kakori Case' on 19th December, 1977; and

(b) the number of freedom fighters whose commemorative postal stamps have been released?

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

(b) Fifty one stamps have so far been issued in honour of freedom fighters.

Constitution of M. M. Sidhoo Committee

3078. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. M. M. Sidhoo Committee has been constituted to go into the working of Delhi hospitals; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this Committee and whether this Committee has submitted any interim report so far and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A Committee is proposed to be set up to review the functioning of Government hospitals

in Delhi. The terms of reference of the Committee and other connected details are being finalised.

Recommendations of ARTEP re-educated unemployment

3079. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to page 24 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and state:

(a) the salient recommendations made by the Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion (ARTEP) regarding educated unemployment in two of seven specific fields during 1972-75; and

(b) the action taken by the concerned Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion had submitted a report entitled "Generating Employment for the Educated in India" in April, 1973. The salient recommendations made in the report were, strengthening of information base for employment planning, reshaping of traditional curricula in the educational system so as to make them relevant to the working environments and present social needs, ways and means of improving the planning, organisation and implementation of employment schemes/entrepreneurship development schemes such as the choice of projects, selection of candidates etc., strengthening of vocational guidance activities etc.

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on Statistics of Employment and Unemployment has been set up to consider, on a continuing basis, all matters relating to collection of information, tabulation, analysis and organisation in the field of employment and unemployment. As for the reorganisation of the educational system, the report of the ARTEP itself had noted that the several educational experiments and pilot projects that were already being undertaken in India were in the direction of the ARTEP's thinking. The improvements suggested by the ARTEP's Report in respect of employment programmes and entrepreneurship development schemes were taken note of in the formulation of similar schemes to the extent feasible. Steps taken to strengthen the vocational guidance programmes included expansion of training programmes for guidance personnel, conduct of surveys like Industry Manpowers Surveys and Occupational Outlook Surveys to obtain current information regarding employment opportunities in various areas.

Jobs prospects on expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

3080. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1517 on 23rd June, 1977 and to state the total number of jobs expected to be created by this expansion in the Alloy-Steel Plant of Durgapur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : The additional man-power requirement for the First stage of expansion of the Alloy Steels Plant of Durgapur is estimated to be approximately 300.

Stipend to youth displaced in Bokaro for studies in I.T.s.

3081. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that youth displaced from the Bokaro steel city, received stipend and job guarantee from the Bokaro Steel Ltd., while studying in the I.T.I. from 1968 to 1973;

(b) whether it is a fact that the displaced people of Bokaro steel city are educationally backward and to give them training and employment was a solemn commitment of the Bokaro Steel Ltd. before taking their land; and

(c) if so, whether the Bokaro Steel Ltd. is going to start that scheme again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) and (b) . The initial survey of the displaced families in the area conducted by the Director, Project Land and Rehabilitation, Government of Bihar, had disclosed that the level of the education and skill among these families was low, and that if normal standards for recruitment were to be adopted, the displaced persons could not be able to secure jobs in the skilled categories in Bokaro Steel Limited. The Company, therefore, as one of the measures for improving the employment prospects of the displaced persons, started a special scheme in 1964 for training them in various trades in Industrial Training Institutes in Bihar and in-plant training in steel plants. This was done as it was felt that some time should be allowed for the State Government agencies to set up such facilities at Bokaro. During the period of training, the Company paid monthly stip-

pends to the trainees who were guaranteed employment on successful completion of their training. This scheme remained in operation till 1976.

When there was no Industrial Training Institute at Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro Steel Limited had arranged for the training of a few displaced persons every year and as large number of vacancies were then available it was not difficult to absorb them. With the establishment of ITI by the State Government, running of a parallel scheme was considered unnecessary.

No undertaking, as such, to the effect that training and employment would be given to the displaced persons was given by the Bokaro Steel Limited before taking possession of the land.

(c) No. It is not necessary in view of the establishment of an Industrial Training Institute at Bokaro by the State Government. However, the management of Bokaro Steel Plant has started training schemes for its unqualified/unskilled employees, including those belonging to the category of displaced persons, with a view to increase their skills in different disciplines.

Doctors' Drugs, alone can't ensure Health

3082. SHRI D. G. GAWAI : SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a UN sponsored study of world health trends released in Washington said that better health cannot be purchased by spending over more money on doctors and drugs as reported in the Hindustan Times on the 21st November, 1977; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the Press Report in question. Efforts are being made to obtain a copy of the U.N. sponsored study so that the matter may be considered further.

Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in South Asia

3083. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India abstained from the main political Committee of the United Nations when the resolution by Pakistan to endorse in principle the concept of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in South Asia was on the Agenda;

(b) whether it is a fact that on previous occasions on the same resolution India had voted against such a move ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for abstaining from the Committee and the final Government policy on the use of Nuclear Weapons power in South Asia?

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

(b) At the 29th and 31st Sessions of the UN General Assembly in 1974 and 1976 respectively, India had voted against similar resolutions tabled by Pakistan. At the 30th Session in 1975, a similar resolution was adopted without a vote. The Indian representative made a statement on that occasion to the effect that had the resolution been put to a vote, India would have voted against it.

(c) India has consistently supported all moves for general and complete disarmament including, in particular, nuclear disarmament. The Government of India has declared that India is totally opposed to nuclear weapons and has no intention of developing or acquiring such weapons. India is also not opposed to the concept of nuclear-weapon-free zones and has, in fact, supported the establishment of such zones in Latin America, Africa and West Asia. For these reasons we could not oppose the draft resolution on the setting up of nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia. At the same time, we could not support the resolution, firstly, because we feel that South Asia which is an integral part of Asia and the Pacific could not be considered in isolation and, secondly, because we are against this issue being decided at the United Nations before prior consultations have taken place between the countries of the region. In these circumstances the abstention vote cast by India on this issue in the current session of the UN General Assembly is correct and fully consistent with our stand on this issue.

Legislation for participation of Labour in Management

3084. DR. RAMJI SINGH : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state whether a legislation is proposed to be enacted to provide for compulsory participation of labour in management?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : There is no proposal with the Government at present to enact a legislation to provide for compulsory participation of labour in management. The Government have, however, appointed a Committee on Workers' Participation in Management and Equity to consider and recommend an outline of a comprehensive scheme for workers' participation in management at different levels.

Improvement in Foreign Service

3085. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement made by him that something is wrong with our foreign service ;

(b) whether the hon'ble Minister had made any such statement as reported in the Press; and

(c) what corrective measures are proposed to be taken to improve foreign service ?

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

(b) In a talk with newsmen after return from the United Nations General Assembly Annual Session at New York, the Minister of External Affairs said that by and large our Embassies are manned by efficient officials, but they needed correct direction. He added that officers in the services, whether IAS or IFS, get cut off from their moorings and do not mix with the Indian people.

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs keeps its training programme constantly under review and action is being initiated to correct the defects observed by the Foreign Minister.

Instructions have been issued by the Ministry recently emphasising the need for our Missions abroad to take steps so that they are easily approachable by our people and to win their confidence.

Denial of visas to families of Indian immigrants

3087. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether wives and children of Indian immigrants are being denied entry in Britain; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of United Kingdom, and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) :

(a) No, Sir. There are, however, delays in the screening of applications by the British authorities in some cases.

(b) Yes, Sir. The British authorities have assured the Government that though the number of applications for entry is large, they are doing their best to expedite the scrutiny of applications and issue of entry permits.

Passport Regulations

3088. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, passport regulations were made more stringent recently after the new rules came into force on August 15, 1977 ; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from Paradeep Shramik Congress re. verification of Membership of Union

3089. SHRI SARAT KAR : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry have received a representation from Paradeep Shramik Congress requesting for fresh verification of members list of trade unions by rejecting the earlier verification made during emergency ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to order fresh verification of membership before recommending for labour representative to the Paradeep Port Trust ?

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

(b) Verification of membership of unions of port and dock workers functioning in the major ports including Paradip Port as on 31-12-76 has already been ordered.

Visit of USSR Team to Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

3090. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of technicians from U.S.S.R. has visited recently Andhra Pradesh and Orissa States, the places where bauxite is available to establish one or two aluminium plants in the country ; and

(b) if so, the places they have visited and the report submitted by the said team and the action taken by the Government of India thereon ?

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

(b) The Soviet Team visited bauxite deposit areas at Sapparla, Jarela and Galikonda in Andhra Pradesh and Pottangi and Panchpatmali in Orissa. The Team also visited the Vizag Port, Calutta, Ranchi and Delhi. No report has been submitted by the Soviet Team.

At the end of the visit, a protocol has been signed between Bharat Aluminium Co. and the Soviet Team. The Soviet side has expressed their readiness to assist Bharat Aluminium Company in preparation of a Feasibility Report for an Alumina plant based on bauxite deposits in Andhra Pradesh, to be set up on "compensation" basis. The Soviet side will send their proposals in regard to the study shortly.

Production of Steel

3091. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of stainless steel billets and rods has fallen after the reduction of import duty on stainless steel ;

(b) if so, the quantum to which the production has fallen and reasons thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government intend to take to bring the production to the same level as before the change in import duty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) and (b). Import duty on stainless steel plates, sheets and strips was reduced by Notifications dated June 18, 1977 but was subsequently partially raised on July 15, 1977. Stainless steel production data are collected for blooms and rounds, plates and sheets and forged blooms and rounds. Therefore, the production data on stainless steel billets and rods as such are not available. Compared to an average production of 1060 tonnes of stainless steel per month during first six months of 1977-78, total production of stainless steel in July, 1977 was 883 tonnes which can be termed as low. However, from August, 1977 onwards there is an upward trend in production. The highest production of 1273 tonnes was achieved in September, 1977.

(c) To push up sales and hence production, Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur reduced the prices to some extent in August, 1977.

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड द्वारा गंधक के तेजाब की सप्लाई

3092. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर (राजस्थान) द्वारा उदयपुर के व्यापारियों को गंधक के तेजाब की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुन्डा) : (क) और (ख). यह सप्लाई केवल थोड़े समय के लिए अर्थात् 1 नवम्बर, 1977 से 12 दिन के लिए अस्थायी तौर पर स्थगित रही। उसके बाद उदयपुर के व्यापारियों समेत सभी व्यापारियों को पुनः सप्लाई शुरू हो गई है। पूर्ति में अस्थायी रुकावट तेजाब संयंत्र के अस्थायी तौर पर बन्द रहने के कारण हुई।

महाराष्ट्र के बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिए कल्याण-निधि का उपयोग

3094. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीड़ी मजदूर कल्याण अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले में बीड़ी मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए 20 लाख रुपये की राशि जमा की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस निधि का उपयोग करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब लागू करने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले के सम्बन्ध में अलग आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य से सितम्बर, 1977 तक उपकर के रूप में लगभग 24.40 लाख रुपये की राशि एकत्र की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) बीड़ी श्रमिक

कल्याण निधि का, प्रयोग विभिन्न कल्याण उपायों से सम्बन्धित कार्यकलापों तथा सुविधाओं पर किये जाने वाले खर्च को वहन करने के लिए उसी तरीके से किया जाएगा जो लोह अयस्क खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि, चूना-पत्थर तथा डोलो-माइट खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि आदि जैसे अन्य कल्याण संगठनों के सम्बन्ध में अपनाया जाता है। इस सिलसिले में योजनाएं तयार की जा रही हैं।

टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाओं का प्रकाशन

3095. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, पटना, कानपुर तथा लखनऊ की टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाओं का प्रकाशन पिछली बार कब हुआ था और उनमें किस तिथि तक की प्रविष्टियां सम्मिलित की गई थीं और उनका वितरण वस्तुतः कितने दिन के पश्चात् हुआ था ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नर-हरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : वांछित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दे दी गई है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	टेलीफोन जिले का नाम	प्रकाशन का निर्धारित महीना	किस तारीख तक इंदराज संशोधित किए गए हैं	वास्तव में किस महीने में प्रकाशित हुई	किस तारीख को वितरण प्रारम्भ हुआ	संशोधन की तारीख और वितरण की तारीख के बीच कितने दिन लगे
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	नई दिल्ली	मई, 77	28-2-77	अक्तूबर, 77	16-10-77	229
2	कलकत्ता	जनवरी, 77	1-1-77	अप्रैल, 77	25-4-77	114
3	बम्बई	दिसम्बर, 76	1-12-76	दिसम्बर, 76	31-12-76	30
4	पटना (बिहार सेंट्रल निर्देशिका)	जुलाई, 73	31-7-73	अप्रैल, 74	7-5-74	280
5	कानपुर	मार्च, 77	31-3-77	मई, 77	6-6-77	67
6	लखनऊ	नवम्बर, 76	30-9-76	जनवरी, 77	18-2-77	140

Medical Insurance for Doctors, Patients

3097. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the National Herald on the 13th November, 1977 under the caption "Medical Insurance for doctors, patients"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the observations made therein ?

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

(b) The report of the Deshpande Commission set up by the Central Government to enquire into the facts and circumstances leading to the death of Mr. Justice D. S. Lamba of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana along with the Memorandum of action taken thereon has since been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 14th November, 1977.

Gold Fund in Vayanad area of Kerala

3098. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India proposes to carry out a systematic survey of Vayanad area in Kerala to study the occurrence of gold in the sands there; and

(b) if so, when the survey is expected to begin and when it is likely to be concluded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India during the Field season 1977-78, propose to conduct geological and geomorphological surveys for precious metals including gold in the Nilambur Valley south of Wayanad. The work is likely to continue until 1980.

Meeting of Trade Union Representatives of Unions in Steel Plants

3099. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had convened meetings of the representatives of the trade unions of workers in mines and steel plants recently ;

(b) if so, the purpose of these meetings ;

(c) the names of the trades, their representatives invited for these meetings ; and

(d) the total expenditure involved in the organisation of these meetings ?

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

(a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the meetings convened by Steel Authority of India Limited of the six Study Groups consisting of representatives of Steel Plants Managements and Trade Unions constituted to study various aspects of the working of the steel industry and make available their suggestions/recommendations for its improved functioning.

(c) The names of the trade union representatives who were invited to attend the plenary session of all the Study Groups held on 30th November, 1977, are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1298/77].

(d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पर्वतीय तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सुविधा

3100. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्वतीय आदिवासी/पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 2500 की जनसंख्या के पीछे एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है और इस योजना से विशेषकर

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) सरकार ने पहाड़ी और पिछड़े इलाकों में जिन स्थानों की आबादी 2500 या इस से अधिक हो, वहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की एक योजना की स्वीकृति दे दी है। आशा है कि अधिकांश आदिवासी क्षेत्र पहाड़ी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत आ जाएंगे।

(ख) ऐसे स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है भले ही वहां लाभ हो या हानि हो। उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 2500 या इससे अधिक की आबादी वाले ऐसे आठ स्थान हैं जहां टेलीफोन की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। आशा है इन सभी आठों स्थानों पर अगले दो वर्षों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिए जाएंगे।

Appointment of Presiding Officer in Industrial Court No. 2, Dhanbad

3101. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no presiding Officer in Central Government Industrial Court (No. 2), Dhanbad for about a year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the appointment of Presiding Officer and the time by which the appointment would be made ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) Yes, Sir. However, all the references have been transferred to Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1 & 3, Dhanbad.

(b) A review is proposed to be conducted by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance to re-organise the Industrial

Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts on the basis of work-load. The post has been left vacant till the report of the above Unit becomes available.

Establishing a survey Medicinal Plant unit in Aligarh Muslim University

3102. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHOUHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 668 on the 28th July, 1977 and state :

(a) whether the said meeting of the Health Ministers and Secretaries of Health Ministries has since been held ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in regard to establishing a Medicinal Plant Survey Unit in the Aligarh Muslim University ; and

(c) whether the Regional Research Institute (Ayurveda), Jhansi, has done any survey work in Aligarh area and if so, where and the details of survey work done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes. The meeting was held on the 28th and 29th July, 1977 at New Delhi.

(b) The scheme is being taken up during the current financial year.

(c) The Regional Research Centre, Jhansi has proposed to survey the forest areas of Aligarh during the second fortnight of December, 1977, and will continue till the Aligarh scheme mentioned at (b) starts functioning.

Direct Dialling in Towns of Andhra Pradesh

3103. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether direct dialling system has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh towns ;

(b) if so, names of the towns ; and

(c) the places to which direct dialling can be made ?

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

(b) Guntur, Hyderabad, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Tirupathi, Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam have S. T. D. facilities.

- (c) (i) Guntur to Hyderabad and Vijayawada ;
- (ii) Hyderabad to Alleppey, Bombay Calcutta, Coimbatore, Delhi, Ernakulam, Erode, Guntur, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Madras, Madurai, Coty, Palghat, Quilon Salem, Tiruppur, Trichur, Trichiy, Trivandrum and Vijayawada ;
- (iii) Kakinada to Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam
- (iv) Rajahmundry to Kakinada.
- (v) Tirupathi to Madras.
- (vi) Vijayawada to Guntur, Hyderabad, Kakinada and Vishakhapatnam.
- (vii) Vishakhapatnam to Kakinada and Vijayawada.

Telephone Connections in Gujarat

3104. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the demands of the Gujarat State in regard to telephone connections have been met ;

(b) if not, the total demands pending before the Ministry upto November, 1977 ; and

(c) by what time all the telephone connections are likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) No Sir, as in case of other States, it has not been possible to meet the demands for telephone connections in Gujarat State in full due to limitations of resources available for total development from which resources for telecommunication expansion are provided. The resources available in successive plans have been inadequate to permit telephone demands being met in full. Within these resources priorities are given to meet the demands in rural areas and smaller towns, thereby building up waiting lists in larger towns and cities.

(b) The total demands pending upto end of November, 1977 were 21,717. Most of these demands are pending in Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda and other larger places in Gujarat.

(c) It will not be possible to provide telephone on demand in larger towns and cities for quite some time in the future also. However special efforts are being made to provide connections to all these who were waiting for telephones as on 1-4-77 within the next 2 to 3 years. It is hoped to achieve this in majority of cases except in certain cities. In such cases also efforts are being made to meet the present demands as early as possible.

Functioning of Telephone equipments

3105. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several new telephonic equipments installed at various large and important places in the country at huge costs are not given efficient, effective and prompt services;

(b) if so, how Government are tackling the matter with a view to ensuring speed and satisfaction in the utilisation of the said equipments; and

(c) broad details of the steps and measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only in a few cases, some defects are noticed after the installation of equipments; these are looked into promptly and appropriate remedial actions are taken to remove them.

(c) Some of the measures taken for improvement of equipment are :—

- (i) Analysis of shortcomings;
- (ii) Change of defective components ;
- (iii) Modification of circuitry and production techniques as necessary. These modifications are incorporated in the working equipments in a phased programme. Actions are also taken to incorporate these changes in equipment under production.

Import of crossbar Telephone Exchange

3106. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an order for Rs. 25 crores worth for crossbar exchange and microwave has been placed to the Japanese Companies by the former Minister of Communications and the former Secretary, Ministry of Communications;

(b) whether any tenders were invited by the Department for the purchase of the above equipment; and

(c) if not, the justification for purchase of equipment without tenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The following orders for crossbar exchange and microwave equipment were placed by the P&T Department on Japanese Companies at that time against World Bank Credits:—

- (i) Crossbar Switching equipment—60,000 lines total cost approx. Rs. 9.37 crores in November-December, 1975.
- (ii) Microwave equipment—1251 route Km. total cost approx. Rs. 2.8 crores in November, 1975.
- (iii) Crossbar Switching equipment—20,000 lines total cost approx. Rs. 3.5 crores in June–September, 1976.

(b) Yes, Sir. Global tenders were invited in July, 1974 for the crossbar equipment against the 5th World Bank Telecom. Credit.

(c) Does not arise.

Chromite lease in Orissa

3107. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names and particulars of parties who have been given Chromite Mining lease in Orissa;

(b) total lease area allotted to each party;

(c) whether any malpractice and irregularity have come to the notice of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Based on the information furnished by the State Government of Orissa, a statement is attached.

(c) and (d). A complaint regarding alleged irregularity in the renewal in 1974 of the lease of M/s. Misrilal Mines (P) Ltd., has been received some time ago which is under examination.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of lessee	Area	Location	Period	Date of executed of lease	Remarks
1	M/s. Mirilal Mines (P) Ltd.	640 acres or 250 hec.	Saruaibil village, Sukinda P.S. Jaipur Sub-Divn. Cuttack Distt.	20 years from 15-5-74	Renewal executed on 20-8-74.	
2	M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	16,614 sq. kms. or 1261.476 hectares	Kalaragi etc. Ransol Kaliapani, Mahulkhand village and forest block No. 27 in Sukinda P.S. Jaipur Sub-divn. of Cuttack Distt.	20 years from 12-1-73	Renewal executed on 15-4-77.	
3	M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation	187.05 hectares	Boula R.F. Scse P.S. Anandpur Sub-divn. Keonjhar distt.	20 years from 9-2-72	Executed on 6-8-72.	
4	Do.	280 acres or 113.312 hect.	Kathapal village, Bhuban P.S. Kamakhyanagar sub-divn., Dhenkanal Distt.	20 years from 7-10-72	Executed on 7-10-72.	
5	M/s. S. Lal & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	682.195 acres or 276.078 hectares (ML)	Tulsiposi, Loknathpur Dhenkanal distt.	20 years	Not executed.	
6	M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	1228 acres (ML)	Eirasal & Sunarhil	20 years from 4-11-76	Executed on 4-11-76.	
7	M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	26.763 hect.	Sukrangi & Saruaibil of Cuttack distt.	20 years	Not executed.	

Telephone engineering department

3108. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any period for stay for an officer of the Telephone Engineering Department at one station has been prescribed and if so, how long and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of officers of the rank of Assistant Engineer and above who have stayed in the Capital for the last more than 5 years (inclusive of their stay in the Delhi Telephone Distt. Research Wing and DGPNT) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) Yes. It is 4 years on a post and 6 years at a station. However, Rotational Transfers are not now being made as a measure of economy.

(b) 1. Assistant Engineers ..	141
2. Divisional Engineers ..	32
3. Director Telecometc ..	36
4. General Manager etc. ..	08

बेराबल मर्केन्टाइल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि०, जिला जूनागढ़ की मांग

3109. श्री बर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले की बेराबल मर्केन्टाइल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि०, बेराबल ने टेलीफोनों और टेलेक्स के बारे में 10 अगस्त, 1977 को एक ग्यारह सूत्री ज्ञापन पेश किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन में क्या मांगें की गई हैं; और

(ग) उसमें की गई प्रत्येक मांग के बारे में अब तक सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) से (ग). जी हां। बेराबल मर्केन्टाइल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि०, बेराबल की ओर से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है। इस ज्ञापन में दी गई मुख्य मांगें और उन पर की गई कार्रवाई का उल्लेख विवरण में किया गया है।

विवरण

1. कोएक्सियल का कार्यकरण : कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है और इस राजकोट से बम्बई प्रारम्भ से ही दोषपूर्ण प्रणाली के कार्यकरण पर उचित निगरानी है और वह आज तक उसी स्थिति में है रखी जा रही है। कोएक्सियल प्रणाली का कार्यकरण संतोषजनक है।

2. बम्बई के लिए अतिरिक्त सीधे डायल तीन अतिरिक्त सीधे डायल करने के सर्किट लगाने करने के चैनल की योजना बनाई गई है।

अहमदाबाद-बम्बई कोएक्सियल प्रणाली को वर्ष 1978 में उच्चस्तर की प्रणाली में बदलने के बाद ये अतिरिक्त सर्किट लगाए जाएंगे।

3. अहमदाबाद बड़ीदा, सूरत और उत्तरी गुजरात के लिए सीधे डायल करने की सुविधाएं
अहमदाबाद के लिए आपरेटर द्वारा सीधे डायल करने की सुविधा पहले से ही उपलब्ध है। यातायात की मौजूदा मात्रा के आधार पर अन्य जगहों पर इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता।
4. पोरबन्दर, माणवादर धोरजी, जामनगर, भावनगर, जेतपुर, सावरकुंडले, अमरेली, धारी आदि के लिए सीधे सर्किट
पोरबन्दर, माणवादर, धोरजी, जामनगर, अमरेली के लिए सीधे सर्किट मौजूद हैं। यातायात के आधार पर जब औचित्य सिद्ध होगा, अन्य स्टेशनों के लिए ये सर्किट दे दिए जाएंगे।
5. ट्रंक कालें लगाने में सही प्राथमिकता का पालन न करना
कालें सिर्फ उनके बुकिंग के समय और प्राथमिकताओं की श्रेणी के आधार पर लगाई जाती हैं। तथापि, निरपवाद रूप से यह सुनिश्चित नहीं किया जा सकता कि एक ही मार्ग पर टर्मिनल और गैर-टर्मिनल कालों के बीच और गड़बड़ियों के दौरान निर्धारित मार्गों और वैकल्पिक मार्गों पर लगाई गई कालों के बीच परस्पर प्राथमिकता का पालन किया जाता है।
6. आपरेटरों की संख्या में वृद्धि
टेलीफोन आपरेटरों के खाली पद दिसम्बर 1977 तक भर दिए जाएंगे।
7. गलत टेलीफोन बिल जारी करना
गलत बिल भेजने के बारे में जब सूचना मिलती है तो उन पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।
8. ट्रंक पूछ-ताछ/बुकिंग पर तुरन्त जवाब न देना
ट्रंक बुकिंग और पूछ-ताछ की पोजीशनों के कार्य-करण पर और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इन पर तुरन्त जवाब दिया जाए, लगातार निगरानी रखी जा रही है। तथापि, शिफ्ट बदलने के समय और भारी अनुपस्थिति के कारण जवाब देने में कुछ बिलम्ब हो सकता है और इसे रोका नहीं जा सकता।
9. एक्सचेंज का कार्यकरण
एक्सचेंज के कार्यकरण पर लगातार निगरानी रखी जाती है और उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए जाते हैं। तथापि, समुद्रतट के निकट होने और प्रधान रूप से उपरले तारों के कारण जंग लग जाने की वजह से दोष पैदा हो जाते हैं। उपरले भारी तारों को धीरे धीरे भूमिगत केबुलों से बदला जा रहा है।
10. टेलिक्स चालू करना
वर्ष 1978 में 20 लाइनों का एक टेलिक्स चालू करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

11. वरावल में आटो एक्सचेंज स्थापित करना

Export deal with China for pig Iron by SAIL

3110. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an export deal with China has been finalised for export of pig Author iron by Steelrity of India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether China has imposed condition that the Iron should be of a particular Steel Plant in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time schedule for completion of total export of the deal ?

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

(b) to (d). It will not be in the commercial interest of the country to disclose further details of this export deal, except to mention that China has not imposed any condition that the pig iron should be from any particular steel plant.

बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1976 और बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम का राज्यों द्वारा क्रियान्वयन

3111. श्री गोविन्द राम मिरो : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष संसद् द्वारा पारित बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम और बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण निधि अधिनियम को क्रियान्वित करने का उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है ;

उपस्कर की भारी कमी के कारण आशा है कि वेरावल एक्सचेंज को आटोमैटिक बनाने में समय लगेगा ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका आधार क्या है, विशेष रूप से उस परिस्थिति में जब कि बीड़ी उद्योग में औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों को सौंपी हुई है ;

(ग) क्या सभी उद्योग, जिनमें वे अब तक श्रमिक कल्याण निधि स्थापना की गई है केन्द्रीय क्षेत्राधिकार के अधीन आते हैं जब कि बीड़ी उद्योग पूर्णतः राज्यों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन दोनों अधिनियमों के क्रियान्वयन के कार्य को राज्य सरकारों को सौंपने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) संसद् द्वारा पारित किए गए अधिनियमों को लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है । इसलिए बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण निधि की व्यवस्था भी केन्द्रीय सरकार कर रही है ।

(ग) : औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए ऐसी खानें, जिनके लिए कल्याण निधियां स्थापित की जाती हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आती हैं । बीड़ी तथा सिगार श्रमिक (रोजगार की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लागू किया जाता है ?

(घ) इन अधिनियमों के कार्यान्वयन के काम को राज्य सरकारों को सौंपने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Representation from Integrated medical practitioners Association Re. Medical Council Act

3112. DR. V.A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Integrated Medical practitioners Association has represented to Government that section 17 of the Indian Medical Council Act should not be implemented; and

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

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

(b) It was decided to enforce Section 17 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and the same was brought into force with effect from the 1st day of October, 1976.

Daily Delivery facilities in Sangli Division, Maharashtra

3113. SHRI ANNASAIHEB GOKHINDE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals are under examination to sanction 5 more Branch Post Offices in Sangli Division, Maharashtra, to extend 100 per cent daily delivery facility and

(b) if so, the names of the places proposed for such Branch Post Offices and the time when the proposals are likely to materialise ?

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

(b) The names are as follows :—

1. Vetti.
2. Zolambi.
3. Konholi.
4. Ambole.
5. Petlond.

The proposals, if found justified, are likely to materialize by 31-3-1978.

झालावाड़ में डाकघर की इमारत

3114. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) के जिला मुख्यालय होने पर भी वहां की डाकघर की इमारत बहुत छोटी और तंग है और इससे कर्मचारियों की कार्यकुशलता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) झालावाड़ मुख्य डाकघर एक किराये की इमारत में स्थित है। यह इमारत नगरपालिका की है। यद्यपि, विभागीय मानदंडों के अनुसार जितनी जगह उचित ठहरती है, उससे इस इमारत में कम जगह है, फिर भी डाकघर की कार्यकुशलता में बाधा नहीं पड़ती है, क्योंकि उपलब्ध जगह न्यूनतम आवश्यकतायें पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(ख) नगरपालिका अपनी मौजूदा इमारत डाक-तार विभाग को बेचने के लिए तयार नहीं है। विभागीय इमारत का निर्माण करने हेतु जमीन का एक प्लॉट खरीदने के लिए विभाग ने झालावाड़ के कलेक्टर के साथ लिखा पढ़ी शुरू की है।

Compulsory retirement of officials by G.M.T. Orissa

3115. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state how many officials have been compulsorily retired by the G.M.T., Orissa Circle, Bhubaneswar during the emergency and how many of them have been reinstated so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : The number of officials prematurely retired by G.M. Telecom., Orissa was nine. Two of them have since attained the age of superannuation i.e. 58 years. One of them has since expired. Six remaining officials have since been ordered to be reinstated.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया की मृत्यु की जांच रिपोर्ट

3116. श्री रामचारी शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विलिंगडन नर्सिंग होम में स्व० डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया की मृत्यु के बारे में जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त आयोग का प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर रखेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) डा० लोहिया की इचिकित्सा करने वाले कौन कौन डाक्टर थे और उनसे किस प्रकार की चूक हुई और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : (क) और (ख) इस समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में रखी जा रही हैं। इस रिपोर्ट पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

Overseas Employment Cell

3117. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state the composition of the Cell known as Overseas Employment Cell ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA) : The composition of the Overseas Employment Cell is as under :—

Designation of the post.	Number of posts Sanctioned
Deputy Director	1
Section Officer	2
Research Officer	2
Senior Investigator . . .	2
Assistant . . .	2
Junior Investigator . . .	2
Stenographer Grade II	1
U.D.C.	1
Junior Computers . . .	6
L.D.C.	1
Total :	20

Administrative Employees in the Headquarters of SAIL

3118. SHRI G.S. REDDI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of administrative employees in the headquarters of SAIL: and

(b) the total amount of money spent on them and on renting of offices by SAIL in 1976 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) The total number of regular employees at the headquarters of SAIL is 223. Of these, 89 are executives and the rest non-executives.

(b) The total expenditure on payments to and provision for employees in 1976 was about Rs. 37.44 lakhs and on renting offices about Rs. 9.86 lakhs.

Haj Pilgrimage

3119. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several Haj pilgrimage ships in the current period have sailed without their passenger capacity being fully utilized, despite the fact that there were large number of applications which were refused by the Haj Committee;

(b) if so, the number of such ships and the vacant seats therein; and

(c) whether Government had, in the larger interest of the passengers, taken up the matter with the Haj Committee, and if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The overall shortfall against the total capacity of 10 Haj sailings for 1977 Haj was only 219. However the 4th sailing carried 238 pilgrims less than its capacity.

(c) The Government have given due consideration to the general problem. Haj Pilgrims normally reach Bombay 5 days before their sailing. If some do not turn up, it is not possible completely to fill up vacancies so caused at the last minute. However every effort is made by the Haj Committee to utilize every sailing to its capacity by drawing upon the pilgrims whose names appear on the waiting list for the current Haj season and even those whose applications may have been rejected in the Qurra, if they happen to be present in Bombay.

शाखा डाकघर खोलने के मापदण्ड

3120. श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखा डाकघर कितनी जनसंख्या के आधार पर खोला जाता है;

(ख) गुजरात में शाखा डाकघरों की संख्या कितनी है और वे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कितने हैं ;

(ग) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में डाक सेवाओं को सुधारने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार शाखा डाकघरों में टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) देहाती इलाकों में शाखा डाकघर खोलने के लिए जो शर्तें निर्धारित हैं, उनमें न्यूनतम जनसंख्या की भी एक शर्त है। जनसंख्या की शर्त सहित अन्य सभी शर्तों के ब्यौरे विवरण 'क' में दे दिये गये हैं।

(ख) गुजरात में 6190 शाखा डाकघर हैं। इनमें से 1378 शाखा डाकघर पिछड़े इलाकों में हैं।

(ग) इस राज्य के पिछड़े इलाकों में डाक सुविधायें बेहतर बनाने के लिए मार्च, 1978 तक 57 अतिरिक्त शाखा डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) सरकार उन्हीं शाखा डाकघरों में टेलीफोन सुविधायें देने की योजना बनाती है, जो अपने प्रशासनिक महत्व, स्थान की जनसंख्या, मौजूदा टेलीफोन सुविधा से दूरी, पर्यटन सम्बन्धी महत्व आदि के आधार पर यह सुविधा पाने के लिए पात्र होते हैं।

विवरण

देहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए शर्तें :-

देहाती इलाकों के लिए:

देहाती इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों का वर्गीकरण नीचे लिखी आठ श्रेणियों में किया गया है :-

(1) आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभ कर या आत्मनिर्भर।

(2) चन्दे के भुगतान पर खोला जाने वाला ।

(3) दो हजार या इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले गांवों में खोला जाने वाला ।

(4) दो हजार या इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले गांवों के मिले जुले समूह के लिए खोला जाने वाला ।

(5) दो हजार से कम की जनसंख्या वाले गांव या मिले जुले गांवों के समूह के लिए खोला जाने वाला ।

(6) उन गांवों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो तहसील, ताल्लुका, थाना आदि जैसे प्रशासनिक यूनिटों के मुख्यालय हों ।

(7) उन गांवों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो सामुदायिक परियोजना के मुख्यालय हों या जहां जिला बोर्डों, स्थानीय बोर्डों द्वारा संचालित स्कूल हों या प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा संचालित ऐसे स्कूल हों जिन्हें राज्य सरकार से सहायता मिलती हो या जहां खण्ड मुख्यालय हों ।

(8) उन इलाकों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो डाक सुविधाओं के विकास की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाके निर्धारित किये गये हों ।

उपयुक्त श्रेणियां तत्कालीन परिवहन और संचार मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या 1/16/56—प्लानिंग तारीख 18-2-59 में निर्धारित की गई है । सभी श्रेणियों में डाकघर खोलने के सभी प्रस्तावों में कुछ शर्तें पूरी करना आवश्यक है । इसके बाद ही वहां डाकघर खोला जा सकता है । सामान्य शर्तों के अलावा कुछ श्रेणियों के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त शर्तें भी हैं जिनको पूरा

करना आवश्यक है । शर्तों की दो श्रेणियों के ब्यौरे नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं :

(क) सभी प्रस्तावों पर लागू शर्तें :-

(1) यदि कोई प्रस्ताव श्रेणी (1), (2), (6), (7) या (8) में से किसी भी श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आता हो तो 3.2 कि०मी० (2 मील) की दूरी के अंदर कोई डाकघर नहीं खोला जा सकता ।

(2) यदि कोई प्रस्ताव श्रेणी (3), या (4) या (5) में से किसी श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आता हो, तो मौजूदा डाकघर से 4.8 कि०मी० या तीन मील के भीतर कोई डाकघर नहीं खोला जा सकता ।

टिप्पणी :—महानिदेशक, विशेष मामलों में, उदाहरण के लिये यदि सबसे पास के मौजूदा डाकघर और प्रस्तावित डाकघर के बीच कोई प्राकृतिक बाधा जैसे कि नदी हो जिस पर पुल न हो या पहाड़ या बीच में जंगल हो तो दूरी की शर्त में ढील दे सकते हैं ।

(3) श्रेणी-2 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रस्तावों के अलावा डाकघर खोलने के किसी प्रस्ताव को तब तक मंजूरी नहीं दी जा सकती जब तक कि प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसके अनुमानित खर्च के कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत के बराबर अनुमानित राजस्व या न्यूनतम आमदनी होने की गारंटी न हो ।

टिप्पणी (1) : सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रक्षा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों के लिये न्यूनतम आमदनी की गारंटी लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

टिप्पणी (2) : अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाके में न्यूनतम आमदनी की गारंटी प्रस्तावित डाकघर के अनुमानित खर्च की 15 प्रतिशत है ।

टिप्पणी (3) : पहाड़ी इलाकों में (श्रेणी कोई भी हो) न्यूनतम आमदनी की गारन्टी अनुमानित खर्च की 10 प्रतिशत है।

टिप्पणी (4) : चन्दे के आधार पर खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावों के मामले को छोड़कर अन्य सभी प्रस्तावों में नया डाकघर खुलने से उसके मूल डाकघर को 500/- रुपये की स्वीकार्य सीमा से अधिक घाटा नहीं होना चाहिये।

(ख) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिये लागू होने वाली विशेष शर्तें

(क) श्रेणी-(1) :- आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकर या आत्मनिर्भर

(1) अनुमानित आमदनी अनुमानित खर्च के बराबर या उस से अधिक होनी चाहिये।

(2) मूल डाकघर को आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहिये।

(ख) श्रेणी (2) : चन्दे के आधार पर खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों को "सामान्य हित" या "सीमित हित" के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है जिसकी व्याख्या नीचे दी गई है:-

(1) वह डाकघर "सामान्य हित" में है जब दूरी और जनसंख्या के निर्धारित मानदंडों के अन्तर्गत उसका औचित्य सिद्ध होता हो चाहे वित्तीय मानदंडों के अनुसार उसका औचित्य सिद्ध न होता हो।

(2) वह डाकघर "सीमित हित" में होगा जब वह सरकारों को निश्चित आवश्यकताओं, व्यक्तियों, वाणिज्यिक हित की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये खोला गया हो या उन स्थानों पर खोला गया हो जहां निर्धारित मानदंडों के आधार पर उसे खोलने का औचित्य सिद्ध न होता हो।

"सामान्य हित" में खोले गये डाकघर के मामले में बसूल की जाने वाली चंदे की

रकम वह होगी जो जिस श्रेणी में वह डाकघर अन्यथा खोला गया होता, उस श्रेणी के लिये निर्धारित घाटे की स्वीकार्य सीमा से अतिरिक्त होगी।

जहां तक "सीमित हित" में खोले गये डाकघर का संबंध है चन्दे की रकम वह रकम होगी जो प्रस्तावित डाकघर के सम्पूर्ण अनुमानित घाटे की रकम के बराबर होगी इसके लिये शर्त यह भी है कि यह रकम प्रस्तावित डाकघर की सम्पूर्ण लागत से अधिक नहीं होगी।

टिप्पणी : यदि प्रस्तावित डाकघर का मूल डाकघर चन्दे के आधार पर खोला गया हो तो प्रस्तावित डाकघर या ऐसे मूल डाकघर के लेखा क्षेत्र में आने वाली कोई अन्य डाकघर चन्दे के आधार पर नहीं खोला जा सकता।

(ग) श्रेणी-(3) : 2,000 या इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले गांव में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर :-

वार्षिक घाटा 750/- रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये।

(घ) श्रेणी-(4) : दो हजार या इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले मिले जुले गांवों के समूह के लिये खोला जाने वाला डाकघर।

(1) इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्तावों के प्रयोजन के लिये एक समूह में रखे जाने वाले गांव प्रस्तावित डाकघर से दो मील (3.2 कि०मी०) की अंशदूरी के भीतर होनी चाहिये।

(2) वार्षिक घाटा 750/-रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये।

(ङ) श्रेणी-(5) : दो हजार से कम की जनसंख्या वाले मिले जुले गांवों के

समूह या गांव के लिये खोला जाने वाला डाकघर :—

(1) यदि विरल जनसंख्या और दूर दूर बसे गांवों के कारण दो मील (3.2 कि०मी०) के घेरे के भीतर दो हजार की जनसंख्या के गांवों का समूह बनाना संभव न हो तो सर्किल अध्यक्ष अपने विवेक से इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत डाकघर खोल सकते हैं।

वार्षिक घाटे की रकम 500/-रु० से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये।

(च) श्रेणी-(6) : उन गांवों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो तहसील ताल्लुका, थाना आदि जैसी प्रशासनिक यूनिटों के मुख्यालय हों।

वार्षिक घाटा 750/-रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये।

(छ) श्रेणी (7) : उन गांवों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो सामुदायिक परियोजनाओं के मुख्यालय हों या हां जिला बोर्डों, स्थानीय बोर्डों द्वारा संचालित स्कूल हों या प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा संचालित ऐसे स्कूल हों जिन्हें राज्य सरकारों से आर्थिक सहायता मिलती हो या जहां ब्लाक मुख्यालय हों।

(1) यदि दो मील के घेरे के भीतर डाकघर से सेवा पाने वाली जनसंख्या दो हजार या इससे अधिक हो तो वार्षिक घाटे की रकम 750/-रु० से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये।

(2) यदि दो मील के घेरे के भीतर सेवा पाने वाली जनसंख्या दो हजार से कम हो तो वार्षिक घाटे की रकम 500/-रु० से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये।

(ज) श्रेणी-(8) : उन इलाकों में खोला जाने वाला डाकघर जो डाक सुविधाओं के विकास की दृष्टि से अत्यन्त पिछड़े इलाके घोषित किए गये हों।

(1) यदि सबसे पास के डाकघर से प्रस्तावित डाकघर की दूरी कम से कम 3.2 कि० मी० (2 मील) हो तो सर्किल अध्यक्ष और महानिदेशक की शक्तियों के अन्तर्गत घाटे की स्वीकार्य सीमा क्रमशः एक हजार रुपये और दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये है।

टिप्पणी :—चूंकि मूल डाकघर के अधिकतम घाटे की रकम 500/-रु० और प्रस्तावित डाकघर की अधिकतम वार्षिक घाटे की रकम 2,500/-रुपये निश्चित की गई है, इसलिये इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत डाकघर खोला इस शर्त पर जा सकता है, कि प्रस्तावित डाकघर और मूल डाकघर का मिला जुला कुल घाटा 3,000/-रु० से अधिक न होता हो चाहे मूल डाकघर के वार्षिक घाटे का घटक 500/-रुपये से कम हो या अधिक हो।

शहरी इलाकों के लिये :

इस शर्त को छोड़कर अन्य कोई शर्त नहीं है कि प्रस्तावित डाकघर को आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहिये और वहां रोजाना कम से कम 5 घंटे का काम होना चाहिये।

Upgradation of Post Offices in West Bengal

3121. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Branch Post Offices which are going to be upgraded in the West Bengal during 1977-78;

(b) whether the upgraded Post Offices will be provided the facility of telegraph and telephone;

(c) whether it is a fact that the three hill sub-divisions of Darjeeling District have only a limited number of Branch Post Offices and sub-Post Offices; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to the immediate future to set up more Branch Post Offices and upgrade more Branch Post Offices to sub-Post Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) The names of branch post offices to be upgraded in West Bengal Circle during 1977-78 in rural areas are: Hatgachha, Sandeshkhali, Nazathathikola in 24 Paraganas District under Barasat Dn. Chotomollakhali, Fatehpur, Taldi, Bakrahat (in 24 Paragnas under South Presy. Dn.; Baghamundi, Para in Purulia Dist. under Bankura Dn.; Balidewanganj, Batanal, Natibpur, Rajhatibandar in Hooghly Divn; Kamarvita in Jalpaiguri Dist, Gopalganj in W. Dinajpur Dist. under Malda Dn.

(b) Out of the above 15 post offices, four namely Sandeshkhali, Baghamundi, Para and Gopalganj already have telegraph/telephone facilities. The proposals for providing these facilities at the remaining 11 places are under examination.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(c) 10 more branch post offices in rural areas are proposed to be opened in Darjeeling District. The question of upgrading some of the existing branch post offices to the level of departmental sub-offices is under consideration.

लीबिया को भारतीय इलैट्रिकल इंजीनियरों की सेवाएं

3122. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लीबिया सरकार ने भारतीय इलैट्रिकल इंजीनियरों की सेवाओं के लिए कार्मिक एवं प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग से अनुरोध किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो लीबिया में इन इंजीनियरों को क्या सुविधाएं मिलेंगी, और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि लीबिया में भारतीय इंजीनियरों की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) : (क) : जी हां। लीबिया सरकार ने भारत सरकार से भारतीय तकनीकी कार्मिकों की मांग की है जिसमें लीबिया को प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर विद्युत इंजीनियरों का नियोजन भी शामिल है।

(ख) : सेवा की शर्तें संतोषजनक पाये जाने पर ही भारतीय कार्मिकों की भर्ती की अनुमति दी जाती है। पूरी शर्तें अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। वेतन योग्यता और अनुभव के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है ; निःशुल्क आवास अथवा इसके एवज में भत्ता और निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधा आदि भी दी जाती है।

(ग) : हमारे पास ऐसी सामान्य शिकायत नहीं आई है कि लीबिया में भारतीय इंजीनियरों की दशा ठीक नहीं है। जब कभी किसी की शिकायत आती है तो उस पर विचार किया जाता है और संभव सहायता दी जाती है।

एटा और मैनपुरी के बीच टेलीफोन सेवा

3123. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या संचर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा और मैनपुरी जिलों के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) (क) और (ख): जी नहीं। मौजूदा यातायात के आधार पर एटा और मैनपुरी के बीच सीधे सर्किट देने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता है।

Destruction of imported Edible Oil at Bombay

3124. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of tons of imported edible oil got destroyed at Bombay in the European Express ship due to defective storage as reported in the 'Hindustan' daily dated 11th Aug., 1977;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity and the value of the edible oil that got destroyed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in "Hindustan" on the 11th August, 1977 but it is not correct that the edible oil was destroyed at Bombay port due to defective storage. Some tins containing the oil were damaged in transit due to rough weather and the contents thereof became defective.

(b) The ship, "European Express" carried RBD palmolein in 15.5 kg. tins. In transit the containers were damaged due to rough seas. 1676 damaged tins were segregated on arrival.

(c) The quantity involved on account of damaged tins is approximately 27 tonnes and its approximate value is Rs. 1.88 lakhs.

कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात

3125. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार किस किस देश को कितने मूल्य का कच्चा लोहा निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष में कितने मूल्य का कच्चा लोहा निर्यात करने की योजना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : (क) : गत तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1974-75 से 1976-77 में भारत द्वारा 17 देशों को कच्चा लोहा निर्यात किया गया। कच्चे लोहे के निर्यात का मूल्य 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 में क्रमशः 7.70 करोड़, 23.10 करोड़ और 71.33 करोड़ रुपये था। इस निर्यात का देशवार मूल्य बताना हमारे वाणिज्यिक हित में न होगा।

(ख) कच्चे लोहे की उपलब्धि तथा घरेलू मांग को देखते हुए चालू वर्ष में लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात करने की संभावना है।

Issue of Life Insurance Policies to Coal Mines Workers, Dhanbad

3126. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner, Coal Mines Provident Fund, Dhanbad has paid the first Premium amount of 225 accepted proposals and the Policies issued by the L.I.C. of India Jamshedpur to the colliery workers under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1965;

(b) if not, the reason for such long delay; and

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for this failure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) According to the information furnished by the Coal Mines Provident Fund authorities, no accepted proposal by the L.I.C. of India in respect of colliery workers is pending for payment of first premium in the Jamshedpur Division.

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

राजस्थान में, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
केन्द्र खोला जाना

3127. श्री भीठा लाल पटेल : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में विशेषकर
भरतपुर, कोटा और जयपुर डिवीजनों में
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने संबंधी
प्रगति बहुत धीमी है और यदि हां, तो इसके
क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इन
तीनों डिवीजनों में किन-किन स्थानों पर
कितने नये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोले
जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या कोटा और भरतपुर डिवीजनों
में अनेक स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र
खोलने के मामले काफी समय से विचाराधीन
हैं और यदि हां, तो ये किन-किन स्थानों पर
खोले जायेंगे ;

(घ) क्या उक्त दोनों डिवीजनों की
स्थानीय ग्राम पंचायतों एवं अन्य संस्थाओं
ने ऐसे सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों से आय की
गारंटी दी है अथवा कुछ स्थानों पर ऐसे
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के लिये दस या
दस से अधिक व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन पत्र दिये
हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्थानों पर
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र न खोलने के क्या
कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के
दौरान भरतपुर डिवीजन के 4 स्थानों कोटा
डिवीजन के 10 स्थानों और जयपुर डिवीजन
के 16 स्थानों में नए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन-

घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । इन स्थानों
के नाम नीचे दे दिए गए हैं :—

(1) भरतपुर डिवीजन

1. साहजानपुर
2. संथा
3. समोची
4. शाहवादा

(2) कोटा डिवीजन

1. मनोहरथाना
2. डाग
3. मुलतानपुर
4. बुहरावाडा खुर्द
5. इटावा
6. फतेहपुर
7. सरोलाकलां
8. राजमहल
8. हरीगढ़
10. पंवार

(3) जयपुर डिवीजन

1. कराड़
2. बजावा
3. बिछूल
4. डाबला
5. झारली
6. पचलंगी
7. साखून
8. बुडाना
9. चपोली
10. करनसार
11. कोटरी लुहारवास
12. दरहर
13. मऊ

14. पुरानवास

15. दूजोड़

16. मेड़

ऊपर बताए गए सभी 30 मामले हाल ही के मामले के जिनकी स्थापना कार्य एक वर्ष से कम समय से बाकी पड़ा है।

(घ) और (ङ) भरतपुर और कोटा डिवीजनों में ऊपर बताए 14 मामलों में ऐसा कोई मामला शामिल नहीं है। सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर विभिन्न चरणों में पूरा किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उत्तरोत्तर खोले जा रहे हैं।

गढ़मोरा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र, भरतपुर (राजस्थान) का कार्यकरण

3128. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छह महीनों के दौरान 'फाल्ट रजिस्टर' के अनुसार गंगापुर सिटी भरतपुर (राजस्थान) का गढ़मोरा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र कितने दिन ठीक रहा ; और

(ख) क्या स्थानीय पोस्ट मास्टर द्वारा उक्त सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खराब रहने के बारे में बार-बार शिकायत किये जाने के बावजूद उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) गढ़मोरा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर ने, जो कि बामनवास के छोटे आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज

से जुड़ा हुआ है, पिछले 6 महीने के दौरान 172 दिन काम किया है तथापि, उक्त अवधि के दौरान इस छोटे आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज की ट्रंक सेवा, गंगापुर के मूल एक्सचेंज के साथ 158 दिन चालू रही।

(ख) खराबियों का जब भी पता चलता है या उनकी सूचना मिलती है, उनमें तुरन्त सुधार कर दिया जाता है।

Project allowance to P&T workers in Dandakaranya Project area

3130. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Project Allowance to the P&T employees working in Dandakaranya Project area of Koraput District (Orissa) which was being sanctioned from time to time on the basis of orders of the Department of Rehabilitation, has not been received yet; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Project allowance for the P&T employees working in Dandakaranya Project Area has not yet been sanctioned beyond 28-2-77.

(b) For continuation of Project Allowance to P&T employees beyond 28-2-77 information regarding P&T offices which continue to be in the Project area is being ascertained.

Smelter Plant in Balaghat

3131. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the time likely to be taken to start the mining of copper ore and establishment of Smelter plant in Balaghat District (M.P.) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): Mining of copper ore at Malanjkhanda in Balaghat district is expected to start at the end of 1981. There is no proposal to construct a smelter in Balaghat district, and the copper concentrate would be fed into existing smelters elsewhere in the country.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के क्षेत्र में
स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी स्थिति

3132. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नई दिल्ली
नगरपालिका क्षेत्र में बिगड़ती हुई स्वास्थ्य
व्यवस्था की ओर गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई दिल्ली नगर-
पालिका के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के कार्यकरण
में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही
की जा रही है ?

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

(क) भारत सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना/
शिकायत नहीं मिली है। लेकिन, सरकार
इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक जांच-पड़ताल
कर रही है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गंगापुर सिटी, भरतपुर (राजस्थान) में
टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के भवन का निर्माण

3133. श्री मोठालाल पटेल : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या गंगापुर सिटी (भरतपुर,
राजस्थान) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के किराये
का झगड़ा काफी समय से विचाराधीन
पड़ा है; और यदि हां, तो उसके कारण
क्या है ?

(ख) क्या उक्त भवन का विकास
न होने के कारण एक्सचेंज के कई आवश्यक
महत्वपूर्ण बोर्ड, बैट्री व डीजल इंजन पिछले
कई महीनों से एक्सचेंज भवन के बाहर

पड़े हुए हैं और एक्सचेंज का विस्तार
भी नहीं हो पा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार गंगापुर
सिटी में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए नया
भवन बनाने का है; और यदि हां, तो कब,
और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क)
इमारत का किराया बढ़ाने और अतिरिक्त
सुविधाओं जैसे कि स्नानागार, शौचालय
आदि और एक इंजन कक्ष के निर्माण के
सम्बन्ध में बातचीत चल रही थी। हाल
ही में एक समझौते को अन्तिम रूप दिया
गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं। इमारत के बाहर
कोई एक्सचेंज उपस्कर नहीं पड़ा हुआ है।
इस एक्सचेंज का तुरन्त विस्तार करने की
कोई योजना नहीं है क्योंकि एक्सचेंज में
कुछ अतिरिक्त क्षमता विद्यमान है जब कि
प्रतीक्षा सूची में कोई भी नाम दर्ज नहीं
है।

(ग) फिलहाल एक विभागीय इमा-
रत के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

भरतपुर जिले में बामनवास स्थित एस-ए-
एक्स टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का कार्यक्रम

3134. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या एस-ए-एक्स टेलीफोन
एक्सचेंज (भरतपुर, राजस्थान) जब से
बना है तब से भली प्रकार कार्य नहीं कर
रहा है और प्रायः खराब रहता है; और
यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं व जन प्रतिनिधियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों से अनेक बार शिकायतें की हैं परन्तु सुधार करने के लिए अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या एक्सचेंज का काम सुचारु रूप से चलाने हेतु उपकरण बदलने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) जी नहीं। यह एक्सचेंज अब ठीक ढंग से काम कर रहा है।

(ख) जी हां। उस क्षेत्र के माननीय संसद् सदस्य के जरिए शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी। एक स्टैंडबाई बैटरी सेट लगा दिया गया है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित रहे कि बिजली फेल होने पर सेवा में बाधा न पड़े। अतिरिक्त जंक्शन लाइन लगाने की भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(ग) भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मौजूदा आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज उपकरण को बदलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Discretionary powers to officers for Communication facilities in Hilly Area

3135. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to give special discretionary powers to officers for sanctioning communication facilities in hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the discretionary powers enjoyed by officers for this purpose at present ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Hill compensatory allowance in H.P.

3136. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Government give Hill Compensatory Allowance to those employees working in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is proposed to give Hill Compensatory Allowance to P & T employees working in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the details thereof and from which date the allowance would be paid to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Hill Compensatory Allowance, as such, is being given to the employees of the H. P. Government working in Himachal Pradesh. However, compensatory allowance to the employees of the State Government working in H. P. is paid as per H.P. Government letter No. 614/72-Fin (Reg.) dated 19-1-1977. This compensatory allowance is deemed to cover the Hill compensatory allowance also.

(b) and (c) Hill compensatory allowance to the Central Govt. employees including the P&T employees is given at Hill Stations which are situated at a height of 1000 M. or above.

(d) Does not arise.

Auto-Exchange and Micro Wave System in Himachal Pradesh

3137. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish auto-exchanges and microwave system in Dharmasala, Palampur and Chamba in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when the system would be established; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) and (b).

1. *Automatic Exchanges :* There is an acute shortage of automatic exchange equipment. It has therefore not been possible to establish automatic exchanges in replacement of existing manual exchanges as fast as is desired by the public as well as the department. A phased programme for establishment of auto-exchanges is being followed. In this programme, priorities have been given to State Capitals and District Headquarters.

Dharamsala and Chamba being district headquarters, automatic exchange equipment has been programmed for them for supply during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. The exchanges are expected to be commissioned during 1980 and 1981.

Palampur not being a District head-quarter will have to wait for some time more till supplies of auto equipment get augmented.

2. *Microwave :* While no microwave link is planned for any of these stations, a multi-channel UHF link has been planned on the Dharamsala-Jullundur route. This is expected to be commissioned by 1980.

Another UHF link Chamba-Dalhousie is being planned. This will be taken up a little later during 1978-83 roll on plan.

Trunk traffic being low, no microwave/UHF link is being planned from Palampur for the time being. However traffic is being reviewed from time to time and a system will be planned as soon as found viable.

Opening of Provident Fund Office at Port Blair

3138. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which the proposed provident fund office at Port Blair has not been opened so far;

(b) whether a number of provident fund cases due to irregularities committed by the employers are pending with the Commissioner of Provident Fund, West Bengal; and

(c) what specific action has been taken by Government against the management M/s Albion Plywood for their failure to deposit provident fund dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) : (a) It has been decided to open an Inspectorate Office at Port Blair. An officer has been relieved by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal to take over charge at Port Blair. The Office will start functioning very shortly.

(b) and (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Scheme for Educating Rural Workers

3139. **DR. P. V. PERIASAMY :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the scheme initiated by the Central Board of Workers Education for educating rural workers ;

(b) the locations of the proposed seven pilot projects ; and

(c) whether this programme is likely to be extended to 40 centres of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR & PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) : (a) The broad purpose of the Scheme is to promote among rural workers a critical awareness of the problems of their socio-economic environment and their rights and obligations as workers, as members of the village community and as citizens ; and to help them to assume an effective and responsible role in solving their problems. Under this Scheme, pilot projects from 7 Regional Centres of the Board are to be conducted in 1977-78. These projects would cover landless labourers, agricultural workers, rural artisans, forest and fisheries labour, marginal peasants, educated unemployed in rural areas and tribal labour. The topics to be covered will amongst other things, have a bearing on :

(i) Peasant Movement and Rural Workers Organisations ;

(ii) Rural Development and Transformation ;

(iii) Social and Legislative Measures including Land Reforms ;

(iv) Co-operative Education ; and

(v) Population Education and Family Welfare.

(b) The locations where the pilot projects have been conducted/are proposed to be conducted are :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ahmedabad Regional Centre. | 1. Devdholera Village Distt. Ahmedabad. |
| | 2. Zamp Village Distt. Ahmedabad. |
| 2. Bareilly Regional Centre. | 1. Jeolikote Distt. Nainital. |
| | 2. Bizamau Village Distt. Bareilly. |
| 3. Bilai Regional Centre. | 1. Chadakhuri Distt. Raipur. |
| | 2. Being surveyed. |
| 4. Jamshedpur Regional Centre. | 1. Khunti Distt. Ranchi. |
| | 2. Bahragora Distt. Singhbhum. |
| 5. Mangalore Regional Centre. | 1. Mangalore Distt. South Kanara |
| | 2. Gazinur Distt. Shimoga. |
| 6. Nagpur Regional Centre | 1. Selsura Village Distt. Wardha. |
| | 2. Sindewahi Village Distt. Ghandrapur. |
| 7. Tezpur Regional Centre. | Locations being surveyed. |

(c) This will be considered on the basis of the experience gained from the pilot projects.

Edible oils imported from Malaysia and Singapore

3149. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindu' dated 1-10-1977 that some consignments of edible oils imported from Malaysia and Singapore into Madras have been found to be sub-standard ;

(b) whether the Customs and Port Health Authorities have air dashed their samples to Calcutta for a second check by the Central Food Laboratory ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDA-MBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

स्टील की चादरों की किस्म

3141. श्री उपसेन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या हमारे देश में बनने वाली स्टेनलेस स्टील की चादरें जापान, पोलैण्ड, पश्चिम जर्मनी तथा अन्य देशों की तुलना में घटिया स्तर की और उनसे चार गुना महंगी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी किस्म मुधारने और कीमत कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : (क) देश में उत्पादित बेदाग इस्पात की चादरों के अन्ततः उपयोग की कुछ संश्लिष्ट मदों में काम आने वाली चादरें क्वालिटी की विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप हैं । फिर भी, अन्ततः उपयोग की सभी मदों की क्वालिटी की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करना संभव नहीं है ।

विभिन्न देशों में उत्पादन लागत भिन्न-भिन्न है लेकिन बेदाग इस्पात की

चादरों के आयात के लिए खनिज तथा व्यापार निगम द्वारा प्राप्त हुए आयात के कथित-मूल्यों को देखते हुए देश में उत्पादित चादरों की लागत अधिक है ।

(ख) निर्माता उत्पादन लागत में कमी करने तथा विशिष्टियों पर कड़ा नियंत्रण रख कर, शिकायतों का विश्लेषण करके तथा सुधारात्मक उपाय करके बेदाग इस्पात की चादरों की क्वालिटी में सुधार लाने के लिए सतत प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं । सरकार सेलम तथा दुर्गापुर के मिश्र इस्पात कारखानों में आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर बेदाग इस्पात की चादरों और प्लेटों के उत्पादन के लिए नए उपस्कर लगाने पर विचार कर रही है । आशा है कि इन उपस्करों के चालू हो जाने से इनकी क्वालिटी सुधरेगी और मूल्यों में कमी आयेगी ।

Adulteration in Groundnut Oil

3142. SHRI G. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that adulteration has been found particularly in the Southern States, in groundnut oil which is a common man's cooking medium ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the matter ; and if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Concession offered to people of Indian origin to leave Sri Lanka

3143. DR. HENRY AUSTIN :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM :
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA :
SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN :
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :
SHRI ANANT DAVE :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHURY :
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN :
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many people of Indian origin have not so far accepted Sri Lanka's offer regarding concession to leave Sri Lanka after the attacks on them ;

(b) if so, what was the offer made ;

(c) whether the Government of India had obtained the full information about the attacks on the Indian Nationals in Sri Lanka and the losses suffered by them ;

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to help these Indian Nationals ;

(e) whether Government is satisfied with the arrangements made by the Sri Lanka Government for protection of Indians there ; and

(f) whether Government propose to send a goodwill delegation to Sri Lanka to help in promoting good relations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. To the best of the knowledge of the Government very few persons of Indian origin eligible for repatriation to India have taken advantage of the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka of providing free passage and payment of Rs. 500/- as *ex-gratia* compensation for the loss/damage suffered by them during the recent disturbances in that country.

(c) The Government have received information about the losses/damage suffered during recent disturbances in Sri Lanka from some persons of Indian origin, who have been registered as Indian citizens or have applied for such registration with the purpose of eventual repatriation to India.

(d) Their claims for compensation have been brought to the attention of the Sri Lanka authorities for settlement.

(e) The Government of India is informed that the Sri Lanka authorities are taking all possible steps to protect the life and property of persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka and to prevent the recurrence of violent disturbances.

(f) The Government have always favoured exchange of visits between the two countries at various levels. However no specific proposal for sending a goodwill delegation to Sri Lanka in the immediate future is under consideration.

Mineral resources in Eastern Region

3144. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the rich mineral resources in the Eastern region of the country could not make appreciable impact on its economy because of exploration and exploitation of these minerals ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to stop the evils and develop the mineral resources directly concerned with the economy of this region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) and (b). There has been continuous investigation and exploration of mineral resources by Geological Survey of India, supported and augmented by the Mineral Exploration Corporation and State Government agencies in the Eastern Region. In fact, there has been an appreciable impact on the economy of this region as a result of exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources of the region where the investigation and exploration of mineral resources has been intensified.

Reviewing of Agreements with Sri Lanka

3145. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government consider it necessary to review the implementation of Srmo-Shastri and Srmo-Indira Gandhi Agreements now, in view of the changes in the political situations in both the countries ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : (a) and (b). The implementation of the Agreements of 1964 between India and Sri Lanka on Persons of Indian Origin is under constant review at the official level. There is no proposal for the review of the Agreement itself. It may be added that the Supplementary Agreement of 1974 covering 150,000 persons of Indian origin is to be implemented only after the 1964 Agreement has been implemented.

पारपत्र और वीसा व्यवस्था समाप्त करने के बारे में रूस से विचार विमर्श

3146. श्री उपसेन : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत रूस के साथ हाल में हुई वार्ता के दौरान दोनों देशों के आवागमन के लिए पारपत्र और वीसा समाप्त करने के मुद्दे पर भी बातचीत हुई ; और

(ख) क्या भारत-रूस आपसी सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का विचार सोवियत रूस को छात्रों, युवकों, अध्यापकों, श्रमिकों संघ कार्यकर्ताओं आदि का प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजने का है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) विद्यार्थियों, युवजनों, अध्यापकों और मजदूर संघों के कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रति-

निधि-मण्डली, को विदेश भेजने की भारत सरकार में प्रथा नहीं है। इस प्रकार के प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल सोवियत संघ और अन्य देशों की यात्रा उन देशों के समरूप संगठनों के आमन्त्रण पर करते हैं और इस प्रकार की यात्राएं गैर-सरकारी आधार पर की जाती हैं।

मैसर्स क्रिश्चियन माइका इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०, डोमचंच का सरकारीकरण

3148. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री क्रिश्चियन माइका इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० द्वारा मजदूरों की मजूरी का भुगतान न करने के बारे में 28 जुलाई, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5287 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मैसर्स क्रिश्चियन माइका इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० और ईस्टर्न मैंगनीज एण्ड मिनरल्स लि० (सम्बन्धित कं०) स्वामित्व वाली अभ्रक खानों और अभ्रक कारखानों की दिनांक 20 जुलाई, 1977 को बैठक बुलाई थी तथा उनकी समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चर्चा और निर्णयों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 408 के अन्तर्गत जांच करके इस कम्पनी को राष्ट्रीय हित में, अपने हाथ में लेने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) . जी, हां। इस बैठक को बुलाने का प्रयोजन अन्तर्गत विषयों से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न पक्षों के विचारों का पता करना तथा स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करना था।

(ग) कम्पनी कानून बोर्ड कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 408 के अधीन कार्यवाही करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है और इस बारे में सम्बन्धित अन्तर्गत विषयों की जांच करने के बाद निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Development and utilisation of Iron Ore reserves in Chirian area in Bihar

3149. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central/State Governments are planning for the development and utilization of iron ore found in large reserves at Chirian area in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Due mainly to the constraint in the availability of scarce capital for the Steel Sector, the Central Government have no immediate proposals for the development and utilisation of the Chirian iron ore reserves.

Ancillary industries developed by Bhilai Steel Plant

3150. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI :

SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL :

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

(a) whether the Management of Bhilai Steel Plant have developed their ancillary industries ; and

(b) is it also a fact that they are not recognising the selected units as ancillaries to their plant and developing further ancillary industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) and (b). As a result of the encouragement given by Bhilai Steel Plant, a large number of Small Scale Units have already come up at Bhilai, producing goods that are supplied to the Bhilai Steel Plant

and others. Proposal for recognising some of these units as 'Ancillary Industries' is under consideration of the management.

Russia's proposal for a Three-year Moratorium on Nuclear Blasts

3151. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the proposal of the Soviet Union for a three-year moratorium on nuclear blasts ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal for signing of the N.P.T. for a limited period ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KUNDU) : (a) Government has seen Press reports to the effect that the Soviet Union has proposed a ban on nuclear weapon tests and a moratorium on peaceful nuclear explosions for a period of three years.

(b) and (c). There is no change in Government's position of not signing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as it is an unequal and discriminatory treaty in its present form.

Criticism by Health Minister of Indian High Commissioner, London

3152. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Health Minister of India while he was in Britain criticised the Indian High Commissioner at every place wherever he met with Indian and British people : and

(b) whether the Indian Government think it proper the role of a Minister to criticise his own Ambassador ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGADAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) The Union

Health Minister made no public criticism of the former High Commissioner of India in the U.K. at any meeting during his visit to U.K. from 2-6 September, 1977.

(b) This is a matter left to the discretion of Ministers visiting abroad and there is normally no occasion for such criticism.

Bauxite Exploration in Surguja district of Madhya Pradesh

3153. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken to exploit the huge reserves of bauxite in Manipet plateau in Surguja District of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) is there any proposal to establish a National Laboratory by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in Madhya Pradesh for the development of minerals and forest resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI KARIAMUNDA) : (a) A feasibility report was got prepared by a Soviet agency for setting up an export-oriented alumina plant based on Mainpat bauxite deposits. The feasibility report concluded that the exploitation of these deposits will not be economical for export of alumina. It was, therefore, not possible to proceed further in the matter.

(b) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has under consideration a proposal to set up a Research Laboratory in Madhya Pradesh for building up of design, engineering, development capabilities, and appropriate technologies, keeping in view the requirements of that State.

Ferro Manganese Plant in Madhya Pradesh

3154. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the Central Government have formulated

any scheme to establish a four-marriage plant in Madhya Pradesh for the exploitation of vast deposits of Manganese in the State ?

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

केन्द्रीय अभ्रक खान मजदूर चिकित्सालय
बिहार के कर्मचारियों को निम्नतम मजरी

3155. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताते
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभ्रक श्रमिक कल्याण निधि से चलने वाले केन्द्रीय अभ्रक खान मजदूर चिकित्सालय, करमा (कोडरमा), बिहार के 26 कर्मचारी पिछले आठ-दस वर्षों से 3 रुपये प्रतिदिन की मजरी पर कार्य कर रहे हैं; और क्या उन मजदूरों का केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निम्नतम मजरी 5 ६० 80 पैसे का भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें निम्नतम मजरी दिलाने अथवा उन्हें सेवा में नियमित कराने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

देश में ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण

3156. श्री रीत लाल :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री दया राम शास्त्री :

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

(क) नई ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में अब तक कितने ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और उनमें से कितने ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को नौकरियां प्रदान की गई हैं; और

(ख) बिहार के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में अनुमूचित जातियों तथा अनुमूचित जनजातियों की महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है ?

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

(क) चुने हुए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में लगभग 15202 जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। प्रशिक्षा-थियों की यह पहली टोली है। राज्य वार स्थिति विवरण "क" पर है। दिसम्बर, 77 के अन्त तक वर्तमान टोली का प्रशिक्षण समाप्त होने पर ये जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक अपने गांवों में जा कर समुदाय की सेवा करेंगे। इन कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रति-वर्ष 600 रुपये की दर से आनरेरियम और 600 रुपये की दवाइयां सरकार से मिलेंगी।

(ख) सूचना इक्की की जा रही है ।

बिबरण—क

चुने गए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों की संख्या और विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रशिक्षण पा रहे जन-स्वास्थ्य राष्ठ्रों की अनुमानित संख्या का बिबरण :—

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	जिलों की संख्या		योग	जन-स्वास्थ्य रक्षक कार्यक्रम के लिए चुने गये प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य के द्रों की संख्या	प्रशिक्षण पा रहे जन-स्वास्थ्य की अनु० संख्या
		बहुधंधी कार्यकर्ता वाले	गैर बहु-धंधी कार्यकर्ता वाले			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4	17	21	101 (84 + 17)	2020
2	आसाम	—	10	10	10	200
3	बिहार	—	31	31	31	620
4	गुजरात	8	11	19	103 (92 + 11)	2060
5	हरयाणा	2	9	11	25 (16 + 9)	500
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	12	12	12	240
7	जम्मू और काश्मीर	—	10	10	7	एन० ए०
8	कर्नाटक	—	19	19	—	—
9	केरल	2	9	11	40 (31 + 9)	800
10	मध्य प्रदेश	—	45	45	45	900
11	महाराष्ट्र	5	21	26	97 (77 + 20)	1940
12	मणिपुर	1	5	6	13 (8 + 5)	260
13	मेघालय	—	5	5	3	60
14	नागालैण्ड	—	7	7	एन० ए०	42
15	उड़ीसा	—	13	13	13	260
16	पंजाब	2	10	12	22 (12 + 10)	440
17	राजस्थान	—	26	26	27	540
18	सिक्किम	—	4	4	4	80
19	तमिलनाडू	—	15	15	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	त्रिपुरा	—	3	3	3	60
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	7	48	55	182 (134 + 48)	3640
22	पश्चिमी बंगाल	—	15	15	15	300
23	अण्डमान और निको- बार द्वीप	—	2	2	1	20
24	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	5	5	5	एन० ए०
25	चण्डीगढ़	—	1	1	1	20
26	दादरा और नागर हवेली	—	1	1	1	20
27	दिल्ली	—	2	2	—	—
28	गोव, दमन और द्वीव	—	3	3	3	60
29	लक्ष द्वीप	—	1	1	—	—
30	मिजोरम	—	3	3	3	60
31	पांडिचेरी	—	4	4	3	60
770						15202

**Agreements/Statements/Protocols
signed by Ministers abroad**

3157. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 50 on the 16th November, 1977 regarding visit of Ministers abroad and state :

(a) the agreements, statements and protocols signed by the Minister of External Affairs and Deputy Minister of External Affairs and their details ; and

(b) the names of the heads and Ministers of the countries who responded to the invitations issued by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : (a) During the visits of the Minister of External Affairs during April-October 1977, to foreign countries, the only Agreement/

Statement/Protocol signed was the Agreed Minutes of the Indo-Tanzanian Joint Commission signed by the Minister of External Affairs during his visit to Tanzania. The Agreed Minutes contained a review of the industrial and technical cooperation including in the field of energy and hydrocarbons and trade. Specific proposals to step up cooperation in these areas were considered. The Minister of State for External Affairs did not complete the visit to foreign countries during the period April-October 1977, which the under took on October 28th, 1977.

(b) The followings Heads of States, Heads of Governments and Ministers, who were invited during these visits, have accepted the invitations in principle.

(i) President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Deputy Foreign Minister of Burma ;

(ii) Foreign Minister of Nepal.

(iii) President and Minister incharge of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

भोर समिति की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

3158. श्री युबराज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोर समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन 30 वर्ष पूर्व प्रस्तुत किया था और उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) (क) और (ख) : भोर समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें वस्तुतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए थीं। इस समय देश में कुल 5373 स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र तथा 37931 उप केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं। यह आशा की जाती है कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक प्रत्येक सामुदायिक विकास प्रखण्ड के लिए कम से कम एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र होगा।

Setting up of an Employment Exchange on All India basis for Jobs in Public Undertakings

3159. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up an Employment Exchange on an all India basis, for the employment of the educated unemployed in its Public Undertakings, on a first come first serve basis ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) No, Sir,

Liberalized policy for sanctioning experimental post offices

3160. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued orders to the Regional Officers of the Post and Telegraph Department, to liberalize the policy of sanctioning experimental Post Offices and Public Call Offices ; and

(b) whether the Regional Offices are following Government's liberalized policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) A liberal policy for sanctioning Mobile Branch Post Offices, branch post offices intended to be opened for purpose of expansion of daily delivery to villages and for sanctioning public call offices at certain categories of stations has been framed and conveyed to Heads of Postal Circles and Heads of Telecommunications Circles for implementation.

(b) Yes Sir.

IISCO's Jitpur Colliery in Danger Work stopped

3161. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Times of India' dt. 12-11-77 under the caption IISCO'S Jitpur Colliery in danger: work stopped ;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein and what are the facts of the matter ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken ?

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

(b) and (c) . Owing to strata movement detected in and around Seam No 14 of the Jitpur Colliery from January, 1976, onward, production was stopped from this seam from April, 1977. Production from the other seams of the colliery is,

however, continuing normally. Rehabilitation work at seam No. 14 has also been undertaken. In order to study the problem of strata control, full-scale scientific investigation has been taken up with the help of Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad. A report has also been submitted by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, after a special study into the ground movement of Seam No. 14. Technical help was also sought from experts in this field from Poland. A team of four Polish experts has recently arrived at Jitpur to study the problem and suggest a solution.

In so far as Chasnalla colliery is concerned, action has been initiated to recommission the deep mine. An Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise on the future exploitation of the mine, consider the safety aspects and suggest the type of work to be undertaken. The two Reports of the Court of Inquiry constituted to investigate the accidents at Chasnalla are under consideration of Government. A request has been made by the Minister of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs to the Leaders of the various Parties in Parliament to nominate a representative each to examine the said Reports and advise Government on the kind of follow-up action to be taken.

Indians holding British passports

3162. DR. HENRY AUSTIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have written to the various countries to intimate the number of Indians holding British passports, in their countries ;

(b) if so, how many countries have intimated the same ; and

(c) the total number of Indians residing in the foreign countries having British passports ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : (a) to (c). No letter has been issued making specific enquiries about Indians holding British Passports, but the Ministry of External Affairs is endeavouring to ascertain the total number of persons of Indian origin residing abroad. Replies are awaited.

फोनिक्स टेक्सटाइल मिल नं० 1, बम्बई और नं० 2, उज्जैन (म० प्र०) पर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

3163. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फोनिक्स टेक्सटाइल मिल नं० 1, बम्बई और फोनिक्स टेक्सटाइल मिल नं० 2, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) के मालिकों और अंशधारियों ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि जमा कराई और उन पर इसको कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

आपातकाल के दौरान बन्ध्यकरण आपरेशन करवाने वाले डाक-तार विभाग के राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी

3164. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के कितने राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों ने आपातकाल के दौरान अपना बन्ध्यकरण आपरेशन करवाया ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार यह पता लगाने के लिए जांच करवायेगी कि क्या इनमें से कुछ आपरेशन जबरदस्ती किये गये थे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या 5962 है।

जिन कर्मचारियों के साथ जबरदस्ती होने का आरोप है, उनसे सम्बन्धित आवश्यक जानकारी परिवार कल्याण विभाग को अगली कार्यवाही के लिए भेज दी गई है।

इस्पात के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

3165. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में आगामी तीन वर्षों में इस्पात का उत्पादन कितना बढ़ जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : चालू वर्ष में लगभग 80 लाख टन उत्पादन की तुलना में वर्ष 1980-81 में देश में विनियम इस्पात का कुल उत्पादन लगभग 100 लाख टन होने की संभावना है।

Health scheme on the pattern of United Kingdom

3166. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration health scheme for the general public on the patterns of the Health Scheme now in practice in United Kingdom ; and

(b) if so, the details there of ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of expiry date vaccines on Children

3167. SHRI S. S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the report appearing in the 'Rajasthan Patrika', dated the 7th November, 1977 that administration of preventive vaccines to the children in Bilara town of Jodhpur District has resulted in suppuration of hands of children in the age group of 4 and 5 years ;

(b) whether this has happened because the date of use of these vaccines had expired ; and

(c) if so, the number of such children and whether Government propose to direct the Rajasthan Government to order an inquiry into the use of such medicines and punish the people responsible for this incident so as to create a sense of satisfaction in the people there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (c). The report of the Rajasthan Government has been called for and suitable action will be taken on the basis of the report.

बिहार के खगड़िया सब जिवीजन में और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के डाकघरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन और तार की सुविधाएं

3168. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्षों से सक्षम दंग से काम कर रहे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के डाकघरों को तार और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन की सुविधा प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977-78 में, ऐसे कितने डाकघरों को उक्त सुविधाएं दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) बिहार राज्य के उत्तर भागलपुर और मुंगेर जिले के खगड़िया सब जिवीजन

में कितने डाकघरों को ये सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी ? ।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) और (ख) देहाती डाकघरों में यदि तार और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की सुविधाएं देना व्यवहार्य होता है तो वहां ये सुविधाएं दे दी जाती हैं। कुछ श्रेणीगत स्थानों पर उनकी जनसंख्या, प्रशासनिक महत्व, मौजूदा सुविधाओं से दूरी, पर्यटन सम्बन्धी रुचि आदि के आधार पर यह सेवा घाटा उठा कर भी दी जाती है। वर्ष 1977-79 के लिए पहले सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और संयुक्त डाक-तारघर खोलने का लक्ष्य क्रमशः 1000 और 1300 रखा गया था परन्तु बाद में 1977-79 के दो वर्षों की अवधि में यह लक्ष्य बढ़ा कर, 4000 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और संयुक्त डाक-तार घर कर दिया गया है। ऐसे प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं कि वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान मूल लक्ष्य से अधिक काम पूरा कर दिया जाये ताकि दो वर्षों का निर्धारित लक्ष्य समय के अन्तर्गत पूरा किया जा सके।

(ग) खगड़िया सिविल सब डिवीजन उत्तरी भागलपुर जिले में नहीं बल्कि मुंगेर जिले के अन्तर्गत आता है।

खगड़िया सब डिवीजन के जिन श्रेणीगत स्थानों के डाकघरों में ये सुविधाएं दी जानी हैं उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

तार सुविधाएं 13

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की

सुविधाएं 14

Faulty maps of Chasnala cause of Tragedy

3169. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recent evidence has come to light that the Chasnala mine disaster was due to faulty maps; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in view certain statements made by Shri Bagchi, Director, Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad, which appeared in a section of the Press on the 11th and 12th November, 1977. Shri Bagchi has denied some of the statements attributed to him. On the question of faulty maps, it seems that Shri Bagchi had merely stated that as far as he knew, the Chasnala accident was "due to mine plan of the old workings not made up-to-date and not properly co-related". This was apparently his personal view, not based on any independent scientific study.

No new evidence beyond what is contained in the Report of the Court of Inquiry set up under Justice Shri U. N. Sinha has come to the notice of Government.

इस्पात के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

3170. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार चालू वर्ष में इस्पात के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष के लिए कुल कितने उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 में 69.22 लाख टन के वास्तविक उत्पादन के मुकाबले में वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानों का विनियमित इस्पात का कुल उत्पादन लक्ष्य 73.73 लाख टन रखा गया है।

दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

3171. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6287 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच तथ्य एकत्र कर दिए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही न कर सकी क्योंकि वे बहुत प्रभावशाली हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक कार्यवाही न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ। अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6287 के भाग (क) तथा (ख) के संदर्भ में, जिनका अस्थायी उत्तर 4 अगस्त, 1977 को दिया गया था, अपेक्षित सूचना 24 नवम्बर, 1977 को संसदीय कार्य विभाग की सदन की मेज पर रखे जाने के लिए भेज दिया गया था।

जहाँ तक इस प्रश्न के भाग (ग), (घ) का प्रश्न है, लंदन-स्थित भारतीय

हाई कमिशन की कोशिशों के बावजूद कथित घटना के विषय में अभी तक कोई जानकारी नहीं मिल सकी है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

विदेश मंत्री द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी में भाषण

3172. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उनके द्वारा दिये गये भाषण का अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्रों के साथ-साथ सभी समाचार-पत्रों को केवल अंग्रेजी अनुवाद ही दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) भाषण का केवल अंग्रेजी अनुवाद भजने के लिए दूतावास कहां तक जिम्मेदार है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) : (क) से (ग). संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में विदेश मंत्री के भाषण का हिन्दी पाठ भारत में हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्रों को समय से नहीं दिया जा सका क्योंकि न्यूयार्क और दिल्ली के बीच हिन्दी टेलिक्स की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध नहीं है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारत की स्थायी मिशन, न्यूयार्क द्वारा इसका हिन्दी पाठ पहले उपलब्ध राजनयिक थैले से भारत भेज दिया गया था और तत्परतापूर्वक अखबारों आदि को वितरित कर दिया गया था।

भारतीय उच्चायोगों में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के टाइपिस्टों की संख्या

3173. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन, कनाडा तथा आस्ट्रेलिया में भारतीय उच्चायुक्तों तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में भारतीय दूतावास में अलग-अलग हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के टाइपिस्टों, क्लर्क, स्टेनोग्राफरों की संख्या तथा टाइप की मशीनों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या एक ही श्रेणी के अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी पदों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी एक समान वेतनमान पा रहे हैं ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और प्रत्येक श्रेणी के वेतनमान क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कृष्ण) : (क) मदन की भेज पर प्रस्तुत विवरण में अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है ।

(ख) कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान समान हैं चाहे वे हिन्दी के पदों पर हों अथवा अंग्रेजी के पदों पर ।

विवरण

(1) यू० के०—भारत का हाई कमिशन, लंदन	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	कुल संख्या
1	2	3	4
(क) भारत-आस्थानी कर्मचारी			
आशुलिपिक	23	—	23
प्र० श्रे० लि०	23	—	23
अ० श्रे० लि०	24	1	25
	70	1	71
(ख) स्थानीय कर्मचारी			
कनिष्ठ सहायक	33	—	33
आशु टंक	14	—	14
टंक	20	—	20
	67	—	67
(ग) टाइपराइटर	150	2	152

(2) कनाडा—भारत का हाई कमीशन, ओटावा अंग्रेजी हिन्दी कुल संख्या

	1	2	3	4
(क) भारत-प्रास्थानी कर्मचारी				
आशुलिपिक		3	—	3
लिपिक-टंकक		—	—	—
		3	—	3
(ख) स्थानीय कर्मचारी				
आशुलिपिक व समाज सचिव		1	—	1
लिपिक टंकक		6	—	6
		7	—	7
(ग) टाइपराइटर		16	—	16

(3) आस्ट्रेलिया—भारत का हाई कमीशन, केनबरा

(क) भारत-प्रास्थानी कर्मचारी			
आशुलिपिक	3	—	3
लिपिक टंकक	—	—	—
	3	—	3
(ख) स्थानीय कर्मचारी			
आशुलिपिक	—	—	—
लिपिक टंकक	5	—	5
	5	—	5
(ग) टाइपराइटर	14	—	14

(4) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका—

भारत का राजदूतावास, वाशिंगटन			
	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	कुल संख्या
1	2	3	4
(क) भारत आस्थानी कर्मचारी			
आशुलिपिक	15	1	16
लिपिक / टंकक	8	—	8
	23	1	24
(ख) स्थानीय कर्मचारी			
वरिष्ठ लिपिक	19	—	19
आशुलिपिक सचिव	3	—	3
आशु-टंकक	8	—	8
कनिष्ठ लिपिक	30	—	30
	60	—	60
(ग) टाइपराइटर			
	72	2	74

Size and price of postal covers

3174. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postal Department is
going to publish two sizes of postal covers,
big and small; and

(b) if so, whether there is any difference
in their costs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD
SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) and (b). Such a
proposal is under consideration of the
P&T Department.

Tropos Communication Link

3175. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government
have entered into an agreement with
Soviet Russia to establish Tropos Commu-
nication Link in April, 1977; and

(b) if so, whether it has been establis-
hed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD
SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. An
Agreement between the Governments of
India and the USSR was signed in New
Delhi on 27th April, 1977, for the establish-
ment of a Troposcatter Communication
Link for handling telephone, telegraph,
telex etc. traffic between India and the
USSR.

(b) The project is estimated to cost
Rs. 3.90 crores and is scheduled to be
completed in 1980.

**Application of Employees provident
fund and Miscellaneous provisions
Act, 52 to factories employing less
than 20 Regular Workers**

3176. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Employees Provident Fund
and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952,

applies only to the factories employing 20 or more persons;

(b) whether the various courts are interpreting the words 20 persons as persons in regular course of employment;

(c) whether the owners of the factories are taking advantage of these interpretation to evade application of the Act by employing less than 20 regular employees and the remaining as casual; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): The employees' Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as follow:

The Employees' Provident Funds and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 applies to

(a) every establishment which is a factory engaged in any industry specified in schedule I and in which twenty or more persons are employed; and

(b) to any other establishment employing twenty or more persons or class of such establishments which the Central Govt. may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

The Act will not however apply (a) to an establishment for a period of 3 years in case the employment strength is 50 or more and for 5 years if it employs 20 or more persons, from the date on which the establishment is, or has been set up, or (b) any establishment registered under the Co-operative Societies Act (2 of 1912), or under any other law for the time being in force in any state relating to Co-operative Societies employing less than fifty persons and working without the aid of power.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held in the case of M/s T.S. Hariharan that employment of a few persons on account of some emergency or for a very short period necessitated by some abnormal contingency which is not a regular feature of the business of the establishment cannot be included for computation of employment strength under section 1(2) of the E.P.F. and M. P. Act, 1952.

(c) and (d). Certain cases of evasion have been noticed. With a view to checking evasion the enforcement staff has been instructed to be vigilant.

Opening of Post Offices in Gujarat

3177. SHRI FRASANNEHAJ MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Post Offices are also likely to be opened in Gujarat;

(b) how many new post offices have been opened during the current year; and

(c) how many Post Offices will be opened during 1978?

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

(b) 41 post offices have been opened so far during the current year (1977-78) out of a total target of 91.

(c) 98 post offices are proposed to be opened during 1978-79 (upto 31-3-79).

Opening of hospital under E.S.I.S. in Garden Reach Area, Calcutta

3178. SHRI JYOTIRMOY EOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LAECUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any communication with regard to opening of a hospital under ESIS in Garden Reach Area, Calcutta, which is mainly inhabited by industrial workers; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation who were asked to look into the matter have reported that they had taken up the matter with the Government of West Bengal, who are responsible for the provision of medical care under the ESI Scheme in that State. The State Government have informed the Corporation as follows:—

A 300-bedded ESI Hospital has already been started at Budge-Budge. A proposal for construction of another 250-bedded Hospital at Thakurpur is being processed. It is expected that the above mentioned two hospitals will

cater to the needs of insured persons in Garden Reach area, which is not far off. However, the feasibility of opening another hospital at Garden Reach area is being examined by the State Government.

मांगरोल, जिला जूनागढ़ के लिए माधवपुर (घेड़) से दुहरी टेलीफोन लाइन

3180. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले में माधवपुर (घेड़) से मांगरोल तक दुहरी टेलीफोन लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का काम कब शुरू हुआ था और इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उक्त दुहरी लाइनों के कब तक चालू हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या व्यापारियों ने इस बारे में कोई मांग या आन्दोलन किया था और यदि हां, तो कब और उन्होंने कैसी मांग की थी तथा उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). यह काम जुलाई, 1977 में शुरू हो गया है। दूसरे पेयर को स्थान देने के लिए ब्रेकेट लगाए जा रहे हैं। बेहतर रखरखाव हो सके, इसके लिए लाइन को भी दूसरी जगह हटाया जा रहा है। आशा है कि दूसरे पेयर बिछाने का काम वर्ष 1978 के शुरू में पूरा हो जाएगा।

(ग) असंतोषजनक टेलीफोन सेवा के विरुद्ध जुलाई, 1977 में एक आन्दोलन हुआ था। खर्चाबियां दूर कर दी गई हैं और ट्रंक सेवा को बेहतर बनाने के लिए दूसरा ट्रंक सर्किट देने का काम चल रहा है।

सामाणा, जामनगर जिलों में टेलीफोन केन्द्र

3180. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के जामनगर जिले में जामजोधपुर तालुका के सामाणा ग्राम के 20 व्यक्तियों ने वहां टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने के लिए एक वर्ष पहले धनराशि जमा करा दी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक खोला जायेगा ?

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

(ख) सामाणा में 50 लाइन का एक छोटा आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाने की योजना बनाई गई है। पहले यह आशा की जाती थी कि यह एक्सचेंज मार्च, 1978 तक चालू हो जाएगा। किन्तु कुछ लाइन सामग्री की अस्थायी रूप से कमी हो जाने के कारण अब यह आशा की जाती है कि यह एक्सचेंज 1978-79 में चालू हो जाएगा।

ध्राका टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से जामनगर जिले के शेडवडाला को जोड़ना

3181. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला जामनगर गुजरात के जामजोधपुर तालुका के शेडवडाला ग्राम पंचायत ने ध्राका टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से टेलीफोन लाइन की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त गांव को कब टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया जायेगा ?

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

जिला जामनगर गुजरात के जामजोध-पुर तालुका की शेडवडाला ग्राम पंचायत ने एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की मांग की थी। इस पंचायत ने रक्षाफ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की मांग नहीं की थी। पंचायत ने अपनी मांग वाग्स भी ले ली है।

(ख) वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत यह स्थान घाटा उठा कर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए श्रेणीगत स्थान नहीं है। किराये और गारंटी की शर्तें स्वीकार कर लेने के बाद ही वहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

राकोट जिले के नानी बावड़ी और मोटी बावड़ी गांवों में टेलीफोन की सुविधा

3182. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के राजकोट जिले में घोराजी तालुक के नानी बावड़ी गांव की सहकारी समिति और मोटी-बावड़ी के लोगों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो यह मांग कब की है ;

(ख) इस समिति और उन लोगों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उनको कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मिल जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगाने की ये मांगें 1974 में प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(ख) ये कनेक्शन लम्बी दूरी के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं। इन के लिए भारी मात्रा में साज-सामान की जरूरत

होगी। वित्तीय और साज-सामान के साधन सीमित होने के कारण देश के विभिन्न भागों में ऐसे कुछ मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं; जिनमें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाने हैं।

(ग) ऐसे मामलों में उत्तरोत्तर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Sale of 30,000 tone of iron skull scrap to Kanoi Industries Private Limited by Durgapur Steel Plant

3183. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether by an agreement about 30,000 metric tonnes of iron skull scrap (ladles and Mixer Spouts) was sold to Kanoi Industries Private Limited, Calcutta, by Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur — West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount of recovery and removal made so far by the said Company; and

(c) whether the authorities have observed that the Company is unwilling to fulfil its contractual commitments and the action proposed to be taken against the said Kanoi Industries Private Ltd.; Calcutta ?

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

(b) On the basis of a tender, the management of the Durgapur Steel Plant agreed on 14-2-75 to sell 30,000 tonnes of iron skull scrap (ladles and Mixer Spouts) to M/s Kanoi Industries Private Limited, Calcutta at the rate of Rs. 415 per metric tonne, exclusive of excise duty, sales tax and other charges. The purchaser was expected to pay the revised price in the event of revision of F.O.R. Rail Head price of pig iron. The duration of the contract was 18 months. The earnest money of Rs. 1 lakh paid by the party was converted into security deposit with the commencement of the contract. The party failed to lift the entire contracted quantity within the stipulated time. The total lifting by the party was about 8520 metric tonnes.

(c) The party has failed to honour the contractual commitments. A letter has been sent to the party by Durgapur Steel

Plant pointing out its failure and neglect to comply with the contractual obligations. The letter also states that steps are being taken for sale of materials at its risk and cost and any shortfall from the contracted rate suffered due to such resale will be to the party's account. The management of Durgapur Steel Plant propose to take action against the party as per the terms of the contract.

Settlement of disputes with workers of U.P. handicrafts

3184. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government and the Central Labour Commissioner had directed the Government of Uttar Pradesh to settle its disputes with the workers of U.P. Handicrafts in the year 1976-77 ;

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

(c) whether the disputes have since been settled and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. No such direction was given by the Central Government or the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

Rise in Royalty of Minerals in Bihar

3185. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Bihar have urged the Central Government to reduce the period of four years to two years for the purpose of reviewing the rate of royalty of mines;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government and details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government have also reported that large number of mines are being exploited by some unauthorised persons without any payment of royalty; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) The provisions of Section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, provide for a change in the royalty rates on minerals only once during a period of 4 years. This is considered reasonable.

(c) State Government had drawn the attention of the Department of Coal to cases of unauthorised mining consequent to stay orders granted by the Supreme Court after parties had filed writs, challenging the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1976. The stay orders of the Supreme Court were subsequently modified.

(d) The Central Government has advised State Governments including the Government of Bihar to take appropriate action in the light of the latest modified orders of the Supreme Court.

Complaints regarding telephones in Patna

3186. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the number of complaints against the system of working of telephones in Patna have been rising during the past six months;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and the corresponding figures of such complaints in the previous year; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to improve the working of telephones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There has been some increase in number of complaints during monsoon period but with onset of fair season, number of complaints have come down.

(b) The complaints are generally in respect of working of telephones. Month-wise figures for complaints during last six months as well as figures for corresponding months in the previous year have been given in the annexure.

(c) To improve the working of telephones, steps as detailed below are being taken:—

(i) A phased programme for check and overhaul of internal and external plants has been undertaken. 50% of the subscribers' instrument and fittings have been planned to be overhauled this year and the remaining 50% will be covered next year.

(ii) Special attention to repeat faults are given to minimise the complaints.

(iii) Underground cables are being gradually pressurised to reduce cable faults during rainy season.

Statement

Month & Year	Comp. per 1000 telephone per month		Faults per 100 telephone per month		% Fault of calls Local		Junction		Remarks
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	
April 76 .	79.0	70.0	46.0	33.0	2.3	2.0	3.0	3.0	
April 77 .	59.0	60.0	37.7	35.0	2.0	2.0	4.1	3.0	
May 76 .	86.0	70.0	48.0	33.0	3.4	2.0	3.1	3.0	
May 77 .	68.6	60.0	40.6	35.0	1.87	2.0	4.1	3.0	
June 76 .	85.0	95.0	55.0	40.0	2.3	2.0	3.2	3.0	Target for Monsoon months (June, July, Aug. & Sept.)
June 77 .	60.08	70.0	38.13	45.0	2.3	2.0	4.3	3.0	
July 76 .	85.0	108.0	50.0	40.0	1.86	2.0	3.2	3.0	
July 77 .	77.0	70.0	47.2	45.0	2.1	2.0	4.3	3.0	
Aug. 76 .	84.0	85.0	51.0	40.0	2.4	2.0	10.0*	3.0	*The high % of Jn. call failure due to Jn. call failure to and from cross bar to strowger Exch. It is due to upgra- dation work taken up on 1/c and O/G chains in Aug. '76, which affected the service adversely.
Aug. 77 .	69.0	70.0	45.25	45.0	2.6	2.0	4.3	3.0	
Sept. 76 .	78.0	85.0	49.0	40.0	2.3	2.0	5.0	3.0	
Sept. 77 .	63.0	70.0	40.0	45.0	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.0	
Oct. 76 .	66.4	70.0	40.5	33.0	2.5	2.0	5.6	3.0	
Oct. 77 .	64.0	60.0	41.0	35.0	2.6	2.0	3.9	3.0	

मध्य प्रदेश में फ़ैरो-मैंगनीय संयंत्र

3187. श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में मंगनीय के भारी निक्षेपों को देखते हुए वहाँ फ़ैरो-मैंगनीय संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : इस समय सरकार का ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Bauxite deposits in Sarguja District of Madhya Pradesh

3188. SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to exploit the large bauxite deposits in the Manipet plateau of Sarguja District (M.P.);

(b) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research propose to set up a national laboratory in Madhya Pradesh for the development of mineral/forest resources; and

(c) whether the limestone and bauxite deposits in the State have been reserved for exploitation in the public sector; and whether there is any proposal to exploit them in the near future and if not, why private sector should not be allowed to work in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) A feasibility report was got prepared by a Soviet agency for setting up an export-oriented alumina plant based on Manipet bauxite deposits. The feasibility report concluded that the exploitation of these deposits would not be economical for export of alumina. It was, therefore, not possible to proceed further in the matter. At present there is no proposal to exploit these deposits.

(b) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is considering a proposal to set up a Research Laboratory in

Madhya Pradesh for building up of design, engineering, development capabilities, and appropriate technologies keeping in view the requirements of that State.

(c) Certain areas having limestone and bauxite deposits in Madhya Pradesh have been reserved for exploitation by the public sector keeping in view the current and future requirements of the public sector steel and aluminium plants respectively. Such reservation of areas is, however, reviewed periodically.

Outstanding Telephone Bills

3189. SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons against whom telephone bills to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and above are outstanding as on 1st October, 1977; and

(b) whether in each case the telephone has been disconnected and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Telephone bills of Cabinet Ministers and ceiling of calls.

3190. SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of telephone bills in respect of telephones at the residence of Cabinet Ministers for the period April 1, 1977 to September 30, 1977; and

(b) whether any ceiling limit is placed on the use of telephones by the Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The total amounts of Telephone bills in respect of Telephones working at the residences of Cabinet Ministers for the period from 1-4-77 to 30-9-77 are shown in the enclosed statement. A few bills for local calls included in the amounts are

still to be issued. Trunk Call bills are not covered for the period upto 30-9-77 in respect of all the telephones.

(b) So far as the P&T Department is concerned, no ceiling limit is placed on the use of Telephones by the Ministers.

Statement

Total amount of Telephone bills issued during the period from 1-4-77 to 30-9-77 in respect of Telephones working at the residences of Cabinet Ministers.

	Amount (In Rs.)
1. Prime Minister	30,222.10
2. Communication Minister	21,064.10
3. Energy Minister	19,706.40
4. Agriculture & Irrigation Minister.	26,683.50
5. Petroleum & Chemical Minister.	40,843.16
6. Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation Minister	17,011.95
7. Labour & Parliamentary Affairs Minister	11,349.25
8. Railway Minister	12,001.85
9. Education & Social Welfare Minister	5,666.90
10. Defence Minister	27,139.00
11. Industries Minister	6,630.95
12. Information & Broadcasting Minister	10,343.00
13. Finance Minister	11,194.65
14. Home Minister	16,377.80
15. Law, Justice & Company Affairs Minister	4,127.95
16. Tourism & Civil Aviation Minister	18,516.83
17. Steel & Mines Minister	7,737.00
18. Rehabilitation and Works & Housing Minister	6,438.29
19. External Affairs Minister	15,691.90
20. Health & Family Welfare Minister	39,472.25

Nurses going abroad for employment

3191. SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of qualified nurses who have left India for employment abroad during 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to stop this emigration of qualified nurses especially of those who have been trained at public expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) 151 Nurses were selected in 1976 and 610 Nurses in 1977

for employment in developing countries of Asia, Middle East, Africa and Latin America. However, it is not known as to how many have actually left. Moreover, these figures pertain to nurses sponsored by the Government of India and do not include the particulars of those who may have left on their own.

(b) A ban was imposed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on forwarding of applications for assignments from medical, para-medical and nursing staff to register their names in the panel maintained by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. The ban was also made applicable to the cases where applications had already been forwarded to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the candidates had been selected for foreign assignments. However, the position is being reviewed and the deputation of nurses abroad is being allowed only where such deputation is considered by the Ministry of External Affairs to be in the interest of our political and economic relations with the country concerned. Selection of nurses by foreign agencies is not allowed as a matter of routine and the Ministry of External Affairs have been advised to include a representative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the Recruitment Boards/Committees of the Recruiting Agencies.

Shares of American Corporation in Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Bangalore

3192. **SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of U.S.A. holds any shares in the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to ask the American Corporation to relinquish its shares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) International Standard Electric

Corporation, New York, which is a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of U.S.A., hold shares in the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.

(b) The terms for taking over of these shares by the Government of India are under negotiation at present.

Pending passport applications

3193. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for passports pending in various passport offices as on 31-10-1977;

(b) the number of applications that were pending on 31-10-76;

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to clear the arrears in the passport offices; and

(d) is there any difficulty in providing additional staff for clearing the accumulated arrears of work in the passport offices, if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving both the total number of applications pending as on 31-10-1977 and those pending on 31-10-76. The total number of applications which are not complete with all particulars are stated in Col. 4 and which of those applications complete in all particulars pending disposal are shown in Col. 5.

(c) and (d). To cope with the increased flow of applications, Government have added to the nine Regional Passport Offices 247 clerical posts. In the ten months (January--October, 1977), there has been an increase of 51 per cent in the number of passports issued, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Government is watching the situation and will take further appropriate measures as and when necessary.

S. No.	Passport Office	No. of applications for passports pending on 31-10-1976	Total No. of applications pending as on 31-10-77	Number of complete applications pending for over a month, as on 31-10-1977
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahmedabad .	11,524	22,399	21,684
2	Bombay	13,064	26,931	11,082
3	Calcutta .	2,727	5,403	1,656
4	Chandigarh	20,420	44,971	29,422
5	Delhi	15,785	39,173	21,985
6	Ernakulam .	46,539	1,02,453	80,480
7	Hyderabad	7,377	24,892	10,543
8	Lucknow	10,275	17,892	11,431
9	Madras	14,924	37,696	32,465
		1,42,635	3,21,760	2,20,748

Works Committee

3194. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Works Committees are not at all required to be constituted in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal (p. 138 of the Ministry's Annual Report, 1976-77); and

(b) the steps being taken by the Ministry to get this information from these States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Works Committees are required to be formed under Section 3(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act in these States.

(b) The State Governments of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal have again been requested to furnish the information quickly.

Pilot Courses for advanced skill training and instructor training for women

3195. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of three trades in which pilot courses for giving advance skill training and instructor training for women have been initiated in March 1977; and

(b) the places where they have been set up and the number of women to be trained?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Advance skill training courses were introduced on a pilot basis in the National Vocational Training Institute, New Delhi in May, 1977. The trades so far introduced

and the number of women trained/being trained in the courses are as follows:—

Regular Courses :

Advance Skill Training in Dress Making	71
Advance Skill training in Embroidery and Needle Crafts	22
Instructor training courses in Cutting & Tailoring	49
Dress Making	16
Secretarial Practice	7

In the two Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women set-up at Bombay and Bangalore, only basic skill training courses in the three trades viz. (1) Dress Making, (2) Secretarial Practice, and (3) Electronics have been introduced during this year. Advance skill training courses are proposed to be introduced in the same trades from August, 1978.

Fellowship in advanced training institute for Electronics and process instrumentation, Hyderabad

3196. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not availing of 20 Fellowships provided in the Advanced Training Institute for Electronics and Process Instrumentation, Hyderabad in 1976; and

(b) how it is claimed in the Ministry's Annual Report, 1976-77, that this Institute became functional from January 1976 when the Project Manager was in position only for a month in January 1976, a consultant was there from July—October, 1976 and a Domestic Electronics Expert was in position only from June 1976?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) As per the provisions in the agreement signed between I.L.O. and Government of India, 20 Fellowships provided in the Project Document are to be availed of in a phased manner in 4 batches of 5 each—2 batches in 1975, one in 1976 and one in 1977. There is also a provision in the Project Document for a Study Tour to Sweden and other countries by the Director and

Project Manager, to precede the above fellowships, in order to acquaint themselves with the facilities available in similar Institutes in other countries and also to locate training places for fellowships of the national staff. However, as the I.L.O. did not provide a regular Project Manager the joint Study Tour was proposed to be undertaken by the Director only.

2. Due to various administrative difficulties, the tour was delayed and could be undertaken by him only in 1977, i.e. between 11-4-1977 and 3-6-1977. The Director submitted his report which *inter alia*, recommended fellowships for 4 officers of the Advanced Training Institute, Electronics, Hyderabad in the first instance.

3. Contributory factor for the delay in the utilisation of the fellowships was that these fellowships were to be awarded to the staff of Advanced Training Institute, Electronics, Hyderabad, who had hardly completed their probationary period of 2 years. Under the general conditions of deputations abroad, such officers could not be considered for foreign training as they had not completed 5 years service in the Department. This necessitated obtaining relaxation of the normal rules, which also took time.

4. The present position, is that, after satisfying all the general conditions and formalities the first batch of 4 officers from the A.T.I. Electronics have been nominated to I.L.O. for availing the fellowships. The remaining 16 Fellowships are proposed to be availed of in due course.

(b) The Institute was set up in June, 1974 with certain nucleus staff to take preparatory action for conducting the various courses. The first training course was started in January, 1976 with available indigenous equipment and local staff and collaboration of the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad. The absence of Project Manager or the Experts throughout 1976, did not come in the way of running of short-term courses with the available facilities.

Manufacture of spurious Himacycline Capsules by Himco Laboratories, Sonapat, Haryana

3197. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5159 given on the 28th July 1977 re: Manufacture of Spurious Himacycline Capsules by HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat (Haryana) and state:

(a) the names of the medicines which have been manufactured by M/s. HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat (Haryana) since 1973 up to date; and

(b) the dates on which the licence for making the said drugs was granted ?

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

Statement

Serial No.	Name of Medicines	Date on which licence to manufacture the medicine was given by the Government of Haryana
1	2	3
1	Anaurine Comp. Tab. B.P.C.	30-3-70
2	Predinosolene Tab. I.P.	Do.
3	Dexamothasone Tab.	Do.
4	Himco-Strep Caps.	Do.
5	Acetylsilyclic Acid	28-3-70
6	A.P.C. Tabs. I.P.	Do.
7	Sanidon Tabs.	Do.
8	Chloadiazepoxide Tabs. U.S.P.	Do.
9	Chlorpheniramine Tabs. USP	Do.
10	Ferrous Sulphate Tabs.	Do.
11	Chloroquine Phosphate Tabs. I.P.	14-1-74
12	Diedolydioxy-quinoline Tab. I.P.	Do.
13	Sulphanilamide Tabs. (Vet.) B Vet. C.	Do.
14	Phenylbutazene and Amidopyrine Tab. N.F.I.	Do.
15	Himco Cough Tabs.	Do.
16	Oxytetracycline Tabs. USSR	Do.
17	Ampicillin Caps. B.P.	Do.
18	Chloramphenicol Caps. USP	Do.
19	Sulphaguanidine Tabs.	Do.
20	Sulphadimidine Tabs.	Do.
21	Analgin Tabs. USSR	Do.
22	Paracetamol Tabs. B.P.	Do.
23	Nivagin Tabs.	Do.
24	Calcium with Vitamin D. Tabs.	Do.

1	1	2	3
25	Apamide Tabs.	.	26-2-76
26	Himpayrine Tabs.	.	Do.
27	Himalgine Tabs.	.	Do.
28	Calcium Gluconate Tabs.	.	14-1-74
29	Phenobarbitone Tabs. I.P.	.	14-1-74
30	Pepsotab Tabs.	.	25-8-75
31	Elbutapar Tabs	.	26-2-76
32	Ascorbic Acid Tabs. I.P.	.	14-1-74
33	Himco-Besules Caps.	.	Do.
34	Tetracycline Caps. I. P.	.	Do.
35	Chlorpromazine Tabs. HC	.	26-2-76
36	Phenobarbitone Sodium Tabs	.	14-1-74
37	Dexamin Tabs	.	Do.
38	Diphen-hpdramine Caps.	.	Do.

Dismissal of telephone employees in J & K State

3198. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone employees serving in J&K state who were dismissed from service during emergency giving reasons, and length of service of each employee; and

(b) the steps taken to reinstate them ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of India's beauty queen from World Queen contest

3199. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's beauty queen has been withdrawn by Government from the world Beauty Queen's contest; and

(b) if so, what is the reason or any policy decision has been taken over this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Miss Veena Prakash's participation in the World Beauty Queen's contest organised by MECCA in London was not sponsored by the Government of India. As the contestants included a South African participant also, we did advise Miss Veena Prakash to withdraw from the contest as a mark of our protest against the racially discriminatory policies followed by South Africa. The Government of India is glad that Miss Prakash followed this advice. Our consistent policy has been to maintain boycott of racist South African regime in diplomatic, commercial, economic and other fields in view of its policy of racial discrimination and its denial of fundamental human rights to majority of the people living in South Africa.

Planning of earth stations for 80s to Monitor Satellites

3200. SHRI G. S. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of earth stations have been planned for the 80s to monitor satellites; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). There is a proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up one Earth Station for monitoring emissions from satellites. The details are being worked out.

लद्दाख में भेड़घोस जड़ी-बूटियों का उत्पादन

3201. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्राचीन भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के संरक्षण और अभिवर्द्धन की वर्तमान नीति को देखते हुए लद्दाख में पाई जाने वाली भेड़घोस जड़ी-बूटियों के संरक्षण, प्रसार तथा उनके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर ध्यान दिया है; और

(ख) प्रसिद्ध और प्राचीन लद्दाखी चिकित्सा प्रणाली का उपयोग देशवासियों के लिए करने हेतु उसका वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करने के लिए कौन सी योजनाएँ विचाराधीन हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) लद्दाख क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध औषधीय जड़ी-बूटियों के रक्षण, प्रसारण, संवर्द्धन और उत्पादन की दिशा में एक कदम के रूप में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद ने उस क्षेत्र का पहले ही प्रारम्भिक तकनीकी-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण कर लिया है ताकि वहाँ विद्यमान प्राकृतिक सम्पदा के गुणों और उसकी मात्रा का पता लगाया जा सके। अब औषधीय जड़ी-बूटियों के उत्पादन में जहाँ तक हो सके बड़ोत्तरी करने के उपायों पर

विचार करने के लिए उस क्षेत्र का गहन सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है। प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण से यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि इस क्षेत्र में शिलाजीत, सुहागा, गन्धक, अंजन एवं जहरमोहरा आदि अनेक द्रव्य इन घाटियों में उपलब्ध हैं। इस क्षेत्र में कस्तूरी मृग भी पाया जाता है। सर्वेक्षण दल ने इस क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्रकार के 413 वनस्पतियों को देखा है। पुष्करन्तूल, धूप, सोमलता, भूतकेशी, अशोट, सालवमिश्री, हीवेर, ईशवगोल, रेवन्दचीनी, अतिविषा, कुटकी, पाषाणभेद, परसीक यवानी और भुगन्धवाला आदि इनमें प्रमुख हैं, जिनका प्रयोग देशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में किया जाता है। पोडोफाइलम हेग्जेन्डम का प्रयोग आधुनिक चिकित्सा में कैंसर रोग में किया जाता है और यह औषधि भी इस क्षेत्र में पाई जाती है।

(ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद ने लद्दाख में प्रचलित चिकित्सा पद्धति के व्यापक उपयोग पर विचार करने से पहले इस पद्धति का वैज्ञानिक रूप से मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक अनुसंधान योजना प्रारम्भ की है।

Visit to Austria by Minister of External Affairs

3202. PROF. P. G. MAVLANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had planned and even announced a visit to Austria sometime in May or June this year;

(b) if so, whether he did visit Austria;

(c) if not, why not;

(d) whether he proposes to visit Austria at an early date; and

(e) if so, when and for what purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) to (c). I had planned to visit Austria during the 3rd week of September 1977, but owing to a sudden indisposition the visit had to be cancelled. I met the Austrian Foreign Minister in New York during my visit to the United Nations and explained to him why the visit had to be cancelled. The Austrian Foreign Minister appreciated the gesture.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, the visit will be scheduled according to mutual convenience. It is at the invitation of the Austrian Foreign Minister and is expected to strengthen bilateral relations.

Ministers and Officials went to Middle East

3203. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ministers and officials who visited Middle East countries during early 1976;

(b) how many of them paid custom duty on the valuable presents received by them there and how many deposited those presents in Toshah Khana of Government;

(c) is it a fact that C.B.I. made an inquiry against the Ministers and officers for not depositing the valuable presents with the Government; and

(d) if so, what is the report of the inquiry and what action has been taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) A list of Ministers and officials who visited West Asia from January to June 1976 on financial sanctions issued by the Ministry of External Affairs is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No separate record is maintained by the Department of Revenue of customs duty collected on gifts. All gifts received were deposited/reported to Toshakhana and thereafter retained as provided for in the rules.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Ministers and Officers, for whose visits sanctions were issued by Ministry of External Affairs, who visited Middle East during January—June, 1976

Date	Countries visited	Names
26—30, 1976	Iran (Delegation accompanying President of India)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad, Minister-in-waiting. 2. Shri K. Balachandran, ICS, Secretary to the President. 3. Shri K. L. Dalal, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. 4. Shri S. K. Bhutani, Joint Secretary Ministry of External Affairs. 5. Maj. Gen. K. Surendra Singh, AVSM, MC Military Secretary to the President. 6. Shri H. S. Vahali, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of External Affairs. 7. Shri A. M. Abdul Hamid, Press Secretary to the President. 8. Shri Akhtar Alam, IAS, Spl. Assistant to the President. 9. Dr. R. K. Caroli, Physician to the President.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Countries visited</i>	<i>Names</i>
		10. Shri N. N. Virmani, Joint Deputy Director, Ministry of Home Affairs.
		11. Shri B. N. Barooah, Private Secretary to the President.
		12. Shri K. L. Dhawan, Private Secretary to the President.
		13. Shri P. A. Mohd., Spl. Assistant to the Minister of State for Law, Justice & Company Affairs.
		14. Lt. R. Talwar, IN, ADC to the President.
		15. Capt. I. A. Siddiqui, ADC to the President.
		16. Capt. A. K. Vasisht, ADC to the President.
		17. Shri D. B. Bhatia, Section Officer (Tours).
		18. Shri Daryao Singh, Personal Security Officer to the President.
		19. Sub. Maj. D. B. Thapa, JCO, ADC to the President.
		20. Shri Chaman Lall, Protocol Liaison Officer.
		21. Shri T. S. Ashok, Photographic Officer.
		22. Shri D. S. Jaggi, Personal Assistant to the President.
		23. Shri M. L. Tiwari, Technical Assistant (Dispensary).
		24. Shri Abdul Majid, Valet.
		25. Shri Musharraf Ali, Valet.
		26. Shri Abdul Malik, Valet.
18—25 March, 1976	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi and Muscat (Inspection visit)	Shri F. S. Dewari, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

Survey of minerals in the country

3204. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 638, on the 17th November, 1977 regarding excavation of minerals at Pharakh, J. & K. and state:

(a) the criteria for the survey, development and excavation of mines in the country;

(b) whether it is not the function of the Ministry to develop survey mines not only in Bihar, Orissa and Assam but in the rest of the States, specially the backward States like J.&K., Himachal, so as to provide opportunity for the development of these States, by excavation of the hidden wealth;

(c) whether there is any criteria so as to debar the Central Government to make survey in States also when no Constitutional legal bar is there for the Government; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the iron mines at Pharakh in Tehsil Reasi of Jammu, Maldi near village Ranka in Doda District and near Salal and Rajauri in J. & K. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The criteria for survey of mineral resources are based on programmes settled after discussion and wide ranging consultation by the Central Programming Board of the Geological Survey of India, wherein representatives of concerned State Government authorities, public sector corporations engaged in mining and mineral resources development, and technical experts outside of Government are associated. Similarly, programmes of survey by State Government authorities are settled by State Programming Boards. The criteria for the development of mines and mineral based industries are as per the requirements in the country in line with the priorities laid down within the frame-work of the Five Year Plan, export possibilities, and the economics of the mining activities and mineral based industries.

(b) The Central Government agencies, in particular the Geological Survey of India and the Mineral Exploration Corporation undertake the survey and investigations of mineral resources in the country. These are supplemented by similar surveys and investigations by State Government agencies. Where minerals fall within Schedule I of the M.M. (R&D) Act, the development of mining and related activities is undertaken by Central Government corporations. For all other minerals, development is undertaken either by State Government agencies or by private mine owners.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Iron ore occurrences and old workings have been reported in J. & K. Anantnag, Riasi and Ladakh districts. However, there has been at iron ore mining in the recent past no Pharakh, Maldi, Salal and Rajauri.

Indo-Nepal Relations

3205. **SHRI CHITA BASU:**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major unresolved problems between Nepal and India; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to resolve those in order to promote cordial relations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). India enjoys warm, friendly and good-neighbourly relations with Nepal which are based on traditional, cultural, geographic and numerous other links which bind the two countries. However, problems relating to the matters of trade and transit facilities for Nepal, joint harnessing of water resources, etc., are constantly under review. When Foreign Minister visited Nepal in July, 1977, positive steps were taken to further consolidate Indo-Nepal relations, remove misunderstandings and reinforce trust and confidence between the two countries. The Foreign Minister has already made a statement in Parliament on 26th July 1977 on the results of his visit. As has already been announced in the Press, Prime Minister is due to pay a visit to Nepal between December 9-11 and it is expected that this visit would be a further contribution to strengthening the friendly and good-neighbourly relations, to mutual benefit, between India and Nepal.

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 682 dated 17th November, 1977 re. Central Assistance for Building Hospital in Kota, Rajasthan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): In Unstarred Question No. 682 put in the Lok Sabha on 17-11-1977 it was asked by Shri Chaturbhuj as follows:—

“(a) whether the Central Government propose to provide special assistance for building a hospital in Kota, Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?”

The reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question was inadvertently given in the affirmative. In fact, the Government of India have no proposal for the grant of assistance for the building of a hospital in Kota, Rajasthan. Due to some clerical error, the reply already sent is exactly the opposite to the actual position.

It is proposed that the correct reply to the question may be read as under:—

“(a) & (b). No proposal for the grant of assistance by the Central Government for the building of a hospital in Kota is under consideration.”

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 731 dated 17th November, 1977 re. Criteria for Population Project in Districts of Bihar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): In Unstarred Question No. 731 put in the Lok Sabha on 17-11-1977, it was asked by Dr. Ramji Singh as follows:—

- (a) the criteria fixed by Central Government for selecting districts under the second India Population Project;
- (b) the names of the districts recommended by the Government of Bihar keeping in view the above criteria;
- (c) whether Government propose to take any decision contrary to the above criterion as well as the recommendation made by the Government of Bihar;
- (d) if not, when this scheme will be enforced in the above districts of Bihar?

The reply to part (c) of the Question was given in the negative. It is proposed to elaborate the reply already given. The reply to part (c) of the question may be read as follows:—

“(c) No. However, the entire matter is under consideration. A final decision shall be taken in consultation with the World Bank when their Mission visits India to appraise the Project.”

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): Sir, before we go to the next Item I would like to make a submission that there was an important question today about Lohia's treatment, which could not be taken up. We would like to submit a notice for discussion and we would request that, since this is an important thing, the Minister may agree. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: When the notice comes we will consider it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): मैंने भी इस सम्बन्ध में सवाल पूछा था, लेकिन आप का जवाब आया—“चूँकि यह सवाल पहले ही लगा हुआ है, इसलिए यह एडमिट नहीं हो सकता।” अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह सवाल

भाज नहीं आ सका, इसलिए मंत्री महोदय डा० लोहिया के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट है, उस को टेबिल पर रख दें।

श्री उग्र सैन (देवरिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० लोहिया के बारे में मेरा ही सवाल था। मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस में कहा है कि वह रिपोर्ट संसद् की लाइब्रेरी में रख दी जायेगी। मैं इस सवाल पर आधा घण्टे की बहस का नोटिस देता हूँ—आप आधा घण्टे की बहस की इजाजत दे दें।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने वह रिपोर्ट संसद् की लाइब्रेरी में रख दी है, सम्मानित सदस्य उस को पढ़ सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आधा घण्टा-ढाई घंटा या चार घंटा, जितना भी आप चाहें डिस्कशन मंजूर कर लीजिए, मैं पूरी डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि

a whole day should be devoted to this issue.

MR. SPEAKER (Madurai): I have heard from both sides, but you have forgotten two other factors: one is the Speaker and the other is the Business Advisory Committee. We will consider any request that comes: there is no difficulty about it.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Yesterday the discussion on the Bonus Amendment Bill was postponed by the Deputy Speaker at 3 o'clock saying that it would be taken up today. But, in the revised List of Business for today, I am unable to find that subject.

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming up tomorrow I believe.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice about a very important and serious matter from the point of view of the country's economy. I insist that the matter be brought up on the Floor of the House and the Government be directed by your good self to give a reply. This is about the Kohinoor Mills, the Kapadia's and the Central Bank of Bombay. They have given overdrafts to the tune of about....

MR. SPEAKER : That question is coming up: we cannot have it twice.

12.06 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am just making a submission. This is an important issue. —

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES.

(PROCEDURE)

MR. SPEAKER : Every issue is important.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I do not know from where we will get the money to run the Lok Sabha if our economy is handled in this manner. It used to be a leading national bank....

MR. SPEAKER : No, No: the matter is going to come up. It is not on the Agenda now: it will come up at the appropriate stage. Not Now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You do not understand the seriousness of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I do understand. I can only have my understanding and not your understanding.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The two erstwhile Reserve Bank Governors and the Secretaries of the Banking Department under orders of the erstwhile Prime Minister's son gave an overdraft to the Kapadias by committing a fraud on the bank.

MR. SPEAKER : The matter is coming up. We cannot have it twice over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In what form?

MR. SPEAKER : You will know it from the Secretary. I cannot answer it just now because I do not remember it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have made a mention yesterday. I waited for a further communication from you. Surely you take up other issues which have no relation with the country's economy or matters which are not so important. I beg of you not to throttle this serious issue where a premier nationalised bank has lost its capital base because of this overdraft.

MR. SPEAKER : If you make the submission now, thereafter the question will become unnecessary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : As you desire, I will keep quiet.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन (सिवनी) : मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि आज आप ने एक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया है जोकि कानपुर की कपड़ा मिलों के दंगों के सम्बन्ध में है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में गृह विभाग के लिए और श्रम विभाग के लिए प्रश्न दिये थे लेकिन वे अस्वीकृत कर दिये गये थे। उस के बाद मैंने एक पत्र आप को लिखा था और उसमें यह लिखा था कि इस से श्रम विभाग की प्रतिष्ठा गिरती है। यह शान्ति व्यवस्था का भी प्रश्न है। इसलिए शान्ति व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए इस प्रश्न के लिए अनुमति दी जाए परन्तु उस का उत्तर अभी तक मुझे नहीं मिला है। यह ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव उसी संदर्भ का है। यदि मेरे प्रश्न को स्वीकार कर लिया जाता तो बहुत सी जानें जो गई हैं, वे नहीं जातीं। ये जो अलग अलग मापदंड बनाए जा रहे हैं, उस के बारे में मैं आप का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

श्री अनोहर लाल (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव आया है, उस के लिए जो हमने कालिंग एटेंशन का नोटिस दिया था, उस में हमने साफ लिखा था कि श्रम विभाग का जो फेल्योर है उस की वजह से वहां इतनी जानें गई हैं। इस में श्रम विभाग को निकाल दिया गया है और होम डिपार्टमेंट कर दिया गया है। जो कालिंग एटेंशन आप ने स्वीकार किया है, उसमें हमने साफ लिखा है कि श्रम विभाग का फेल्योर रहा है जिस की वजह से इतनी जानें गई हैं। साल भर से कपड़ा चढ़ रहा था कानपुर

[श्री मनोहर लाल]

स्वदेशी मिल में और उस को न निपटाने की वजह से इतनी जानें गई हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही सीरियस मैटर है।
... (व्यवधान...)

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. Anybody wanting to discuss anything about questions may kindly come over to my Chamber and we will discuss it. Here I cannot give you answers because I do not remember what happened to your question. Therefore, if you want to discuss anything you are always welcome to my Chamber for discussion. If necessary, we can revise it. Certainly we will do that but here I am not in a position to give answers because many of the things are decided by the Secretary and, even if I decide, I cannot remember it. Therefore, there is no point in your raising it here at all.

श्री मनोहर लाल : यह सवाल नहीं है। हम ने साफ़ लिखा है लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कि उन से वक्तव्य मांगा जाए लेकिन आज जो जवाब दिया जा रहा है, वह गृह मंत्रालय दे रहा है। इस में श्रम विभाग बिल्कुल फेल्योर रहा है। इस को आप देख लीजिए, हम ने साफ़ लिखा है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने एक प्रश्न दिया था, जिस का मुझे लिखित उत्तर मिला है। मेरा जो प्रश्न था, आप के कार्यालय में जो प्रश्न विभाग है, उस ने मेरे सवाल की पूरी भावना को ही बदल दिया है। प्रश्न हमारा यह था कि क्या गृह मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीस सालों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाई गई तथा कितने कर्मचारी अभी तक हिन्दी नहीं जानते? हमारे प्रश्न के तीस वर्ष को बदल कर तीन वर्ष कर दिया गया और इस तरह हमारे प्रश्न की पूरी भावना को भी मार दिया गया। इन तीस वर्षों में

सरकारी कर्मचारी हिन्दी पढ़ते रहे हैं और जब इतने सारे कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी पढ़ ली है फिर भी हिन्दी में काम नहीं होता है। यह प्रश्न की भावना थी जिसको बदल दिया गया।

MR. SPEAKER : It is better that you come and discuss. If you ask information for the last 30 years, that question will be disallowed. The Rule provides that the question which cannot be easily answered will not be answered. Nobody can collect information for the last 30 years. Probably the office has helped you by reducing it to three years. If you do not want, you leave the question because 30 years will not be allowed at all.

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा : इस प्रश्न के द्वारा हमारा कहना यह था कि पिछले तीस वर्षों में 80 परसेंट सरकारी कर्मचारी हिन्दी पढ़ चुके हैं, फिर अंग्रेजी में काम क्यों हो रहा है? इसको बदल दिया गया।

MR. SPEAKER : Anybody can come to me and discuss with me.

12.11 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES NEW DELHI FOR (1976-77)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 under Section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1296/77]

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISTURBANCE IN A KANPUR TEXTILE MILL

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I call the attention of the Minister.... (interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am on a point of order regarding item No. 3, Calling Attention by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and others. My point of order is this—if you read the contents of the subject—

“to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported disturbance in a Kanpur Textile Mill leading to the killing of five persons and action taken by Government to avoid the recurrence of such incidents.”

You are asking the Home Minister to reply to this Calling Attention. But this is a State subject of law and order. How could the law and order which is a State subject can become a subject for Calling Attention here?

It should be addressed to Minister of Labour because this is a question ..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I also addressed to the Minister of Labour.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : I am quite in agreement with the seriousness of the subject. I support the subject. We must discuss it. But once we start discussing law and order problems of States this will create problems of all kinds.

MR. SPEAKER : May I satisfy you? I am telling you what it is. The question was addressed to the Labour Minister. The Labour Minister said that the Home Minister would reply. It is a matter between them and not a matter for me.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : As you yourself said just now, many hon. members did address this Calling Attention specifically to the Minister of Labour and Shri Gupta says he also did so, How could the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour decide on his own without your consent? Because Government has joint responsibility, therefore, he can pass it on to the Home Minister, that cannot happen.

MR. SPEAKER : Why not?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : No, especially because if it is a subject of labour, then the Government of India came in but

if it is of law and order, it will be dealt with by U.P. Government. How can this come? This is my point. I want your guidance, otherwise it will become a bad and wrong precedent, open to all kinds of criticism.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): You were pleased to say that although the matter was originally referred to the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour decided that this...

MR. SPEAKER : Not decided, he requested the Home Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is not a matter between the two Ministers. It relates to the Constitutional division of functions between State Government and Central Government. Parliament cannot intrude into a sphere which belongs to the State Government. It is for the Chair to decide. This cannot be remitted to the Minister of Home Affairs. It should have been handled by the Minister of Labour. There should not be any interference or intrusion into the affairs of the State Government.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): This is not being dealt with by the Labour Ministry and therefore I am constrained to make a few observations with your permission. There has been no attempt on the part of the Labour Ministry to decline to take responsibility for anything falling in this Ministry's jurisdiction. When this Calling Attention Notice came, I submitted to you saying that in this matter the appropriate Government is the Uttar Pradesh Government, and not the Central Government. Labour Ministry functions at the Centre, and there are also Labour Ministries in the States. As you know, and as the House knows, there are distinct, appropriate governments, to deal with different matters. Here the U. P. Government is the appropriate Government. Two matters are involved: One is the labour situation. The other is the law and order situation, which resulted in the death of 11 people. As I submitted to you, the appropriate Government in both cases is the U.P. Government. In case it is thought that the Law and Order situation had to be dealt with or there should be some reference to it, it is for you to decide. If you want, I am quite prepared to answer the question or my respected and junior colleague, the Home Minister would be willing to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : When the matter came up, I thought it related to Labour Ministry. I decided that it can be admitted because, I thought, labour problems are dealt with both by the Centre and the States. After I allowed it, I got a letter from the Labour Minister saying that it is a State subject. I said that I had allowed it. Thereafter, evidently between the Home Minister and the Labour Minister, they discussed among themselves, and decided that it should be replied to by the Home Minister. It does not matter who replies. So far as I am concerned, I have admitted it only as a labour question. It is also the responsibility of the Government so far as law and order is concerned. There are two aspects, one is law and order the other is the labour aspect. The Home Minister could deal with both these aspects.

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हमारे पास भी इसके बारे में सारे फैक्ट्स हैं और मैं उनको ले कर आया हूँ.. (व्यवधान)। इसके बारे में श्रम विभाग की तरफ से भी वक्तव्य आना चाहिए। सवाल करने से यह मामला हल नहीं हो जाएगा, सारे फैक्ट्स मेरे पास हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि श्रम विभाग की तरफ से भी वक्तव्य आना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : This is the fourth time when you are raising the same question. There is no point of order. I heard you. What is the point?

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम चाहते हैं कि श्रम मंत्रालय की तरफ से वक्तव्य आना चाहिए। आप से हम मिले थे और आपने कहा था कि यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : rose.

MR. SPEAKER : All of you stand up. I am sure you remember it. I shall come to you later.

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने भी इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर श्री मनोहर लाल के साथ अपने नाम की नत्थी किया था और 377 की नोटिस दी थी जिसको खारिज कर दिया

गया। और इसमें मनोहर लाल जी का नाम आया है इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मुझे भी अनुमति दी जाय कि मैं सवाल पूछूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is according to ballot. You must read the Rules and you must familiarise yourself with the Rules.

When many questions come, there is a ballot.

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported disturbance in a Kanpur Textile Mill leading to the killing of five persons and action taken by Government to avoid the recurrence of such incidents".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : Sir, the unfortunate and deplorable incidents in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, on the 6th instant, have caused understandable concern.

According to the reports received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, on information having been received that the workers of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills had gheraoed two officers of the Mill, viz., S/Shri B.N.K. Iyengar and B. P. Sharma, the local police led by Superintendent of Police (City) and Additional District Magistrate reached the spot. As soon as the Magistrate and the police party entered the mill premises to have a dialogue with the workers in order to rescue the two officers, the workers who were more than 1,000 in number surrounded the magistrate and the police party and attacked them with brickbats, iron pieces, iron rods, heavy angle iron pipes, acid and even fire arms. Meanwhile, some workers dragged away S/Shri Iyengar and Sharma to a nearby building. S. P. (City) was seriously injured with a brickbat along with several other police personnel. When tear gas shells and lathi charge proved ineffective and the mob continued to attack with greater violence, the Additional District Magistrate ordered the police to open fire. The State Government have informed that so far 9 deaths have been reported excluding the two officers of the Mill. S/Shri Iyengar and Sharma were found brutally beaten to death on the first floor

of the nearby building to which they had been removed by the workers. A number of injured persons have been admitted to hospital. 230 workers involved in rioting had been arrested by 6th December and the Mill had been closed for a week. The Uttar Pradesh Government have intimated that the situation was under control and no further untoward incident had been reported.

According to available information, Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, had been unable to make full and regular payment of wages to their workers for some time and the labour had been feeling greatly agitated over this issue. There was a similar incident of grievance of the Manager of the Mill on 26th October 1977 which was lifted on the morning of 28th October 1977 after the State Government assured the payment of the arrears of wages. The State Government are reported to have given loans amounting to Rs. 28.50 lakhs to the Mill for payment of arrears of wages and the Collector, Kanpur, had also appointed a Receiver with limited powers to supervise the financial transactions of the Mill. They had also attached certain shares held by this Mill in another Company which they were trying to dispose off in order to realise their dues as well as for payment of arrears of wages. We have been informed that the State Government were making all possible efforts to secure to the workers their legitimate dues. In this background, it is even more unfortunate that the workers should have chosen to take the law into their own hands and resorted to serious acts of violence.

The recurrence of such incidents can be avoided only if all concerned exercise necessary self-restraint and attempt to secure the redressal of their grievances through due process of law.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो घटना कानपुर में हुई है, यह एक बहुत बड़ी ट्रेजेडी है। कई महीनों से यह झगड़ा चल रहा था, मजदूरों की तन्ख्वाह नहीं दी जा रही थी और उन का आन्दोलन भी चल रहा था। अगर समय रहते इस बारे में कार्यवाही हो जाती, तो शायद यह दुर्घटना न होती। यह केवल एक आइसोलेटिड इन्सिडेंट नहीं है, जो कि कानपुर में हुआ है। भाजियाबाद और सोनीपत में भी ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई हैं। जब से देश में जनता पार्टी के द्वारा दोबारा प्रजातंत्र

आया है, तब से ऐसी घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं और वायलेंस भी बढ़ रहा है। इस का कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में एक डेटरमिण्ड ग्रुप है, जिस में कुछ इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स भी शामिल हैं और लेबर में काम करने वाले कुछ लोग भी शामिल हैं, जो यह साबित करना चाहता है कि डेमोक्रेसी में डिसिप्लिन और ला एण्ड आर्डर नहीं रह सकता है। उन का प्रयास यह जाहिर करना है कि उसके लिए डिक्टेटरशिप ही जरूरी है, और इस लिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने डिक्टेटरशिप को लागू कर के ठीक ही किया। इस बात को साबित करने के लिए देश में चारों तरफ़ अलग अलग तरीके से और अलग अलग शकल में कोशिश हो रही है, चाहे वह सबोटेज की शकल में हो, या मर्डर या लेबर अनरेस्ट की शकल में हो। इसलिए हमारी सरकार को इस बारे में और ज्यादा सतर्क होने की जरूरत है, ताकि ऐसी प्राबलम्ब खड़ी न हों।

इस के दो ही रास्ते हैं। एक तो लेबर ग्रीवांसिज को जल्दी से जल्दी निपटाया जाना चाहिए, रीकानसिलियेशन की मशीनरी को स्ट्रीमलाइन करना चाहिए, और अगर कानून में कुछ कमी है, तो वह भी दूर होना चाहिए। पहले जो लेबर प्राब्लम खड़ा होती है, अगर उसे समय पर सान्व नहीं किया जाता है, तो उस के बाद ला एण्ड आर्डर प्राबलम शुरू हो जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि सरकार घेराव को एपख नहीं करती है, उसे डिसएपख करती है। जहाँ घेराव शुरू होता है और ला एण्ड आर्डर का वायलेंस शुरू होता है, वहाँ पर सरकार को सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए, उसके लिए चाहे उसे कुछ भी करना पड़े। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि पुलिस खड़ी देखती रहे और ऐसी घटनाएँ होती रहें, और उस के बाद

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

इतनी बड़ी ट्रेजडी हो जाये, जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक इस केस का सम्बन्ध है, 26 अक्टूबर, 1977 को वहां पर एक घटना हुई, जो कि 27 अक्टूबर, 1977 के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में छपी है। मैं उसे पढ़ना चाहता हूं :—

"About 3,000 agitating workers of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills today virtually seized the Mill and gheraoed its Manager Mr. K. P. Agarwal demanding arrears of wages for the past one month. Mr. Agarwal was allegedly stripped and beaten up with iron rods by the violent workers who would not allow the police to intervene. They are holding Mr. Agarwal to ransom near a tank close to the main boiler. They have threatened to throw him into the boiler if the police intervenes. The gherao which began at 9-30 AM had not been lifted until midnight tonight.

Though Mr. Agarwal was bleeding no medical aid could be provided to him because of the violent attitude of the workers armed with all sorts of weapons. The District Magistrate reached the spot on hearing the report but they were not able to do anything because of the violent attitude of the workers who have occupied the vantage points threatening to resort to violence."

यह आज से करीब डेढ़ महीना पहले की बात है। यह बात सही है कि मजदूरों की बात जायज थी, उन की मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए थी और यह भी बात जायज है कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने जो सीवर बनाया था उस ने कुछ पैसे दिलवा भी दिए लेकिन कुछ और भी देना था और वह भी दिया जा सकता था। अगर आई० डी० वी० आई० वाले दंरन करते तो वह भी दिया जा सकता था। तो मैं ने कहा कि उस को स्ट्रीमलाइन करना चाहिए। और उन लोगों की जो ग्रीवासेज हैं लेबर की वह जल्दी दूर होनी चाहिए। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि अगर कहीं दूर नहीं होती तो क्या कानून लोग अपने हाथ में लेंगे? वायलेंस पर जायेंगे? घेराव करेंगे? उसमें अगर कोई ऐसा करता है तो सरकार क्या करेगी?

इस संबंध में मेरा कहना यह है कि एक कान्सपिरेसी है कुछ लोगों की, उस को ठीक करना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह एक ऐसी मीटिंग इन लोगों की बुलाएंगे जिस में इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के भी अधिकारी हों, लेबर के भी प्रतिनिधि हों और सरकार के भी अधिकारी हों जिस में यह तय हो कि हम कितना भी कांस्टीट्यूशनल ढंग से झगड़ा करें, कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन ला एंड आर्डर या वायलेंस या घेराव किसी कीमत पर नहीं किया जायगा, क्या ऐसी कोई मीटिंग वह बुलाएंगे?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसके अंदर अलग अलग वर्शंस हैं, मालिकों के अलग वर्शन हैं...

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : मैं एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं। वैसे माननीय मित्र जो कर रहे हैं लगभग उन से पूर्णतया मैं सहमत हूं लेकिन भाषण देने की इजाजत होगी या प्रश्न करने की?

I do not know whether a speech should be allowed or only a clarification should be sought.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, in Calling Attention, our rules provide for certain preliminary remarks. Of course, he has far exceeded it. There is no doubt about it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : दूसरी बात मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस में कई एजेंसीज हैं, रिस्वीवर हैं, मिल मालिक भी हैं, मजदूर भी हैं, आप ने केवल डिवीजनल कमिश्नर से एन्क्वायरी करायी है, क्या इस की एन्क्वायरी किसी इंडिपेंडेंट आदमी से करायी जायगी जो इस के अंदर जा कर देखे... (अवधान)...

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि आप ने कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ केवल रायट का मुकदमा दर्ज किया है, लेकिन वह जो दो आदमी मारे गए उन के बारे में आप ने मुकदमा क्यों नहीं दर्ज किया ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा बहुत से माननीय सज्जनों ने शुरू में ही कहा था, मैं उन से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ कि यह डायरेक्ट रेस्पॉसिविलिटी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की है न कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की। खैर, उस सिलसिले में मेरा कभी आप से बात करने का विचार है लेकिन आप का हुक्म हो गया कि होम मिनिस्ट्री ही जबाब दे दे तो हमारी तरफ से उसका जवाब दे दिया गया।

श्रव माननीय कंवर लाल जी गुप्त ने जो फरमाया उससे मैं लगभग पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ, पूर्णतया का मतलब 95 प्रतिशत। उन का कहना यह है कि घेराव वगैरह की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए और फैसला कराने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। श्रव इस मामले में जैसा मैं ने अभी बयान पढ़ कर सुनाया सदन को, गवर्नमेंट ने तो पूरी कोशिश की। 24 अक्टूबर से 26 अक्टूबर तक दो दिन तक लगातार मैनजर का घेराव किया गया, नंगा करके उस को बैठा दिया गया। हजारों वर्क्स इकट्ठा हो गए। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट और दूसरी एथॉरिटीज ने बहुत समझाया। वे घेराव को लिफ्ट करने के लिए बिल्कुल राजी नहीं हुए। जब डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने यह आश्वासन दे दिया कि आप की जो शिकायतें हैं वेजेज वगैरह के बकाया की उन को गवर्नमेंट देखेगी तब जा कर उन्होंने उस आदमी को रिलीज किया। श्रव यह जो घेराव था उस पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मक्षत कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये थी उसी वकन लेकिन मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि अभी तक तहकीकात चल रही है तहकीकात भी जरूरी है। डेमोक्रेटिक

प्रोसेस को पूरा करने के लिए तहकीकात जरूरी है। हर आदमी को पूरा मौका देना चाहिए। अगर शुरू में फौरन ऐक्शन ले लेते और गिरफ्तार कर लेते तो और बात थी। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि गिरफ्तार किया है या नहीं किया। लेकिन अभी शायद वहां कोई और कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, तहकीकात चल रही है। गवर्नमेंट जितना कर सकती थी उतना उसने किया मजदूरों की इमदाद करने के लिए। उन्होंने एक आफिसर मुकर्रर कर दिया फाइनैशियल सुपरिण्डेंडस के लिए, वह शायद रिसीवर कहलाता है। मैनजमेंट तो मिल के जो एम्पलायर्स हैं उन्हीं के हाथ में होना चाहिए था लेकिन उन की फाइनैशियल ट्राजेक्शन्स, सुपरिण्डेन्डन्स, इस को देखने भालने के लिए यह काम एक आफसर के सुपुर्द कर दिया। जैसा कि अभी बतलाया जा चुका है, उनकी एक जायदाद और है उसकी भी नीलामी बिठाने वगैरह की बातचीत चल रही है। उसको भी आफसर देख रहा है। और भी बहुत सी कार्रवाई कर रहा है। साढ़े 28 लाख रुपया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अपने पास से सिर्फ मजदूरों के वेजेज की अदायगी के लिए दे दिये जब कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की अपनी ड्यूज 98 लाख की इस फैक्टरी पर बाकी है। फिर भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने 28 लाख रुपए दे दिए। यह सारी बातें वर्क्स को मालूम हैं। जितना भी गवर्नमेंट कर सकती थी उतना किया है। श्रव यह इंसीडेन्ट हुआ, दो आफिसर्स को वे पकड़ कर ले गए। ओरिजनल रिपोर्ट यह थी कि ए० डी० एम० को भी पकड़ कर ले गए थे लेकिन वह किसी तरह से छूट गया। इन दो आफसरों को पकड़कर वे एक कमरे में ले गए। पेल्टिंग आफ स्टोन्स, संगबारी सभी कुछ हो रहा था। यहां तक कि फायर आर्म्स भी इस्तेमाल किये जा रहे थे। उस के बावजूद लाठी-चार्ज और सब कुछ हुआ, सब कुछ होने के बाद भी वायलेंस होती रही सभी

[श्री चरण सिंह]

ए० डी० एम० ने फायरिंग का आर्डर दिया जिन को ले जाकर उन्होंने बन्द कर दिया था उन को मर्डर कर दिया । जो कुछ हुआ उस पर हम को बहुत अफसोस है । ठीक है, वर्कर्स के साथ कोई ज्यादाती नहीं होनी चाहिए, उन के साथ हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए, हम सभी चाहते हैं लेकिन क्या किसी वर्कर को या किसी को हक था जिस तरह से कि वायलेंस किया गया जब कि गवर्नमेंट इतना कुछ कर रही थी— 28 लाख रुपया दे दिया था और एक अफसर को मुकदमा कर दिया था वे कितने ही हकबजानिब थे लेकिन जो उन्होंने वाय-लेन्स किया वह किसी तरह से कंडोन नहीं किया जा सकता है । उस में 11 जाने चली गईं और बहुत से आदमियों को गिरफ्तार करना पड़ा । पुलिस सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट को जब ज़ुलम हो गया तब फायरिंग का आर्डर दिया । एस० पी० को अस्पताल ले जाया गया और अगले रोज़ वे होश में आये । अफसोस है कि इस तरह की घटना होती है और ला एंड आर्डर मेनटेन करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट को एजेंसीज को इस तरह के सख्ती के काम, फायरिंग वगैरह करना पड़ा लेकिन जैसा कंवरलाल जी ने कहा, मैं गवर्नमेंट को तरफ से साफ़ एलान कर देना चाहता हूँ, खुल कर बता देना चाहता हूँ सभी लोगों को कि घेराव को गवर्नमेंट कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी, घेराव करने वालों के मतालवात चाहे कितने ही जायज क्यों न हों ।

श्री ज्योतिर्भय बसु (डायमण्ड हार्बर) :
खाने के लिए दीजिए ।

श्री चरण सिंह : खाने के लिए भी तो हन्त करनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री ज्योतिर्भय बसु : क्या स्वदेशी मिल के वर्कर्स ने काम नहीं किया था, मेहनत नहीं की थी ?

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं बसु साहब को इतना माकूल समझता हूँ कि वे शायद घेराव का प्रतिपादन नहीं करेंगे । घेराव के बारे में मेरा सुझाव है माननीय मित्रों से, चाहे इधर के हों, या उधर के— कि इस को डिसकरेज करना है, इसको इनकरेज नहीं करना है वरना मुल्क इस तरह से चल नहीं सकता है ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I asked two questions, firstly whether he will call a meeting and secondly about an independent enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a matter for the Government to consider. You have made your suggestion.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta tried to bring politics in an ordinary matter like this. He wanted to see a black cat (which is not existing) in a dark room by a blind man. He wanted to compare democracy with dictatorship and this Calling Attention is rightly directed to the Home Minister.

Mr. Gharan Singh is very dearly called not as Charan Singh, but as "Commission Singh". I want him to appoint if not a Shah Commission at least a 'Shahanshah' Commission to inquire into these things.

The U. P. Government is under the Ministry of Home Affairs. I want to know whether he is going to dismiss the U.P. Government. In spite of one month's notice that was given they did not do anything.

मरता क्या न करता —जब तीन-तीन महोने तक पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, तो वह क्या करेगा, भूखा मरने से पहले जो उस को भूखा मारना चाहता है, उस को मारेगा । इस में लेबर की क्या गलती थी । मज़दूरों का एक करोड़ रुपया ड्यू था— जिस में से —

One-third is paid by Government. He has not stated specifically whether that

one-third is distributed to the labourers or not and whether that money is with the assessor or if it has really gone to the pockets of the labourers. Suppose even the Home Minister of the country is not paid any remuneration or three months. Is he going to tolerate it?

MR. SPEAKER : But surely he is not going to murder anybody for that.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has got other sources.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : He is a Chaudhuri Saheb like me. He is a man with landed property and he can maintain himself. But if an ordinary labourer is denied his wages and when the mill management is misappropriating all its funds by selling its shares to other companies, the labourers may not get anything. This has prompted the labourers to become violent. I want to know whether the Minister agrees with this view. Suppose the management sold their other shares also to other people and declared that they are bankrupt, I want to know from which place the Minister is going to pay their wages or whether he is going to recover from that bankrupt man. I also want to know what is the property held by the Kanpur Mill. It is improper to blame the labourers. This labour union is being led by Mr. S. M. Banerjee, the greatest trade union leader of this country and if that man leads a movement, it cannot be violent unless and until it is provoked by police and local officers just to blame the previous Government and other people. That is why, I want Mr. Charan Singh to go into this and find out whether the State Government has sponsored any illegal men, the Janata Party people, to go and instigate the labourers because they have lost one seat there and they are going to lose another seat very shortly. That is why they want to create disturbances in that State so that they can make capital against the Congress rule by saying that Congress people are behind all the sabotage and other activities.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मित्र ने बिल्ली का जिक्र किया और कहा कि श्री कवरलाल गुप्त अधरे में बिल्ली ढूँढ़ रहे थे, लेकिन आप तो रोशनी में बिल्ली ढूँढ़ रहे हैं।

आप ने कमीशन सिंह का जिक्र किया। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा था कि कमीशन जो उकदाकूदाई कर रहा है,

आया वह बात पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट में है या नहीं। अब वह बात इस से जाहिर हो गई, जब आप ने कहा कि प्रिवीयस गवर्नमेंट से आप की हमदर्दी है। पता नहीं क्या रिश्ता है, आप उन के मम्बर हैं या नहीं हैं, लेकिन रिश्ता जरूर है।

हम न तो एक सीट खोई है, वहा पहले इलैमेशन नहीं हुआ था, कोई आदमी अन-सीट नहीं हुआ था। डेमोक्रेसी में ऐसा हो सकता है, सीट खोई जा सकती है, जनता किसी के खिलाफ, सही या गलत फैसला दे सकती है। लेकिन अगर हम एक सीट की वजह से यह कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं तो मैं आपके जरिये अटलांजा कि जो पार्टी 300 सीट खो सकती है, वह आग लगाने के लिये तैयार हो सकती हैं या नहीं? यह कोई आर्गुमेंट हुई। फिर आप उन की वायलेंस को जस्टिफाई कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उन को खाना नहीं मिला। साढ़े 28 लाख रुपया दिया गया बावजूद इस के कि 98 लाख रुपये वर्कर्स के हैं। लेबर के पेमेंट के लिए इतना रुपया दिया गया। आप को कैसे मालूम है, मेरे पास तो इन्फार्मेशन है कि वर्कर्स की एरियर्स आफ वेजेज जो हैं उन में से साढ़े 28 लाख रुपया दे दिया गया। एक बार साढ़े 11 लाख और फिर 15 लाख रुपया दिया गया। मैं पहले इसके बारे में बतला चुका हूँ। फिर भी आप कह रहे हैं कि उन को रुपया नहीं दिया गया। आप सरमाइज पर केस कर रहे हैं कि उन को खाना नहीं मिला, इसलिए वायलेंस हुई। आप कहते हैं कि तीन महीने तक खाना नहीं मिला। 28 अक्टूबर की यह बात थी और 5 दिसम्बर को यह होता है। करीब 40 दिन धं होते हैं और आप ने इस को 3 महीने मान लिया। मैं कहता हूँ कि चाहे 40 दिन हों या 2

[श्री चरण सिंह]

महीने, क्योंकि खाना नहीं मिला, इसलिए आप वायलेंस जस्टिफाई करेंगे ? यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । पहले तो गलत है कि उन को खाना नहीं मिला और दूसरे यह कि अगर किसी को खाना नहीं मिला, तो उस को हिंसा का हक है । इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य अगर इस तरह का भाषण देंगे तो मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि वे इस का अर्थ नहीं जानते । वे जानते हैं और वे मजदूरों को भड़काना चाहते हैं । इस से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता । कोई भी माननीय सदस्य या जिम्मेदार आदमी यह कहे कि तीन महीने तक खाना नहीं मिला, तो वे बेचारे क्या करते, यह कहाँ तक ठीक है ? मैं आप के जरिये माननीय मित्र को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या करें और वे क्या करें, यह उन की जिम्मेदारी है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, वह बेराव और मर्डर नहीं करने देगी और उस के लिए सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाएगी ।

श्री मनोहर लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हमारे क्षेत्र का मामला है, इस से अच्छी तरह से हम वाकिफ़ है । इमर्जेंसी के टाइम में सी० पी० आई० और कांग्रेस की सरकार मिलजुल कर चल रही थी और कांग्रेस और सी० पी० आई ने इमर्जेंसी के दौरान पूंजीपतियों को खुली छूट दे रखी थी । श्री राजाराम जयपुरिया को भी खुली छूट मिली हुई थी । हमारे पास यह "जागरण" अखबार है और अक्टूबर से मार्च तक का 'जागरण' अखबार हमारे पास है । उस में यह लिखा हुआ है कि दो साल से मजदूरों के ऊपर अन्याय करने के लिए सरकार ने पूंजीपतियों को खुली छूट दे रखी थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गलत है कि सी० पी० आई० के बनर्जी साहब की कोई यूनिशन है । यह भी कहना गलत है कि जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने इस तरह के काम करने के लिए मजदूरों को उकसाया है । जो हालात थे उन को, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो तीन मिनट में बतला देना चाहता हूँ ? दो साल से यह मामला स्वदेशी काटन मिल में चल रहा है और वहाँ पर मजदूरों को तन्ख्वाह नहीं मिल रही है । जनता पार्टी को सपोर्ट करने की बात वहाँ के सारे मजदूरों ने उस समय, जब चुनाव हुआ था, की थी और सी० पी० आई० और कांग्रेस पार्टी को बिल्कुल अलग कर दिया था । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही कारण है कि तीन महीने पहले जब सी० पी० आई० और कांग्रेस के लोग वहाँ पर पहुँचे तो वहाँ के मजदूरों ने उन्हें भगा दिया । हमें यह बहुत दुःख है कि वहाँ पर हिंसा हुई जिस में दो अफ़सर मारे गये और इस बात का भी बहुत अफ़सोस है कि 9 आदमियों की जानें फिर गई हैं, लेकिन इन के नेता लोगों को वहाँ से भगा दिया गया और कांग्रेस और सी० पी० आई० के नेताओं से मजदूरों ने कहा कि हमें आप की जरूरत नहीं है और हम अपना काम स्वयं करवा लेंगे और फ़ैसला करवा लेंगे । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास यह मिल के सेक्रेटरी श्री के० एस० अग्रवाल द्वारा लिखा कागज़ है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Now the cat is out. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There are too many cats here.

श्री मनोहर लाल : मिल सेक्रेटरी, श्री के० एस० अग्रवाल का लिखा हुआ यह कागज़ हमारे पास है । 22 सितम्बर को उन्होंने लिख कर यह नोटिस निकाला था कि 23 सितम्बर तक सारे मजदूरों की तन्ख्वाहें बांट दी जाएंगी । मिल सेक्रेटरी

कालिदा हुआ जो यह नोटिस था, उस की एक कापी हमारे पास है लेकिन उन को तन्खाहें नहीं मिलीं । मजदूरों ने घेराव किया और जब हम बीच में पड़े तो वह घेराव खत्म हुआ । मैं डी० एम० कानपुर की तारीफ करूंगा कि उन्होंने बीच में पड़कर एक बार घेराव को खत्म करवाया । उस के बाद फिर जैपुरिया हाऊस का घेराव हुआ और उस घेराव को भी खत्म करवाया गया इस शर्त पर कि दीवाली से पहले पहले बकिया तन्खाहें बांट दी जाएंगी, लेकिन उस के बाद भी उन को तन्खाहें नहीं मिलीं । दशहरा निकल गया, दीवाली निकल गई और ईद निकल गई लेकिन चार महीने की मजदूरों की तन्खाह बकिया रही । इस बीच में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक रिसीवर नियुक्त किया और रिसीवर नियुक्त हो जाने के बाद 28 लाख रुपये का पैमेंट किया गया लेकिन फिर भी 20 लाख उन का बाकी रह जाता है । इन सब चीजों को ले कर के मजदूरों ने कहा कि हमारी तन्खाहें बाकि है, वह हमें मिलनी चाहिए । इसमें पूंजीपतियों ने, उद्योगपतियों ने वहां के लोगों से मिल कर के साजिश की है जिससे कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार को बदनाम किया जा सके । कांग्रेस के लोगों ने पूंजीपतियों से मिल कर यह सब साजिश की है । चूंकि यह हमारी स्टेट का मामला है, इसलिए हम इसे जानते हैं । पूंजीपति और उद्योगपति जानबूझ कर मजदूरों को बोनस देने में, तन्खाहें देने में आना-कानी करते रहे । उन्होंने, कांग्रेस के एजेंटों ने, सी० पी० आई० के एजेंटों ने मिल कर और बाहर के लोगों को बुलवा कर के जो कि वहां की यूनियन में नहीं थे, इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा की । चूंकि हमारी स्टेट में जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, इसलिए उसे बदनाम करने के लिए उन्होंने यह गड़बड़ कराई । इसलिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां ऐसा प्रबन्ध सरकार की ओर से किया जाना चाहिए कि जिससे वहां के मजदूरों को उनकी तन्खाहें और जो भी उनका बकाया है वह उनको मिल सके ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । इस विवाद में उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रम विभाग का भी कांग्रेस और सी० पी० आई० के एजेंटों से पूरा सम्बन्ध रहा है । अगर उनका इन लोगों से सम्बन्ध नहीं होता तो वे इस मामले में चार महीने के अन्दर कोई कार्रवाही कर सकते थे और मजदूरों को उनकी तन्खाहें दिला सकते थे । वे पिछले दो महीने से कांग्रेस और सी० पी० आई० के लोगों को मीटिंग करने की इजाजत देते रहे । अगर वे इसकी उन्हें इजाजत न देते तो यह घटना नहीं घटती ।

मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार उन पूंजीपतियों और उद्योगपतियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी जिन्होंने यह सब साजिश की है ? क्या सरकार वहां के श्रम विभाग से यह जानकारी हासिल करेगी कि उसने मजदूरों की तन्खाहें और बोनस उन्हें क्यों नहीं दिलवाया और उन पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी जिन्होंने मजदूरों को तन्खाहें और बोनस नहीं दिया ?

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो पुराने लेबर लाज हैं, उन को क्या सरकार बदलेगी और जो वहां का लेबर डिपार्टमेंट ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रहा है, क्या उस को ठीक ढंग से काम करने के लिए चुस्त किया जाएगा ? क्या सरकार भविष्य में ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे कि कांग्रेस और सी० पी० आई० के एजेंट इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ न फैला सकें ?

श्री चरण सिंह : माननीय मित्र ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, मैंने उनको नोट कर लिया है।

श्री मुल्लियार सिंह मलिक (सोनीपत): स्पीकर साहब, यह जो काल अटेंशन आया है, यह बहुत बड़ी अहमियत का है। दिस इज एन आई ओपनर टू दि जनता गवर्नमेंट। मैं अपने दोस्त, कांग्रेस के श्री रामगोपाल रेड्डी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ। मैं उनसे दरखास्त करूँगा कि यह जो उन्होंने इंदिरा गांधी और संजय गांधी का मेनिया खड़ा कर रखा है, अब वे उसे भूल जाएं और रोज-रोज इन चीजों का नाम लेना छोड़ दें। यह चीज जो हुई है इसके पीछे बड़े लोग हैं और मैं उनसे दरखास्त करूँगा कि वे इन चीजों को आख खोल कर देखें। मैं अपनी सरकार से भी दरखास्त करूँगा कि वे ऐसी चीजों को बरी इट फार एवर।

यहां पर जो हमारे कांग्रेस के लोग हैं मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि —

आख जो कुछ देखती है,
लब पे आ सकता नहीं।

महबे हैरत हूँ दुनिया क्या में
क्या बन जाएगी।

यानि जो मारकाट हो रही है और जो लोग इस तरह की मारकाट और हिंसा के पीछे हैं उनको बतलाऊं तो उन्हें ब्लड प्रेशर हो जाएगा। मैं एक ऐसे टाऊन सोनीपत से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ जो हरियाणा में दूसरे नम्बर का टाऊन है। मैं जानता हूँ इस शराब के पीछे किन लोगों का हाथ है। फरीदाबाद में जो इंसीडेंट हुए हैं, सोनीपत में हुए हैं, गाजियाबाद में हुए हैं उनको देखा जाए तो यह साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि कुछ लोग हैं, कुछ इंदारे हैं इस तरह के जो जनता पार्टी को बदनाम करने पर और हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन

को और हुकूमत को पैरालाइज करने पर तुले हुए हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने ओन दी फ्लोर आफ दी हाउस यह कहा है कि इट शुड बी कनवर्टेड विद ए स्ट्रांग एण्ड आयरन हेड। लेकिन यह कहने की बात नहीं थी इसको करना चाहिए। इंदारे ही नहीं, लेबर लीड्ज ही नहीं, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट ही नहीं बल्कि इसके पीछे पोलिटिकल आदमी भी हैं, एम पीज भी हैं। सोनीपत में जो कुछ हुआ है उसका जिक्र मैं इस वक्त नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, फिर करूँगा। उस में पुलिस की भी कॉम्प्लिसिटी है। सुन्दर मर्डर केस को आप लें। मुझे दिल्ली और हरियाणा में पुलिस का तजर्बा है। आप जा तहकीकात करवा रहे हैं उससे मुझे लगता है कि यह बीमारी और भी जगह फैलगी। सिर्फ तारोफ कर देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। पुलिस को आको स्टीम लाइन करना पड़ेगा। जिन लोगों को आपने सुन्दर मर्डर केस के अन्दर मुल्जिम बनाया हुआ है उसके पीछे जो लोग यूनियन बना कर काम कर रहे हैं या और बातें कर रहे हैं उन में भी जाने की जरूरत है। उसकी तहकीकात भी होनी चाहिए।

आपको याद होगा दिल्ली पुलिस में जब चह्माण साहब होम मिनिस्टर थे तब क्या हुआ था? तब क्या कुछ किया गया था। आपको भी स्ट्रांग स्टेप्स लेने चाहिए। पुलिस साइलेंस स्पेक्टेटर बन कर खड़ी नहीं रह सकती है। आज हुकूमत को, आपको बदनाम करने की कोशिशें चल रही हैं। खास तौर से ला एण्ड आर्डर के मामले में श्री चरण सिंह के नाम को बदनाम करने की कोशिशें हो रही हैं। जाती तौर पर उनको बदनाम करने की कोशिश हो रही हैं। इसके पीछे डीप रूटिड कॉन्स्पिरेसी है। डेढ़ महीने पहले से वहां पर गड़बड़ी चल रही है लेकिन कोई गिरफ्तारी वहां पर नहीं की गई। एक आदमी को दूसरे आदमी को 2 दिन तक पकड़े रखा गया, उसके अन्दर

जनरल मैनेजर भी था, लेकिन पुलिस को अन्दर नहीं जाने दिया गया, डी एम को अन्दर नहीं जाने दिया गया और मामले को इतना लाइटली लिया गया कि कोई ठिकाना ही नहीं। कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसी स्टेज पर आपने यह जांच करवाने की कोशिश की है कि बहुत दिनों से इस तरह के मामले चार पांच स्टेट्स में चल रहे हैं तो इनके पीछे कौन से शरारत पसन्द लोग हैं, कौन से तत्व हैं जो काम कर रहे हैं ?

स्टेटमेंट जो दिया गया है उसके मुताबिक फायर आर्म्स का इस्तेमाल इस इन्सिडेंट में किया गया है, एसिड का, तेजाब का किया गया है, लीथल वैपण का किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि ये आर्म्स वगैरह अन्दर किस तरह से स्मगल किए गए। क्या कोई कदम नहीं उठाए जाने चाहिये थे कि इस तरह की घटनाएं फैक्ट्री के अन्दर न होने पाएं ?

डेढ़ दो महीने पहले यह किस्सा हो गया। ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन खराब हो गई। पुलिस को तथा डी एम को अन्दर तक नहीं जाने दिया गया। क्या आपने कोई डायरेक्शनल या इन्स्ट्रक्शन राज्यों को इस तरह के मामलों में देने की कोशिश की है ? जब इन लोगों तक को अन्दर जाने नहीं दिया गया तो वक्त पर उन्होंने एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया। ये जो सब चीजें हैं थ्रे कट एट दी बैरी रुट आफ दी प्राब्लैम।

जिस तरह स्थिति सोनीपत में पैदा हो गई उसको देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो आपका इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स ऐक्ट है, उसके अन्दर बड़ा लैकूना है ? बड़ा जबरदस्त लैकूना है। उसमें तरमीम की जरूरत है। क्या जनता सरकार इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स ऐक्ट और दूसरे लेबर लाज के अन्दर कोई तरमीम करना चाहती है कि नहीं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स ऐक्ट के संशोधन के लिए कोई विधेयक आयेगा कि नहीं वह मुझको ठीक मालूम नहीं है। थोड़ा सा मालूम है कि यह सारा मामला लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के विचाराधीन है।

जो माननीय सदस्य ने पुलिस के मुताल्लिक कहा कि पुलिस भी इसमें कोई जिम्मेदार है, या वह गलती कर रहे है, मैं समझता हूँ कि व्यक्ति तो गलती कर सकते हैं, लेकिन पुलिस संगठन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है मेरा उनकी नेकनीयती और पैट्रियोटिज्म में पूरा विश्वास है। उसमें हाउस को कोई शंका नहीं करना चाहिये कि पुलिस भी किसी ऐसे बदअमनी के नाम में या साजिश में शामिल हो सकती है। अगर किसी व्यक्ति या अफसर विशेष की शिकायत मेरे मित्रों के पास या किसी सज्जन के पास हो तो हमारे ध्यान में लायें हम उस पर जरूर कार्यवाही करेंगे। लेकिन श्रीगोनाइजेशन ऐंड ए होल डिमीरेलाइज्ड है, ऐसी कोई बात कतई नहीं है। उसका सवाल ही नहीं है।

रही यह कि इसके पीछे कौन-कौन है। तो इसकी तहकीकात हो रही है, सच्चाई छिपने वाली नहीं है, वह सामने आयेगी। हो सकता है कि कुछ पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड लोग इसके पीछे हों। जब तक तहकीकात हमारी न हो जाये और पता न लग जाये कि इसके पीछे कौन हैं और इस नतीजे पर न पहुंच जायें कि इसके पीछे फलां संगठन या व्यक्ति हैं तब तक सरकार इस सिलसिले में कोई क्टेगोरिकल स्टेटमेंट जारी करने की पोजीशन में नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dimond Harbour) : This is a situation which has been created by a set of employees who are the worst of its type. A section of the administration and the Police were also involved. Otherwise, why did they have to fire 70 rounds of bullets? Why did they enter the compound of the factory

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

after two hours? They were summoned at 2 o'clock but they came at 4 o'clock. What is the reason?

It is not correct that only 9 persons have died. According to my information 15 persons have been killed—all employees, two of them were of super cadre employees and 13 were poor workers. They must be given adequate pension and compensation. If we do not do it, then we are failing in our promises that we have made before the electorates.

Is it a fact that a particular DIG who is known for his mishandling things, keeps himself occupied in other occupations? He is the man who should be responsible. Is this the same DIG who mishandled Shia-Sunni riots in Lucknow? We want to know whether he owes allegiance to some other political group. It is a very important thing.

Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us how much time the Police stayed inside the factory compound, how many rounds did they fire within the factory?

From the statement it appears that the Police came at once. It is not so. I have got it verified on telephone from six different persons.

There are agents provocateurs of a particular party to discredit the Janata Party, specially Mr. Charan Singh. I am asking you: Is it also a thing that is happening because they want to defeat your candidate, the Chief Minister of U.P., Mr. Ram Naresh Yadav? Kindly inquire into these matters.

This has been master-minded by no less than a person, an ex-Congress M.P., Mr. Sita Ram Japuria, a man who had made the maximum donation in the Rae Bareilly elections—Mr. Raj Narain is nodding his head—in 1971 and 1977. Mr. Sita Ram Japuria is doing this. What happened. They have put the blame on the workers. Chaudhuri Sahib had been a Chief Minister; you, Sir, had been a judge of the Supreme Court....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not put two together.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then, I say, you have been roaming in the compounds of the Supreme Court; you have not been a judge.

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE (Amravati). I object to this type of way of speaking. He is saying, you were moving in the com-

pounds of the Supreme Court. There should be some dignity, decency and decorum of the House. This is not proper.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't bother; I can look after myself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right, I say, you were a judge of the Supreme Court.

What does the statement say? It says that the police party was attacked by the workers. I quote:

"The workers who were more than 1000 in number surrounded the magistrate and the police party and attacked them with brickbats, iron pieces, iron rods, heavy angle iron pipes, acid and even fire arms."

The workers can carry brickbats; the workers can carry iron pieces; the workers can carry iron rods; the workers can carry heavy angle iron pipes; about acid, maybe, the workers can carry acid. But what about fire arms? The Minister wants us to believe that the starving workers who did not receive salary for weeks and months came with double barrel guns and rifles inside the compound to kill the managing staff? Anybody with any sense, with a little intelligence, will not say this. This is a job of hired goondas, hired by a particular political party.**

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I rise on a point of order. Mr. Sita Ram Japuria is an ex-M.P. He should not say like that. He cannot mention his name.

MR. SPEAKER: He can mention the name of a person. But to say that he hired goondas, that part will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister can repudiate it. Then we cannot perform our duty in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot accuse a person like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister will kindly tell us if the former Congress M.P., Mr. Sita Ram Japuria, who is also one of the major owners of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills had a close hand in it and master minded the whole operation. I ask this question and I want him to answer.

The Swadeshi Cotton Mills is owned by Japurias. There are about 9,000 and odd workers. Mr. Raja Ram Japuria who happens to be some sort of a brother of Mr. Sita Ram Japuria is the Managing Director—he is not a blood brother but some sort of a brother. There is another concern of the same family of Japurias, the

Swadeshi Polytex, owned by Mr. Sita Ram Jaipuria, an ex-Congress M.P. There is a trouble, litigation and quarrel going on between the two persons over the ownership of the property. One is trying to let down the other. This gentleman, an ex-Congress M.P., has a bigger brain. So, he has killed two birds with one stone. He is trying to let down the other person and he is also trying to discredit the Janata Party. Many of my friends have walked into his trap by making utterances.

Since 1974, no regular payment of wages has been made. In 1975, Mr. Raja Ram Jaipuria assured the Government of U.P. that he would make payments regularly. But that was not fulfilled. Since then, the workers had no other alternative, in order to survive, but to take the path of peaceful agitation.

In October 1977, there was *dharna* for about 3 days. Now, I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister, Choudhury Charan Singh Sahib, what is the difference between *dharna*, picketing and satyagrah? Kindly explain to us about it. You had been sitting on satyagrah and picketing in British days. We had been reading them. Would you kindly tell us, educate us, enlighten us what is the difference between *dharna*, picketing and satyagrah? (*Interruptions*) चौधरी साहब, थोड़ा मेहरबानी कर के सुनिए। हम को बताइए कि जब आप लोगों का सिविल डिस्ओबिडिएंस मूवमेंट हुआ था उस टाईम

When you were picketing or doing satyagrah in front of the excise shops, what were you doing? You had prevented buyers from entering the shops.

MR. SPEAKER: Not by force.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: By what? By the application of his physique: by using your physique. (*Interruptions*) It is all right. They have understood (*Interruptions*) I was holding a commission. I had served in the army, in the British Army. I have come to communism. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now he is serving the country.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know how many Congressmen were informers. I can give the names (*Interruptions*) Please do not provoke me. How much money the mill owes to this owner today? Is it also a fact that the U.P. Labour Minister congratulated the workers very recently for peaceful behaviour? Is it also a fact that the

central Minister of Industry, Shri George Fernandes expressed his anxiety at the behaviour of the millowner of Swadeshi Cotton Mills. What did they do? Is it also a fact that Jaipuria had declared a lockout? Is it also a fact that Rajaram Jaipuria who has more than one lakh shares in Swadeshi Polytex wants to sell them to Thapars at the rate of Rs. 45 per share while the real value, as assessed by IDBI, is Rs. 25 per share, and that is why, the negotiation is not taking place?

MR. SPEAKER: You have put enough questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the hon. Minister tell us whether the Government acquired the shares and cleared the wages and also huge Government dues, arrears of electricity bills, sales tax, provident fund, rent and some other taxes? They owe to you crores and crores of rupees. You only think about somebody when he starves, goes to you and catches your shirt. When he catches your shirt, you get worried. There is a man who is throttling millions of people of our country. You cannot raise your petty finger against him.

Finally, it so happened that when this mass murder of workers was going on in Kanpur, Rajaram Jaipuria's son was getting married in Delhi on the same day to Seeta Ram Singhania's daughter and several crores of rupees were spent. When this news reached the workers, that added fuel to the fire. They said that their wages could not be paid. They said: we kept on starving and the wages of the workers could not be paid.

It is a clear case where agent provocateur had taken an upper hand in the whole matter. Otherwise, the fire arms could not be imported in the factory compound. I would like to have a considered reply on this from the hon. Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: There are too many questions. I do not know how many questions he will be able to answer.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सीताराम जी जयपुरिया कांग्रेस के एम पी और जो आज इस मिल के मालिक हैं राजाराम जी उन में कुछ संबंध ब्लड का है इतना मुझे मालूम है। लेकिन किस प्रकार के ब्लड का संबंध है यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन संबंध था और वह संबंध तो अब भी होगा ब्लड का, लेकिन अब उन में आपस में तकसीम हो गई है और यह फैक्ट्री राजाराम जय-

[श्री चरण सिंह]

पुरिया जी के अधिकार में आ गई है, ऐसा मैं ने सुना है। और सीताराम जी बायद गाज़ियाबाद की किसी फैक्ट्री के मालिक करार दे दिये गये हैं। लेकिन यह चीज़ें जवाब देने के लिए चूँकि गैरमुतास्लिम थीं इसलिए उनमें मैं ने जाने की कोशिश नहीं की। (व्यवधान) जो व्योरेवार बहुत सी बातें बतलाई गई हैं उनको मैं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की नोटिस में ला दूँगा कि इस पहलू से सारे मामले की तहकीकात की जाय। अगर जरूरत हुई तो जो सेन्ट्रल पुलिस एजेंसीज़ हैं उनकी इमदाद भी उनको देने के लिए हम तैयार होंगे। बाकी जिम्मेदारी सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की है।

एजिटेशन के क्या क्या मेथड्स हैं, मैं यह गुस्ताखी नहीं कर सकता कि बमु साहब को बतलाऊँ या सिखाऊँ क्योंकि इस मामले में वे बड़े एड्वेंट हैं—वे हैं और उनकी पार्टी है और बहुत लम्बा चीड़ा तजुर्बा वेस्ट बंगाल का कम से कम उनको है। (व्यवधान)।

जहाँ तक महात्मा गांधी के ज़माने की बात है, कांग्रेस का सत्याग्रह होता था सरकार के खिलाफ, घेराव नहीं होता था। पिकेटिंग होती थी। धरना भी अगर होता था तो फिज़िकल दबाव या रूकावट लोगों पर नहीं होती थी, सिर्फ़ मारल प्रेशर होता था। घेराव जो है वह एक प्रकार से बिकूल क्राइम है, डेफ़िनिट क्राइम है, रांगफुल कन्फ़ाइनमेंट है आई पी सी की दफ़ा 342 या 344 के अधीन। तो घेराव का दुकानों के सामने पिकेटिंग करने के कोई मुकाबला नहीं है।

डी आई जी की बात जो आपने बतलाई है वह बड़ी डिस्टिंग्विश है, मैं उसकी तहकीकात करूँगा। (व्यवधान)।

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2.15 p.m.

13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at twenty two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE. STEPS FOR REMOVAL OF ECONOMIC BACKWARDNESS OF FOUR DISTRICTS OF EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The mover of the motion has stressed, as far as I could gather, three or four main points: viz., the extreme poverty and unemployment in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, the need to include in the proposed Special Development Programme 15 Districts of the Eastern UP and not just the 4 districts covered by the Patel Study Team, that the Patel Team's recommendations were not comprehensive and that even the limited recommendations have not been fully implemented.

The hon. mover raised a very unfortunate issue on an important subject and I have full sympathy with what he said. The position in the Eastern UP is certainly not what can be called desirable from the economic point of view or the educational point of view and even from the social point of view—in the 15 districts as they have mentioned. There are 240 such districts in the whole country, not only these 15 districts, which are like this. But these are all called industrially backward and not economically backward. As a matter of fact, they are all economically backward more than industrially backward, and all this has happened over many years.

The Patel Committee referred only to four districts as those 4 districts were referred to them. All the 15 districts were not referred. But it will not be correct to say that they have not implemented a major portion. I cannot say that they are all fully implemented but several items have been implemented, but that does not have much impact on the problem. That I am ready to admit. All this happens because our development has not put that priority and emphasis on the development of the villages as it should have as I pointed out even earlier. It is, therefore, the task on which we are engaged at present. How best and how soon we can make village life rich and happy, rich not in the sense of mere material things but rich in the sense of satisfactory, happy human life.

This is a task which is not easy, nor can it be accomplished merely for the wish of it. All will have to work hard for it and we are engaged in finding out how best we can implement this programme—of giving full employment to everybody in every village, how best to bring out production to the maximum on every inch of land in the village, how to see that nobody is partially employed but fully employed. Therefore, cottage industries and very small scale industries are common in the rural areas and practically every home may have a cottage industry. There should be good roads connecting villages with other villages and with the town. There should be good proper drinking water and complete cleanliness.

If these things you are able to achieve in ten years, as we have set the task before us, I think we will have changed not only conditions in Uttar Pradesh but in all the parts of India with which we are concerned.

It is natural that the hon. Member is concerned more with the Uttar Pradesh, that is very natural, but there are many parts in this country and every State has got backward areas economically and otherwise. I do not say which is worse and which is better. They all require attention and they must be given attention. We have, therefore, to mobilise all non-official effort for this and the States have got to take it up. This cannot be done from the Centre. But the Centre can fully participate in it by helping the State and all the non-official agencies which can be mobilised for this task and that is the task in which we are engaged at present—how best to mobilise all the non-official agencies to see that the people get enthused in taking up the work so that we succeed in doing what we want to do. This is what we propose, to do, not propose but we have already started work in these directions. But until they begin to show some concrete results, I have no desire to make much publicity about it. Then we might lose ourselves in publicity and may not be able to give as much attention to the task as is necessary. Work must speak for itself, that is the slogan in which I believe and not mere publicity.

It is true that the task is such as requires immediate attention. That, water facilities not only for drinking but for irrigation is also very essential. But I hope my hon. friend accepts that this is a task in which the State Government has got to activate itself much more than has been done before. I do not want to blame anybody for this. I think they are all responsible for it. What is the use of blaming any one person or any one authority for it. But we would

be blamed now if we do not go earnestly about it. All who have to cooperate with it will be blamed if they do not cooperate. This is not a task in which there should be any political considerations, in my view. We do not have the help of everybody in this task so that we can utilise all our energies fully in solving this problem.

A scheme was referred to for irrigation on an All-India scale. It is called Water Grid Scheme. It is a garland canal scheme, if I may say so. I have read about that scheme which was prepared by an Engineer Dr. Dastur from Bombay more than three years ago. I was very much attracted by that scheme. But soon after that, I was not able to do any work. As soon as I got out of my confinement in detention, I took this up. I contacted him and I discussed it with him. I discussed it with other engineers of the Government. I took it up in right earnest to see how it can be worked. It is a scheme which involves more than Rs. 15,000 crores of expenditure. But that does not deter me from it. I do not think that will be a problem. But what I have got to be sure that the scheme is feasible and it will not result in any disaster, because, then, we will do more harm than good. We have therefore enlisted the sympathy of the F.A.O. and their engineers also are engaged in a scrutiny of it just now. It is possible that the scheme may not be possible to be taken up as a whole because there also the Government of Nepal is concerned and their territory comes in that area. But if that does not happen, even then, I am determined to see that irrigation facilities are available fully in all parts of the country by mobilising all the natural water that we receive and they don't go to waste in the sea. We have to see that we are saved from floods. Both these things have got to be done. From that point of view, the engineers are paying all their attention to it. But I cannot hurry it. I am sure it might take two years to come to any definite, practical working scheme. But, in the meanwhile, we are trying to utilise all the water that can be utilised in any small way or big way so that we are not postponing any of these things for the bigger scheme because then that might be not very useful for us at all. All the schemes which we take up now can always be merged in that scheme and can be utilised. If we are able to implement that scheme, then there will be no problem of electricity. We can have any amount of electricity, that may be required, throughout India, and cheaper electricity. There will be no dearth of employment. This scheme itself will employ more people than are already employed. That is how it can immediately do the work. And by that time the scheme comes into working order the land will give also more work to the people there. Various other openings will be there for work for

(Shri Morarji Desai)

everybody. At the same time, industry also will get an impetus. Industries also depend more on the produce of the land. Agriculture also gets assistance from the industries. These are not unrelated questions. There was some time a propaganda being made that we are against heavy industries or bigger industries and we want only to have agriculture. We say that agriculture is primary means and agricultural production is of the greatest importance to our country. Without that, our country will not live. Therefore, that has got to get priority and that is where industries will get their sustenance. If the agricultural people are not able to buy them, what will industries do? These are all connected problems; we are not going by any fads or by any inhibitions or prejudices or any ism; we are interested in seeing that we have a society in this country which lives in equality as human beings without any feelings of high or low or without any exploitation from anybody.

There is a task which requires close working together by all concerned in full co-operation and wherever anything has to be pointed out that must be pointed out. Criticism is not barred; criticism is very necessary. These are not matters in which we cannot say that we know everything and what we do is all right. Wherever we have found that there is something wrong, we are prepared to take it up and rectify it. Certainly, we will do that. Therefore, this is how we are trying to tackle the whole problem. It goes without saying that eastern part of U.P. will receive our full attention. In Bihar also there are 60 districts and there are many districts in the whole country and it is not as if industries will only do all the good. There are crores of rupees spent in Bihar on public sector industries. Has it changed the face of Bihar? No. On the contrary, the problem is the same. It all depends on how these allocations of money are utilised and assimilated. That is where we have got to establish the connection and it is that task in which we are engaged in; and we will profit by the experience of the past and even by the mistakes committed in the past; I am not blaming anybody for the mistakes because mistakes can be committed. Of course blame will come if mistakes are not recognised and are propagated as big achievements, "then, of course, we will have to say something. That is where we want to do something. I do not say that there were three Prime Ministers who were from U. P. and yet U. P. is what it is. It is not only U.P. which was neglected by them particularly. I do not want to say that

कई मानन सबस्य : यही कहा था ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : तो आपने पहले क्यों नहीं सुझाया तब तो आप देखते ही रहे । तब सोचना था । ऐसी बात करने से क्या फायदा है । मगर यह कहना ठीक नहीं है , दोष देने से क्या फायदा ।

We must rectify it. We must now benefit by the past and not try to allocate blame. Instead of that, let us allocate the task to all of us ourselves and, in that task, I enlist the mover of the Motion. I am glad when he said that he has seen in his place there is no harijan without land. I am very glad about it if he sees that in the whole area. That is what you should all do and I will help him in that process. He has also to enlist all the State Government's help and all other people and all of us have got to help in the matter everywhere. But, when he referred to some other pitiable condition of the people taking out grains from cow-dung or buffalo-dung and eating it, this is a very pitiable condition. But, that obtains not only in U.P. but also in some other parts of the country.

Fortunately, it is lessening to some extent now. But, we want to remove it completely. That should not be the case at any time. Why should that happen at all ? That cannot be removed unless we give full employment to everybody and unless we produce in plenty so that even after exporting, we will have plenty here. This is what we have got to produce. We have capacity to produce all that. That is where we are fortunately endowed by nature. But we are not making use of it. We have enough brains, more brains perhaps. That is why perhaps there are more quarrels. But, if quarrels are given up and brains are all coordinated, we will be able to give our best to the task. That is where I enlist the cooperation of all my hon. friends and I would only request the Mover to see whether it is appropriate in the Resolution to say that 'this House regrets that this is there'. I do not think that is right. I am sure his purpose has been served by the discussion in the House, and I hope, he is satisfied with it.

MR. SPEAKER: He will withdraw it.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must first thank the hon'ble Prime Minister for a very rea-

soned, calm and effective reply and over and above all this his great sympathy for the suffering masses of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and all over the country.

Sir, when I began my speech I had said that my Resolution is not only for Uttar Pradesh. Sir, I would just most humbly beg to submit to the Prime Minister and I humbly differ with him when he says that something has been done in the Patel Commission Report. My whole burden of argument was not to blame anyone but to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister sheer negligence towards this extreme poverty that is prevailing. I wish to submit for the Prime Minister's consideration only two paragraphs of a report made by Dr. K. N. Singh, head of the Economics Department of Lucknow University. From these paragraphs he can judge how far the thing has been done in seriousness and how the attempts were made only on paper. I quote:

"The extreme poverty of the Eastern Districts is reflected by the fact that all districts in the region, with the exception of Allahabad and Mirzapur have a lower per capita income than the poorest western districts of U.P."

He further goes on to say that all the Five Year Plans have made no impact whatsoever. I quote the second paragraph:

"The study calls for a substantial increase in investment both in the public and in the private sector in the backward regions."

My whole argument was not only based on this fact that there should be only public investment and that might bring paradise on earth. That is not a fact. My whole burden of argument—probably, I may not have used the right words because of difference of age between me and the Prime Minister—was that as he said in his own words everyone should cooperate; every effort should be made from every side—the Government sector, the Private sector and the State sector—and along with it human initiative and individual drive. That is why I asked for a survey and an authority to carry on and coordinate all the efforts. What happens is about Rs. 75 lakhs were sent from here and so-called Rs. 46 lakhs were spent on a tubewell here and a tubewell there. This मरहमपट्टी business will not do. The disease is deep-seated and window dressing will not lead us anywhere.

Sir, I do not wish to take any long time but I would again most humbly and respectfully beg of the Prime Minister to cast to see that the report of the Patel

Commission is implemented in its entirety because the Study Team was sent by the Centre. That Study team made a number of recommendations. If you will permit me, Sir, I will quote a few of them. There are a large number of recommendations, but I do not wish to go into the whole lot of them because that will take a lot of time. But, may I with your permission, Sir, quote a few recommendations from the administrative point of view about agricultural output, per capita real income in rural areas, population, yield per acre, irrigation, electrification, road mileage, health, education and all these things? But then to carry out these things successfully a proper infrastructure is needed. We have no administrative infrastructure for this. Therefore, may I suggest most humbly to the Prime Minister to see that every backward district has an officer of the stature of a Deputy Director of the different departments posted there to see that the work is completely and honestly carried out. Without a proper infrastructure you cannot succeed. When he says, I should do it, well, I am just one MP there. We have been trying to do it. But nobody cares to hear us, and that is our misfortune. We can only talk, request and beg what else can we do? Therefore, I still most humbly request the Prime Minister to see at least that this Patel Commissions' Recommendations are properly implemented, because it is the Centre's business. And they should see that it is implemented. Further, they should see that the States also implement what is directed. So far, the practice has been, they go on shifting the allotments from here to there and God alone knows what they do?

Therefore, I would only request the Prime Minister with all his sympathy in his more sympathetic heart, to be good enough and kind enough to see that the recommendations are implemented and an impact is made, a dent is made, if I may say so.

He has said that it is my responsibility to see that all the Harijans in Jaunpur district get it. I can only say, ask and beg. What was in my hands, I did it. What is in the hands of others, I cannot be made responsible for that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not make you responsible.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Let me thank all the hon. Members on this side and that said, who have supported my resolution and I am very grateful to them. Let me also thank my friend Mr. Sathé,—I am afraid he is not here, I wish he is here—I thank him for his lung power, but he seems to be very deficient in his brain power. He stated that Rs. 20,000 crores....

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]

MR. SPEAKER : No, No. Avoid such words.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : That is Parliamentary, I will withdraw the word if you say so. But they have used even stronger words than this in the House of Commons. He said that Rs. 20,000 crores have been injected into the blackmarket and that money is floating. I would not blame anybody. But before he makes an assertion against the Janata Party, he must see who was responsible.

I again beg of the Prime Minister and appeal to his sympathy to see that this Patel Commission Recommendations are completely implemented and to see that we do really get road, drinking water and communications. With these few words, on the request of the Prime Minister, I would say, or his advice because he is just like a father to me, I beg of the House to permit me to withdraw the resolution.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Brij Bhushan Tiwari, are you withdrawing your amendment ?

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI : Yes, Sir. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Dhari Shastri, are you withdrawing your amendment ?

SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI : Yes, Sir. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ugrasen, are you withdrawing your amendment ?

श्री उपस्थित : मैं अपना संशोधन वापस लेता हूँ इस उम्मीद से कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उसका असर पड़ेगा और हम को कुछ उससे लाभ प्राप्त होगा ।

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Yadvendra Dutt, are you withdrawing your resolution ?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Yes, Sir. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

14.50 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziabad): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to the Cash Assistance for Export of Man-made Fabrics.

PETITION RE. EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT SOLVENT EXTRACTION AND GROUNDNUT HANDPICKED AND SELECTED

श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल (पोरबंदर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से मूंगफली सोल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन तथा मूंगफली हाथ फोल शींगदाना के निर्यात के बारे में श्री सबदास ठाकर शी० पटेल तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक याचिका प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव करता हूँ: "कि भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् के नियमों, विनियमों और उपनियमों के नियम 20 (16) और (17) और 24(2)

अनुसरण में इस सभा के सदस्य ऐसी रीति से जैसा अध्यक्ष निर्देश दें, भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् की शासी निकाय के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें। ”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of Rules 20(16) and (17) and 24(2) of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research.”

The motion was adopted.

14.51 hrs.]

MULTI-STATE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I introduce† the Bill.

14.52 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) ACUTE SHORTAGE OF POWER IN BIHAR

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सारे बिहार में बिजली की आपूर्ति की कमी के कारण करोड़ों रुपये रोज की क्षति हो रही है। छोटे बड़े कारखानों के बन्द हो जाने से, पूरे वक्त तक कारखानों चालू नहीं रहने की वजह से एवं खेती के काम के लिए जो नलकूप लगे थे वह बिजली की आपूर्ति की कमी की वजह से बन्द हो जाने के कारण करोड़ों रुपये की रोज क्षति बिहार राज्य को हो रही है। बिहार में दो प्रमुख थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं—एक बरौनी और दूसरा पतरातू। बरौनी के थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की पांच यूनिट्स में से 15 मेगावाट की तीन यूनिटें बन्द हैं इसलिए कि जो कोयले की क्वालिटी है वह खराब है। जो 50 मेगावाट की एक यूनिट है उसकी टरबाइन की प्लेट टूट गई है और वह भी बहुत दिनों से बन्द है।

14.52½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

पतरातू की सात में से पांच यूनिट्स नवम्बर माह में बन्द थीं। 50 मेगावाट की जो यूनिट है वह पांच वर्षों से बन्द है जिसके टरबाइन रोटर, जेनरेटर सेन्टर खराब हो गए हैं। एक संयंत्र जिसकी उत्पादन क्षमता सौ मेगावाट है उसका ट्रांसफार्मर जल जाने की वजह से वह भी बन्द है। पांच सौ मेगावाट उत्पादन क्षमता वाले पतरातू बिजलीघर में सिर्फ सौ मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है। बिहार को पांच सौ मेगावाट बिजली की आवश्यकता है। आगामी पांच वर्षों में 1200 मेगावाट बिजली की आवश्यकता होगी और 1990 तक 2200 मेगावाट बिजली की

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री यशराज]

आवश्यकता होगी। आपको जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि बिहार की सरकार ने तीन-तीन प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी हैं। तेनूघाट थर्मल पावर स्टेशन जिसको केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सिद्धान्ततः मान भी लिया है लेकिन उस पर भी स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है।

मुजफ्फरपुर में एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के लिये बिहार सरकार की ओर से सिफारिश की गई थी। उसकी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट भी 1971 से केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकार के समक्ष पड़ी हुई है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि कहल गांव की योजना, जिसकी घोषणा पिछले सत्र में हमारे एनर्जी मिनिस्टर ने की थी और जिसे बिहार सरकार ने समर्पित किया था, वह भी आज खटाई में पड़ी हुई है।

इन तमाम बातों की तरफ मैं इस माननीय सदन का ध्यान इसलिये आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस उत्तर बिहार की अर्थव्यवस्था का मेरुदण्ड कृषि है, जिस दक्षिणी बिहार में छोटे और बड़े उद्योग हैं—वहां बिजली की कमी के कारण सारे उद्योग और खेती बर्बाद होने लगी है। हमारी ये तमाम योजनायें, जिनको बिहार की सरकार ने समर्पित किया है, केन्द्र की शिथिलता के कारण या यों कहा जाये कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के अफसरों के काम करने के तरीके के कारण उनकी जो अव्यवहारिक प्रक्रिया है उसके कारण, जो बिहार इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा रायल्टी देता है, उसकी सारी कृषि और सारे उद्योग ठप्प पड़ गये हैं।

इन शब्दों के हाथ इस समस्या पर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

14.56 hrs.

(ii) RESENTMENT DUE TO NON RESUMPTION OF BHAGALPUR-BIHAR RAIL AND STEAMER SERVICE

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक विशेष परिस्थिति की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अभी-अभी हम लोगों ने कानपुर में 11 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु के विषय में सुना था, मैं ऐसा तो नहीं कह सकता कि मैं जिस बात का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ कि वहां ऐसी कोई दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण या दुखांत घटना होगी, लेकिन भागलपुर जिले में बीहपुर से लेकर भागलपुर तक जो रेल गाड़ी पिछले 85 वर्षों से चल रही थी, न जाने किस कारण से उसको इस साल बन्द कर दिया गया। पिछले 8 महीनों से मैं इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर पत्रों के द्वारा भी सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता आ रहा हूँ, लेकिन वह गाड़ी अभी तक नहीं लौटाई गई है। फलस्वरूप उस क्षेत्र में जन-विक्षोभ और जन-आक्रोश बहुत बढ़ रहा है।

10 नवम्बर को वहां लगभग बीस हजार जनता इकट्ठी हुई थी, लोगों ने मांग की कि 85 वर्षों से जो रेलवे लाइन और स्टीमर चले आ रहे थे, उन को बन्द न किया जाय। दुर्भाग्य की बात तो यह है कि रेल मंत्री और रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक ने भी यह आश्वासन दिया था—अपने पत्र में, कि वह गाड़ी शीघ्र चालू हो जायगी, लेकिन नौकरशाही न जाने किस कुत्सित षड्यंत्र में पड़ कर अभी तक उस गाड़ी को चालू करवाने में अपनी पहल नहीं करवा रही है। पिछले 4 दिसम्बर के दिन वहां के लोगों ने मिल कर ट्रेन का चक्का जाम करने की योजना बनाई थी, जिससे किसी भी समय हिंसा भड़क सकती थी। वहां के प्रतिनिधि वहीं आये थे, मैंने उन्हें रेल मंत्री जी से मिलाया था, प्रधान मंत्री जी

से भी वे लोग मिले थे और उनके आश्वासन पर वे लोग रुक गये हैं।

मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि छोटी बातों को हम समय रहते नज़रअन्दाज़ कर देते हैं तो वह भाग भड़क कर कानपुर बन जाती है इसलिए, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से और खास कर रेल मंत्रालय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि समय रहते इसको जल्द से जल्द चालू करायें। यह मामला देखने में क्षेत्रीय लगता होगा, लेकिन इसका सम्बन्ध उत्तर और दक्षिण बिहार से है। शायद आप को मालूम होगा—गंगा नदी पर रेल का पुल—एक वाराणसी में है, दूसरा बक्सर में है, तीसरा पटना में बन रहा है और चौथा पुल फरक्का में है। इस बीच में गंगा नदी पर कोई पुल नहीं है। दक्षिण बिहार के छोटा नागपुर के सभी जिलों और भागलपुर तथा उत्तर बिहार के सहरसा, पूर्णिया और आसाम से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली केवल यही रेलवे लाइन और स्टीमर था। लेकिन इसको बन्द किया जा रहा है। पिछले साल यह छः महीने तक बन्द रही और इस साल अभी चालू भी नहीं हुई है जब कि इसके बारे में आश्वासन मिला था। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ...

15.00 hrs.

जनता की इस वाजिब मांग को अगर सरकार आश्वासन दे कर भी समय रहते पूरा नहीं करेगी; और नौकरशाही की साजिश में पड़ कर अगर वहां कोई भी ध्वंस लीला होगी, तो इसकी सम्पूर्ण ज़िम्मेदारी सरकार पर होगी। इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

15.01 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: REPORT (1974) OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE—*Contd.*

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the demand to scrap the report of the Khosla Commission is a demand of the people of India and of the people of democratic countries in the world. The Khosla Commission's report should not only be scrapped, but also be burnt to ashes.

It has been proved beyond doubt from facts and figures that that report is not correct. In the Khosla Commission's report it has been stated that the fact that there was an air crash on 18th August 1945 of the plane in which Netaji was travelling, was an evidence that Netaji died in that air crash. But it is not a fact. This was scrutinised by different organizations and by different committees, and it was found baseless.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, you will remember that the British Government have not accepted any report that Netaji had died. During the time of Lord Wavell—who was the Viceroy of India—he formed three investigation committees and the reports of those committees differed from each other. There were three different opinions found in the reports *viz.* of the Figgess team, Finney's team and the Combined Services Detailed Intelligence Centre (CSDIC). The reports of these 3 teams stated, and proved that Netaji did not die in the plane crash. They did not accept that position. Whether Netaji is alive or dead, what we want is a proper and true enquiry. We want to have an enquiry committee with the Members of Parliament and experts which should investigate into the matter. You will find very objectionable remarks in Mr. Khosla's report. Those remarks are insulting not only to the Members of this House, but also to the people of India. Netaji was and is the greatest revolutionary in the world, as stated by our late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, while unveiling his statue in the Calcutta Maidan. In Mr. Khosla's report, you will find it mentioned that people of some countries felt that Netaji was a puppet in the hands of the Japanese. It is a shame. He also said that Netaji was a pawn, he was a quisling, he had no self-respect and that he had no followers at the end of the war. Is it expected of a Commission, appointed by a civilised government of a country, to make such remarks? The Khosla Commission, I should say with all

[Shri Dharendra Nath Basu]

the emphasis at my command, has been not only wrong, has been not only unjustified, but it has told the people of the world that it is Justice Khosla's opinion which will prevail. Justice Khosla, I should say, was rather a puppet, not only a puppet but a pawn in the hands of the then Government.

I must say with all the emphasis at my command that when Justice Khosla went to enquire into the incidents connected with the plane crash at Taipei, he discussed it with several of his friends, but he did not take evidence from local government leaders, from the high government officials and from our Ambassador.

I do not want to make any comment on the fact that he came back with so many presents. I also do not want to make any comment on the fact that he write a biography of the former Prime Minister. I only want to state that he did not give his judgment in the form in which it is desired.

He may be honest according to his judgment, but if we go through the details given in his book, it appears that he is somehow influenced. That is why we request the Speaker to appoint a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament to go into this matter.

I had the privilege of working as a humble assistant with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose for a long number of years. At that time he was not Netaji, but simply Subhas Chandra Bose. I know he cannot die; he is immortal. Not only the people of India but the people of all democratic countries in the world will cherish his activities for the cause of India's freedom. We also cherish the memory of his activities and ideas in our heart of hearts. All the Members feel like that.

Netaji went out of India to expedite the independence of the country. Although there were some differences of opinion between him and the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, with regard to the mode or procedure to be adopted for gaining the independence of the country, Netaji was very affectionate towards Mahatmaji and all the leaders then living. His passing away from this country should not remain a mystery. The truth must be unearthed. To unearth the truth, to find out the actual facts and give them to the people of this country and the world, it will be fitting for the House to request you to form an enquiry committee with hon. Members of this House and those who were associated with them.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : On this occasion it is my duty to think of Netaji and INA. Two commissions were appointed by the Government of India to go into the disappearance of Netaji. In 1954, when Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister, a commission was appointed by the then Congress Government to go into the death or alleged death of Netaji. An enquiry was held elaborately. Mr. Shah-nawaz Khan, who was one of the three lieutenants of Netaji in INA at the time of the Second World War when INA was fighting for the independence of the country, was the Chairman of the Commission. Shri Sarat Chandra Bose, Netaji's own brother, was one of the members. Unfortunately, he gave a dissenting report in 1955, after the enquiry was over in 1954, but his dissenting report was not released.

A second enquiry commission was appointed by the same Congress Government in 1974. This Commission also did some eyewash business, that is what I think.

I am not going to say whether Netaji is now surviving or not. I leave it to other senior Members.

There cannot be two opinions among Indians now or in the past that while Gandhiji was the Father of the Nation, our beloved leader, Netaji, is the greatest son of India, the tallest statesman not only of India, but of the entire world. He was the greatest patriot produced by the history of the world, not only Indian history. He disappeared. I do not say he left, but he disappeared at the time of the Second World War. He met Hitler. There was a duration of six months' time from his disappearance from India and his arrival in Germany. There he met Hitler, the leader of Germany. During the period the British Government declared to the world that Netaji had died. They said that he died due to shamefulness because Hitler did not come to help him. That was nonsensical on the part of the British Government. That was the first alleged death or announced death of Netaji.

Now, I come to his second so-called death. When he disappeared from West Germany, he travelled via the Atlantic and arrived in Japan. There he met Tojo, the then Prime Minister of Japan within 90 days. Between his second disappearance from Germany and arrival in Japan there was a gap of 90 days. At that time also the same British Government declared to the world that Netaji had died. This time also he came up. Then he formed INA.

Why did he form the INA? He formed the INA within the shortest period to

fight for the independence of our country. I can say with earnestness and honesty in political life and public life that that was the first and foremost powerful, organised armed revolution which was recognised by fourteen countries of the world. He formed the first Provisional Government of independent India of which he was the President. He was the Chief of the Army Staff. Then he declared war on the British Government and its allied powers. Then INA was winning upto Assam and they formed the first Government of free India. It appeared then that Netaji was going to free India. Then Netaji disappeared. According to history, this is his third death. I fear that the Indian history should be redrawn. The history of pre-independence war of India should be completely re-drawn and reshaped because Netaji's independence war has been completely suppressed by the Congress Government. I do not know why they have suppressed it. Now I appeal to the hon. Home Minister, who is sitting here on behalf of the Prime Minister and the Govt. of India, to hang a portrait in the Central Hall of Netaji. Not only Netaji but the portrait of Rajaji should also be opened in the Central Hall. There should not be any discrimination or a biased view or prejudicial view against any leader of India. We respect Nehruji as the light of Asia. We respect Netaji as the lion of Asiatic countries. Even Winston Churchill, the then Prime Minister of England, had said that he had only two enemies in the world, first Hitler and second Netaji. Netaji was the second enemy of the British Government. That is why, he had branded Netaji as his enemy. The INA history was not properly propagated, published and respected by the Indian History and the then Government of India. I request that the entire history of INA should be redrawn.

Then I come to the INA. In the Red Fort trial so many people got acquittals and so many were punished for some offence. According to the British rule, it was an offence. It is our birthright to fight against the foreigners to free our country from the foreign bondage, foreign slavery. But the British people held the Red Fort trial and punished the INA men as they waged a war against the British Government. We waged a war against the British people, to drive them out of our motherland. Many of the ex-INA men and their legal heirs are roaming in the streets without any livelihood or any employment. They are without any work. I would request the Government and appeal to the hon. Home Minister to treat ex-INA men at least hundred times, if not thousand times, better than our freedom fighters. I am not senior politician; I am a junior politician.

I am a youngman of 40. The senior most politicians are sitting here. So many people who sacrificed and who suffered in jail during the freedom struggle are sitting here. They know better than me about their sacrifice and dedication for the country. I would request the Government to grant pension for all ex-INA men without any discrimination.

There are about 10,000 people in Tamil Nadu who are without any pension. I would appeal to the Government that they should not demand a strict scrutiny of the evidence to show that they were in the INA. I met Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan many time during the last session. He was the Chairman of the Pension Committee for grant of pension to INA men. He promised me many times saying, "You just give an iota of evidence. I will grant pension." But his promise was only on the lips. He did not implement it. To ask for some iota of evidence, some oral evidence or documentary evidence, to show that a person was enrolled in the INA is all right. But the Government should not be so very strict about the scrutiny of evidence. They have lost all the property, they have lost all their family members, they have lost everything. On the other hand, our freedom fighters were safe. There was no danger to their lives. Of course, there was danger to life for many leaders. But there was a great danger to INA men who were fighting on the battle-field. They did not expect any military post; they did not expect any MP's post; they did not expect any MLA's post; they did not expect any Ambassador's post. They joined the INA to die for the country, for the motherland. Therefore, they are the greatest sacrificing personalities anywhere in the world. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister to grant pension to all the ex-INA men to whom we recommend or to whom they deem fit and proper to grant pension.

As I said, I would request the hon. Home Minister to unveil Netaji's portrait in the Central Hall. I would also request the Government to have Netaji's statue just opposite the Parliament House at the commencement of the Parliament Street. It is our duty to respect our motherland. If you respect Netaji, it means we are respecting our motherland. It is high time to have a statue of Netaji just in front of the Parliament House. On behalf of the Anna DMK, I would request the Government to do all these things to satisfy not only the people of Tamil Nadu but the people of India for Netaji and the INA men who sacrificed everything for the independence of India, for the liberation of India, for the liberation of the Asian countries and for the liberation of humanity.

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

Finally, I would again request the Government to consider giving jobs and the financial aid to the legal heirs of the INA men. They have died for the cause of the country. If they had not joined the INA, they would have amassed wealth here. They died in battlefield in Burma or Malaysia or Singapore. Their legal heirs are left without anything; they have no safety or security, because those ex-INA men dedicated their lives for the country. I would request Government to consider giving governmental aid for their legal heirs in the various educational institutions. In respect of employment opportunities also, Government should give those legal heirs top-most priority and preference.

With these words, I support the motion brought forward by before this hon. House by Shri Samar Guha. I thank you Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for having given me the time to speak on this subject.

*SHRI S. K. SARKAR (Joynagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please allow me to speak in Bengali, my mother-tongue, on this occasion. I congratulate hon. Shri Samar Guha for enabling me to fulfil the historic task and duty of discussing the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, a duty which Shri Samar Guha is relentlessly pursuing for the past ten years or more. As an ardent follower and admirer of Netaji, I consider it my sacred duty to contribute to the discussion. I have to hang my head in shame just to think that a controversy has to be raised on Netaji even after 20 long years of our independence. Netaji is not only a name he is a legend, he is an illustrious character embodiment of unparallel patriotism, personality and leadership. I do not know whether there is a parallel of such patriotism in today's world history. But I can surely say that this has no other parallel. This great soul escaped from the bastions of the British and went out to fight for the freedom of his country and built up a massive organisation to achieve his ends. His efforts inspite of his being a citizen of a country which was under foreign domination is also unparallel and his contribution for the cause of his country's freedom can never be forgotten. But it is a matter of great shame that we have to raise discussion in this House to restore the glory and honour that he deserves. The leadership of the country which is responsible for this situation certainly cannot deserve any credit. There should be an unanimous demand from all sides of this House for taking immediate steps to restore all the

honour and glory that Netaji rightly deserves. The history of Netaji is unique, Netaji is a history unto himself, Netaji is a legend. Let us not forget that history and let it pass into oblivion. The history of Netaji should not be allowed to pass in the realm of hearsay and fables. We should not forget that Gandhiji is accepted as father of the nation, and the generator of our national conscience but if anybody has contributed fully and individually to our country's freedom, that contribution is of Netaji's and nobody else's. If we have achieved freedom through the dedicated efforts of any individual that is Netaji. Nobody else can claim any credit for that, this I will myself humbly submit. I will remind the House a little of the events of the period prior to 1947. The British had come out victorious in the second world war and the whole of India was converted into an arsenal of the Britishers. Then what was the cause due to which they had to leave this country? That was not surely due to the fear of the nonviolent agitations. After 1945 the existence of the National Congress was in jeopardy. At that time the Congress took help from Netaji and the INA and thereby consolidated their position and regained the height of popularity in this country. That forced them to recognise Netaji and the Britishers were compelled to leave this country. The English handed over the reins of Government to us on 15th August 1947 and we can confidently say that this action was not for fear of the non-violent agitators. They realised that the dormant volcano in the minds of the Indians was about to erupt. They saw the Castle Barrack mutiny of Bombay and the R.A.F. mutiny. They saw the people's insurgent and uprisings which were concentrated on the trials going on in the Red Fort. The clever British, the shopkeeper British realised at that time that what was more needed was commercial power rather than his political power. That is why they gave up their sovereign political power. But before they left they of course divided our country into two or three pieces. Whatever may be the reason, if we tried to forget the memory of this great patriot of India then there cannot be any other national crime of equal magnitude. I am not well I will only ask that why he will be dragged for discussion every now and then? Why could we not all take a decision that all facts and documents and other information in connection with Netaji's mystery should be placed before the Parliament by the Present Government of its own. Whereby we and all the people of this country can be properly informed and enlightened. Sir, we know that the Shah Nawaz Commission was set up in this connection and we also know that this Commission was a big joke of history. Sir,

If we go through the report of the Shah Nawaz Commission we will find how cleverly the real issues have been by passed and evaded. May be Shah Nawaz Khan wanted to keep silent on certain issues for some special reasons. I think that being a trusted Lt. of Netaji he thought it was his sacred duty to keep silent on various facts. But another Commission was constituted 20 or 25 years after that, it was called the Khosla Commission. The then Government was forced to appoint the Khosla Commission due to the untiring efforts of Prof. Samar Guha. What did that Commission do? That was only a hoax of history and their report is only a document of hypocrisy and that should be scrapped forthwith. Their report should be torn into pieces and thrown in the sea. Where did he get the courage to insult such a great hero the most illustrious son of India and our revered leader? When he left the seat of justice and took over as Chairman of this Commission, Shri Khosla forget all about his sacred duties. Therefore it is necessary to institute an impartial inquiry about him. The Members of Parliament should also be associated with that inquiry. Unless the members also are associated it will be an injustice to the cause. I feel that it is the responsibility of the Janata Government to place all the facts before the people of this country. The people of this country believe that the Janata Government has come to fight against all forms of hypocrisy and untruth. Therefore it is necessary for them to fight against this hypocritical report also and to immediately declare this report as scrapped. I do not want to give along speech I will only say that this unparalleled patriot who sacrificed everything for the sake of the country should not go down and should not be allowed to go down in history. We should all say with one voice that Netaji may be given all the honour and glory that is due to him and he immensely deserves. His portrait may be placed in the Central Hall of the Parliament House with due dignity and honour. A fresh inquiry should also be immediately set in to find out whether Netaji is alive or he is really dead. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I visited Taipeh and I requested the Government there which is at present headed by the son of Shri Chiang-Kai Shek to unveil the mystery about Netaji. The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs had promised to extend all possible help and cooperation in this regard. But he said that the Indian Government should also officially request them and cooperate. I regret to say that our Government did not send any request to them. It is also a matter of misfortune for us that we do not have diplomatic relations with that country. I am not going into that but if the mystery of Netaji is to be unveiled then the prime necessity is the full cooperation of that Government. Whether Netaji had really died in air crash at Taipeh, there is a considerable doubt

in this respect. From the British Intelligence Report and the letters and statements and speeches of all the then British authorities like Wavell, Mountbatten, Attlee etc. it is clear that none of them were able to prove or were convinced that Netaji had died in that air crash. In this situation it is very necessary to unveil the mystery of Taipeh about the plane crash of Netaji. If unfortunately Netaji really died in the air crash at Taipeh then Taipeh should be considered as a place of our national pilgrimage. The soil of Taipeh should be considered as sacred soil of India. I will request the hon. Home Minister to consider that. In the end Sir, I will request our Home Minister, hon. Shri Charan Singh, as he respects and holds Netaji in high esteem and to prove his esteem and regard for Netaji let him announce unequivocally and without any hesitation that he will constitute another Commission to go into the whole affair. The Commission which will go to the farthest corners of the world to gather all the facts and evidence and set at rest all the doubts and suspicions regarding the mysterious disappearance of Netaji once for all. If it is ultimately found that Netaji is no more alive then he will be officially accepted as an unparallel and undisputed patriot and immortal patriot whose memory can never die and whose contribution to our freedom struggle is also without any parallel. It is unique and only of its kind and steps will be taken to preserve the memory of this great son of India with all the glory and respect that is due to him. With this request I conclude my speech.

श्रीमती चन्द्राबती (भिवानी) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेता जी के बारे में बहुत सालों से एक कण्ट्रोवर्सी चल रही है और मैं यह कहूँ कि उस कण्ट्रोवर्सी को चलाने में भारत सरकार का ज्यादा हाथ रहा है, तो यह गलत नहीं होगा। भारत सरकार की तरफ से कभी भी इस बात पर कोई बयान, उस वक्त के जो प्रधान मंत्री थे या जो गृह मंत्री थे, उन की तरफ से नहीं आया कि नेताजी की जो मृत्यु हुई, उस के सर्कमस्टान्सेज क्या थे। लोगों को भुलाने के लिए, उन का मुँह बन्द करने के लिए, ऐसे लोगों को कमीशन में नियुक्त किया गया, ऐसे लोगों को चेयरमैन बनाया गया, जिन पर लोगों की आस्था नहीं थी। मैं अगर यह बात कहूँ तो गलत नहीं होगी — नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने इस गुलाम देश की जनता में एक जिन्दगी फूँकी थी,

[श्रीमती चन्द्रावती]

परन्तु इतने सालों में इस सरकार की तरफ से कभी भी उन का जन्म-दिन नहीं मनाया गया, कभी उनके महान काम को रिकगनाइज नहीं किया गया। यहां तक कि सैण्ट्रल हाल में सब बड़े नेताओं की तस्वीरें लगी हुई हैं, लेकिन उनकी तस्वीर आज तक नहीं लगाई गई। उनकी महान पर्सनैलिटी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं तो यह चाहती हूं कि इण्डिया गेट पर, जहां पहले जार्ज 5 का स्टेचू था, वहां उनका स्टेचू लगाया जाय।

उस सरकार ने खोसला कमीशन को नियुक्त किया था, उसके बारे में भी ग्राम लोगों में बड़ा रिजर्वेशन था। लोग ऐसा समझने लग गये थे कि पता नहीं क्यों उस समय की सरकार इसकी पूरी खोज करवाने से बचना चाहती है। मैं तो, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मान कर चलती हूं कि यदि सरकार चाहती तो इस की पूरी तरह से खोज हो सकती थी। उस समय के ब्रिटिश फौज के जो अफसर थे, जो उस समय जापान या ईस्ट एशिया में थे और जो अभी जिन्दा हैं यदि उनसे पूछा जाता तो जहां तक मैं ब्रिटिश लोगों के करैक्टर को जज कर पाई हूं, वे कभी भी झूठ नहीं बोलेंगे, सारी सच्चाई सामने आ जाती और नेताजी की मृत्यु के बारे में कुछ सही प्रकाश डल सकता था।

आज जब हमारी सरकार केन्द्र में है, मैं यह आशा करती हूं कि उसे इस सम्बन्ध में लोगों को तसल्ली देनी चाहिए और जिस एम्बर-क्रैश के बारे में लोग बात करते हैं, उस एम्बर-क्रैश में नेताजी की मृत्यु हुई या नहीं हुई—इसकी पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए। जिस नेता ने इस देश के लिए सब से ज्यादा काम किये, उनके लिए हमें कुछ सोचना चाहिए। मान लीजिए कि

वे पनडुब्बी से छिप कर भाग रहे थे, तो कोई भी मामूली आदमी अगर उनको गोली मार देता, तो क्या उनका नाम इतना बड़ा होता था और क्या उनको इतना सफल होना था, लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी को बहुत बड़े रिस्क में डाला और हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान आज भी उन की वीरता, उनकी एडवण्चर की स्प्रिट को मानते हैं और आज भी वह उन नौजवानों में खून खीला देती है। ऐसा नेता जो नौजवानों में उत्साह भरता है, उसको रिकगनाइज करना तो दूर रहा, कभी भी यह नहीं सोचा गया कि लोगों में जो क्यूरियोसिटी है, उसकी उन्हें तसल्ली करवाएं। जब इस बारे में कुछ लोगों ने रोला मचाया तो कमीशन बना दिया और कुछ लोग बाहर सैर कर आए। ऐसा उन्होंने इसलिए किया कि इससे उन लोगों का मुंह बन्द हो जाएगा। मैं समझती हूं कि ऐसा करके इस देश के साथ, इस देश की जनता के साथ, उनके विश्वास के साथ बड़ा भारी धोखा—मैं 'धोखा' शब्द इस्तेमाल करने को तैयार हूं—किया गया। क्यों नहीं कहा गया और क्यों नहीं इस बात का स्टेटमेंट आया कि हमने पूरी तरह से उन लोगों को कमीशन का इनचार्ज बनाया है, जिन पर लोगों को विश्वास है और वे सचमुच में ईमानदारी से इस बात की खोज करेंगे और सिर्फ सैर-सपाटे के लिए ही विदेशों में नहीं जाएंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगी, लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्रीजी से जो यहां पर ब्रैटे हुए हैं, यह दरखवास्त करूंगी कि जिन लोगों से इस देश की तसल्ली हो, उस तरह के लोगों को इस बात की जांच करने की जिम्मेदारी देनी चाहिए और वे इस बात को एग्जामिन करें चाहे किसी की भी गवाही लेनी पड़े कि नेताजी की मृत्यु किस वजह से हुई और कहां हुई। ये जो गोलमोल बातें चलती हैं ये नहीं होनी

चाहिएं ॥ लोगों का कहना यह है कि वे मरे नहीं बल्कि उनको मरवाया गया। जो इस तरह की लोगों में कहानियां चलती रही हैं, उससे हमारे नेताजी के बारे में लोग शक करने लगे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि नेताजी को रिकगनीशन मिलना चाहिए था, वह हमारी उस समय की सरकार ने नहीं दिया। उसने कभी न्याय नहीं किया, इस देश के सभी लोग इस बात को मानते हैं लेकिन कम से कम इस वक्त इतने अर्से के बाद तो लोगों को तसल्ली हो जाए कि उनकी मृत्यु कैसे हुई, कम से कम यह जो रहस्य इतने अर्से से चला आ रहा है, वह तो खुले और रहस्य ही बन कर न रह जाए। इस बात की तसल्ली लोगों को हो जाए कि उनको मरवाया नहीं गया या किसी और तरह से उनको गायब तो नहीं किया गया। इतने अर्से के बाद भी इसका रहस्य नहीं खुला है जब कि दस साल के बाद एक पीढ़ी बदलती रहती है और सन् 1947 में जिन बच्चों ने जन्म लिया था, वे अब 30 साल के हो गये हैं, इतने युग बदल गये हैं। हमारी माइथोलोजी के अनुसार हर दस साल के बाद युग बदल जाता है। इस तरह से इतने युग बीत जाने के बाद भी यह कण्ट्रोवर्सी बनी हुई है। इसलिए लोगों को तसल्ली देने के लिए सरकार को इस तरह के कदम उठाने चाहिए कि लोगों को यकीन हो जाए कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु कैसे हुई थी। इस देश में नेताजी का त्याग किसी से कम नहीं है बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि देश की आजादी के लिए जो कुछ और लोगों ने किया है, उसमें उनका नम्बर, सब से ऊपर आता है। उनके लिए हम कम से कम इतना तो कर सकते हैं कि यह जो कण्ट्रोवर्सी है, वह खत्म हो जाए और इस देश के लोग कम से कम उनका जन्म दिवस या शहीद दिवस बिना कोई शक व शुनाह हुए मना सकें।

बस, मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना था।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrakpore):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion moved by Prof. Samar Guha, namely :

"That the House do consider the Report (1974) of the Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd September, 1974."

Sir, I happen to come from that part of India, to which this great son of India belonged. I do not claim any special privilege for that. I know that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was not a Bengali patriot but an Indian patriot, who dreamt of India as a whole, who dreamt of the Indian Nation as a whole, who dreamt of the vision, of India in which people of all castes, communities and religions will live together.

If we saw the composition of the INA (Indian National Army) which was formed by him, we will find how an ideal example of secularism has really been practised there. As we all know, the close associates of Netaji consisted of Mr. Shahnawaz Khan, a north Indian Muslim, Mrs. Lakshmi Swaminathan, a South Indian lady and Mr. Saigal, a Punjabi gentleman.

Sir, this is not a subject in which I or anybody else can speak without a trace of emotion, in which anybody can hide his personal feelings about the matter.

In my State very often whenever a rumour goes round that Netaji has appeared large number of people gather. I tell you this from my personal experience. Rightly or wrongly large number of people believe that Netaji is still alive. In West Bengal whenever any rumour got round lakhs and lakhs of people gathered to see Netaji. In Kalyani, in our State, a few years ago, such an incident happened, that a certain Sadhu of Shoulmari Ashram was Netaji. Lakhs and lakhs of people went to see him.

Here was a person who saw the vision of India which is free from exploitation and all discrimination between caste, creed, community and religion. This is a very sentimental issue and emotional issue which has special relevance to those of us who come from West Bengal. It does not mean that the national relevance of the whole thing is lessened in any way. The national relevance remains.

Netaji was described as the Springing Tiger by an English author. He is one of

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the foremost patriots in this country. He is the champion of an uncompromising struggle against imperialism in the country.

This question of Inquiry into Netaji had a long background and a long history. It was reported originally that Netaji had died in an air crash. Then India was not free. We were under the yoke of the British. Two years later India became free. It became the people's demand and the people's aspiration that the Government should go into the causes and circumstances leading to the reported death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Accordingly, as we all know, the first Commission was appointed with Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan as Chairman, Netaji's elder brother, Suresh Chandra Bose and one civilian Mr. S.N. Maitra was there as member of this commission. They went into depth about the facts surrounding the mysterious disappearance of Netaji. They came out with a report. The majority report held the view that the report about the Tpeh air-crash was final and conclusive, although, Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose, Netaji's elder brother said, it was not exclusive, the evidence was not strong enough. But the demand in this country did not die down, because, a large number of people felt and felt strongly that the full circumstances of the case had not been looked into. And this demand continued. We must, in this regard, pay our compliments to Prof. Samar Guha, the illustrious freedom fighter from our State. But, for his enduring efforts, the second Commission on the inquiry into Netaji's death would not have come into being.

Even Justice Khosla, about whom Prof. Samar Guha, has a lot of things to say commends Prof. Guha's efforts in this matter. Justice Khosla in his report which was submitted in 1974 says about Prof. Samar Guha as a dedicated, uncompromising follower of Netaji. He has little doubt that he has been actuated by the highest motives in doubting the truth of the story and in unravelling the story of Bose's disappearance. Then, again, in the whole report, Chapter 8 practically refers to Prof. Guha's efforts and commendations to him and arguments about the evidence put forward by Prof. Guha.

So, in 1970 when the Commission was originally initiated under Justice Khosla, it was due to the efforts of Prof. Guha that this Commission came into

being. Obviously, this Commission has not satisfied a large number of people in this country because, still the people do strongly believe that the circumstances in this matter were not fully investigated into the evidences were not complete and many also believed that Justice Khosla's Khosla's recommendations were one-sided. The aspersion about the Judges is not the first; nor will that be the last. The hon. Home Minister here has appointed so many Commissions with judges as their heads; the same allegations against judges are being made with regard to this Commission. Prof. Samar Guha also has mentioned that Justice Khosla met the former Prime Minister several times. Like that, it is now being mentioned that Justice Shah has met our Home Minister several times and the whole thing cannot be above doubt or above questions.

So, as I said, the recommendation or the findings of one man Commission appointed by the Government of India is not to be considered as conclusive has also been reported in several newspapers. I have one magazine with me. This is the Statesman which was brought out on the Independence Day this year. Here it was commented by a knowledgeable author on Netaji's life that Justice Khosla Commission and his investigation left much to be desired. The main reason why one should doubt Justice Khosla's Report and findings is that Justice Khosla mainly depended on oral evidence which was put forward before him. He had every little documentary evidence to support that theory that Netaji was severely injured due to the air crash and that he suffered from severe burns; he was first treated at the hospital and later on died in the hospital at Taipei. Uptill now, no conclusive evidence, no documentary evidence, has come out in this regard and those people who were supposed to be with him at the time he was being treated in the hospital have not been properly identified. Two Japanese doctors were, if I may say so, not properly identified whether they were the very same people who actually were supposed to have treated Netaji. So, it is also my conviction that this needs to be investigated first. I agree with Prof. Guha when he says that the whole report of the Khosla Commission which was accepted by the previous Government should be scrapped as there is no sufficient evidence on the basis of which a fresh investigation should be started.

As I was saying the sentiments associated with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose are also great. Therefore, the bureaucratic way the Government have accepted this Report is not going to satisfy a large number of people living in this country

Therefore, I join Prof. Guha's pleading that our Party from our side and I also personally feel very strongly that there is much to be doubted about Justice Khosla's statement. The report which was accepted should be scrapped. It should be re-opened and in consultation with the Members of Parliament a fresh Committee of Enquiry should be set-up to investigate the actual causes leading to the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Further, Sir, after the Khosla Commission report had been submitted in 1964 the transfer of power papers have now been opened and several documents and letters supposed to have been written by the then Home Department. Officers of the British Government have come to light. They throw a new and different sort of light on the whole mystery which has not been gone into in depth uptil now. In it is new and changed circumstances there is no reason why this government or for that matter any government should stand on prestige and not agree to open the issue, I think and I strongly feel that this issue should be re-opened immediately.

Sir, let our efforts not end with the circumstances leading to the reported death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Netaji was not only a patriot but a great thinker who was the first exponent of scientific socialism in this country. He had a vision of India which would be free from exploitation. He did not think of any utopian way to achieve this end. He had in his mind positive, scientific and socialist approaches to this end. His uncompromising attitude to Imperialism remains very relevant today and his thinking about the future of India, his thinking about the whole planning process, his thinking about the democratic set-up and his thinking about the course of development that we have to follow remain very valid today Sir, it is very necessary at this stage to go into depth regarding Netaji's writing just as now we have started reviewing Gandhiji's economic thoughts and ideas. In a similar way we should try and re-open the issue of Netaji's thoughts. In this connection I have only to mention that in the house where Netaji lived in Calcutta—it is called Netaji Bhavan—Netaji Research Bureau is functioning. I had the occasion to visit that Bureau several times and I was very happy to see that scholars not only from India but also all over the world evince lot of interest not only in Netaji's life but also on his thinking in economic and social matters. So, the Government should come forward with all possible help to this Netaji's Research Bureau that is functioning at the place where this patriot lived.

Sir, I have also received one letter from one Shri Karm Singh Bheria. He is from Kaula Lumpur, Malaysia. He is one of the surviving members of Netaji's Indian National Army and he has reported that in Malaysia among a large number of Indians living there Netaji's thoughts are still discussed and they try to keep alive not only the thought but the spirit under which INA, Rani of Jhansi League and Indian Independence League were born.

16 hrs.

Shri Karam Chand Bheria reported that many of the ex-freedom fighters were living. They are in a very difficult financial condition and they are not getting the pension and other amenities that have been extended to freedom fighters who have been living in this country. I would also request the hon. Home Minister to consider application of these facilities to the Indian National Army soldiers who are now living in Malaysia. In this connection, I may also mention without going into controversies that, to my belief, Mrs. Anita Bose, Netaji's daughter is living in the United States. Recently one of our friends who is a Member of Parliament, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose Alluri, had occasion to go to the United States. There he contacted all the Bengali Associations in order to meet Mrs. Anita Bose, who has since married and is living with her husband in some place in the United States. Efforts must be taken by the Indian Embassy in Washington to locate Netaji's daughter so that the daughter of our great patriot gets some help from the Government, as they used to get from the Trust set up in the memory of I.N.A. soldiers. I again commend what Prof. Guha said in his very detailed analysis that without going into controversies, Netaji's death has not been properly investigated. There should not be any hesitation on the part of the Government to set up a new Commission of Enquiry. Not only that. I also support Prof. Guha's proposal in his Bill which has been brought before the House for declaring Netaji's birthday as a national holiday. I also support Prof. Guha's proposal in renaming the Andaman & Nicobar Islands as Swaraj and Shahid Dweep as they are the first islands visited by Netaji's soldiers and the INA.

Sir, last year, I had an occasion to go to Kohima where a memorial for the INA soldiers still exists. This memorial was built by our Government, after independence. This memorial should be declared as a national memorial like the one at the place where Gandhiji died. So, this memorial in Kohima should be declared as a national memorial. With this, I again support strongly the contention that the whole issue of

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Netaji's disappearance should be reopened.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : (सीवान) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषय को इस रूप में लेता हूँ कि मेरा कोई सगा सम्बन्धी परदेश में, या कहीं दूर मर जाये, और उसकी खबर मेरे पास पहुँचे, किन्तु उसकी किसी तरह से पुष्टि न हो कि वह कब मरा है, कैसे मरा है। इस स्थिति में मुझे यह चिन्ता लगी रहेगी कि क्या वह वाकई मर गया है या जीवित है। यह निश्चय तो हो जाना चाहिए कि वह मर गया है, और अगर मर गया है, तो मुझे पता लग कि वह कैसे और किस तरह से मरा, और अगर उस के कुछ अन्तिम चिह्न भी मिल सकें, तो मैं उन्हें लाऊँ और उनकी पूजा करूँ।

मेरे मित्रों ने इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी कहानी कह दी है। इस लिए मैं उसमें न जाते हुए सिर्फ चार पाँच बातें कहूँगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि नेता जी के सम्बन्ध में यह सोच लेना शु उ से ही भूल की बात है कि वह कभी अपने आप को छिपाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते होंगे। वह मर गये, यह बात उन्हीं की ओर से नहीं निकाली गई, यह सोचना भूल हो सकती है, क्योंकि उन्होंने बार-बार अपने को छिपाया और दूसरों को धोखा दिया इसलिए कि जिसमें उनका काम आगे चल सके। यहाँ पर यह बहुत संभव है कि उन्होंने जापानियों के साथ मिल कर ऐसी व्यवस्था की हो जिसमें हवाई जहाज के गिरने का समाचार निकाल कर यह समाचार दुनिया में निकाल दिया जाये कि नेता जी मर गए और अंग्रेजों को इसका विश्वास हो जाये ताकि वे उनकी खोज बन्द कर दें। इसका प्रमाण मिलता है कि अंग्रेजों को इस समाचार पर बहुत दिनों तक विश्वास नहीं हुआ। सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि लार्ड वावेल ने खुद ही अपने नोट में लिखा है, उनका नोट

है सितम्बर का और यह घटना है अगस्त की, उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि जब तक कि पूरा निश्चय न हो जाये मैं नहीं मानता कि वह मर गए। दूसरी तरफ अक्टूबर में उन्होंने अपने गुप्तचरों को भेजा है इसका पता लगाने के लिए और साथ ही साथ अगर वे जीवित हों और सम्भव हो तो उन्हें पकड़ लाने के लिए। दूसरी तरफ वह कहानी भी कही जाती है कि नेता जी ने जब देख लिया और उन्होंने बहुत पहले ही इस बात को भाँप लिया था कि मित्र राष्ट्र जीतेंगे और जर्मनी और जापान की हार निश्चित है, लेकिन वैसी हालत में दोनों इतने कमजोर हो जाएंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतंत्रता का प्रश्न बहुत हल्का आगे चल कर हो जायगा। किन्तु अपनी ओर से दिलाई न हो इसलिए अपना प्रयास जारी रखना चाहिए और वह प्रयास अब जापान के इलाके से नहीं हो सकता बल्कि वहीं से हो सकता है जहाँ अंग्रेजों की पहुँच न हो और हो भी तो वहाँ वह बहुत जोर न लगा सकें। कहा जाता है और उसके प्रमाण भी मिलते हैं कि पहले तो वह अपने मन की बात बहुतों को बताते नहीं थे और यह कुछ ऐसी गुप्त बात थी जो वह कह भी नहीं सकते थे क्योंकि उन्हें इसकी शंका थी कि उन के आइ० एन० ए० के आफिसरों में भी एकाध विश्वसनीय नहीं रह गए थे और आइ० एन० ए० की गुप्त बातों का भी पता दुश्मनों को लग जाता था। वैसी हालत में वे बराबर इस प्रयास में रहते थे कि जो करें उस का पता दो एक आदमियों के सिवाय जो विश्वसनीय हो और किसी को न हो। कहा जाता है कि वे प्रयास कर रहे थे डेरियन के रास्ते रूस जाने का। इस के समर्थन में हमारे संसद् के पुराने सदस्य जो अभी दिल्ली आए हुए हैं डा० सत्य नारायण सिंह से मेरी कल ही कुछ बातें हो रही थीं। उन्होंने कहा मुझसे कि वे कुछ दिनों तक भारत सरकार के विदेश विभाग के अफसर यूरोप में रहे और वहाँ कुछ कागजात उन्हें

मिले थे रूस के जिन से यह स्पष्ट होता था कि वह शायद रूस में हैं । उस के बाद फिर दोबारा भी उन्हें कुछ पता चला किन्तु यहां उन कागजों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई बल्कि उन्हें बेकार समझा गया और इस के लिए डा० सत्यनारायण की शिकायत है कि उन्हें काफी कष्ट उठाना पड़ा । फिर डा० सत्यनारायण का यह भी कहना है कि मैं सब जगह गया, सब जगह घूमकर आया, सब देख सुन कर के मैंने मिस्ट्री आफ नेता जी वाली पुस्तक लिखी थी मगर इस का मैं क्या करूं अगर खोसला साहब मेरी बात का विश्वास ही नहीं करते हैं । अब खोसला साहब क्यों विश्वास नहीं करते हैं यह मैं कैसे कहूं ? किन्तु अगर गवाही की दरकार है तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि डा० सत्यनारायण को मैं आज से नहीं पचास वर्षों से भी ज्यादा से जानता हूं और मैं उन की बातों का विश्वास करता हूं ।

इस के बाद यह भी जाहिर होता है कि ताईपेई में अंग्रेजी सेना अगस्त में ही पहुंच गई थी तथाकथित प्लेन दुर्घटना के बहुत थोड़े दिनों के भीतर, यानी कहा तो यहां तक जाता है मगर उसका प्रमाण मेरे पास नहीं है कि जिस तारीख को नेता जी का जहाज गिरा था उसी तारीख को चन्द घंटों के बाद ही अंग्रेजी सेना या मित्र सेना वहां पहुंच गई थी । अब सवाल यह है कि अगर उस दिन नहीं तो दो चार दिन के भीतर, और यह निश्चित है कि दो चार दिन के भीतर पहुंची । तब उस हालत में जिस तरह से जहाज गिरा था कौन उसको हटाने वाले और एयरपोर्ट को साफ करने वाले कौन थे ? अगर साफ करने वाले नहीं थे तो पहली बात यह है कि दूसरे सैनिक जहाजों का वहां पर उतरना कठिन था क्योंकि उस में वह गिरा हुआ जहाज एक बाधा थी । कहा यह जाता है कि वह रनवे के किनारे पर ही था । दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या अंग्रेज सैनिकों ने

उस को देखा और उस के बारे में पूछ-ताछ नहीं की और अगर चार दिन के भीतर ही पहुंचे तो क्या उन को पता नहीं चल गया ? अगर उन को पता न चला और जापानियों ने कोई ऐसी वैसी बात नहीं कही कि कोई दूसरा मरा है, नेताजी नहीं मरे हैं तो क्या अगस्त की घटना का, सितम्बर तक लार्ड बवल को पता नहीं होता । यह बातें कुछ एक दूसरे को काटती हुई नजर आती हैं जिनसे संतोष नहीं होता है । मालूम नहीं होता है कि क्या हुआ, क्या कहा जाये कि क्या हुआ ?

दूसरी बात जो समर बाबू ने खुद कही है मैं उसको थोड़ा सा दोहराना चाहता हूं । उस दिन की जो कहानी कही जाती है उस की जांच तो तभी होगी जब उसकी रिपोर्ट देखी जाये और वहां के अफसरों ने बताया कि हम अभी लाते हैं आफिशियल रिपोर्ट । समर बाबू ने कहा:

When I asked the Meteorological Officer he wanted to give the official Reports. But Mr. Khosla immediately said, "No, I can't take it. I have my instructions not to take any notes from the Government."

अब मेरी शंका यह होती है कि इंस्ट्रक्शन्स के क्या मानी हैं ? क्या दूसरा कोई आदमी जज को इंस्ट्रक्शन देता है कि आप अमुक तरह की गवाही लीजिए, अमुक तरह की गवाही छोड़ दीजिए ? यह तो खुद जज के ऊपर है कि किस गवाही को ले और किस को छोड़े, किस पर विश्वास करे और किस पर विश्वास न करे । न कि कोई दूसरा उससे कुछ कहे । तो दो ही विकल्प हमारे सामने हैं, कोई तीसरा है नहीं । या तो समर बाबू सरासर झूठ बोल रहे हैं जो कि हमारे सामने बैठे हैं या उन्होंने ऐसा कहा तो उस के पीछे कुछ गुप्त भेद है । (व्यवधान) समर बाबू को मैं

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा]

नहीं कह सकता, उन को भी मैं आज से नहीं, बहुत दिनों से जानता हूँ और सारा सदन उन को जानता है ।

इसके बाद आगे चल करके यह बात आई कि और भी बहुत से रिकार्ड्स हैं, सरकारी आर्काइव्स हैं उन को भी देखा जाये । उस के बारे में भी खोसला साहब की यही वृत्ति रही कि वह सब मैं नहीं देखता । अन्त में एक और विचित्र बात आई । कुछ विद्यार्थी आये, उनमें से एक की गवाही हुई और उसने बताया कि जी हाँ, हवाई जहाज गिरा था, जो कुछ आप कहते हैं सब कुछ हुआ था लेकिन वह 1945 में नहीं, 1944 में इसलिए उसमें नेताजी के मरने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है । तो हवाई जहाज गिरना कोई नई बात नहीं है, जरूर गिरा होगा । इन हालात में उन्होंने कहा कि कैसे तुम्हारी बात का विश्वास करें । तब उन्होंने कहा—ठीक है, हम अकेले नहीं हैं, हम लोग दस-बारह आदमी थे, हमें टाइम दे दीजिये, कल मैं सभी साक्षियों को ले आता हूँ, उन की गवाही सुन लीजिये । लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, कोई जरूरत नहीं है, हमारा काम आज खत्म हो गया है । दूसरे दिन भी खोसला साहब वहां रहे लेकिन इन लड़कों की गवाही नहीं ली । इस तरह का जो बर्ताव उन्होंने किया, उस से मन में यह चोर घुसा रह जाता है । कि वे सही तथ्य को जानने के लिये उतना उत्सुक नहीं थे, जितना वे किसी खास किस्म की रिपोर्ट देने को उत्सुक थे । ऐसा क्यों और कैसे था—इस समय उस में नहीं जाऊंगा, क्योंकि उस से कुछ कड़वाहट आयेगी । इस लिये इस बात को यहीं छोड़ देता हूँ, लेकिन यह सत्य है कि इस तरह की बात वहां हुई थी । लेकिन ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट का

रख बराबर यह रहा कि वे पता लगाते रहें

खोसला साहब के पक्ष में भी मैंने कुछ प्रमाण कुछ पुस्तक में पाये हैं । एक जापानी पुस्तक थी—“टाटाना-हायाशिड” की लिखी हुई । यह पुस्तक खोसला साहब की कथा का पूरा समर्थन करती है, लेकिन उन से भी नहीं पूछा गया । इसी तरह से एक सज्जन थे—हरीन शाह, उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी थी—“बर्डिकट फ्राम फारमूसा— गेलेंट एण्ड आफ्र नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस” । ये सज्जन फारमूसा गये थे और उन्होंने अपने आधार पर जहां-तहां से कुछ प्रमाण इकट्ठे किये थे । लेकिन इस की जांच किसने की ?

श्री समर गुह : उस किताब में जो लिखा है, वह ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : ठीक है, मैं तो दोनों ओर की बात रख रहा हूँ । इस लिये कि जब शंका होती है तो हम चाहते हैं कि जो सच्ची बात है, वह सामने आये । हमें खोसला साहब से कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, शाह नवाज खां साहब से कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, हम यह भी आशा नहीं कर सकते कि नेताजी अभी जीवित हैं, लौट आयेगे । यदि जीवित हैं तो लौट क्यों नहीं आते ? इन सब का जवाब एक ही हो सकता है कि वे कहीं कैदी थे, बन्द थे, इस लिये निकल नहीं सकते थे । इस के पक्ष में एक बात यह आती है कि उन का विचार रूस जाने का था और रूस ने शुरू में उन को चाहे जिस रूप में रखा हो, लेकिन बाद में उसने उनका छोड़ना ठीक नहीं समझा ।

उस समय अंग्रेजों की क्या नीति थी— इस का पता उस समय के जो होम मिनिस्टर थे— श्री मुडी—उन के नोट से चलता है ।

उन्होंने अपने नोट में लिखा था—यदि नेता जी हम को मिल जाय तो हम क्या करें—यदि हम उन को हिन्दुस्तान के आये तो हमें उन पर मुकदमा चलाना होगा और फांसी की सजा देनी होगी। लेकिन फांसी की सजा देने से हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत बाबेला फैलेगा, शोरगुल मचेगा और आखिर में हम उन को फांसी नहीं दे सकेंगे, उन्हें जेल में रखना होगा और जेल में भी कितने दिन बन्द रहेंगे। अगर दूसरे देश में पकड़े जाय और वहां से न लाय वही मिलिट्री के द्वारा मुकदमा कर के उन को वहीं खत्म कर दें तो दुनिया कहेगी कि यह गलत तरीके से किया गया। इस अन्याय के दोषारोपण से हम को बचना चाहिये। अगर दूसरे देश में ही रहने दें, छाड़ दें, तो सब से अच्छा यह रहेगा कि जहां हैं, वहीं रहे। कम से कम हमारे खिलाफ क्रियाशील तो नहीं रहेंगे। तो जो बात मुड़ी साहब ने सोची थी, उस का मेल मिल जाता है, उम हिमाब से तो रूस में उन को बन्द होना चाहिये। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि सब कुछ झमेला है, कुछ भी साफ नहीं होता है। कुछ उधर की बातें, कुछ उधर की बातें, सभी सामने आती हैं, तो इस के सिवाय कोई चारा नहीं है कि एक बार फिर इस की जांच की जाय। यद्यपि हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि जितने दिन बीत जाते हैं, उतना ही जांच का करना कठिन हो जाता है। लेकिन जो जो बातें खोसला साहब ने छोड़ी हैं और डा० सत्यनारायण जिस का ज़िम्मा लेते हैं कि हम ने कहा, लेकिन खोसला साहब ने नहीं माना, आज भी हम उस को साबित करने को तैयार हैं, वे बातें उन से भी पूछी जाएं और इस तरह से कुछ पक्का हो जाए और देश के लोगों के दिलों में कोई शंका न रहे और उन को भरोसा हो जाए कि क्या हुआ। आखिर नेताजी गये तो गये लेकिन क्या उन के फूल भी, उन की राख भी हम को

नहीं मिल सकती है। इस में भावना की बात है। वे जिन्दा हों, तो हमारा सीभाग्य, बहुत बड़ी बात है लेकिन अगर वे न हों, तो कुछ तो उन की निशानी हमें मिल जाए।

इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to take part in the debate with a great sense of responsibility and I would also urge upon this august House to treat this subject with utmost sense of reverence and solemnity. If mystery shrouds the disappearance of Netaji from India, the mystery has not yet been unravelled even though two probe bodies have already made the probe. I refer to Shahnawaz Khan Committee Report and also the Khosla Commission's Report of 1974. Both the probes have corroborated the same thing. What they corroborated? They corroborated the official statement that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose died on the 18th of August, 1945 in air crash near Taiphei. It was the official report and official information of the Government of India. My endeavour is to stress on the point that both these probe committees have merely ratified and merely corroborated the stand taken by the then Government regarding the alleged death of Netaji. At this stage, I only want to give expression to my feeling regarding the probe bodies in one or two sentences. As regards the Shahnawaz Khan Committee Report, I, with your permission, beg to say that it was made to order report to support the statement of the Prime Minister of the country in 1952 and further, it was tailored to suit the political exigencies of the then powers that be. It was again made to embody in it an apriori conclusion supposed to have been drawn up in South Block.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : You are going into party politics.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This is not the occasion for it. I shall join issue with you on other occasions.

So far as the Khosla Commission's Report is concerned, I, with your permission, beg to state that it is nothing but a deliberate falsehood in print under the cover of a judicial pronouncement. I again repeat that it is a deliberate falsehood in print under the cover of a judicial pronouncement. Had it not been a judicial body, I think it would not have carried the weight as it does today.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

I am not to say anything now regarding Shah Nawaz Khan Committee Report.

So far as the Khosla Commission's report is concerned, the whole trouble is that Government did accept it in the House in the year 1976, on 16th January, in a captive Parliament—while Parliament enjoyed an extended life and was being treated as a captive and pliant one. On that occasion—and for that reason alone—was that report adopted by the Government. I would urge upon the present Ministry to take not of that fact also. I say with all sense of responsibility that the Khosla Commission's report should be rejected, and rejected with all the contempt that it deserves, I say this because I have got certain arguments—although I do not have the time to explain them. For the benefit of the House, I will merely mention the points on the basis of which that report has to be rejected lock, stock and barrel.

One : the Khosla Commission's report was not based on any document produced either before the Shah Nawaz Commission or before the Khosla Commission itself, to show that at least one plane flew in the skies of Taihoku on 18th August 1945. Two : All the Japanese evidence, including that of the alleged Co-passengers and military personnel, is hear-say evidence on death, or alleged death of Netaji. Three: No documentary evidence has been produced to show that the so-called passengers actually boarded the alleged ill-fated plane. Four: Even their identity has not been established by applying ordinary legal procedures. Five: None of them knew Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from an earlier period. Six: The evidence of the Taiwanese on the plane crash and on the alleged death of Netaji was merely hear-say evidence. However, such an evidence is non-sense. Only the doctors claimed to have seen Netaji dying, but their evidence is at such a variance on material particulars and fundamentals, that the same has no evidentiary value. Therefore, nothing remains to come to a finding that Netaji's plane did really crash.

That being the case, my proposition is that no plane crash, as alleged, did take place ; and there is no question of the so-called death of Netaji as a result of that plane crash ; as alleged. My second point in this connection is in regard to the developments which followed after the 18th August 1945. For Mr. Shah Nawaz or Mr. Khosla, history stopped at a particular point of time, on the 18th August 1945; and, therefore, they ended the whole episode by giving the death certificate on Netaji Subhash Bose; but

the dialectics of history set history in the right perspective and in the right motion as well. Those people did stop at the bidding of somebody ; but history did not stop; and history did not accept the bidding of anybody, however big or powerful he or she may be. Therefore, history continued, and history was made by Netaji. It is well-known, and it is also evidentially true, that Netaji had a well-considered plan to shift his area of operation at a particular point of time. This is of very crucial importance, and unless we take not of this crucial fact, we shall miss the entire link.

In this connection, I would only like to mention certain points, namely, the statements made by Nello, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan himself, Shri S. A. Iyer, the Minister of Publicity and Propaganda, Shri E. Bhaskaran, confidential secretary to Netaji, Shri Sahay, Terachau and Tada. I have not enough time to discuss all their evidence and all the facts given in the statements, but the statements made by these persons before the Khosla Commission prove that Netaji had a well-considered plan to shift his area of operation. Here my allegation against the Khosla Commission is that they were not willing to pursue the history in that particular direction to know why certain things happened, what happened, what did take place after the so-called 18th August 1945 plane crash.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan said that even as early as 1944 Netaji was trying to contact the Russians so that the war of liberation could continue from there. Shri S. A. Iyer said that it was decided by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose that the base of the liberation struggle should be shifted to Russia. According to Shri A. N. Sahai, it was decided to have a territorial committee with headquarters at Sama and branch in Tiro, another town in Manchuria. He claims that an office at Hanoi was set up with a view to talk with the Chinese and Russian communists and to meet Ho-Chi-Minh in this connection. Therefore, the story does not end there. He had a well-considered plan to shift his area of operation, to deal the final blow to imperialism to free the South East Asian people from the bondage of imperialism. Here the Khosla Commission conveniently forgets to pursue this direction.

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO in the Chair]

There is another point of vital importance. What did the British Government really think about it ? What was the intention of the British Government

at that time? I would only mention a particular letter, written by Mr. R. Mudie, Home Member, dated 23-8-45—the date is to be particularly noted—which was five days after the plane crash.

Netaji is supposed to have died on 8th August, 1945, but on 23rd August, 1945, the Home Member writes to Mr. Jenkins. If you like, I can lay it on the Table of the house, as I do not have the time to read the whole of it. He says :

"I have examined your suggestion that Bose be treated as a 'war criminal'. He clearly is not one in the ordinary sense of that word. Nor does he appear to come within the extended definition which has now been adopted by the United Nations. In this connection I would refer you to the air mail edition of the Times of August 9th."

And he encloses a note. In this note he has given a five-point suggestion with regard to the treatment to be meted out to Netaji. I am not interested in the suggestion made by the British officials for the treatment to be meted out to Netaji. I am only mentioning the particular date, which is five days after the so-called death of Netaji. If you go through the paper, you will see that he has said :

"leave him where he is and don't ask for his surrender". What does it mean? It clearly means that the British Government at that time did not believe that Netaji had died on 18th August, 1945.

Lord Wavell also in a note or in his autobiography says that the so-called plane crash was nothing but a convenient plea to go underground. This is all on record in the Cabinet Papers.

Lastly I wish to refer to what the British Cabinet decided on 25th October, 1945, i.e. more than two months after the alleged death of Netaji. It reads as follows :

"India and Burma Committee. I.B. (45) 6th Meeting. Those present at this Meeting held at 10 Downing Street, S.W.I., on 25th October 1945 at 12 noon were : Mr. Atlee (in the Chair), Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the Earl of Listowel.

'Also present were : Mr. G.M. Hall, Mr. A. Henderson Mr. E.A. Armstrong and M.J.P. Gibson (Secretariat).

The Committee turned to a consideration of the principles which should govern the trial and punishment of Indian civilian

offenders. The following were the principal points raised in discussion :—

(1) It was generally agreed that the only civilian renegade of importance was Subhas Chandra Bose."

This was the Cabinet decision of the U.K. held on the 25th October, 1945, five months after the date of the so called plane crash.

(2) On the question whether Indian renegades rounded up outside India should be brought to India for trial.

I do not want to read further because my point has been met. What I want to drive at home is that the British Government, Lord Wavell and the Cabinet of the United Kingdom had no evidence as late as 25th October, 1945 that Netaji had died on a particular date in a particular accident. On the other hand, Wavell's suggestion was that this plane crash episode might have been used as a camouflage to go underground.

As I have earlier mentioned that Netaji had a well-conceived, well-thought out plan to shift his area of operation for the liberation not only of the people of India but for the liberation of the people of South East Asia so that the mankind might be free from imperialism, capitalism and totalitarianism all over the world.

In this contest, let us discuss and scrutinise Khosla Commission's Report. I am not at all interested what the Khosla Commission has mentioned about Netaji and what he has used about him because Subhas Chandra Bose is much bigger and cannot be up graded or condemned by any kind of epithets by a judge, sitting or retired. Therefore, I am not bothered about the epithets. I fear he was working at the instance of somebody.

Now, there is a changed political situation. International situation has also undergone vast changes. There have been alignments and re-alignments ; there has been friendship and enmity but the truth must come out. There has been vast political change in our country also. In this changed political situation both within the country and on the international plane, it would be the duty of this august House to demand of the Government at present to scrap the Khosla Commission's report, to reopen the chapter and continue to pursue the clues which have been given at various points of time by people at various levels with regard to what happened after 18th August, 1945 because, I think, the House and the countrymen are convinced that Netaji's death did not take place on the 18th

[Shri Chitta Basu]

August, 1945. The duty and responsibility lies with the House to continue to make an enquiry on the basis of these clues which have been found all over the world after 18th August, 1945.

I extended my support to the motion moved by Shri Samar Guha.

Dr. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the great movement for national regeneration and freedom that took place in India lasted only about 90 years from 1857 to 1947. But in those 90 years, it threw up a galaxy of great men and women, probably unique in the history of any regeneration movement, freedom movement, in the world.

It is interesting for all students of the Indian national movement to see the very special role that Bengal played in the Indian renaissance. There were several reasons. One is, of course, the fact that Bengal was the first province to feel the impact of the British, therefore, it was able to react earlier, and also because of the very special qualities of head and heart of the people who inhabited Bengal.

Even before the freedom movement as such started, the so-called Indian renaissance began with the social reform movements. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj. Devendra Nath Thakur founded the Adi-Brahmo Samaj and Keshab Chandra Sen founded the Brahmo Samaj of India. The great movement for social reform began in the heart of Hinduism. Subsequently, in Bengal also those two great luminaries of our spiritual history, Shri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda began their remarkable partnership which resulted in a virtual revival and re-interpretation of religion to meet the challenge of the times in which they lived.

After the political movement started with the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885 by Mr. A.O. Hume, the people of Bengal were in the vanguard of the movement and they produced a number of very remarkable figures like Bipin Chandra Pal.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosh, the great prophet of Indian nationalism, a man whose vision is still unfolding as history moves onwards; C.R. Das, the great jurist and lawyer. And one of the most remarkable of these personalities was Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. There was Rabindranath Tagore in the field of letters; Acharya Profulla Ray, a scientist; S.C. Bose and many others.

I can also mention a number of great people outside the field of social reform and religion. In every sphere of activity, Bengal has produced great people.

I belong to the post-Independence generation of Indians, a generation which did not have the fortune of participating in the freedom struggle because we were too young and we were at school when the freedom struggle finally reached its great culmination in 1947. Even as a school boy, I recall there were two figures on the Indian political scene who very specially caught and fired our youthful imagination, Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. As far back as I can remember, these were the two figures who were associated in our minds with the dynamism, the patriotism, the glowing power and the vigour behind the struggle of the freedom movement. Although we did not have the opportunity to participate in that great event, none-the-less, we were able at second-hand to get some feel of the situation that developed at that time.

I must say that Netaji's life has been a remarkable epic in patriotism. His glowing commitment to the freedom struggle of the country, his magnificent obsession with the fight against all discrimination and all colonial rule, his courage in the face of tremendous odds, is something which marks Netaji out as a very remarkable and extra-ordinary personality. There are many people in this House who have greater knowledge about his life. But from what I have seen and read, his life is replete with a number of dramatic episodes. It is not a normal life; it is not a life of a normal person who starts and who carries on in a single way. There are sudden developments. There are dramatic disappearances. There are astounding hair-breadth escapades. His whole life reads like some kind of an extra-ordinary combination of the Scarlet Pimpernel and James Bond, a person who was disappearing and appearing again. If we try to enter the mind of the person, he was overwhelmed by one single emotion, one single desire, one single commitment, and that was to make India free, and whatever means were at his disposal, he was prepared to use them, and he did use them in order to further the cause of Indian freedom to which he was totally absolutely committed. Specially the last chapter of his life, from his dramatic disappearance from Calcutta in December 1941 to the reported or presumed or supposed plane-crash in 1945. Now, what happened after the plane-crash has been a subject of intense and highly emotional controversy.

Immediately after freedom, stories began circulating that Netaji was still alive. I remember, my mother was living in Kangra in Himachal Pradesh and this was some where in the mid-fifties and I got a letter from her to say that there was something very important that she wanted to tell me. When I went next, she said that some message had reached her that Netaji Subash Chandra Bose was still alive and was somewhere in that area. I am not saying that that was an authenticated thing. I am simply saying that these reports with regard to Netaji's survival, with regard to the fact that he was somewhere, for some reason, in the hiding, began to circulate almost immediately after independence, and subsequently they have, with passage of time, not shown any sign of diminishing. In fact, these stories are still continuing to circulate.

Both the Commissions that have been set up in 1956 the three-man Committee headed by Shri Shashinawaz Khan, and in 1970 the G.D. Khosla Commission—concluded, the first one by a majority, that Netaji had been killed in the plane-crash. But, evidently, a large number of people are not convinced. I was here in the last Session—the hon. Home Minister was also present—when my good friend Prof. Samar Guha, with all the ability, emotion and dedication of which he is capable, built up before us a very interesting hypothesis to disprove the G.D. Khosla Commission's report. I do not intend to go into all the various details that he mentioned—the contradictions, the strange events, the fact that his body was not identified, the fact that no photograph was taken, the fact that those doctors who were there were never examined, and so on. But he built up a very interesting hypothesis. I remember having listened to him, and if one had an open mind, I must say, one could not fail to be impressed by Prof. Samar Guha's arguments; one may or may not be convinced because this is an issue upon which conviction really is virtually impossible. The best way, of course, to disprove the Khosla Commission's report would be that happy day when Netaji in fact appears because if Netaji appears, the report automatically stands scrapped, stands discarded. But until that welcome day comes, it will remain a matter of speculation. A lot of people ask: 'Where is Netaji? Why has he not put an appearance if he is alive?' It is a good question. Certainly he must be growing older, although, I understand even today he would be one year younger than our hon. Prime Minister. So we really cannot write off the matter simply by saying that he would be too old. If the Prime Minister is carrying on his work with great vigour

and ability, there is no reason why Netaji, who is one year younger than him, should not be in full possession of his faculties and should not be able, still, if he is alive, to make some major contribution. Of course, the question will be asked: 'If he is alive, why has he not put in his appearance?' It is a question to which no satisfactory answer has been given. But I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister and say that, as a result of some earlier documents and as a result of some new documents which Prof. Sarma Guha brought to our notice, particularly the Transfer of Power documents which he quoted, there is a large section of our countrymen who are still not convinced that Netaji has passed away. Therefore, if there is a demand that there should be yet another enquiry, I for one, would welcome it. But I will not say 'scrap this' or 'scrap that'. It is not a question of scrapping any report. Khosla's report is there and, whether you accept it or not, any new Enquiry Commission appointed will have to take into account what Khosla has said. It is not a question of scrapping a report; it is a question of making a further enquiry in the light of such documents as may be produced and such inconsistencies and contradictions in Khosla's report as may be proved to the satisfaction of whoever is making the enquiry.

So, both in keeping with the sentiments of a large section of our people and also in keeping with the fact that a case has been made out for a new enquiry. We from this side of the House, would welcome it. If the Hon. Home Minister would set up another Commission it would be welcome, I am sure, to all sections of the House. Let us see if any further information comes to light. But I am afraid this will have to be the last Commission because we cannot go on *ad infinitum* appointing Commission after Commission. As Chaudhuri is well versed in setting up Commissions, if he sets up another Commission on this, we will welcome it.

But whether Netaji is alive physically or not is a matter, quite frankly, which is open to doubt. We cannot conclude that he is alive and we cannot conclude that he is dead. In the absence of any definitive finding, we cannot conclude either way. Therefore, for a man who has spent his entire life in the service of our nation and whose whole days and nights were filled with only one dream, we as a nation can do this much for his memory and appoint a third Commission. It is also said that if something is done three times, it puts the seal of authority to it, as it were: so let us have a third Commission. But whether he is alive or

[Dr. Karan Singh]

not, he will always live in the hearts of this grateful country. As long as India survives and as long as the call 'Jai Hind' survives, so long will Netaji's memory survive in this country. Ultimately, physical mortality is not the question. All human-beings have to go one day. As the

Isho-Upanishad says : भस्मान्तम् शरीरम्

Ultimately, the body has] to vanish into dust. How-soever long we survive we have to move, one day or the other, towards spiritual rest. So, it is not a question of physical mortality : it is a question of immortality of the spirit and the ideals for which this nation stood and stands today—and Netaji embodied them in an [extraordinary manner. I would therefore strongly urge upon the Home Minister to appoint yet another Enquiry Commission.

SHRI TRI DIB CHAUDHURI

Behrampur Sir, I don't think that, after the unanimous demand from all sides of the House in support of Prof. Samar Guha's motion for the appointment of a new Commission to go into the question of disappearance of Netaji, I am called upon to make a very long speech. I merely rise to lend my support (for what it is worth) to the powerful plea already made with a wealth of documents and materials by Prof. Guha in the last session in this House. And that has been more or less repeated and reiterated, as I have just said, by all sections of the House. The demand is nearly unanimous that a new Commission to go into the question should be appointed.

17 hrs.

Now, there is also not only the demand of this House, I might inform the House that in the West Bengal Assembly after the new left front Government came to power there also was a unanimous demand made and a non-official resolution passed for the scrapping of the Khosla Commission report and for the appointment of a new commission of inquiry.

Apart from the criticisms that have been made of the way that Mr. Justice Khosla went about with this inquiry, new facts and documents have come out as just mentioned by Dr. Karan Singh and also referred to extensively by Prof. Samar Guha in the course of the publication of the Transfer of Power papers. Now, the coverage of Mr. Justice Khosla's investigation was extremely limited. Apart from whatever bias or prejudice he might have had, it was clear that he could not have

taken into account the facts revealed by these documents and I think no commission, either the Shah Nawas Committee or the Khosla Commission, had ever made any inquiry with the consent of the British Government in the British War Archives of those times some of which have just come out in the course of the publication of the Transfer of Power papers.

Secondly, the facts and materials in possession of the Taiwan Government have never been examined on the plea that we do not have any diplomatic relations with the Taiwan Government but the fact is that there is a government, *de facto* and the Commission had been there. Prof. Samar Guha and other investigators had been there and even before that, a team of 5 MPs had been there but the documents and facts in possession of the Taiwan Government with regard to the so-called air crash of 23rd August 1945 and their findings have never been taken into consideration. So, I see no reason why there could not be another investigation by a Commission, not one man Commission but at least three man Commission may be a Member of Parliament may be associated with that and the whole question of the alleged death of Netaji in the plane crash of 23rd August should be investigated and this question should be set at rest once for all. This we owe as a nation to ourselves and to the memory of the great patriot and great revolutionary as a result of whose efforts we enjoy the freedom that we have to-day. So, I think, in view of the unanimous demand from all sides of the House there should be no objection on the part of the Government to appoint a fresh investigation commission and I hope the Government would accept the demand.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY Calcutta South) : I thank you for offering me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

I join my colleagues on different sides of this House in demanding a fresh enquiry on the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I have just now listened with rapt attention to the wonderful speech delivered by Dr. Karan Singh relating to the background of the freedom movement and the role of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in that struggle.

Sir, it was Prof. Samar Guha's self-determination and self-dedication to the cause which made it possible for him to deliver his long speech for 1 hr. and 45 minutes on the last occasion intimating the incongruities in the Khosla Commission and also pointing out before this

Housed that the Khosla Commission, though it was pressed upon at Formosa to collect certain documents from the Formosa Government refused to do that. Just an hour before another hon. member pointed out that Justice Khosla said that he was already under instructions from the then Government of India not to have any documents, not to have any evidence from the Government of Formosa. As has just now been pointed out by our respected colleague Shri Tridip Chaudhuri there is a *de facto* Government continuing in Formosa. If Mr. Justice Khosla decided not to have documents which may have some importance, why was it necessary for him to go there to undertake shopping free as was told by Prof. Samar Guha last time.

I was reading with a little bit of renewed curiosity the Report of the Khosla Commission. I would draw the attention of this House to the Notification of 11th July, 1970. The relevant portion is—

“The Commission shall enquire into all the facts and circumstances relating to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in 1945 and the subsequent developments connected therewith and make its report to the Central Government.”

This is the most relevant part which you may describe as ‘Terms of Reference’ for the Khosla Commission.

If you compare this with the Findings, you would reach the inevitable conclusion that Mr. Justice Khosla had a one-track mind and had the intention to prove something which was clearly beyond the scope of the Commission itself.

I would like to draw the attention of you, Sir, and the attention of the House to one point. Here we have got Findings Nos. 19 to 25. I consider them to be completely irrelevant. These were not at all related to the case regarding disappearance of Netaji and the so-called plane crash story and all that Mr. Justice Khosla said :

“The Japanese ~~cl~~cked upon him”
 —meaning, Netaji Subhas
 Chandra Bose—

“not as an equal at all, but, as a person, whom they could use for their own ends.”

Was it very relevant ? Were we very much concerned about it ? Do we not know what were the relations ? Do we need to have something from Mr. Justice

Khosla to know all these things ? I question, Sir.

Then, I come to Finding No. 22. It says :

“All documents called for have been supplied and the delay in making some files and documents available cannot be construed as placing obstacle in the progress of the inquiry.”

Interestingly, Sir, in page 113, Mr. Justice Khosla himself admits that at least one file could not be supplied by the Government of India. Who can deny that that one file might have contained the most relevant information pertaining to the issue ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : More than 35 special files which were specially maintained by the Confidential Secretary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were reported by the Government to the Khosla Commission to have either been “destroyed or missing” and all those files contained information about the enquiry regarding Netaji. Those files could not be supplied to the Commission. What more do you want of that ? I have got a whole list and the numbers of those files.

PROF DJLIP CHAKRAVARTY : This is a statement of a dedicated and venerable Member of the House. He continued to chase the Commission but unsuccessfully. Mr. Justice Khosla could not get all the possible evidence, all the records and files needed. It is now the responsibility of all sections of the House to call for a fresh inquiry into the matter. I am one of those who do not believe in the plane-crash story. I now recall my meeting with Justice Radha Binod Pal, a Member of the War-Crimes Tribunal at Tokyo. I had three sittings with him as early as 1950. Justice Pal had an inquiring mind. He enquired into these incidents. He was of the definite conclusion that ‘there was no plane crash, — atleast, not on that day.’

At least it was not on that date as already mentioned by Prof. Guha. But, what has been referred just now by my young friend and colleague, Shri Saugata Roy is one sentence which he read out from Chapter VIII. Khosla Commission Report has something in praise for Prof. Guha but, the subsequent lines should not be quoted because Justice Khosla was not writing these lines out of regard for Prof. Guha but that is a sense of disgust. He wanted to say that Prof. Guha, by using good phrase in his favour, was a person not to be taken seriously.

[Prof. Dilip Chakravarty]

Now, in his findings, he exceeds the notification of the terms of reference and volunteers a statement about the first Committee in para 21—the personnel of the Committee appointed by Nehru Government to inquire into Bose's disappearance as an ample evidence of his *bona fides*. What sort of *bona fides* is it? I am not one of those who would, in season and out of season, show respect to anybody of the Nehru family. Yes, the relationship between Nehru and Bose was very endearing. This, I am prepared to accept. And Nehruji was so anxious to find out the truth. But, he could not find time to set up the first Commission, Shah Nawaz Khan Commission before 1956. And it required Justice Khosla to offer a certificate of good conduct and honesty and of good faith to Nehru and also to Indiraji. All these paragraphs from 19 to 25 bear testimony to all these things. There is a Bengali saying :

“Thakur Ghare Ke—

Ami kala Khai na”

Who is there inside the room of the Dicty.

Promptly came the answer—I am not consuming plantains. This is the literal translation of the saying. Naturally, it is something in the nature of Mr. Justice Khosla to volunteer certain things in the course of the findings in the Commission Report which is not required or which is not at all necessary.

This is the reason why it creates an additional suspicion in the minds of the readers of this Commission Report and that makes me to demand and to join with other Members to demand a fresh inquiry and a fresh looking into the problem.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : (गोपालगंज) :
सभापति जी, सवाल बहुत साधारण है। नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु दुर्घटना से हुई उसकी ठीक तरह से जांच हुई कि नहीं। दो, दो इनक्वायरी हुई, एक श्री शाहनवाज खान की जिसको तत्कालीन सरकार ने ठीक नहीं समझा, और एक दूसरी इनक्वायरी जब हुई जिसके अध्यक्ष खोसला साहब थे। खोसला साहब की रिपोर्ट विश्वसनीय है कि नहीं? यदि है तो क्यों? और यदि नहीं तो

देखना होगा कि किन मुद्दों पर वह विश्वास के योग्य नहीं हैं। मुश्किल यह हो जाती है कि जसे हाउस के हम सदस्य हैं किसी को भी गाली दे दो, झूठी तोहमत भी लगा दें, और जैसा हमारे गृह मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमको अपने फैक्ट्स रखने का हक है चाहे गलत ही क्यों न हों, लेकिन सब को सुनना होगा। एक प्रिवलेज्ड पोझीशन है हमारी और एक प्रिवलेज्ड पोझीशन जजेज की भी होती है। अपने जजमेंट में रेसजुडिकेटा क तौर कुछ भी लिख दें, उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है, गाली दे दें या तारीफ़ कर दें। लेकिन ट्रेन्ड आफ माइन्ड उस से देखा जाता है। खोसला साहब को इनक्वायरी करने को मिली कि जो एयर एक्सीडेंट हुआ उस में सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु हुई कि नहीं। अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा उन्होंने? अनेकों जगह डिसपैरेजिंगली नेता जी के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने लिखा। कहीं क्यूसलिंग लिख दिया, कहीं “पौन इन दी हैड्स आफ़ जापानीज” लिख दिया। मालूम होता है कि उनका रिमाग किस तरफ़ जा रहा था और वह क्या करना चाहता थे। खोसला साहब जब नौकरी के वास्ते मारे मारे फिरते होंगे उस समय नेता जी हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिये जीवन मरण की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे। पता नहीं, उन्हें कभी नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के दर्शन हुए होंगे या नहीं। मुझे तो हुए। 1920 में हम लोग कालेज छोड़कर गांधीजी के सत्याग्रह मूवमेंट में सम्मिलित हुए। उस के बाद चोरी चोरा कांड के बाद सत्याग्रह हटा लिया गया, और हम लोगों को जेल भेज दिया गया। दिसम्बर, 1928 में कलकत्ता कांग्रेस हुई थी और वहां पर नेताजी वालन्टीयर कोर के जेनरलजिम्मे थे। उस वक़्त मुझे उन के सम्पर्क में आने का मौका मिला था।

क्या आग थी उन के दिल में हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए ? यह सब वर्णन कर के मैं समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। वास्तव में नेता जी की तारीफ़ करना दिन में सूर्य को दीपक दिखाने के समान होगा। वह इतने महान् थे कि उन्हें हमारी तारीफ़ की जरूरत नहीं है। उन की असलियत जापानी तथा रशन लोगों ने भी जानी और उस समय की गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया ने भी जानी।

यह बात दूसरी है कि उन्हें कभी कांग्रेस से अलग होना पड़ा था। वह कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे, और अपने सिद्धान्तों की वजह से जब उन का मत नहीं मिला, तो वह कांग्रेस से अलग हो गये। लेकिन यह तो एक साधारण बात है। हम सब को—क्या प्रधान मंत्री, क्या गृह मंत्री, क्या मैं और क्या अन्य लोग, सब को—अपने सिद्धान्तों के लिए अपने दल से अलग होना पड़ा है। इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि किसी दल से अलग होने से किसी व्यक्ति की कर्तव्य शक्ति या महत्व कम हो जायेंगे।

जब खोसला साहब एक स्पैसिफ़िक बात की एनक्वायरी करने के लिए नियुक्त किये गये थे, तो उन्हें नेता जी के बारे में अपना जजमेंट देने की क्या जरूरत थी कि वह क्या हैं और कैसे हैं ? अगर वह कमीशन के जज न होते, तो ऐसी बातों के आधार पर शायद उन के खिलाफ़ डीफ़ेमेसन का केस चलाया जा सकता था।

श्री समर गुह : नेताजी की फैमिली ने उस के खिलाफ़ केस किया हुआ है, लेकिन वह एक साल से इस को एवायड कर रहे हैं और कोर्ट में नहीं आ रहे हैं। उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी है "लास्ट डेज़ आफ़ नेताजी" ...

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : उन का बायस इस बात से भी साबित होता है कि जब उन की रिपोर्ट संसद् के टेबल पर रखी जाने वाली थी, तो उस से पहले ही उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी, और उस में अपनी रिपोर्ट की बातों का जिक्र किया, जिससे वह किताब ज्यादा बिक सके। यह कितनी इमप्रोप्रायटी है। ऐसा कर उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट के साथ अन्याय किया और अपना बायस दिखाया।

इसलिए गृह मंत्री को देखना चाहिए कि क्या उन की रिपोर्ट विश्वसनीय है या नहीं; अगर नहीं है, तो किन मुद्दों में। हमारे साक्षियों ने जिन बातों का उल्लेख किया है, और जिन बातों की तरफ़ मैंने उन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, उन्हें देखते हुए यदि वह समझते हैं कि खोसला साहब ने अपने काम के साथ जस्टिस नहीं किया है, और उन की रिपोर्ट में त्रुटियाँ हैं, तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक एनक्वायरी में कोई बाधा होनी चाहिए। जो नया एनक्वायरी कमीशन बैठे, उस में उन की भी रिपोर्ट रहे। शाहनवाज साहब की भी रिपोर्ट रहे और जो और डाकूमेंट्स हैं जैसे ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट की कुछ फाइल्स हैं, कुछ वावेल की फाइल्स हैं, उन को भी इस में इन्क्लूड किया जाय और जो तथ्य और दिये जा सकते हों या कोई और डाकूमेंट दिए जा सकते हों उन को भी देखें। लेकिन ऐसा आदमी होना चाहिये जो किसी तरफ़ बायस्ड न हो। अगर वह हमारे समर गुह जी, की तरह के भी हुए जो यह समझते हैं कि नेताजी जिन्दे हैं तो भी नहीं काम चलेगा क्योंकि फिर उनका दिमाग उसी तरफ़ जायेगा और वे सभी चीजों को उसी तरह लेंगे। इसलिए जो निष्पक्ष हो जिसे इस से मतलब नहीं हो कि जिन्दे हैं या नहीं, या वह क्रैश से मरे या नहीं, जो वास्तविक तथ्य का पता लगा सके वैसे आदमी इस के लिए नियुक्त होना चाहिए।

[श्री शारिका नाथ तिवारी]

यह तो अभी मैं ने जाना कि वे ताइवान गए एन्क्वायरी करने और वहां ताइवान में जो लोग गवाही देने आए कि यह एयर क्रेश 1945 में नहीं हुआ, 1944 में हुआ था उन की गवाही नहीं ली। जो फैक्ट्स वहां के लोग दे सकते थे वह नहीं लिए। तो गए क्यों थे? इतना पैसा खर्च कर के जाने की और सब को बुला कर वहां ले जाने की जरूरत क्या थी? यहीं बैठ कर लिख देते। रिक्वेस्ट करने के बावजूद भी ऐसे विटनेसेज और ऐसे डाक्यूमेंट्स को उन्होंने नहीं लिया जिस से जाहिर होता कि कम से कम उस क्रेश में नेताजी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई, भले ही उस के बाद हुई हो। हम लोग सुनते थे एयर क्रेश के बाद कि आज यहां नेता जी अपियर हुए, कल दूसरी जगह, लेकिन वह तो सुनी सुनायी बात थी, कह नहीं सकते थे कि फैक्ट क्या था? यह भी इंडीगिंग बात जरूर है कि नेता जी अगर जिन्दा होते तो आज हिन्दुस्तान क्यों नहीं आते? लेकिन यह भी हो सकता है कि माइंड बदल गया हो या हो सकता है कि अध्यात्म की तरफ चले गए हों जैसे अरविंद घोष। श्री घोष बड़े भारी रेवोल्यूशनरी थे, बड़े भारी आजादी की लड़ाई के सेनानी थे लेकिन उन का दिमाग अध्यात्म की तरफ चला गया और वह पांडिचेरी में जा कर बैठ गए। तो हो सकता है नेता जी का भी दिमाग उन्हीं की की तरह बदल गया हो, वह भी अध्यात्म की तरफ चले गए हों और लोगों को जनाना नहीं चाहते हों कि वह कहां हैं जिस में कि लोग जा कर उन से यह न कहें कि चलो और यह करो, वह करो। और यह भी हो सकता है कि उन की मृत्यु हो गई हो। इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री से यह कहूंगा कि इन सब बातों को देख सुन कर और समर गुहा जी ने तो सबूतों का एक

भण्डार दिया है सब को देख कर सदन के सामने यह कहें कि वे कन्विस्ट हैं या नहीं और नहीं कन्विस्ट हैं तो एक दूसरी कमेटी जरूर इस के लिए नियुक्त करें।

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the hon. Members from both sides of the House who have demanded a fresh enquiry, a further investigation into the circumstances leading to the disappearance of Netaji. As an ex-judge, I do not easily persuade myself to comment or to criticise, and that too rather severely the actions, doings or reports of another ex-judge, but I am constrained to do so in this case.

Professor Guha referred to several facts and circumstances in his elaborate wellargued speech. He assailed the main finding mainly on two grounds. He pointed out various drawbacks, particularly various sources of information which were at the disposal of the learned judge and the failure of Justice Khosla to tap those sources of information. That is one aspect. I shall refer to one or two illustrations, one or two instances by way of illustration to show how the report could not carry any conviction and we cannot be asked to accept its finding. But before I take up these pieces of evidence referred to by Prof Guha, I may say that there is this handicap that Justice Khosla is not available here to refute the allegations made by Prof Guha. But this House is seized of the matter. Since 3rd of August it is discussing this report and he is, reasonably speaking, bound to come to know of the serious charges levelled against him by Prof Guha in this august House, against the manner in which he conducted the enquiry. And certainly he knows that it is open to him to refute those allegations either by going to the Press or by writing to the Speaker or by drawing the attention of the Home Minister saying that the various allegations made there were untrue. I do not know till now whether he did any of these things (Interruptions). It seems he has done nothing of that sort.

Let us take this information about 45 documents. Those documents are missing; these files were kept by Pandit ji himself. Panditji himself was in doubt and that is amply demonstrated by Prof. Guha's reference to the letter which he wrote just a month prior to his death. In that letter he has emphasised the desirability of finalising the question of Netaji's death. It shows the importance or weight to be attached to the matter of files. Justice Khosla was told that those files were either missing or lost and he accepted it

In spite of that Prof. Guha goaded him to examine who was in charge of those files,

Now if they were missing why he did not try to find them out; why they could not be traced? He did nothing. If some papers were lost or destroyed, why did he not enquire and find out whether copies could be available or not.

Again there is reference to urther files containing some secret report of the British and American services. Look at his volume of evidence and how Mr. Justice Khosla dealt with it. I do not know whether it was deliberate but it was a failure and it appears to be deliberate. Because an ex-judge of his eminence could have easily seen the impact and weight which those documents could have carried; he ignored them; he discarded them.

He goes to that place, no doubt, to the scene where it—aircrash—is alleged to have taken place; he goes to a foreign country. What does he do there? He says: my instructions do not permit me to contact either the government or any non-official organisation. What did he do? It has been pointed out that there was exchange of correspondence between the then Prime Minister and Chiang Kei Shek and there was investigation instituted by the Taiwan government. Even when Mr. Guha tried to draw his attention to the weather reports and other material which were available with the meteorological officers, he said: "my instructions do not permit me to do so".

In fairness, he should have at least written in his report that he was given such instructions. What I am trying to point out is this, it is not a question of scrapping the report, but scrapping the finding which has been made. In fact, whether such a thing—accident—happened there or not is not material for evaluating the report, but whether having regard to the way and the manner in which he conducted the enquiry, whether his finding could be accepted—that is material. It is worthless and rubbish. I submit this to you with respect.

There are cogent circumstances, facts which have been brought out by Prof. Guha, which show that this finding is vitiated. Apart from that, his demand is reinforced by further consideration viz. afterwards important documents have come to light. Reference has been made to the volume 6 of "Transfer of Power," to the note prepared by the then Home Minister and how the mighty British Government also at the material time felt with the help of reports, intelligence reports—secret reports of at least three teams of workers—of officers—that it was doubtful whether this version that is now sought out was correct or not. Therefore, there is no doubt whatsoever that this report has no value. One can easily ignore it and one can treat it as rubbish so far as the finding is

concerned. With these words, I support the demand made by Members for a fresh enquiry.

SHRI S. K. SARKAR : On a point of information, I went to Taiwan in the year 1975 during the month of December. I was a guest of the Government there. I asked the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs about this and he in his reply told 'if your Government requests, we will officially deal with the matter and supply necessary information'.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is good that this House has set apart a few hours of its time to discuss the matter concerning a great figure of India during this century. Netaji had been not only a political leader, but he was a leader both in the field of action as well as in the field of thought. He was revolutionary, who was the type who would not confine his revolution to a table-talk but one who was prepared to go to any extreme at the risk of everything, including his life to fulfil his ideals. This great son was branded by his enemies, mainly the imperialists and others, ideology was questioned. But he has survived very much in the minds of the people of India. He was branded a facist, puppet and so many other things. But the people knew and had never in the conviction that Netaji was one of the fundamental revolutionists so far as freedom struggle is concerned and what he wanted to do. History will ultimately give its verdict as to whether it would have been better for us to go to a revolution of the type he professed, which unfortunately he could not carry out. History will certainly remember the great contribution that he made to the freedom struggle and in the final surrender of power by the British to India. Now, this matter about fresh enquiry has been raised before the House several times and it is almost the unanimous opinion of the House that a fresh enquiry should be ordered. There are certain loose ends in the Report, even if we give credit to Mr Justice Khosla for what he said, which I personally would not like to give. But this matter has to be reviewed and gone into again in the interest of finding out the facts, the truth about one of the greatest sons of India. When Prof. Guha raised this matter on the floor of this House, Mr. Chavan was Home Minister. Ultimately, we sat upstairs in a committee room and we discussed this matter. Irrespective of party affiliation, we all agreed that there should be an enquiry into this. That is how in 1970 this Khosla Commission was appointed. The report came in 1974. This report has obviously not satisfied many members.

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

I would not like to go into details, which many members have given. Prof. Guha has collected an enormous amount of evidence on his own and I think there is a good case for going into this evidence and finding out if this could lead to certain discoveries. Netaji being dead or alive is very important for us because he was a great national leader. If he is dead, we should be in a position to say finally that he is no more and do something in a great way to keep his memory, which we have not been able to do. In fact, the very argument that we do not know whether he is dead or alive could be a very good alibi for not erecting a suitable memorial for this great son of India. So, it has to be finally settled. Even if the plane crash theory proves to be misleading, even then there could be a proposition that he may not be any longer alive. It is a bit difficult to believe that any body would be keeping him in prison for 32 years and not doing away with him and not letting the world know about it. I do not think such a proposition could be substantiated. If any body was interested in keeping him in prison for 32 years, he should have had a vested interest in doing away with him. Therefore, all of us from all sides of the House are interested in finding out the real facts about his disappearance. This has to be found out and the whole nation must agree to abide by the finding. We must put him on a high pedestal as one of the national leaders along with Gandhiji and Nehru. If there has to be a fresh enquiry, it should be held as early as possible. Already so many years have passed. People who would be able to give evidence most of them at least—would have passed away and it is no longer possible to depend on any sort of personal evidence. Even if the Japanese doctor or others who treated him were alive, they might not know whom they were treating. Therefore, this has to be decided entirely on documentary evidence. These documents should be traceable, and I think the Government of India should be in a position to request those governments to help in this. India's relations are not had with any of those Governments. At least the present government's relation is certainly not bad; it is much better than the previous government's relations with those governments. So, the present Government should be able to approach these governments through diplomatic channels and ask them specific questions apart from the enquiry about these things and

get confirmed from them as to whether those documents are available and if they are available, whether they are prepared to give them to have an inquiry conducted by the Government of India. I hope the Home Minister will look into all these matters and declare here and now that a fresh Commission of Inquiry will be instituted to go into all the facts and all the points and all the documents that have been referred to. The Government should be able to get all those points verified and placed before the country the actual facts about the disappearance of Netaji whose memory if he is dead, or about reverence for whom no one could differ in spite of the differences that were raised at that point of time is cherished, he being one of the greatest leaders in our national life. The least that the Government could do is to accept the unanimous opinion of the House for a fresh inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must be honest at the outset and say that this discussion which my friend, Prof. Samar Guha, has sought to raise may perhaps sound in more than one sense somewhat odd and peculiar, but more than that I think this discussion is poignant and also perturbing—poignant because of the fact that a great son of India, his life and record of his bravery, and his mission have been dealt with in such a clumsy and strange manner by the Government of India of the past, and perturbing because we are dealing with a sacred individual and a sacred living institution, I would say, in a manner which does not do any good to either those who were before us and those who are now in charge of the Government.

The discussion began on August 3, and is now continuing today. The main achievement, if I put it that way, of my good friend, Shri Samar Guha, and his dedicated and unending endeavours are indeed commendable. The question is : Why all this discussion and why all this demand for a fresh inquiry ? I agree with many of my friends—perhaps my dear friend, Prof. Samar Guha may not agree with this particular point, but I agree with many friends that the important thing is not to find out whether Netaji Bose as a human person in body is alive or not, although it is important.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have never said it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : But the important thing is that the person of Netaji's eminence ought not to be

treated in the way the Government through so-called fact finding missions and the so-called judicial inquiry commissions is going about. That is the point of issue and equally or perhaps more important is yet another aspect. I mention it because some people may argue and some people have argued outside this august House, as to why should the Parliament of India discuss again and again this matter: is it not a kind of a dead issue? Some argue. But it can never be a dead issue. Finding out the truth can never be a dead issue, especially if the Government has chosen the motto: *Satyameva Jayate*. Therefore, it is never too late to inquire afresh and find out the truth. I may go one step further. I am glad the hon. Home Minister has come back to the House to listen to this particular aspect which I want to emphasise. The more important thing is not whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is alive or not, but it is to tell the world that Justice Khosla and his judicial exercises have been far from judicial and satisfactory. Those exercises have not been in conformity with the highest principles of justice involved. And, therefore, the least that this Janata Government can do in this changed atmosphere is to let the world know that whatever else may be there, this air tragedy story of August 18, 1945 is a complete non-sense, is a total lie and is a fiction which nobody in his common-sense will ever believe, unless he wanted it to or was told to, believe it. Let us end this business of make-believes. Who is Mr. Justice Khosla who is making us believe certain things which are contrary to any aspect of law, judiciary or common-sense or truth-finding? That is my point.

One hon. Member said that we should scrap Mr. Khosla's report. The very fact that Parliament is discussing it at such a length is ample evidence to show with what attention and treatment this House looks at Mr. Khosla's report, or enquiries. We don't want this make-believe business; and the tragedy is that if the mystery of Netaji's disappearance was great, the mystery of the Khosla report is greater. I do not know how and in what manner he came to the conclusion to which he came; viz. that Subhas Bose died in that mysterious accident on 18th August, 1945.

Mr. Chitta Basu referred to Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India during those days. I bought that book last year. The title of that book is "A Viceroy's Journal", edited by Penderel Moon. I was reading that book for a variety of reasons, including this reason: I was watching the proceedings of this House in 1945-46 until the time when Lord

Mountbatten came into the scene, and studied how Lord Wavell as Viceroy behaved, what he did and did not do. On page 164 of that book, Wavell's entry of August 24, 1945, couple of days after the supposed tragedy of August 18, 1945. In that entry, Wavell writes—and I quote:

"I wonder if the Japanese announcement of Subhas Chandra Bose's death an air-crash is true. I suspect it very much, it is just what would be given out if he meant to go underground."

Wavell, we knew very well, was an astute politician, and one of the last imperialists who governed here as a Viceroy; and he was not prepared to believe that story. How could the later government and Mr. Justice Khosla believe it, without proper and complete evidence? Therefore, I feel that the Khosla report ought to be given the place it deserves. I will not use more words, and describe where it should go.

Now, Sir, although I was very young,—as my friend from the DMK and also Dr. Karan Singh said—at that time, i.e. young enough not to go to jail, I was not young enough not to see those days. Way back in 1938, in the Haripura Congress, much against the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji was elected Congress President; and ultimately Gandhiji paid him a compliment and said that he was a prince among patriots. I remember, as a young boy going in 1938 to the Haripura Congress held in Gujarat and seeing Subhas Bose at close quarters repeatedly and hearing him deliver the historic address as the President of the Indian National Congress. I also saw him being taken in procession with several bullock-carts, which was the tradition and order of the day for the Congress President's popular reception in those days. How very dearly, how very respectfully, almost with reverence in Gandhiji's and Sardar Patel's Gujarat, Subhas Bose was worshipped in those days, I remember on this occasion very well. I still remember his beaming face, that radiant voice, his radical ideas; they are almost vivid before my mental eye when I think of those days. He was a jewel of a man, noble, brave patriotic, eternally youthful with revolutionary qualities, a citizen of the world.

Can such a man ever do things which would make people believe that he would rather run away, or escape, or do something which is not becoming of a selfless, noble patriot, a world citizen? When he went to Germany through North West Frontier Province, he took up the name of Ziauddin. He was given to this

[Prof P.G. Mavalankar]

kind of adventurous life, he was given to this kind of certain risk-taking, though not complete or fool-hardy risk ! He was a true revolutionary in his daily life all the time. That was Subhas Bose. Therefore, I believe that it is no use disrespecting his great name, a living name in the history. Even when Subhas Bose was alive, before independence came, he had become a legend and a hero in the history for the people of India. Much more so now, when years have passed he is a legend in the eyes of so many people.

Therefore, without repeating the points made by Professor Samar Guha, I would agree with him that this is not a matter of emotion or sentiment. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is an epic hero and let us deal with him like that.

So far as the Khosla Commission Report is concerned, I am sure the Home Minister knows it—it is suspected—how Justice Khosla wrote it, how many files he did not see—somebody pointed out that 35 files were missing—so, we also know Justice Khosla. I am not given to personal abuse, but I am sorry to find how Justice Khosla came from Taiwan with a present to the Prime Minister, the then Prime Minister. Can a Judge ever think of a present to a Prime Minister ? Can a Judge ever think of entering the compound of a Minister ? It is bad. A judge must be above all such considerations. He should not do it. But he met the former Prime Minister, former officials, many number of times and then wrote out the report almost, as I said earlier, to make us all believe, which it never can do.

I want to say in conclusion that the Janata Government must unearth all the records, the new files which have come to light and find out what truth and facts are there. So, I support the demand for having a fresh and final enquiry. As Dr. Karan Singh, Shri Barua and Professor Guha have stated, let us have a fresh final enquiry, at least an enquiry, which will say that the air tragedy was a fiction.

If we cannot find out the truth, let us at least not manufacture falsehoods !

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
How can you commit to it that it will be the final enquiry ?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : At least for the time being let us put it that way. If we cannot find out the truth, let us not waste our time and energy and spend our resources manufacturing wrong things, manufacturing fictions. That much we can avoid by being honest and true to the great name of Subhas Chandra Bose. Therefore, wedded as we are to truth, democracy and decency, let all of us in this House, whether belonging to this party or that party or no party, support this demand for a fresh enquiry. I am glad my friends from the Congress Party have supported this demand, unlike last time when they did not support it. This is important.

18 hrs.

Finally, I want to pay my homage to Subhas Bose, whom we call Netaji. His famous slogan, apart from Jai Hind, was *Chalo Delhi*. Of course, in a very different context, *Delhi chalo* has become the pet phrase of many politicians. They go to Delhi for different kinds of things. But Subhash Chandra Bose was going to Delhi in pre-independent India not to have anything, but to be in the vanguard of a revolution. He never pushed himself to any position in the establishment; rather he was rushing to Delhi because he had the rare courage to be in the vanguard to do things unparalleled, true only of a revolutionary. Therefore, we owe it to ourselves, history and posterity to have a fresh enquiry and pay our respectful tribute to the living name that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is. Let us also resolve to prove ourselves worthy sons and daughters of this great and noble son of India.

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18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday the 9th December, 1977/ Aaravahana 18, 1899 (Saka).