

Wednesday, July 27, 1977
Sravana 5, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

No. 39, Wednesday, July 27, 1977/Sravana 5, 1899 (Saka)

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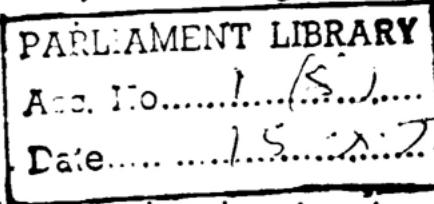
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 27, 1977/Saravana 5,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Purchase of Ore-Bulk-Oil Carrier by Shipping Corporation of India from Yugoslavia

*646. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India had taken the delivery of its fourth giant ore-bulk-oil carrier from the split shipyard in Yugoslavia;

(b) if so, the total cost of expenditure involved;

(c) what will be its main uses; and

(d) whether Government are considering to purchase one more such ship?

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

(b) US \$ 23.80 million.

(c) The ship will be used mainly to carry our imports of crude oil or grains and export of iron ore.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether such type of vessels that were purchased earlier,

are found satisfactory in working or are found defective? Whether it is true that they could not be repaired here and were sent to foreign countries from where they were plying?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There were cracks in the bottom of those two ships but that did not affect their working. They can be repaired.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: What impact these giant ships have made in our import and export trade and in the economic working of the Corporation?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: These carriers were purchased when there was a boom in the world market for such giant ships. They could have been more profitably deployed at that time. This is how these four ships worth about Rs. 70 crores were purchased. There was profit for three years but now there is a loss of about Rs. 5 crores on these four ships. We are trying to see how best we can make use of them.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: When was the order actually placed and when was the delivery taken? Whether there is any proposal to manufacture such type of ships in our country?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: These orders were placed in 1971 and 1973 and they were delivered in time. There is no capacity for making such big ships here in our yards and that is why they were purchased from outside. Now the question is not of adding such ships to our fleet but how to employ them profitably. Therefore we are trying to put them to the best possible use.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know the total GRT of bulk carriers owned by the Shipping Corporation of India and whether they are sufficient to meet the requirements to import crude from outside?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, at present, we have capacity to bring all the crude that we have to bring. But we are going on increasing our tonnage in bulk carriers so that ultimately we can compete with the best fleet in the world.

SHRI DHRENDRANATH BASU: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Shipyard at Vizag has started manufacturing such a ship and, if so, when the manufacture is likely to be completed?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this Question.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SETH: I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether such ships can be constructed in this country, particularly, in the Garden Reach Workshop at Calcutta which constructs ships of 26,000 DWT and, secondly, whether such ships can be constructed in the ship building yards of Hazira and Paradip which will be economical to the country?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether it is a fact that India does not have such berths at any of the ports available today to accommodate these super tanker ships?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: These four ships can be accommodated in our ports.

Percentage of Harijans in BSF and C.R.P.

*647. **SHRIMATI KAMALA BAHUGUNA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take necessary administrative steps to assure fair chance of recruitment of Harijans in the Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force;

(b) what is the percentage of Harijans in the Boarder Security Force and Central Reserve Police as on 30th May, 1977; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase their percentage?

THE MINISER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) B.S.F. 14.26 per cent

C.R.P.F. 12.0 per cent

(c) Special recruitment drives are organised and prescribed standards are relaxed, wherever necessary, to recruit more Harijans.

श्रीमती कमला बहुगुणा : यह जो गैप थोड़ा सा रह गया है यह किस वजह से है ? क्या आप कैटेगरीवाइज बता सकेंगे कि कितना परसेटेज किस कैटेगरी में है हरिजनों का ?

श्री चरण सिंह : गैप तो है इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है और बीस साल पहले तो सारा ही था । गैप धीरे-धीरे कम हो रहा है । क्लास एक में चार परसेट है । क्लास दो जो डाक्टरों तक कमफाइंड है और जिस में 27 हैं उस में जीरो है । कुल क्लास एक और दो में चार परसेट है हिरजनों का । क्लास तीन में 11.76 है और क्लास 4 में 33 परसेट है । स्वीपर्ज का है अस्सी परसेट ।

श्रीमती कमला बहुगुणा : ये जो क्लास 2 में नहीं आए या आपको मिले नहीं हैं क्या ये नार्जे पर पूरे नहीं उतरे जो पुलिस ने निर्धारित किए थे ?

श्री चरण सिंह : स्टैंडर्डज में काफी रिलेक्सेशन किया गया है लेकिन मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि उम्मीदवारों की क्वालिफिकेशन काफी नहीं थी या वे सूटेबल नहीं थे लेकिन यह मैं जहर कह सकता हूँ कि जो परसेंटेज है यह बढ़ता जा रहा है समय के साथ ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जाना चाहता हूँ कि B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. के रेकूटमेंट से S.C. & S.T. का कोटा तो अभी तक भरा नहीं जा सका है वह कोटा कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जब B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. के रेकूटमेंट में जो फिजिकल कंडीशन्स नहीं दुई हैं इनके रहते हुए डायरेक्ट रेकूटमेंट में गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग उन कंडीशन्स को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो क्या गृह मंत्री जी उन कंडीशन्स में कुछ छिलाई करने का प्रादेश देंगे ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा समय के बारे में तो कहना मुश्किल होगा, लेकिन कोशिश यह की जाएगी कि जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो जाये । अब जो रिलेक्सेशन है फिजिकल मैजरमेंट्स वगरह के सिनसिले में वह मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता दूँ । जनरल स्टैन्डर्ड हाइट के लिये 5 फीट 7 इंच का उम्मीदवार होना चाहिये, लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिये 5 फीट 5 इंच और गैड्यूल्ड ट्राइबस के लिये 5 फीट 4 इंच । गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये 2 इंच की कमी की गई है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबस के लिये 3 इंच की कमी की गई है । चैस्ट के लिये जनरल स्टैन्डर्ड है 31 इंच और साढ़े 33 इंच चैस्ट फुलाने के बाद । लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये 30 इंच और 32 इंच है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबस के लिये भी 30 इंच और 32 इंच है । ऐजुकेशन आठवीं

क्लास है जनरल स्टैन्डर्ड की और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबस के लिये है 67 एस्टैन्डर्ड ।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : स्पीकर साहब, यह बिल्कुल सही बात है कि हरिजनों और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइबस के लोगों को पूरी नुमाइन्दगी मिलनी चाहिये बी ० एस० एफ० और सी० आर० पी० में और मुझे फ़क़र है कि जम्मू कश्मीर में इन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा रोल प्ले किया है । क्या मंत्री महोदय मुसलमानों को भी रिप्रेजेन्टेशन देने के बारे में ध्यान देंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: Does not arise.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Why not? Justice should be done. These are very sensitive questions.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not saying that it is not an important question. I only say that it does not arise out of this.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : हम भी कोटे के लिये कह सकते हैं । मुझे ताजजुब है कि आपको क्यों परेशानी हो रही है ?

These forces are deployed on the border in Jammu & Kashmir. Would he consider giving representation to the minorities also? (Interruptions) I am not using the word 'Muslim' here.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Let the Minister say.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

श्री छविराम अर्गल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऊंचाई में जो कन्सेशन दिया है उसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है, आज भी 5 फीट 7 इंच ही शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइबस के बच्चों की ऊंचाई मांगते हैं । क्या गृह मंत्री इसकी जांच करायेंगे ?

श्री अरम सिंह : अगर आप मुझे तकसील से बतावें कि फलां जगह पालन नहीं हो रहा है तो मैं जरूर तहकीकात करवाऊंगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any more questions on this since I am allowing a two-hour discussion, I would not allow any further question.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

* 649. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में विभिन्न वर्गों के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित पदों को भरने में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ग	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
क	28	3
ख	17	2
ग	1061	130
	929	160

(ख) इस दिशा में उठाये गये विभिन्न कदम हैं :—

(क) सीधी भर्ती के लिए आयु सीमा और शैक्षिक योग्यताओं में छूट देना ।

(ख) अर्हंक परीक्षाओं और व्यवसायिक परीक्षण के लिए निर्धारित स्तर को नीचा रखना ।

(ग) पदोन्नति के लिए अपेक्षित अनुभव को कम रखना ।

(घ) कुछ पदों के लिए अलग से विज्ञापन देना ।

(ङ) साक्षात्कार के लिए उपस्थित होने वाले अभ्यर्थियों को यात्रा-भत्ता देना ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि श्रभी विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्या है और उस में हरिजनों का प्रतिशत क्या है ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी यह समझ रहे हैं, कि वह आरक्षित कोटे से कम है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मेरे पास संख्या तो नहीं है, लेकिन चाहिए तो मैं मंगा कर देसकता हूं। परन्तु पूरी संख्या जिस क्रमांक से होनी चाहिए वह नहीं है। चूंकि रिसर्च आर्गेनाइजेशन में इस तरीके से बहुत छूट देने से काम ही बिगड़ता है इसलिए वह भी देखना पड़ता है। मगर इस में रहकर जितना प्रयत्न हो सकता है, किया जाता है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जो क्वैश्चन पूछने की मंशा थी, वह तो इस से पूरी नहीं हुई, क्योंकि तमाम सदन को मालूम है कि यह डाटा लेने का भतलब ही यह था कि

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की वहां कितनी संख्या है और टोटल संख्या कर्मचारियों की कितनी है, इस से पता लग जायेगा कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों का कितना प्रतिशत वहां है।

इसके बाद प्रश्न यह उठता है कि उस में आप क्या कर सकते हैं; चूंकि आप प्रधान मंत्री हैं और सरकार में सर्वोच्च पद पर हैं, जब आपके डिपार्टमेंट में कड़ाई होगी तभी यह काम हो सकता है। एक जनरल तरीका है कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों में योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं हैं, यह कह दिया जाता है। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि जो योग्य होने हैं, उन को भी अयोग्य करार दे दिया जाता है। उन में जितनी क्रालिफिकेशंस चाहिये, वह भी रहती हैं और चौड़ाई, लम्बाई और मोटाई भी रहती हैं, लेकिन तमाम चीजों के रहने के बाबज्द भी उनको छोड़ दिया जाता है।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह इस सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि उन के विभाग में, कोई निश्चित समय बंधकर, चाहे एक दो साल ही हो, जो समुचित कोटे आरक्षित किए दुए हैं, और जो बकाया रह गये हैं, उन की पूर्ति कर दी जायेगी?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऊंचाई, छोटाई, और मोटाई का कोई सवाल इसमें है ही नहीं। सवाल तो कार्य क्षमता का है। मैंने कहा कि इस के लिये लायक उम्मीदवार पूरी मात्रा में नहीं मिल रहे हैं, वह भी एक दिक्कत है। जो कैपेसिटी चाहिये, उसके हिसाब से नहीं मिल रहे हैं। क्योंकि स्पेशल रिसर्च का काम है और उस में हम ज्यादा रिस्क नहीं ले सकते हैं, फिर भी सम्माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि कई लोग हैं,

उन को नहीं रखा जाता है, तो उनकी तफसील मुझे दे दें, मैं जरूर गहराई से तपास करूंगा और जो कुछ भी अन्याय होगा, उसे दूर कर दूंगा। मगर मुझसे जो आश्वासन चाहते हैं, वह नहीं दे सकता है।

श्री राम विलास पास्वान : मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह था कि जो इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, क्या सरकार अलग कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि उन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के काबिल उन को भी बनाय। जायें, उन को प्रक्षिक्षण दिया जायें, जिस से वह काबिल हो सकें?

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : नित्य प्रति ऐसे प्रश्न आ रहे हैं, इससे मालूम होता है कि कुछ छिलाई है उनका कोटा देने में। यहां जबाब दिया जाता है चूंकि स्टैंडर्ड के नहीं होते हैं इसलिए उनकी रिकूटमेंट नहीं होती है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध पूर्वक जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाला गया है कि जो लोग स्टैंडर्ड में नहीं आते हैं, उनको प्रशिक्षण देकर स्टैंडर्ड पर लाया जाये और उनकी बहाली हो? हर डिपार्टमेंट में जो हरिजन और आदिवासी स्टैंडर्ड पर नहीं आते, उनको स्पेशल प्रशिक्षण देकर अगर स्टैंडर्ड पर लाया जायें तो हम समझते हैं कि मामला हल हो जायेगा।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अगर नौकरी में लेने के बाद ज़रूरी हो, तो वह भी किया जायेगा, मगर उस से पहले जो लोग इस के लिये तैयार हैं, उन्हें ज्यादा प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए हम इत्तजाम करेंगे—हो भी रहा है, और ज्यादा भी करेंगे।

श्री राम कंवार बेरवा : जब भी इस प्रकार के प्रश्न आते हैं, तो जिम्मेदार लोगों की तरफ से पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को कहा जाता है कि सिलेक्शन में पक्षपात बरता जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भर्ती करने के लिए सिलेक्शन कमेटी में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का कोई मेम्बर बैठता है, या नहीं; यदि नहीं, तो द्या प्रधान मंत्री जी इस की व्यवस्था करेंगे, ताकि अक्सरों पर कोई दोषारोपण न हो सके?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : पब्लिक सेवस कमीशन में तो है ही। खास तौर से देखा जाता है कि वह रहे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ट्राइब्स नहीं हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अगर नहीं हैं, तो हम उस की व्यवस्था भी ज़रूर करेंगे। अगर सिलेक्शन कमेटियों में नहीं हैं, तो मैं ज़रूर देखने का प्रयत्न करूँगा।

Committee on Turkman Gate Incidents

*650. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fact finding Committee has been constituted to go into the Turkman Gate incidents;

(b) if so, the constitution of the Committee and the terms of reference;

(c) whether the Committee will not have as wide powers as a Commission of Enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act; and

(d) the reasons for not appointing a Commission or ordering a judicial enquiry into the incident?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have appointed a fact finding Committee in respect of programmes for slum clearance, removal of en-

croachments, demolitions, beautification etc., carried out in the Union Territory of Delhi during the emergency including the demolitions and the firing incident in the Turkman Gate area in April, 1976.

The Committee consists of the following:—

(1) Shri R. C. Jain, I.A.S.

(2) Shri D. K. Agarwal, I.P.S.

The terms of reference of the Committee are to collect all the available information in respect of the following matters:—

(i) the circumstances in which programmes for slum clearance, removal of encroachments, demolitions, beautification etc. in the Union Territory of Delhi were decided upon and came to be given high priority during the period following proclamation of emergency on 25th June, 1975;

(ii) the manner in which such programmes were implemented and allegations in relation thereto;

(iii) the nature of the law and order problems which arose as a result of the implementation of such programmes; and

(iv) in regard to the Turkman Gate area, in addition to (i), (ii) and (iii) above, the specific facts relating to the firing that took place on the 19th April, 1976 with particular reference to:—

(a) the circumstances which necessitated the use of force;

(b) the quantum of force used;

(c) the number of deaths as a result of the firing;

(d) instances, if any, of looting of property or dishonouring of women in their houses or in the locality on that occasion;

(e) the arrangements made for providing medical relief to the

persons injured in the course of these incidents; and

(f) action taken on complaints, if any, made in regard thereto.

(c) and (d). The subjects covered by the fact finding Committee come within the purview of the Commission of Inquiry headed by Shri J. C. Shah, appointed by the Government under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. The fact finding Committee has been constituted to collect all the information in respect of matters entrusted to it and it is proposed to place the material collected by it before the Shah Commission. In view of this, Government did not consider it necessary to order a judicial enquiry or to appoint a separate Commission for the Turkman Gate incident.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Home Minister has stated in his answer that the fact finding Committee will collect all information in regard to the specific facts relating to the firing that took place on the 19th April, 1976 with particular reference to the number of deaths etc....(Interruptions). Evidently, this is a very serious incident....(Interruptions): Some hon. Members rose

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, I am on my legs.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am thankful to the Home Minister that he has understood the seriousness of the incident, but I am sorry to say that while he has thought it proper to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to go into the death of one dacoit, Sunder, he has not thought it proper to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to go into this incident, which is a very serious one. This is a very serious incident, otherwise I would not have put this question myself....(interruptions). It is also a common knowledge that the Turkman gate incident was used by the Janata Party

during its election campaign throughout the country, but here the Government have not treated the Turkman gate incident with all the seriousness. (Interruptions). Neither a Commission of Enquiry nor a judicial enquiry has been ordered to go into this incident.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not put your question, I will disallow the question.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I want to put my question, but I do not know, why the Janata Party members are allergic to the question....(Interruptions). My question is, why the Home Minister has not thought it proper to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to go into this incident considering that it is a serious one....(interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr. Mohsin, please put your question; you are provoking the Members by not putting your question.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: My first question is: why the Home Minister has not thought it proper to appoint a Commission of Inquiry or a judicial inquiry into a very serious incident of this nature when he has appointed a Commission of Inquiry into the alleged murder of Mr. Sunder.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Who was in charge at that time?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: My second question is this. The Committee consists of one IAS and one ICS officer. I want to know whether the Home Minister has not thought it proper to associate a non-official with this committee because as all these serious incidents have happened at the instigation of some DDA officers, they are likely to be protected by these IAS and ICS officers. Does he not think it proper to associate a Judge of the High Court for whom these people have always a high regard?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The hon. Member opposite is wrong in assuming that a judicial inquiry has been ordered into the causes of death of Mr. Sunder. No. It is a CBI inquiry. He has built up all his case on the assumption that the inquiry that was ordered into the death of Mr. Sunder was a judicial inquiry. So all the arguments he has advanced after that, fall to the ground....(Interruptions).

Secondly, a judicial inquiry was not ordered into this incident because it is merely a fact-finding committee and all the facts it finds will be placed before the Shah Commission itself. So, it was unnecessary. I only said it.

I may add a word. I admire the courage of Mr. Mohsin....(Interruptions). Being himself responsible for all these incidents, now he has the courage to speak up and hurl charges against the Janata Government....(Interruptions).

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have got my second question.

I am thankful to the hon. Home Minister for admiring my courage in putting this question. But the Home Minister has not thought it proper to have the courage to institute a judicial inquiry....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your second question?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I want to know whether this committee has already begun its work and whether it has got the same powers as a commission of inquiry to record evidence....(Interruptions). I know that. Let him say that.

I want to know whether it is only a fact-finding committee which is to collect information and submit it to the Shah Commission or whether the Shah Commission can again go into all these matters after receiving the report of the Committee.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Although the government is not expected to give its opinion on a question of law—it is a question of law whether the judicial commission headed by Mr. Shah will have the right to go into findings of this fact-finding committee and take any other action as it thinks proper—still, I will, with your permission, tell my hon. friend that the Commission will be free to take any steps it thinks proper for arriving at the truth.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: This Turkman Gate incident took place in April 1976 when Mr. Mohsin was Deputy Minister (Home)(Interruptions). What he was doing—I do not know. Whether he was ignorant or not, I do not know....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Is it a question, Sir?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to know if, after the receipt of the report of the fact-finding committee, it is found that the Deputy Minister at that time, Mr. Mohsin or the Home Minister, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Super Home-Minister, Mr Brahmananda Reddy.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:are responsible for the firing at the Turkman Gate....(Interruptions). What steps will the Government take in this regard? I want to know the number of people who died because of that firing? How many people were wounded and the total number of people evicted at the Turkman Gate incident?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: This Government does not know all the facts. These facts are probably in the knowledge of Shri Mohsin.

SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: May I know when the Report of the fact finding Committee will be submitted to the Government?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I think they will do so early. No particular date has been fixed.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक कहावत है -- 100 चूहे खाकर बिल्ली हज को चली, अब ये हज को जा रहे हैं। वहां दर्जनों लोगों को मरवाया गया, उन की बेइज्जती की, हजारों मकान गिराये गये और ये लोग देखते रहे, सब कुछ इनके सामने हुआ—इनमें एक ये डिप्टी मिनिस्टर थे, एक होम मिनिस्टर थे, और एक सुपर होम मिनिस्टर थे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस एन्कवायरी में यह चीज़ भी आ जायेगी कि जो डिमोलीशन हुआ, वह किसी सुपर-होम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से हुआ—या संजय गांधी के आडंडर से हुआ था, क्या टर्ज आफरैफैस में यह चीज़ भी आ जायेगी? जब डिमालीशन हुआ, उस समय डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर ने उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, इसलिये क्या इनके ऊपर एवेटमेंट आफ मर्डर का केस चलाया जायगा?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in question hour. Please sit down.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I would like to know whether you are going to create a precedence in this House that nobody can ask two questions.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Unless other people are allowed you cannot have preference.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This side should also be given preference.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to every side.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I have to repeat what have already said. The Commission will enquire into all the circumstances in which clearance and removal of encroachment, etc. was made in Delhi and the circumstances in which these programmes were decided upon and came to be given high priority during the period following proclamation of emergency. I think the specific question which the hon. member has asked will fall within this term of reference.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about abetment of murder? Has any action been taken?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I may add a word. Whatever is necessary and is left out by this fact finding Committee owing to any deficiency in the terms of reference can be looked into by the Shah Commission itself.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात बिल्कुल सिद्ध है और देश की जनता और इतिहास इस बात को कभी नहीं भूलेंगे कि पिछली सरकार के हाथ खून से रंगे हुए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग गोली से मरे हैं, क्या उन को कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है या जिन को उजाड़ा गया है, उनके बसाने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है? यदि हां, तो कितने मरने वाले परिवारों को मुआवजा दिया गया और कितनों को बसाया गया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब नहीं है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : कुछ तो जवाब दें, हां बोलें या न बोलें। (अवधारण) जिन परिवारों के लोग मरे हैं, क्या उन को नई सरकार ने कुछ मुआवजा देने का विचार किया है और कितना मुआवजा दिया है? यदि नहीं दिया है तो उन को

बसाने की कोई व्यवस्था सरकार ने की है ?
इसका जवाब 'हाँ' या 'ना' में दें ।

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: This question does not arise out of the main question.

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस किस्म के जो सवाल होते हैं, वे थोड़े सैसेटिव होते हैं लेकिन यह समझना कि इधर जो बैठे हैं, वे सब गुनाहगार हैं और उधर जो बैठे हैं, वे सब फरिश्ते हैं, यह सही नहीं है । यहां पर इधर जो लोग बैठे हैं, वे भी अच्छे लोग हैं ।
(व्यवधान) ...

मैं आनरेबिल होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो फैक्ट-फाइंडिंग कमेटी बनाई गई है, इसी सदन में एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि ये जो श्री आर० सी० जैन हैं, लैड ग्रेव जो यहां पर हुआ था, उस में इन का नाम था, तो क्या उनका नाम इस में था ? पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ ।

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि डमाम साहब, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली सैयद अब्दुल्ला बुखारी ने जामा मस्जिद के मामले में काफ़ी दिलचस्पी ली थी, तो उन को भी क्या आप इस इंकायरी के साथ वाबस्ता करेंगे ?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: He asked about the conduct of Mr. R. C. Jain. The judge of the Supreme Court himself appointed Mr. Banerjee to look into the VIP land-grab affair and they have come to the conclusion that Mr. R. C. Jain was innocent and there is no charge against him.

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी : चौधरी साहब कोई इंकायरी तो ठीक से कर-

वाइए । यह आप क्या मजाक बनवा रहे हैं ।
.... (व्यवधान) ...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to ask the present Home Minister whether he knows that Mr. Mohsin was Deputy Minister of Home Affairs when this serious incident took place last year. I want also to know whether the present Home Minister knows that the then Deputy Home Minister had replied in answer to Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's pointed question in the Lok Sabha at that time, and when at that time he made a statement, he did not say that the thing was serious at all.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is wrong. I have never said that it was not a serious thing.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir I would like to know whether it is a fact that not only Shri Mohsin who, at that time, was the Deputy Minister but also Shri Om Mehta and also Shri Brahmananda Reddy and others including the then Prime Minister gave inadequate and misleading statements before the House by not giving the correct statement of facts and if so, may I know from him whether, in view of all this, the present Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh will also go into all these matters to find out whether the then Home Minister had given any wrong information?

If that were so, I want to know whether he would come before the House correcting the statement of the former Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not propose to allow this question. (Interruptions) You will, please sit down. If there was any incorrect statement made, there are other procedures and so, this question will not be allowed.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Apart from the report to be received from the Facts Finding Committee, is he aware that certain crimes had already been committed? In the Turk-

man Gate incidents, the crimes were committed against humanity. How long is he going to wait for this? Does he intend taking firm steps against the persons who committed crimes against humanity?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: As soon as the report is received, Government will consider what steps should be taken.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस काण्ड में गोली भी चली, लोग मारे भी गये, सब कुछ हुआ और इन सब बातों को लोग जानते भी हैं तो इस पर फिर जांच कमेटी विठान से क्या फायदा है? क्यों नहीं अपराधियों को सीधे पकड़ा जाता है. क्यों नहीं उन्हें अदालत के सामने पेश किया जाता है, क्यों नहीं उन पर मुकद्दमा चलाया जाता है? इस सीधे-सादे मामले में जांच पड़ताल की क्या जरूरत है? जैसे साधारण व्यक्ति पर भारतीय दण्ड विधान के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जाती है उसी तरह उन लोगों पर कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की जाती है?

श्री चरण सिंह : माननीय हुकमदेव जी ने जो सवाल पूछा है, वह बड़ा सही सवाल पूछा है। यह सही है कि गवर्नरमेंट सीधे भी पुलिस के जरिये इकायरी करा कर दोषी लोगों को अदालतों में भेज सकती है, मुकद्दमा चला सकती है। हम ने ऐसे कुछ मामलों में सीधे मुकद्दमा करने का इरादा कर भी लिया था लेकिन वे ऐसे मामले थे जिनमें कुछ पेचीदगियां थीं और तथ्य बहुत ज्यादा थे। उनमें कुछ विस्तृत तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिए कमीशन नियुक्त करना जरूरी समझा गया। फिर भी माननीय सदन ने देखा होगा कि जो भी पर्टिकुलर केसिज नोटिस में आये उनके मुतल्लिक एफ०आई०आर० दायर हुई, अदालत में मुकद्दमे दायर हो चुके हैं लेकिन अक्यूज़ह लोगों ने एन्टीसिपेटरी बेल अदालत से ले ली। पुलिस को यह अधिकार है कि बिना एफ०आई०आर० के, बिना तहकीकात किये भी

सीधे किसी को गिरफ्तार कर सकती है। अब मैंने सी०बी०आई० और अपने अफसरान को यह कह दिया है कि जो भी ऐसे मामले हों उनमें सीधे दोषियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाए, चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा आदमी क्यों न हो, उनमें तहकीकात की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी उत्तर दिया कि यह दुखद घटना तुर्कमान गेट में हुई और उस समय श्री मोहसिन उप मंत्री गृह थे। अब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने फेक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी मुकर्रर की है। क्या उस कमेटी ने श्री मोहसिन का कोई बयान लिया है क्योंकि उन्हें इस वारे में पूरी जानकारी है? अगर नहीं लिया है तो क्या वह कमेटी उनका बयान लेगी या नहीं लेगी?

श्री चरण सिंह : श्री मोहसिन को भी पता है कि बयान लेगी या नहीं लेगी। लेकिन अगर कमेटी जरूरी समझेगी तो जरूर लेगी।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : इस अहम सवाल को करने के लिए मैं मोहसिन साहब को मुबारिकबाद पेश करता हूँ। उन्होंने खुद इस सवाल को करके वह बात जो मैंने कही थी कि सौ जूतियां भी खाईं और सौ प्याज भी खाएं अपने पर लागू कर ली है.... (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: These words should be expunged. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

The hon'ble Members should not use harsh words.

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे दोस्त को कुछ गलतफहमी है। माननीय सदस्य ने केवल एक कहावत बताई है। अगर आप मुनासिब समझें तो कहावत की कहानी पूरी तप्सील के साथ पूछ लें तो फिर वह शिकायत नहीं रह जाएगी।

श्रीष्ठी बलबीर सिंह : मैं कोई सच्च अलफाज इस्तेमाल नहीं करता। लेकिन अगर कहानी बयान कर दी जाए तो मेरे ख्याल में ठीक हो होगा। कहानी यह है कि एक आदमी... (व्यबधान) ... होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि सुना दी जाए... (व्यबधान) ... मैं सवाल करता हूँ।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि मोहसिन साहब ने सवाल उठाया है और इसमें जितनी उनकी जिम्मेदारी है क्या उसके बारे में इस हाउस की कमेटी मुकर्रर करके उसमें मोहसिन साहब के खिलाफ जो जो चीजें हैं रखी जायेंगी और हाउस की कमेटी उसके बारे में फँसला करे क्या सरकार इसके लिए तैयार है?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow this question.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Sir, I would like to know whether government will initiate proceedings on the basis of this Fact Finding Committee's report or after the Shah Commission has submitted its report?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I can't say that yet. It may be we may send some findings of this Committee to the Commission and on others after deliberation we may decide to take action directly.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमेटी जो मुकर्रर हुई है इसके कितने मेम्बर हैं और कौन कौन मेम्बर है... (व्यबधान) ... इस तरह से हाउस चल नहीं सकेगा। जनता पार्टी के लोगों को तो आप कंट्रोल करें।

तुर्कमान गेट में जो कुछ हुआ उसकी पूरी डिटेल्ज आप हाउस को बता दें ताकि हाउस उन से अवगत हो जाए। क्या आप ऐसा करेंगे?

श्री चरण सिंह : मुझ को पूरा वृत्तान्त मालूम होता तो इस कमेटी की नियुक्ति की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होती।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मोहसिन साहब ने इस सदन का और इस देश का इस सवाल के जरिये एक बार फिर उपकार किया है। हां, एक बार पहले किया था जब तुर्कमान गेट पर एक भूतपूर्व जंगली सरकार के जंगलीपन के पैशाचिक कृत्य किये गये थे। श्रीमन्, तुर्कमान गेट की घटना भूतपूर्व तानाशाही के आतंक और तनाव को इस मुल्क में हमेशा के लिए कायम रखने के लिये की गई थी, और क्या इसलिये भी की गई कि जो अल्पसंख्यक इस देश में हैं उनको इस तरह से डरवा दिया जाये कि वह कभी भी तानाशाही के खिलाफ सर न उठा सकें?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: This is a question of opinion.

Super Thermal Power Station in North Bengal

*651 SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the acute power shortage obtaining in North Bengal impeding the development of industries there;

(b) whether there is a need of a super thermal power station in North Bengal to meet this shortage; and

(c) steps Government are contemplating to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The present availability of power in North Bengal just balances the load demand in that area. How-

ever, on days when there is a short-fall in generation or import, load shedding is being resorted to.

(b) and (c). While there is no proposal to locate a super thermal station in North Bengal, the steps being taken to meet the growing power demand are:

(i) The Raman Hydro-Electric Project with 4×125 MW units has been sanctioned.

(ii) Import of additional power from South Bengal through Malda-Dalkhola-Siliguri 132 KV transmission line which is expected to be completed by June, 1979.

(iii) The Rinchington Hydel Power Station of 2×1 MW has been sanctioned. It is expected to be commissioned by 1978-79.

(iv) Jaldhaka Stage II with 2×4 MW units has been sanctioned. The first unit is expected to be commissioned during 1979-80 and the second unit during 1981-82.

(v) Installation of two Diesel sets each of 3.5 MW at Siliguri. One of these two sets has already been commissioned in July, 1977 and the other is expected to be commissioned by March, 1978.

(vi) 6 MW of power is likely to be available from Lower Lagyap Hydel Power Station in Sikkim for distribution in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri Districts by the end of 1979 or so.

(vii) Some power is expected to be available at Siliguri from Chu-kha Hydro-Electric Project in Bhutan after that project which is under construction is completed and commissioned.

(viii) A proposal to construct a large thermal station at Farakka to meet the growing power demand in the Eastern Region of the country is under consideration.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have seen the Statement of the Minister. It

seems to me that the Minister has not understood my question. I have asked: whether he is aware of the acute power shortage obtaining in North Bengal impeding the development of industries there? He has said that the supply of power just meets the demand. But for future it is not good enough. I want to tell that whatever Statement the hon. Minister has placed on the Table of the House, it is not enough for North Bengal and there was a proposal to construct a thermal power station in Dalkhola, West Dinajpur. He is saying that there is a proposal to construct a large thermal station at Farakka to meet the growing power demand in the Eastern Region of the country. But I want to put this question: whether the Minister will take a decision in a very short time on the super-power thermal station at Farakka and the thermal power station at Dalkhola as they have done with regard to a new super thermal power station in Tamil Nadu at the time of the budget. I want to know whether he will give a categorical assurance on this point.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: With regard to the Dalkhola power station it was considered and the Planning Commission did not favour it as there are other difficulties regarding the availability of coal and other things. It is only in that context that a larger power station for Farakka was considered. For that power station, an investigation is going on. As soon as the project report is finalised, a decision will be taken and with regard to the present position in North Bengal, the report says—as received from the State Government and from the Electricity Board in West Bengal—that the present availability of the power is just sufficient to meet the demand and whenever there is some shortage of power due to forced outages or the power is not imported from Bihar, there is some load shedding. That is the report we have received from the West Bengal Electricity Board. With regard to Dalkhola, it was first considered and to locate a large thermal station there, the environment and

also the availability of coal was not favourable. That is why it was given up.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I want to know from the Minister whether he is aware that the Jaldhaka Hydel Power Station has already become silted so that it is not giving out any output of power.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I know there is a report about silting of the Hydel Power Station. I do not have a report about that. But from the report that I see, about 27 megawatts of power is being produced there.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any assessment has so far been made with regard to the power need of the districts of North Bengal so that proper industrialisation of that region may take place? May I also know at what stage the Farakka project is at present?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It is only about Farakka the investigation is going on, that is, about the coal linkage. As soon as the coal linkage is finalised, the proposal will be considered and when it will be completed it is premature for me to say now. Anyway, the needs of the North Bengal will be taken into consideration and by the time these power stations are completed, the needs of the North Bengal also will be fully met.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: West Bengal is facing acute power shortage and lack of industrialisation of that stage and other difficulties are being faced due to that. It is also well known that inefficiency on the part of the previous administration had created more problems than solving problems. May I know from the hon. Minister the list of projects that are there and also at what stage of implementation they are? May I know

whether they have been delayed because of the inefficiency on the part of the previous administration and whether any crash programme is being thought of for generating power at an early date because they are all long term programmes. May I request the hon. Minister to give us the shortest time by which this could be overcome.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Some steps are being taken for improving power supply in North Bengal and by March 1978 there will be an addition of 3.5 mw of power. Again the transmission line from Malda to Dhalkola to Siliguri is likely to be completed by June 1979. When it is completed power from South Bengal can be transmitted to North Bengal when there is shortage. There are some small units also that are likely to be commissioned in 1978 and 1979 and when they are completed power position in North Bengal would also improve. With regard to the general situation, I should like to inform the hon. Member that this Government should not be held responsible for whatever has been done in the past, because there was some slackness in implementing certain schemes and we are aware of it. This government will take all steps to see, as already announced in the budget speech, that under the 6th plan we would endeavour to achieve self-sufficiency in power in our country.

MR. SPEAKER: Next, short notice question.

SHRI Dhirendranath Basu: One minute. You are aware of the shortage of power all over the country.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am on my legs now. I have called the short notice question. You are on the panel of Chairman. Please resume your seat.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Stepping up of violent activities by
Mizo National Front

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SNQ. 25. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI GANGA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press reports in various sections of the press that underground Mizo National Front has stepped up its violent activities in repudiation of the 1st July, 1976 peace accord by the rebel Mizo Leaders;

(b) if so, whether these underground Mizos are concentrating in and around Aizawl and Lunglei towns in the Union Territory of Mizoram; and

(c) whether any preventive measures have since been adopted by Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes. Sir. The Government have seen some press reports on the subject.

(b) There is no such information.

(c) The Government are keeping a close watch on the developments and suitable measures are in force to deal appropriately with any situation which may arise.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, the reply is merely to the effect that the government has seen some reports in the Press. Will the hon. Minister tell this House categorically whether there has been an increase in violent activities in recent times?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Not yet.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a tendency of separation has been growing in Mizoram for the last thirty years due to the faulty policy of the Congress Government. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister as to what new policy the Janata Government wants to adopt to integrate this region in the interest of the country.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The debris left by the Congress is yet to be cleared.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I wanted to know the policy of the Janata Government.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: It is the Janata Government which will have to clear the debris and frame new policies. It is yet to do it.

श्री ओम प्रकाश स्थानी : क्या यह समाचार सच है कि लालडेंगा ने जब से सरकार से समझौता किया, तब से शान्तिकाल में—वहां पर प्रांडरप्राउंड मिजोज की सेना के लिए नौजवानों की भर्ती हुई, गांवों में राज्य-विरोधी गतिविधियों के लिए चंदा इकट्ठा किया गया और कुछ नौजवान बर्मा से होते हुए ट्रेनिंग के लिए चाइना भेजे गये, यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन गतिविधियों को रोकने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री बरण सिंह : यह बात सही है कि श्री लालडेंगा ने गवर्नर्मैट के साथ जो फैसला किया था, अब वह उस से किसी रहे हैं, उस को छोड़ रहे हैं, उस पर जमे हुए नहीं हैं। हो सकता है कि वह घपने लोगों को आगे के तिर कोई तैयारी बनाए करवाने के लिए किसी तरीके से यह खबर मिजाज रहे हों। लेकिन मैं माननीय नितों और सदत को यह प्रास्तावन देना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर्मैट इस मापदण्ड में सजग है, और अगर वह उत्तर

पड़ी, तो जितने भी आवश्यक कदम है, गवर्नरमैट वे कदम उठायेगी, और जितनी भी शक्ति के इस्तेमाल करने की जरूरत होगी, वह शक्ति इस्तेमाल करेगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय के स्टेटमैट का स्वागत करता हूँ और उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि लालडेंगा पहले देश-विरोधी कार्यवाहियां करने पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था, मगर जेल से छूटने के बाद उस ने गलत गतिविधियां शुरू कर दीं, और अब पोस एकांड करने के बाद भी उस ने अपनी स्ट्रीच टेप रिकांड कर के रेबल मिजोज के पास भिजवाई, जहां वह सुनाई जाती है, और इस के अलावा उस ने अपने भाई को एक पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें साफ तौर से कहा गया है कि एकांड को न माना जाये। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि लालडेंगा के साथ जब तक किसी प्रकार की वार्ता नहीं होगी, तब तक वह भारत के संविधान को न माने और यह स्वोकार न करे कि मिजोरम भारत का हिस्सा है? क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी उस की कोई बातचीत हुई है, अगर हां, तो क्या बातचीत हुई है?

श्री चरण सिंह : जहां तक मिजोरम के हिन्दुस्तान का अंग होने की बात है, उस में गवर्नरमैट की तरफ से कोई ढोल, या कमज़ोरी, या काम्प्रोमाइम का सवाल नहीं उठता है। कोई तीन महीने हुए—शायद अप्रैल की बात है—कि वह प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले थे। लेकिन उस बक्त वह मीठी मीठी बातें कर रहे थे—उस से भी कोई आर मुझ से भी की। लेकिन अब प्रैस रिपोर्ट्स से मालूम होता है कि उन के एटीच्यूड में फर्क है। जो फैसला उन्होंने किया था, वह उस से खिसकना चाहते हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो लालडेंगा बात कर के गए और तीन महीने तक जो उन की गतिविधियां बदलती रहीं, क्या ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं था कि जब

गृह मंत्री को मामलू हुआ कि वह अपनी नीति और जो फैसला है उस से विचलित हो रहे हैं तो वह कानून हरकत में आ जाये? इससे पहले की वह जहर फैले या प्रचार फैले क्या ऐसा कोई कायदा कानून नहीं है जो उस जहर को रोकने के लिए हरकत में आ जाये?

श्री चरण सिंह : सवाल तो मुझ को बहुत साफ नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन इस में कोई कानून वर्गरह का सवाल नहीं है कि कोई इस के लिए विशेष कानून होता। कानून तो साफ है और दुनिया का जो तरीका है वह साफ है कि कोई आदमी फैसले पर जमा न रहे तो उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। लेकिन यहां एक व्यक्ति या दो व्यक्तियों का सवाल नहीं है। एक इलाका है विशेष, उस के साथ गवर्नरमैट कैसा वर्ताव करे, उस में बहुत सोचने समझने की जरूरत होती है। हम कोई भीका ऐसा नहीं देना चाहते जिसमें उनको यह शिकायत हो या और किसी को शिकायत हो कि हमने जलदवाज़ों का और उनको पूरा भीका नहीं दिया। बस, इसे अपने ख्याल और तकलिफ के कारण ऐसे मामलों में कभी कभी देर हो जाया करती है और फिर दूसरी बात यह है कि जो दूसरा फरीक बात कहता है वह विलकूल गोल बात कहता है, विलकूल साफ बात तो नहीं कहता है जैसे मनोराम बागड़ी कहते हैं। इसलिए बहुत विचारने की बात है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The Home Minister gave the information that Mr. Laldenga, after having discussions and consultations with him and the Prime Minister...

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I was under the impression that he had seen the Prime Minister. But I understand now that he did not see the Prime Minister. He met me and the officers only.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That does not change my question. After having discussions with the Home Minister, the Home Minister

now feels that Mr. Laldenga is rather hesitating or dragging his feet for keeping his word. Will the Home Minister tell the House as to what he thinks are the reasons for it? Does he think that there are any indications of any support or promised support from any foreign power? I say this because the history of Mizoram and Mr. Laldenga is such that he has always operated and got support from some foreign power in his activities. This is a physical fact of life and you will have to take this position into account. Has the Home Minister tried to go into this and can he share his confidence, if at all he can, and tell us what exactly are the realities?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The inference which the hon. leader of the opposition has drawn from Mr. Laldenga's conduct may well be right, but we have no information on that point. The leader of the opposition asked whether any foreign power is backing him and whether the reason for his hesitation consists in this fact, that is, the support of foreign power. I said about this that his inference may well be correct, but we have no information about that.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you enquire into the matter?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I will try to ascertain.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We are not dealing with the Mizo problem properly. We must have information. What are the intelligence services doing about it?

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he will enquire into the matter:

DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Regarding the so-called violent activity of the underground reported recently in the Press, I also came across those things. I was asked by my party-men to go to Mizoram and see the situation myself, and they requested me to go with Mrs. Jaipal Singh. But when I asked her to come, she said that since the

Lok Sabha session was going on and since there will be rains in Mizoram, I should go alone and see the situation myself, and give a first-hand and correct report and then come back and tell her.

Recently—I do not remember the date—there was a statement in the Press that Naik Thankima was shot dead by the so-called underground personnel, fired from a church compound at Lungleh town. The fact was that the person who killed Naik Thankima was not an underground man, but a person belonging to the MRP (MIZO RAM POLICE) Mr. Biakhula.

Nowadays there are certain special forces under Mizoram Armed Police in Mizoram. I wanted to bring this to the notice of the Home Minister also. All the Mizo people are fed up with underground activities. We don't want violence. We want peace, but

there are some special forces of Mizoram Armed Police (MAP) particularly in Mizoram, under the guidance of some high officials, which are out to create an artificial law and order problem. I do not want to mention their names. I want to know whether government have come to know of this attitude of special forces as well as high officials.

While going to Mizoram, before reaching Aijal i.e. about 10 Kms. from there, I met some people belonging to these special forces of MAP on the way at 2 in the early morning. The number of their vehicle was ZRP—16. When they saw our people, they tried to harass some of us. I kept quiet. I waited silently. But I got down when one of our drivers was threatened. They threatened to shoot him. So, I asked: "Who are you? One of their commanding officers, an inspector by name Lalchungnua was wearing a mask. When he saw me, he took off all those things. He told me: "Oh, you are here? You come in my jeep." I refused. Along with him

there were about 6 to 10 persons in the jeep. This happened 10 Kms. away from Aijal, capital of Mizoram. After leaving us, they proceeded to Sihapir village, where they let loose their reign of terror. They threaten to shoot people because they say they are above the law, and that they can shoot anybody.

All these facts I collected myself. I think it will take time.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you because you come from that area. Please put the question.

DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Yesterday morning I came. I should also say that I do not know the present position in Mizoram completely. This is their attitude. I don't think the present Central Government here will be aware of all these things. I myself did not know these things. Our party leaders are afraid that if we communicate this matter i.e. the creation of an artificial law and order problem, those special forces might shoot us down and also take revenge against those people who report. I can tell the whole thing if I have the time. There are some officials who want to create a law and order problem. In Mizoram the special forces of Mizoram Armed Police are doing this. I would request the Home Minister to have an on-the-spot study of this problem by sending out a team of MPs of different political parties so that they could appreciate the problem. During the emergency all sorts of bad things were done there. So far as my sentiment is concerned, I am completely against any violence. But I would request the Prime Minister to appreciate the psychological character of the Mizo people. In fact, all the hill tribes are taken to be head hunters. Some officials, without knowing the truth, without verifying the truth, torture these people. So, they are tempted to take revenge. I believe they have been

compelled to go underground because they have been treated like this. The armed forces have no understanding of this particular traits of these people. That is why the local people are compelled to use force. I am very happy to have this opportunity to explain my viewpoint. I would request the Home Minister to make high level inquiry including M.Ps of different political parties to go into this.

MR. SPEAKER: Probably he wants to say that there is counter violence by the police forces. He wants you to enquire into the matter and ensure that counter violence is not there.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: As far as I am able to understand, there is only one particular incident, to which the hon. Member has referred, an incident in which Mr. Thanki was involved. That case is still under investigation.

MR. SPEAKER: His case is that higher officials are using violence and, therefore, the Mizzos are reacting to it. Would you like to go into it?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I do not agree that higher officers are using violence and that is why the Mizzos want independence. That in a way is a justification for the MNF. I do not agree with that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: No further questions please. I am not allowing any more questions.

जबलपुर-बेटूल सङ्क

* 648. श्री सुभाष आहुजा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जबलपुर-बेटूल सङ्क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) इसे कब तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित कर दिया जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जो नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Man with Information about C.I.A. Links

* 652. DR. BAPU KALDATY:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person named Rajiv Sharma had delivered a tape containing talks between some Minister and the American C.I.A. Agents recently;

(b) whether Government have investigated into the facts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

, HMT Unit at Ooty

* 653. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy followed by Hindustan Machine Tools in expanding and diversifying its activities;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up a factory at Ooty in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the investment proposed and the nature of the manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The policy followed by Hindustan Machine Tools in their expansion and diversification programmes of activities is determined by the present and future demand requirements in the country for HMT's manufactured products, comprising a variety of machine tools, watches, tractors, printing machinery, lamp making machines, lamps and lamp components.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A watch assembly unit is proposed to be set up at Ooty. This will be owned by the State Government. HMT will assist in the setting up of this unit and will supply watch components for assembly purposes. HMT will also provide training inspection, quality control and testing facilities. The watches assembled by the unit will be marketed by HMT and sold under HMT's brand name. The order of investment is estimated at Rs. 25 lakhs.

Refractory Producing Units of Burn Standard Co. in West Bengal

* 654. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the condition of refractory producing units of Burn Standard Co. in West Bengal;

(b) whether there is any improvement in the management, operation and production of the refractory producing units of Burn Standard Co.; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to improve them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Although these units are still running at a loss, the condition of these

units in West Bengal is steadily improving. Improvements have been effected in management and operations have been streamlined after take-over by Govt. With decentralisation and delegation of powers, there has been improvement in the speed of decision-making. Internal Audit and Vigilance Sections have been organised to effect economies and avoid waste.

देश में बिजली की सप्लाई में अवरोध

* 655. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बिजली की सप्लाई में अवरोध का कारण खराब तारों का होना अथवा प्रशासन की अकुशलता है; और

(ख) सरकार इसकी सप्लाई में ऐसा अवरोध दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख). देश में बिजली की कमी का मूल्य कारण रहा है; पहले से पर्याप्त आयोजन न किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता अपर्याप्त होना और विगत काल में धन व संगठन की कमी तथा अन्य बातों के परिणामस्वरूप लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में असमर्थता।

2. इसके अलावा, जब भी बिजली की जबरन बन्दी होती है तब उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए प्रणाली में स्पिनिंग रिजर्व ब होने के कारण भी बिजली की सप्लाई में अवरोध आ जाते हैं।

3. बिजली की गड़बड़ी के अन्य कारणों में ये भी शामिल हैं :—बिजली की जबरन बन्दी, पारेषण और वितरण ताराजालों में

गतिरोध, और श्रम समस्याओं के कारण बिजली का उत्पादन धीमी गति से होता।

4. छठी योजना के अन्त तक बिजली की प्रत्याशित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए योजना बना रही है। बिजली की जबरन बन्दी की अवधि तथा इसकी घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी करने और विद्युत उत्पादन अधिकतम करने के लिए पारेषण और वितरण प्रणाली को सशक्त करने तथा वर्तमान यूनिटों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण में सुधार लाने के लिए भी उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। बेहतर प्रचालन संबंधी कुशलता के लिए प्रशिक्षण का आयोजन किया जा रहा है और वास्तविक प्रचालन में प्राप्त हुए अनुभव को ध्यान में रखकर उपस्करों के निर्माण में सुधार के लिए लगातार सुझाव दिये जा रहे हैं ताकि प्रचालन और उत्पादन इधरतम हो।

5. नयी परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए धन में वृद्धि की जा रही है। प्रणालियों में सुधार लाने के लिए भी स्कीमें शुरू की जा रही है।

"Warranty" Charges by Private Sector Television Set Manufacturers

*656. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI ANANT DAVE:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a Press report appearing in the Economic Times, dated the 29th June, 1977 (New Delhi Edition) to the effect that the private sector television set manufacturers have decided to charge Rs. 300/- for "warranty";

(b) whether so far they were not charging anything for "warranty"; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the measures proposed to be adopted to ask the television set manufacturers not to charge anything for "warranty"?

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

(b) So far, except for M/s Electronics Corporation of India LTD., (ECIL) and M/s J. K. Electronics, no other TV set manufacturer is known to have charged a separate fee for service during the warranty period.

(c) It has come to Government's notice, that to take advantage of the concessional excise duty of 5 per cent available only on 51 cm TV sets with an ex-factory price of Rs. 1600 and below, TV set manufacturers have reduced the excise clearance price to that level, but have, thereafter, added a charge varying from around Rs. 70/- to around Rs. 400 depending on the manufacturer, for servicing during the warranty period. There is no provision under the present industrial licensing regulations for Government to intervene in this matter. However, as there are over 40 units making TV sets, the competitive market forces are expected to bring sufficient discipline to the industry. Government will, however, consider intervening in the matter if it becomes absolutely necessary.

Acceptance of Fuel Policy Committee's Recommendations

*657. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fuel Policy Committee's recommendations have been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether planning for detailed industrial location will be consistent with the plants for production and movement of coal; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Fuel Policy Committee was appointed by the Government of India in October 1970 to recommend an outline of a long-term national fuel policy and measures and agencies to promote the best utilisation of available resources and optimum efficiency in the use of fuel. The Committee submitted its final report in August 1974. The recommendations of the Fuel Policy Committee have been considered by the Government and by and large these have been accepted in principle. Taking into account these recommendations, a National Energy Policy has been formulated, stressing *inter alia* that coal should be the principal source of energy in the country, that import of oil should be reduced and substituted by indigenous production and energy production and utilisation should be made as efficient as possible.

(c) and (d). It has been accepted, as recommended by the Fuel Policy Committee, that the planning for industrial locations should be consistent with the plans for production and movement of coal. In locating industries, availability and supply of coal and other forms of energy are taken into consideration. Similarly, plans for coal production and movement are formulated keeping in view the prospective demand for coal from industries in the various regions of the country. Steps have been taken by the coal companies and railways for easy availability of coal to industries in different locations. Proposals for establishment of industries. Seeking Government clearance are required to indicate details of fuel requirements, specifically coal and coke, and the corresponding transport requirements to enable the Government to ensure that they are consistent with the plans for development and movement of coal and coke.

Plastic Capacitors

*658. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRI-SHNNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item under the caption 'MNCS spread nets far and wide' appearing in the *Economic Times* on 3rd July, 1977 which deals why an entrepreneur was rejected and how multinationals are backed by the Government for plastic capacitors in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The news item apparently refers to an application made by M/s. Technicraft Corporation for the establishment of a new undertaking in Kerala State for the manufacture of 8 million nos. of film capacitors and 100 MT of metallized dielectric film. It is not correct that their proposal was rejected as made out in the news item. In fact, they were granted a letter of intent on 15-5-1976 for manufacture of plastic film capacitors for a capacity of 8 million pieces. Subsequently, the letter of intent was modified on 24-7-1976 to include a capacity of 100 MT of metallized dielectric film. However, later on, the party withdrew its proposal.

It is, however, correct that a proposal from an Indian resident abroad for manufacture of magnetic recording tape, magnetic video tape and magnetic tape for professional use such as computers etc., has not been approved. This proposal was rejected on the ground that a similar proposal had been turned down in the past and that the party had not accepted any export obligation.

It is confirmed that an application from a company with 50 per cent foreign equity for the manufacture of Casette tapes, open reel tapes, computer tapes and magnetic film has

recently been received. This proposal has not been recommended by the Licencing Committee.

The news item also refers to the alleged approval of a scheme of a monopoly house for the manufacture of computer terminals. It is correct that an application for the grant of an industrial licence for the manufacture of 400 units of data entry systems has been received from a company belonging to a large house. A final decision on this application will be taken after their corresponding application for approval of the scheme under the MRTP Act is cleared.

Shortage of Drinking water and Quarters in the Collieries of ECL

*659. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that due to acute shortage of quarters and drinking water in almost all the collieries under Eastern Coalfields Limited, the workers are forced to live in inhuman condition; and

(b) whether Government have any scheme to construct more quarters for the workers and to supply them sufficient filtered drinking water particularly in summer season?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Government are fully aware of the need to provide adequate housing and water supply facilities to the workers and are giving high priority to this work. As against 22,800 houses (excluding non-standard houses and dhowrahs) at the time of nationalisation in the Eastern Coalfields, the number of houses at the end of 1976-77 stood at 30,409 representing an increase of 37 per cent. During the current year, ECL propose to construct another 4,500 houses. Similarly, the population covered by Drinking Water

Supply at the time of nationalisation was only about 16,000, whereas at the end of 1976-77 it was about 1,82,500 representing an increase of over 10 times. The company has fixed a target of 50,000 additional population to be covered during the current year.

Development of Small and Rural Industries by H.M.T.

*660. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Hindustan Machine Tools has said that H.M.T. could help to develop small and rural industries by training workers through community workshop centres and also by identifying the ways and means of exploiting natural resources by those units; and

(b) if so, measures being taken towards this end?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). As reported by the Chairman, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., it was indicated during the Seminar on Small Scale Industries held at HMT, Bangalore, on the 24th and 25th June, 1977, that HMT would initiate an integrated study with a view to identifying the socio-economic needs of the rural sector. HMT has taken up necessary investigation for formulation of a definite scheme.

Know-how for 500 MW Thermal Generators

*661. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether India has acquired know-how to make 500 MW thermal generators?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Yes, Sir. With the approval of the Government of India in August 1976, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. have entered

into a collaboration agreement with Kraftwerk Union A. G., West Germany, for the design and manufacture of turbo-generator sets in the range of 200 to 1000 MW. This includes the 500 MW Turbo-generator set proposed to be installed in Indian power systems. Bharat Heavy Electricals are in the process of absorbing the know-how and implementation of the collaboration agreement.

Meeting of various Departments to discuss Investment Proposal

*662. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission called the meeting of various departments of the Central Ministries in June 1977 to discuss the investment proposals;

(b) whether they also discussed the proposal as to how to increase the foreign exchange reserves and food surplus;

(c) if so, main features of decisions taken in the meeting; and

(d) the guidelines issued to the Ministries in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission had, however, informal consultations on 24-6-1977 with Senior Officials connected with Economic Policy and Economic Advisers of the various Ministries to ascertain the studies to be undertaken on the problems connected with short-term and long-term planning in the context of the formulation of the Approach to the Sixth Plan.

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

Night Vision Binoculars Developed By Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

*663. SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a device for seeing in the dark called night vision binoculars has been developed at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre;

(b) if so, whether a monocular version of the device is under design and manufacture for security and surveillance purposes; and

(c) whether any foreign collaboration in respect of (b) above is under study of Government?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Expansion of Shipping

*664. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for the expansion of shipping under public sector shipping companies;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange has been allocated to the public sector companies and how much for the private sector; and

(c) whether the private sector shipping companies have failed to satisfy the need of the countries as regards internal shipping?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Fifth Plan target for the Indian Shipping is (i) 6.50 million GRT in operation; and (ii) 0.50 million GRT on order. Shipping is in the joint sector and, therefore, acquisition of this tonnage will be

shared between the two sectors with public sector playing a dominant role.

(b) No separate allocations have been made.

(c) It is presumed that the reference is to coastal shipping. If so, the answer is in the negative.

Proposal to prevent misuse of Government Machinery by Ruling Party

4944. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the HOME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to prevent the misuse of Government machinery by the Ruling Party; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government propose to undertake necessary legislative measures aimed at preventing corruption, abuse of official position and other kinds of misconduct at higher political levels.

A Bill to this effect, called The Lokpal Bill, 1977, which seeks to provide for setting up an institution of Lokpal to inquire into complaints of misconduct (as defined in the Bill) against public men, such as Union Ministers including the Prime Minister, Chief Ministers of States and Members of Parliament, will be introduced in Lok Sabha during its current session.

नेशनल फैडरेशन आफ इन्डस्ट्रीयल
कोआपरेटिव्स

4945.¹ श्री मोतीभाई चौधरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल फैडरेशन आफ इन्डस्ट्रीयल कोआपरेटिव्स के लेखों की अनेक वर्षों से लेखापरीक्षा न कराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) अनियमितताएं करने के कारण इसके कितने कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई है; और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान प्रबन्ध-निदेशक द्वारा कार्यभार संभाले जाने के बाद से इसके कार्यकरण में कोई सुधार हुआ है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) :

(क) नेशनल फैडरेशन आफ इन्डस्ट्रीयल कोआपरेटिव्स के लेखाओं की लेखा परीक्षा 30 जून, 1973 तक की गई है। वर्ष 1973-74 के लेखे की लेखा परीक्षा की जा रही है और उसे शीघ्र ही अंतिम रूप दिये जाने की आशा है। फैडरेशन के लेखे की लेखा परीक्षा में देरी होने का कारण फैडरेशन की लेखा शाखा में कर्मचारियों की कमी होना है। वर्ष 1976-77 की अवधि में भारत सरकार ने लेखा शाखा में यथोचित कर्मचारी रखने के लिए अनुदान का प्रावधान किया है तब से इस संबंध में कुछ सुधार हुआ है।

(ख) अनियमितताएं करने के कारण फैडरेशन के किसी भी कर्मचारी की छंटनी नहीं की गई है।

(ग) वर्ष 1976-77 में फैडरेशन का कुल कारोबार 35.87 लाख रुपये का हुआ जबकि वर्ष 1975-76 का कारोबार 17.92 लाख रुपये का हुआ था। फिर भी फैडरेशन में श्रब भी भारी हानियां हो रही हैं। फैडरेशन के कार्य संचालन में अनेक अनियमितताएं जिनमें से कुछ तत्कालीन प्रबन्धनिदेशक के काम करने के ढंग से संबंधित हैं,

सरकार की जानकारी में आ गई हैं जिनकी इस समय जांच की जा रही है।

Increase in Prices by Brylcream

4946. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of times the Brylcream has increased its prices during the last two years and the details thereof; and

(b) steps taken by Government to prevent unreasonable price increase of this company at the expense of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Government do not maintain data on the prices of non-essential items like Brylcream.

(b) Does not arise.

Enforcement of Section 25 of Cr. P.C.

4947. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that though the Cr. P. Code '73 has come into force since last three years, the State Governments have not enforced section 25 of the Act by putting Assistant Public Prosecutors under Legal Department instead of Police Department as contemplated by the Act; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken so far and what future action the Ministry will take in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Section 25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not contain any provision to the effect that Assistant Public Prosecutors should be placed under the control of the Legal Department.

(b) Does not arise.

Enforcement Cells to safeguard the Civil Rights of Harijans

4948. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up enforcement cells in all Districts to safeguard the civil rights of Harijans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). State Governments have been advised to consider the setting up of a cell or any suitable machinery to look into the grievances of Harijans. Special police cells have been set up by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, at different levels according to the local conditions, to deal with cases of violence against or harassment of Scheduled Castes, and for the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

Public Sector Undertaking in Gwalior

4949. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of any big industry the demand for setting up a Central Public Sector Undertaking at Gwalior is long over due;

(b) whether it will provide employment opportunities in the region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c): The location of Central Industrial Projects has to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. Subject to techno-economic considerations, comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of Central Public Sector Projects.

At present, there is no proposal for setting up any industrial project in the Central Sector at Gwalior.

In the State Public Sector, the State Government has a number of projects location of which has not been decided. Some of these projects may be located near Gwalior.

Opening of the Closed Inclines and Quarries of Fakka, Khas Shyampur of Eastern Coal Fields

4950. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether on behalf of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, Dhanbad, a demand notice was submitted to the Area General Manager (Area No. VIII) Eastern Coal fields to open all the closed inclines and quarries of selected Fakka, Khas Shyampur to take back all victimised and retrenched workers; if so, action taken by Government thereon;

(b) number of workers of the said area deprived of their jobs and the grounds on which they were removed from service;

(c) whether Government propose to take back these workers; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDARN): (a) Yes, Sir. Statement I is enclosed.

(b) to (d). Statement II is enclosed.

STATEMENT I

The main demands contained in the demand notice and the position in respect of these, as reported by the Eastern Coalfields Limited, is as follows:—

(i) *Demand for opening the closed inclines and quarries of the Selected Fatka Colliery re-opening the hard coke Bhatta of Selected Fatka Colliery and re-opening the Khas Shyampur Colliery.*

There had been indiscriminate mining in the Selected Fatka Colliery and the mine had also been flooded. Technical investigations to examine the possibility of reopening the mine have been undertaken. Some workings have already been started and by the end of May, 1977, 686 workmen who were on the rolls of this colliery on 31-1-1973 had been absorbed. The question regarding the hard coke Bhatta of this colliery is sub judice in the Calcutta High Court. As regards the Khas Syampur Section of the Shyampur 'A' Colliery, adverse mining conditions have made its reopening very difficult. All the workers of Khas Shympur Section have been absorbed in the Shyampur 'A' Colliery.

(ii) *Review of the cases of the workmen retired or whose names were struck off on various grounds.*

No workmen was retired except on attaining the age of superannuation or on grounds of medical unfitness. The cases of the latter category were given a chance to appeal. As regards terminating the services of the workmen, it was done only in such cases where the worker concerned had remained absent unauthorisedly and without valid reasons for more than a month. Under the standing orders, an unauthorised absence of

10 days or more makes a workman liable to termination of his services.

(iii) *Demand to re-open Boka Pahari Colliery.*

This colliery does not belong to the Eastern Coalfields Limited and was being illegally run.

(iv) *Abolition of Contract System.*

The jobs for which employment of contract labour has been legally prohibited are being done departmentally.

STATEMENT II

The following statement indicates the number of workers whose employment was terminated in Area VIII of the Eastern Coalfields Limited during the emergency in different categories, as reported by the Company:—

(1) Services terminated or names struck off on grounds of unauthorised absence (including those who were untraceable)	834
(2) Medically unfit.	249
(3) Dismissed on proved charges of misconduct	17
	1100

The workers found medically unfit were given a chance to appeal against the decision of the Medical Board. Of the 49 workers who availed of this opportunity, 24 were reinstated on consideration of their appeal.

As regards others, normal channels of redress are available to those employees who have any grievance.

Fly-over for Nangal Raya-Delhi Cantt. Railway Crossing

4951. SHRI MOHAN JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the fly-over has been sanctioned for Nangal Raya-Delhi Cantt. Railway crossing long back;

(b) whether any tenders have been called and work entrusted to any party;

(c) the reasons for the delay in starting the construction work; and

(d) when the actual construction work is likely to be taken in hand and by what time it would be completed?

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

(b) Not yet Sir.

(c) One of the approaches of the proposed bridge falls in the cantonment area and requires the clearance of Defence authorities. This has not yet been given and the work cannot be started unless this clearance is given. Efforts by the Delhi Municipal Corporation are, however, continuing to persuade the Defence authorities to give necessary clearance.

(d) It is expected that after the work is awarded, it will take about 3 years for completing the project.

Pension to the Family of Dead Ex-Servicemen

4952. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no pension is given to the family of those ex-servicemen who die within one year of their retirement from the service;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this facility is given to civilian employees; and

(d) if so, whether this facility is proposed to be provided to ex-service-men placed under similar circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The widows of Service personnel who retire with a retiring/disability or invalid pension are entitled to family pension irrespective of whether death takes place within one year of retirement or thereafter. However, the widows of those personnel who retire without earning a pension themselves are not entitled to family pension.

(c) and (d). The position indicated above holds good both for civilian employees and service personnel.

Subordinate Services Commission

4953. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Subordinate Services Commission has started functioning to fill up various posts of Group 'C' in Government offices;

(b) if so, functions in details thereof;

(c) whether the employees who are already in Government service will be given any relaxation in age or qualifications etc., by the Subordinate Services Commission as has usually been given to the departmental candidates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A copy of the Resolution regarding the setting up of the Commission which indicates its functions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-847/77].

(c) The employees concerned will be eligible for such relaxations if any, as are provided for in the recruitment rules applicable to the posts-services concerned.

(d) The nature of the relaxation, if any, will depend on the posts/services concerned.

Setting up of Industries by Gillette Industries Ltd. of England

4954. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gillette Industries Ltd. of England during the last few years submitted any proposal to Government for the setting up of a factory in India either on their own or in collaboration with some Indian firm; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). In 1967, the proposal of an existing Indian company manufacturing razor blades for technical and financial collaboration with Gillette Industries Ltd. U.K., was approved on the following basis:—

- (i) The U.K. firm will have foreign participation in the joint venture not exceeding 49 per cent of the total equity capital in the form of machinery and the balance if any, in cash.
- (ii) 25 per cent of the total production should be exported in the first year which should be increased to 50 per cent of the total production within a period of 5 years. The export obligation will be supported by a Bank Guarantee.
- (iii) There should not be any increase in the capacity of the items, as already licensed and approved.
- (iv) The use of the UK Company's trade marks will be permitted

only on exports and not on internal sales.

However, this proposal did not materialise as M/s. Gillette Industries went back on a number of points of their original understanding including the export commitment. Subsequently, several Indian entrepreneurs, including a State Industrial Development Corporation as also a State Government had at various points of time negotiations with Gillette Industries for collaboration for the manufacture of safety razor blades. But no proposals has so far been received either from the Indian entrepreneurs or from Gillette Industries.

Production of T.V. sets in Small Scale and Large Scale Sectors

4955. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the production of T.V. sets in India in small scale and large scale sector;

(b) the production of individual units in small scale and large scale sector; and

(c) whether the production is not upto the installed capacity; if so, the reasons for the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a): The production of T.V. sets in the small scale and large scale sectors during the Calender year 1976 was 1,02,020 and 41,757 respectively.

(b): The production figures for individual units in the small scale sector and large scale sector are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT—848/77].

(c) The rationalisation of the import duty on the T.V. glass shell from 186 per cent to 75 per cent, and introduction in the Union Budget for

1976-77 of a differential excise duty structure, with a concessional excise duty of 5 per cent ad valorem applicable to T.V. sets having an ex-factory value of 1,800 and less, resulted in increasing the demand for T.V. sets by about 50 per cent. As a result, a number of manufacturers have been able to consolidate their position, and some in the small scale sector have been able to achieve a production even in excess of their approved capacities. However, there are also some approved manufacturers who have been unable to make much headway owing to problems in marketing and sales.

Increase in Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes..

4956. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the percentage of reservation of posts for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the All India Services; and

(b) the Scheduled Caste-wise representation of these Communities in these services?

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

(b) The total number of Scheduled Castes as on 1st January, 1977, in the three All India Services, namely, Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service is as under:

I.A.S.	I.P.S.	I.F.S.
303	147	51

Government have no information about the representation of Scheduled Castes on caste-wise basis.

Scheme of Issuing Licences to Unemployed Youths

4957. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of giving licences to the unemployed youths has been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There was no scheme, as such, of giving licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, to the unemployed youth.

(b) Does not arise.

Portuguese Laws in force in Goa, Daman and Diu

4958. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Portuguese laws are still in force in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and thereby great inconvenience is caused to the local judiciary, the Bar and litigants who are not conversant with Portuguese language and legal system;

(b) whether a Law Commission appointed by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu submitted its report in the year 1971 recommending repeal of certain Portuguese enactments in force there and extension of corresponding Central Acts; and

(c) what steps Government contemplate to repeal the said Portuguese laws and extend corresponding Central Acts so as to bring about uniformity and parity with the rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) The operation of all Portuguese laws which were in force in Goa, Daman and Diu immediately before 20th December, 1961, i.e. the date on which

these areas were made into a Union territory, was continued by the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Act, 1962 enacted by Parliament, until amended or repealed by a competent legislature or other competent authority. Many of those laws have since been replaced by Central Acts and laws enacted by the legislature of the Union territory. A few Portuguese laws are, however, still in force in the Union territory. The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have intimated that no inconvenience is caused to public, judiciary, Bar or litigants by reasons of the existence of Portuguese laws. Cases involving Portuguese laws are disposed of by judges knowing Portuguese law and language.

(b) The Law Commission appointed by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu recommended that all Portuguese laws, except those the immediate repeal of which was not considerable feasible or advisable, should be repealed and certain Central laws, which had not been made applicable to Goa, Daman and Diu, should be extended to that Union territory.

(c) A proposal for undertaking legislation for giving effect to the recommendations of the Law Commission appointed by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu is being processed by that Government.

Bajri Scandal

4959. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister by the residents of Panch Kula, Maheshpur and Pinjore of Haryana has been submitted demanding CBI enquiry into the corruption what is known as "Bajri Scandal" indulged in by the former Defence Minister, Shri Bansilal for benefiting himself and Shri Gandhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) As per records, the Memorandum stated to have been submitted to Prime Minister, has not been received.

(b) Does not arise.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के फोटो डिविजन द्वारा इन्दिरा परिवार के व्यक्तिगत प्रचार के लिए चित्रों का छापा जाना

4960. चौबरी हरीराम मङ्कासर: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के फोटो डिविजन ने सितम्बर, 1975 में इन्दिरा परिवार के व्यक्तिगत प्रचार के लिए पूरे आकार के लगभग 40,000 फोटो छापे थे;

(ख) उनके छापने के लिए किसने आदेश दिये थे और उसका क्या औचित्य था ;

(ग) इस कार्य पर फोटो डिविजन के कितने कर्मचारी काम पर लगाये गये और उन्हें समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में कितने राशि अदा की गई ;

(घ) क्या बाद में उन चित्रों को जला दिया गया हालांकि वे सरकारी दस्तावेज थे और सरकारी दर के अनुसार प्रत्येक प्रति का मूल्य तीन रुपये था; और इस हानि के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अद्वानी) : (क) से (ग). फोटो प्रभाग ने सितम्बर, 1975 में सरकार के कहने पर 38,000 फोटो निम्नानुसार तैयार किए थे :—

(1) महात्मा गांधी का चित्र—
18,000

(2) श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का चित्र—
15,000

(3) महात्मा गांधी की श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के साथ उस समय की तसवीर जब वह बच्ची थी—5,000

ये फोटो विदेशों में प्रचार के लिए थे। 27 कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने यह काम किया था, दिए गए समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि 1,212 रुपये थी।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Retrenchment, Dismissal of Employees by B.C.C.L. and Eastern Coal India Ltd.

4961. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retrenchment, termination, dismissal of employees, permanent and casual, in the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Nirsa Muguna Zone of Eastern Coal India Ltd. during emergency and the percentage of Harijans and adivasis among them;

(b) the number of employees, apprentices recruited in the B.C.C.L. and Nirsa Muguna Zone of Eastern Coal India Ltd. during emergency and the percentage of Harijans and adivasis among them;

(c) whether in both the cases, irregularities have been practised and the weaker section has become the worst sufferer of emergency; and

(d) if so, what action the Government propose to take to correct the wrong steps of the emergency in the coalfield?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सेन्ट्रल जोन कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा मजदूरों की छंटनी

4962. श्री राम दास सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता सरकार बनने के बाद सेन्ट्रल जोन कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत बेरमों कोल फील्ड की कारगली कोलयरी, बोकारो कोलयरी और गिरिडीह कोलयरी द्वारा कितने मजदूरों की छंटनी की गई; और

(ख) छंटनी किये गये मजदूरों का रोजगार दिलाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद, बोकारो और कारगली के किसी यूनिट में सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० के किसी मजदूर की छंटनी नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Coal Belt in Bankura District of West Bengal

4963. SHRI BIJOY KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mejia, in District Bankura (W.B.) area contains a belt of fine qualities of coal which may be in abundance, if exploited; and

(b) if so, when the mines located there are to begin work for extraction of coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Mejia area in Bankura District has some reserves of inferior quality coal. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., has plans to open a mine in that area. But this could not be taken up just now due to inadequate demand for this coal and lack of infrastructural facilities.

Chinese Armed Forces in Tibet

4964. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there has been any increase in the overall strength of the Chinese armed forces in Tibet particularly in the Indian border area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): There are no indications of any increase in the overall strength of the Chinese armed forces in Tibet including areas along the Indo-Tibetan border.

Chilka Naval Base

4965. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the progress so far made in developing the Chilka Naval Base in Orissa; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with its progress; and if not, the

1795 LS-3.

details regarding the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A Boys' Training Centre is being established at Chilka. The land for the project has been acquired. The civil works have been divided into two phases. Phase I has been further split into sub-phases. The first sub-phase, planned to make the establishment functional with minimum facilities, and involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.2 crores is expected to be completed by early 1979. The work is proceeding as scheduled. The second sub-phase, designed to provide other facilities and amenities for the establishment and involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.19 crores, is expected to be completed by the end of 1979. Phase II of the project will be taken up after completion of Phase I.

The progress of the project is satisfactory.

All India Health Service ...

4966. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to form All India Health Service;

(b) if so, whether the views of the State Governments on the matter have been sought;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments, State-wise to the proposal; and

(d) what is the Government's policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Government have not yet taken a final view in the matter.

STATEMENT

The All India Services Act 1951, was amended in September, 1963 to provide for the creation, *inter-alia*, of the Indian Medical and Health Service.

2. Formal orders under Section 2A of the All India Services Act, 1951, constituting the Indian Medical and Health Service with effect from 1st February, 1969 were issued. The Rules regarding recruitment and cadre management were also finalised in consultation with the State Governments and the Union Public Service Commission and notified in the Gazette of India. However, no action could be taken either to constitute the State Cadres of the Service or to make initial recruitment thereto because seven State Governments, namely, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, who had earlier agreed to participate in the Service, subsequently either withdrew their consent to participate in the Service or expressed certain reservations regarding the need for the formation of this Service. The matter was taken up with the dissenting State Governments requesting them to agree to participate in the Service in the larger national interest. As a result of these efforts, the Governments of Assam, Karnataka, Punjab and West Bengal have since agreed to participate in the scheme of the Service. The Government of Maharashtra have sent an interim reply saying that the matter is under consideration. However, the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil

Nadu have, even on reconsideration, reiterated their earlier stand not to participate in the scheme of the Service.

फिरोजाबाद के कांच उद्योग को कोयला की सप्लाई

4907. श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फिरोजाबाद के कांच उद्योग को प्रति मास कितना कोयला आवंटित किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह आवंटित कायला ढुलाई के लिए रेलों को उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और इस संबंध में क्या उपचारी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) पिछले साल में इस उद्योग को किस किसम का और कितना कोयला उपलब्ध कराया गया ?

उर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) फिरोजाबाद के कांच उद्योग के लिए जनवरी से जून 1977 तक की अवधि में क्रमशः 863, 1245, 1374, 1188, 902 और 704 चार पहियों वाले वैगन भर के कोयला भेजा गया ।

(ख) ज्यादातर तो ऐसा ही हुआ है कि रेल अधिकारियों से वैगन मिलने पर अवांटित कोयला भेजे जाने, के लिए उन्हें उपलब्ध करा दिया गया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) भेजे गए कोयले की ठीक ठीक मात्रा तो अभी तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है

किन्तु आवंटित कोयले का किस्मवार विवरण निम्नलिखित है :—

	जन० 77	फर० '77	मार्च '77	अप्रैल '77	मई '77	जून '77	कुल
(चार पहियों वाले बैगन)							
सैलेक्शन ग्रेड ए	40	87	43	—	—	50	220
सैलेक्शन ग्रेड बी	75	—	—	—	—	12	87
ग्रेड I	660	1058	1133	1100	726	642	5319
ग्रेड II के	88	100	88	88	176	—	540
ग्रेड III एवं एच और के	—	—	110	—	—	—	110
कुल	863	1245	1374	1188	902	704	6276

Per Capita Consumption of Essential Items

4968. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of different States and the national average of per capita income during the last three years;

(b) the per capita consumption of essential items during the last five years and whether there has been any reduction in these items; and

(c) if so, whether any steps being taken to increase the per capita consumption of essential items?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Please see statement 1 which gives per capita income of different states and the national average for the three years ending 1975-76. Similar estimates for 1976-77 are not yet available.

(b) Please see statement 2 which gives the per capita consumption expenditure (at constant prices) of essential items during the five years ending

1975-76. There has been no reduction in the per capita expenditure of essential items except in the case of sugar and textiles which recorded a slight fall in the last two years of the period.

(c) Consumption levels depend on the growth of incomes, the level of prices and the availability of essential commodities. Personal incomes are expected to rise as a result of planned development. Efforts are being made to stabilise the prices of essential commodities. The availability of certain commodities in short supply is being augmented: for instance the import of both raw cotton and synthetic fibre has been liberalised in order to increase the production of cloth. Arrangements have been made to import substantial quantities of edible oils. The supplies of cereals, sugar and other food items in the market are also adequate at present and efforts are being made to step up production.

STATEMENT I

Per Capita income of States and India

(Rs.)

State/UT	1	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76*
		2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh		840	1003	919
2. Assam .		641	811	850
3. Bihar .		604	718	@
4. Gujarat	.	1080	1038	NA
5. Haryana .	.	1174	1217	NA
6. Himachal Pradesh .	.	902	1046	1050
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	720	836	883
8. Karnataka		704	784	785
9. Kerala .		785	861	NA
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	734	830	793
11. Maharashtra	.	1091	1270	1330
12. Manipur	.	637	684	740
13. Orissa .	.	701	707	785
14. Punjab .		1393	1482	1580
15. Rajasthan		780	819	NA
16. Tamil Nadu		@	814	851
17. Uttar Pradesh .	.	707	817	781
18. West Bengal	.	944	1040	1046
19. Delhi .		1682	2135	2130
20. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	1284	1573	1689
<hr/>				
All-India .		856	989	1005
<hr/>				

*quick estimates.

@comparable figures not available.

Note :—1. The estimates of per capita state domestic product (State income) prepared by the State Statistical Bureaus are not strictly comparable among States and with those of the all-India prepared by CSO owing to differences in concepts, methodology and source material used.

2. NA-Not available.

STATEMENT 2

Per capita consumption expenditure of essential items at constant prices (Rs.)

Item of consumption	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76*
	1	2	3	4	5
I. Food					
1. Cereals & cereal substitutes .	84.4	77.4	80.9	77.0	89.2
2. Milk and milk products .	20.7	21.5	21.6	21.3	21.3
3. Edible oils .	11.5	10.7	10.6	10.3	11.2
4. Meat, egg & fish .	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.2
5. Sugar . .	15.5	14.1	15.3	13.1	13.5
6. Other food .	38.6	38.4	41.0	37.7	41.4
7. Total . .	178.3	169.8	177.1	167.0	184.8
II. Clothing Footwear					
1. Clothing	24.9	25.1	25.5	25.1	24.9
2. Footwear	4.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8
3. Total . . .	29.5	28.8	29.4	28.7	28.7

*Quick Estimates.

ગુજરાત મેં તટીય રાજમાર્ગ

4969. શ્રી અર્મિસિંહ ભાઈ પટેલ : ક્યા નોંધહન ઓર પરિષ્ઠહન મંત્રી યહ બતાને કી કૃપા કરેંગે કિ :

(ક) ગુજરાત મેં કિતને કિલોમીટર તટીય રાજમાર્ગ કા નિર્માણ કાર્ય પહેલે હી પૂરા હો ગયા હૈ ઓર કિતના અભી પૂરા કિયા જાના હૈ ;

(ખ) બાકી હિસ્સોં કો પૂરા ન કરને કે ક્યા કારણ હૈનું ઓર ઇસ મામલે મેં કેન્દ્ર કા ગુજરાત કી કિસ પ્રકાર સહાયતા કરને કા વિચાર હૈ ; ઓર

(ગ) બાકી રાજમાર્ગ કે નિર્માણ કાર્ય પૂરા કરને કે લિએ ગુજરાત કો કિતની રાશિ કા કેન્દ્રીય અનુદાન દેને કા પ્રસ્તાવ હૈ ?

પ્રધાન મંત્રો (શ્રી મોરારજી દેસાઈ) :
(ક) સે (ગ) તટીય રાજમાર્ગ કે 1824 કિ૦ મી૦ મેં સે લગભગ 1644 કિ૦ મી૦ કી લમ્બાઈ મેં સઢક પહેલે હી વિદ્યમાન હૈ । શેષ લમ્બાઈ 179.65 કિ૦ મી૦ હૈ । ઇસકે અલાવા, કુલ પુલ રહિત નદિયોં પર પુલ ભી બનાએ જાને હૈનું । 179.65 કિ૦ મી૦ કી શેષ લમ્બાઈ મેં નિનલિખિત ભાગ આતે હૈનું :—

(ક) સુદૂર ઉત્તરી સિરે મેં લખપતા-કોટેશ્વર—24.00 કિ૦ મી૦ ।

(ખ) સુદૂર દક્ષિણી સિરે મેં ગુજરાત મેં બિલોમોરા સે મહારાણ્દુ સીમા તક—93.00 કિ૦ મી૦ ।

(ग) तटीय राजमार्ग के शेष क्षेत्र में बिखरे हुए भाग—62.65 कि० मी०

जहां तक (क) और (ख) का संबंध है, इन्हें दोनों सिरों में तटीय राजमार्ग का विस्तार- क्षेत्र के रूप में माना गया है ।

यह एक राज्य राजमार्ग है और राज्य सरकार इसके विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी है । परन्तु, केन्द्र सरकार ने अब तक केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में इस सङ्क पर 5.42 करोड़ ८० की लागत के कार्यों की स्वीकृति दी है, जिनमें ऊपर (ग) में उल्लिखित अधिकांश कार्य आ जाते हैं ।

सतलुज-ध्यास लिंक परियोजना

4970. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सतलुज-ध्यास लिंक परियोजना पर कुल कितने रूपयों का व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना के निर्माण के लिये अन्य देशों से भी सहयोग लिया है और यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और उनसे किस प्रकार का सहयोग लिया और उनसे कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई ;

(ग) इस परियोजना से कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई होगी ;

(घ) इस परियोजना से किन-किन राज्यों को सिंचाई सुविधा और बिजली प्राप्त होगी ; और

(ड) इस परियोजना की अनुमानत विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) मई, 1977 के अन्त तक 318.73 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किए गए हैं ।

(ख) इस परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए किसी देश विशेष से सहयोग नहीं मांगा गया । तथापि परियोजना ने आवश्यक उपस्करों और फुटकर पुर्जों की खरीद के लिए 12.45 करोड़ रुपये के आई० डी० ए० ऋण ८९-आई० एन० लिए हैं ।

(ग) लगभग 13 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी ।

(घ) भूतपूर्व पंजाब के उत्तराधिकारी राज्य तथा राजस्थान राज्य ।

(ड) देहर में विद्युत केन्द्र को प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 660 मेगावाट (4×165 -मेगावाट प्रत्येक) होगी जिसमें भविष्य में इतनी ही क्षमता के दो यूनिटों की व्यवस्था है । यूनिट की निश्चित विद्युत क्षमता 412 मेगावाट है ।

दिल्ली में बेरवा और मीणा जाति के लोगों के लिये नागरिक सुविधाएं

4971. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी की जे० जे० कालोनियों अथवा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्थित गन्दी बस्तियों में लगभग 6 लाख बेरवा व 80 हजार मीणा जाति के लोग नागरिक सुविधाओं के अभाव में नरकीय जीवन बिता रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार इन जातियों के लोगों को ऐसी सभी सुविधाएं देती है जो अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जन-जाति तथा आदिवासियों को उपलब्ध हैं जब कि इन व्यक्तियों को दिल्ली में इन सुविधाओं से सर्वथा बंचित रखा गया है और उन्हें अनुसूचित जाति तथा आदिवासी होने का प्रमाण पत्र तक नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार के प्रमाण पत्र न मिलने के कारण बेरवा तथा मीणा समाज के व्यक्तियों को प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में काफी नक्सान उठाना पड़ रहा है जिससे समाज में अत्यधिक असत्तोष फैला हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जे० जे० कालोनियों में अनिवार्य नागरिक सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं। किन्तु सरकार को ऐसी कालोनियों के निवासियों के जातिवार व्योरे के संबंध में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 और 342 के उपबन्धों के अधीन प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र के संबंध में अलग-अलग अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां निर्दिष्ट की गई हैं। जबकि राजस्थान राज्य के कुछ भागों में बेरवा को एक अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में और मीणा को एक अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र के बारे में जन समुदायों को इस तरह निर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया है। इसलिये दिल्ली में इन समुदायों के व्यक्तियों को अनुसूचित जातियां/अनुसूचित जनजातियां नहीं समझा जा सकता और वे दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों को स्वीकार्य लाभों के पात्र नहीं हैं।

गांवों में सड़कों का निर्माण

4972. श्री मही लाल : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अनेक गांवों में दुर्बल वर्ग के लोगों की बस्तियों के लिए पहुंच सड़क नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन बस्तियों के लिए सड़कों का निर्माण

करने हेतु भूमि अधिगृहीत करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कहने का है जहां दुर्बल वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग र ते हैं ताकि उन्हें होने वाली कठिनाईयां दूर हो सकें?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरार्जी बेसाई) :

(क) और (ख). बस्तियों में पहुंचमार्ग बनाने का मामला मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है। पांचवीं योजना में यद्यपि न्यन्तर आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में 1500 और इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले गांवों अथवा गांवों के समह को सर्वक्रृत सड़कों से जोड़ने का अनुमान लगाया गया है, तथापि आदिवासी उपयोजना में कृत्यों के आधार पर ग्रामीण सड़क कार्यक्रमों को क्रमबद्ध करने की नीति की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत की गयी है। राज्यों की आदिवासी उपयोजना के अधीन सड़कों और पुलों का निर्माण के लिए पांचवीं योजना में 108.13 करोड़ 80 की कुल व्यवस्था की गयी है।

न्यायालय के निर्णयों में भाषा का प्रयोग

4973. श्री मत्युज्जय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय या किन्हीं उच्च न्यायालयों में कभी-कभी हिन्दी में निर्णय, आदेश आदि लिखे गये हैं और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1976-77 में किन-किन न्यायालयों के कितने निर्णय हिन्दी में दिये तथा उनका अंग्रेजी भाषान्तर कहा और कब प्रकाशित हुआ; और

(ख) क्या कुछ निर्णय, आदेश आदि किसी न्यायालय द्वारा अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य भाषा में भी लिखे गए हैं, और यदि हां, तो किस न्यायालय ने कितने निर्णय, आदेश आदि किस भाषा में लिखे

और उनका भाषान्तर हिन्दी और/या अंग्रेजी में कब और कहां प्रकाशित किया गया?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348(1) के अनुसार जब तक संसद कानून बनाकर कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था नहीं करती है, तब तक उच्चतम न्यायालय में सारी कार्रवाई, फैसले आदि केवल अंग्रेजी में ही होते हैं।

अब तक राष्ट्रपति ने इलाहाबाद, पटना, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालयों में निर्णयों, आदेशों आदि के लिये हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग की अनुमति दी है। लेकिन इन न्यायालयों द्वारा 1976-77 में हिन्दी में दिये गये निर्णयों, आदेशों आदि की संख्या और उनके अंग्रेजी अनुवाद के प्रकाशन के बारे में जानकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है और इस के लिये राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया है। जानकारी मिलते ही सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

(ख) उपयुक्त उच्च न्यायालयों को छोड़कर किसी अन्य उच्च न्यायालय में कार्रवाई, फैसले आदि के लिये अंग्रेजी के अलावा किसी भारतीय भाषा के प्रयोग की राष्ट्रपति से अनुमति नहीं मांगी गई है। इसलिये ये सभी उच्च न्यायालय अपने निर्णय आदि अंग्रेजी में ही दे रहे हैं।

अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों की भाषा के विषय में राज्य सरकारें स्वयं निर्णय करती हैं। इन न्यायालयों द्वारा भारतीय भाषाओं में दिये गये निर्णयों आदि की संख्या और उनके अंग्रेजी अनुवाद के प्रकाशन के बारे में राज्य सरकारों

से जानकारी मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

Abolishing death sentence

4974. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to abolish the death sentence;

(b) if so, whether any directive has been issued in this regard;

(c) how many death sentences have been awarded by the judges during the last three years; and

(d) in how many cases, the death sentences were commuted by the President during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information received so far from the State Governments and the Union Territories is given in the attached statement.

(d) The number of death sentences commuted to life imprisonment by the President during the last three years is as follows:—

1974	·	27
1975	·	23
1976	·	15

STATEMENT

Death sentences awarded by the Judges during the last three years in various states/Union Territories

State/Union Territory	Death sentence awarded by Judges during the calendar years 1974, 1975 and 1976
Andhra Pradesh	21
Assam	5
Gujarat	Nil
Jammu & Kashmir	22
Karnataka	33
Kerala	19
Maharashtra	14
Nagaland	Nil
Orissa	1
Tamil Nadu	61
Uttar Pradesh	81
West Bengal	2
Andaman & Nicobar	Nil
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
Chandigarh	Nil
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil
Delhi	3
Lakshadweep	Nil
Pondicherry	Nil

NOTE: Replies from the Governments of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim & Tripura and Union Territories of Goa, Daman & Diu and Mizoram are still awaited.

नैनीताल में कागज का कारखाना

4975. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ बड़ी कम्पनियों ने नैनीताल के निकट पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कागज के कारखाने स्थापित करने हेतु आवेदनपत्र प्रस्तुत किये थे;

(ख) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों के रूप में ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध कच्चे माल के उचित उपयोग हेतु सरकारी कम्पनी बनाने का है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नार्डिस) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) मैसर्स सेन्चुरी पल्टी की प्रतिवर्ष

(1) 20,000 मी० टन अखबारी कागज, (2) 20,000 मी० टन छपाई का सफेद कागज और (3) 20,000 मी० टन रेयन ग्रेड लुग्दी का उत्पादन करने के लिए नैनी (उ० प्र०) में एक नया उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया है।

मै० नैनीताल पेपर लि�० को प्रतिवर्ष 15,000 मी० टन लिखाई और छपाई कागज का निर्माण करने के लिए नैनीताल (उ० प्र०) में एक नया उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाईसेंस जारी किया गया है।

(ग) फिलहाल इस क्षेत्र में सरकारी क्षेत्र में परियोजना स्थापित करने का सरकार का कोइं भी विचार नहीं है।

Ineffectivity of T.V. sets in Pune (Maharashtra) in Summer season

4976. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a written representation from Pune (Maharashtra) in the month of May 1977 regarding ineffectivity of TV sets in summer season;

(b) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken; and

(c) whether the persons concerned were accordingly intimated?

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

(b) The interference is caused by a foreign station operating on the same frequency as Bombay, whose programmes are relayed by Pune. Alternate relay arrangements through P & T Departments microwave link are being engineered. These are expected to be completed by the end of 1977.

(c) Yes, Sir.

आयातित सामग्री से उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का निर्माण

4977. श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री ये बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जो आयातित सामग्री से विदेशी सहयोग से उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का उत्पादन कर रही है और उनके द्वारा कौन सी उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं बनाई जा रही हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी सभी सामग्री का आयात बन्द करने का है जो उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में काम आती

है ताकि भारतीय अथे व्यवस्था तथा देशी उद्योग सुदृढ़ हों; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) :

(क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

(ख) और (ग). 1977-78 के लिए बनाई गई आयात नीति को प्रधान उद्देश्य औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाना, मूल्य विशेषकर सर्वसाधारण के उपयोग की वस्तुओं के मूल्य स्थिर रखना है। प्रत्येक वस्तु के लिए नीति बनाते समय उद्योग की आयातित कच्चे माल की अपनी आवश्यकता तथा देश के निर्माणकर्ताओं के हितों के बीच न्यायिक संकलन को रखा गया है। मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत यह है कि उस माल का आयात करने की अनुमति न दी जाय तो पर्याप्त मात्रा में देशी स्वोतों से मिल सकता है। फिर भी वर्षभर प्रत्येक वस्तु के लिए निर्धारित नोति पर निरंतर व्यान रखा जाता है ताकि जब कभी भी देश के उद्योगों के हितों की रक्खा हेतु आवश्यक हो सुधार की कार्रवाई की जा सके। यह एक निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जिसके लिए कोई समय सीमा नहीं हो सकती है।

Shifting of Transport companies from Shradhanand Bazar, Delhi

4978. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that despite repeated demand from the Public, transport companies have not so far been shifted from Shradhanand Bazar, in Delhi although sites had been reserved for them long ago;

(b) whether Government are also aware that these companies have virtually converted roads into their godowns and the flow of traffic is often blocked by parking trucks on road; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, about 55 transport companies who still have their offices in the Shradhanand Bazar area.

(b) There is no permanent encroachment on the roads by these transport companies in that area. However, the road in the area remains blocked by trucks for loading and unloading of goods. Goods are also sometimes kept on the road, though for short periods, before they are shifted to the transport companies' godowns.

(c) The encroachments on the road, as a result of keeping goods on it, are removed whenever raids are organised under the relevant provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act.

Sites have been reserved at suitable places for the location of Transport Companies under the Master Plan of Delhi. Delhi Development Authority has planned/developed five transport centres, where some of the transport companies have already been shifted. Three sites are also proposed to be developed by Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the purpose.

Non-recognition of Tea garden Adivasis as Scheduled Tribes in Assam

4979. SHRI CHARAN NARZARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea garden and ex-tea garden Adivasis are not recognised as

the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Assam; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). The Tea Garden and Ex-tea garden persons who do not belong to the communities which are specified as Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Assam have not been treated as Scheduled Tribes because their communities do not satisfy the criteria laid down for specification as Scheduled Tribes.

Junior Reception Officers

4980. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3388 on 13th July, 1977 regarding representation from reception officers and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deviation has been made in certain cases in the appointment of Junior Reception Officers against permanent vacancies and in extending their deputation period and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether a few Hon. Members of the House and the officials of the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management have suggested to revise the present policy of filling the posts of Jr. Reception Officers by deputation and if so, what decision the Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) During the last five years when the present policy has been in force, deviation has been made only in two cases. In the first case, absorption was agreed to on compassionate grounds as the officer was on deputation from an isolated post in the Ministry of Home Affairs, where there were no prospects of advancement. In the second case, the request

of the deputationist for permanent absorption was not acceded to, but the tenure was extended beyond the normal term.

(b) Yes, Sir. For the reasons stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3388 on 13-7-77, it has not been considered desirable to make a change in the present policy of filling the posts of JROs by deputation only.

Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur

4981. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether agitations and strike were going on recently in Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur for pressing certain demands of the employees;

(b) the demands of the employees; and

(c) steps being proposed to solve the grievances of the employees and to bring about harmonious industrial relation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):

(a) No, Sir. There was no strike or agitation in the factory but slogan shouting and demonstrations were organised by a section of the employees outside Office hours and outside the factory area during June, 1977.

(b) The ALIMCO WORKERS UNION submitted a charter of Demands to the Labour Commissioner, Kanpur, representing that—

(1) ALIMCO employees should be given salary benefits at par with the Hindustan Aero-nautics Limited's employees.

(2) all the employees discharged during Emergency be reinstated immediately, and the suspension of Shri M. C. Gupta, General Secretary, ALIMCO Workers' Union be revoked and Shri Gupta be re-instated without delay.

(3) all the temporary and casual employees be absorbed as permanent employees immediately. The Canteen employees should also be given salary and other facilities at par with Corporation employees.

(4) payment may be made in cash for the overtime work done after the scheduled working hours.

(5) the D.P.C. rules be revoked and all the promotions should be on the basis of seniority. Barring the lowest posts, all other posts be filled up from among the ALIMCO employees.

(6) the leaves prescribed in Standing Orders, which have been certified, be accorded immediately.

(7) E.S.I. Scheme be done away with and Government departmental medical facilities be provided.

(8) workers be given representation in the management.

(9) elections to all the committees be held.

(10) the Union should be provided with furnished accommodation, and Office-bearers be spared for two hours for Union work.

(11) recognition be accorded to the Union by the management.

(12) reduction be made in the prices of food stuffs served in Canteen.

(c) The Labour Commissioner, Kanpur, has started conciliation proceedings and the outcome thereof is awaited. The management took the initiative to call the Union representatives for a discussion as a result of which issue of prices of food stuffs served in Canteen has been resolved. Union has agreed to abide by the Code of Discipline for industries. The situation is normal.

सीमेन्ट पर उत्पादन शुल्क की हानि

4982. श्री रामसात्त राहीः क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बढाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या लोक सभा चुनावों के दौरान फरवरी तथा मार्च में सीमेन्ट उत्पादकों को उत्पादन शुल्क अथवा बिक्रीकर में 7 रु० प्रति किवॉल्ट की दर से छूट दी गई थी और उसके ऐवज में उन्हें 7 रु० प्रति किवॉल्ट की दर से सीमेन्ट का मूल्य बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्पादन शुल्क अथवा बिक्री कर घटाने से सरकार को कितना घाटा हुआ ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फनाडिस) :

(क) जी नहीं। सरकार ने मूल्य न बढ़े इस दृष्टि से 21 जनवरी, 1977 से उत्पादन शुल्क 82 रु० प्रति टन से 65 रु० प्रति मी० टन करके 17 रु० प्रति मी० टन घटा दिया था। जिससे गंतव्य रेल स्थल तथा निशुल्क सीमेन्ट मूल्य की बढ़ोतरी को रोका जा सके जिसका समय समय पर रेल भाड़ में बूढ़ि होने के कारण अन्यथा बढ़ जाना अनिवार्य होता है।

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 में उपर्युक्त मूल्य कम करने के परिणामस्वरूप 5.85 करोड़ रुपये का राजस्व घट गया। सरकार द्वारा राज्य अथवा केन्द्र के बिक्री कर में छूट दिए जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि इसका संबंध राज्य सरकार से है?

Soviet-Vietnam Film Festivals held in New Delhi

4983. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet and Vietnam Film Festivals were recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the films shown and the approximate number of people who witnessed them;

(c) whether the said film festivals were restricted to invitees only or were open to the general public on payments;

(d) who selected the said films and what was the criteria for such a selection; and

(e) the cultural impact, if any, that the said festivals had on the Indian public?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No festival of Soviet Films was held in New Delhi recently. Only the premiere of the Soviet film entitled "Blockade" was arranged in New Delhi on 29th June, 1977. About 1200 persons attended the function.

A Vietnamese Film Festival was held in New Delhi on 3rd (inaugural function) 4th and 5th July, 1977.

The films shown in the Vietnamese Film Festival were:

Feature Films

(i) We Shall Meet Again As Promised.

(ii) The Young Woman of Bai-Sao.

Documentaries

(i) The Greatest Holiday.

(ii) Winter Coats.

(iii) The Truong Son Road.

About 1,000 people witnessed the inaugural function and about 690 people attended the Commercial shows.

(c) The inaugural functions of the Soviet Premiere and Vietnamese Film Festival were restricted to invitees only. The commercial shows were, however, open to general public.

(d) The selection of the films for the Soviet Premiere and Vietnamese Festival was made by the respective countries.

(e) Such festivals, besides strengthening the bonds of friendship between India and the participant countries, provide people of India a chance to know about the way of life in the participating countries.

Delhi Sales Tax

4984. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the simplification of the Delhi Sales Tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government on it;

(d) whether the distributing character of Delhi has been adversely affected by the recent changes in the Delhi Sales Tax Act and particularly by the orders of the U.P. Government; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove this defect?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration have informed that a number of representations for the simplification of the Sales Tax have been received since the enforcement of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975, with effect from 21-10-75. Largely the representations relate to (i) levy of Sales Tax at the first point and (ii) declaration forms prescribed under the Sales Tax Law. In so far as levy of tax at the first point is concerned, the Select Committee of the Lok Sabha, which considered the Delhi Sales Tax Bill, 1973, recommended that "with a view to check evasion of tax and also to facilitate collection wherever possible the tax should be levied at the first point." This recommendation was kept in view by the Administration when tax on various goods was shifted to the first point. However, subsequently a large number of representations were received by the Administration particularly, from re-sellers effecting inter-State sales and small manufacturers that the levy of tax on first point was proving detrimental to their interests. After considering the same, the Administration removed some items from the list of goods taxable at first point. Regarding various declaration forms under the law, efforts have been made by the Administration to streamline the procedure for issue of the forms. The matter is periodically reviewed.

(d) The distributive character of Delhi's trade has not been adversely affected after the enforcement of the Delhi Sales Tax Act 1975. No specific orders of U.P. Government have been mentioned in the question.

(e) Does not arise.

आपातस्थिति के दौरान सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की जांच करने के लिये आयोग

495. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आपातस्थिति के दौरान सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की जांच करने के लिए एक प्रथक आयोग बनाने का है; यदि हां तो कब ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

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

(ख) (1) सरकार द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय में जारी की गई 28 मई, 1977 की अधिसूचना का ० आ० 374(ई) द्वारा नियुक्त जांच आयोग (शाह आयोग) के विचारार्थ विषयों का क्षेत्र काफी विस्तृत है और उसमें कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं तथा सुनिश्चित परम्पराओं प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाओं व व्यवहारों के उल्लंघन, अधिकार के दुरुपयोग सत्ता के दुरुपयोग, ज्यादतियों और/अथवा कदाचारों के बारे में सरकारी कर्मचारियों का आचरण शामिल है और इसलिये कोई पृथक आयोग बनाना आवश्यक नहीं है ।

(2) सरकार यह भी जानती है कि कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने तो अपने अधिकारों का व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों के लिये दुरुपयोग किया किन्तु बहुतसों ने केवल ऊर से प्राप्त आदेशों का ही पालन किया ।

No-war pact by Pakistan with India

4986. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Pakistan is unwilling to sign a no-war pact with India until and unless the so-called Kashmir issue is not settled;

(b) whether that country is making hectic preparations in increasing her war-potential and stock piling of weapons of description and other war-pronged materials;

(c) the reasons that Government has reduced the expenditure on defence in the budget for 1977-78; and

(d) whether Government will remain aware of the possibility of a sudden attack and maintain defences in readiness?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Government of Pakistan have never reacted favourably to India's proposal for a no-war pact.

(b) Government are aware that Pakistan has augmented her military strength since 1971 and has acquired sophisticated war materials for her armed forces.

(c) The expenditure on defence in the Budget for 1977-78 was reduced with a view to implement Govt.'s decision to achieve economy without in any way affecting operational efficiency on our defence preparedness.

(d) All related contingencies are taken into account in planning our defence measures.

नागरिकों को पहचान पत्र जारी किया जाना

4687. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अन्य राष्ट्रों की भाँति इस देश के नागरिकों को पहचान पत्र देने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) क्या इस पहचान पत्र में संबंधित नागरिक का पता, व्यवसाय आदि का विवरण दिया जायेगा तथा उसका फोटो भी लगाया जायेगा ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Use of Atomic Energy

4988. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the use of atomic energy in the life of Indian community;

(b) in which particular activity the use of atomic energy is must; and

(c) what benefit it has brought to the Indian community?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Apart from generation of electric power, the important uses of atomic energy in relation to the life of the Indian Community lie in agriculture, medicine and industry.

(b) The use of atomic energy has had the widest impact in power generation.

(c) Among the benefits brought by the use of atomic energy, are increased power production vital to the industrial needs of the country, improved varieties of seeds resulting in better yield of crops and higher resistance to disease and pests, and improved techniques of diagnosis and treatment in the field of medicine.

National Highway in Orissa to link Berhampur with Jaipur

4989. SHRI SRIBATCHA DIGAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey work for constructing a National Highway in the State of Orissa to link Berhampur with Jaipur via Baliguda, has been completed;

(b) if so, whether it has not yet been implemented; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to link Berhampur (Ganjam District) with Jeypore (Koraput District) via Baliguda through a National Highway. The Orissa Government had included in their proposals for additions to the existing National Highway system in the Fifth Plan the following two roads:

(a) Angul-Tikarpara - Phulbani-Baliguda - Tunmuribandh-Maniguda - Kamatalpeta - Koraput Road.

(b) Gopalpur - Berhampur - Aska - Daringbadi - Baliguda - Tunuribandh - Rampur - Amat - Titilagarh - Khariar - Nawapara - Raipur Road.

Had these two roads been accepted Berhampur and Jeypore would have been connected via Baliguda.

However, it has not been possible to accept these proposals since, due to financial stringency, the Government of India are unable to undertake any expansion of the existing National Highway system at present.

Age limit for appearing in I.A.S. and allied services examinations

4990. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to

relax the age limit for appearing in the I.A.S. and Allied Services Examinations for the Government servants;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation from Government Servants in this regard; and

(c) what is the decision arrived at in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There have been some representations from certain Government Servants requesting for relaxation in the upper age limit for appearing in the I.A.S. and Allied Services examinations conducted annually by the UPSC. However, Government do not consider it necessary to grant any relaxation in the age limit in favour of Government Servants.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 31 को संख्या 34 से जोड़ा जाना

4991. श्री युवराज : क्या नौवहन और पर्वहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 31 को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 34 से जोड़ देने पर बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के बीच माल की दुलाई में बड़ी सुविधा होगी और इससे दूरी, खर्च और समय में भी बचत होगी ;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 31 को पश्चिम बंगाल के राजमार्ग 34 से जोड़ने के लिये इसे कोटा से कटिहार-लामा होकर बनाना पड़ेगा; और

(ग) इस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन और माल की दुलाई और व्यापार की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन दोनों राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को इस प्रकार कब तक जोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) से (ग). भारत सरकार को बिहार या पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार से कोरा-कौधा-कटिहारा-लामा मार्ग के साथ सड़क की व्यवस्था करने के सामान्य अथवा विशेष संदर्भ में ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । यह योजक सड़क राज्य सड़क का भाग होगा और इसलिए यह उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को है । इस सड़क के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ?

Grant of licences by Electronics Commission

4992. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the names, qualifications emoluments and terms of appointment of the present Board of Directors including the Chairman of Electronics Commission;

(b) the number of applications received by the Electronics Commission for grant of licence in the past two years and the number of licences granted out of those; and

(c) the total investment in the different companies and net profit or loss incurred by these companies collectively each of the years in the past five years?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Elec-

tronics Commission is composed of persons of standing in Electronics and senior officials of Government. Prof. M.G.K. Menon is the Chairman of the Commission; and Lt. Gen. K. S. Garewal, Chairman, Coal India Limited, Calcutta; Shri A. S. Rao, Managing Director, Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad; Shri V. Shankar, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister; Shri C. R. Subramaniam, Chairman and Managing Director, Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, are the members of the Commission. Shri P. J. Fernandes is the Member (Finance) of the Commission. The Chairman, who is also the Secretary to Government of India in the Department of Electronics, and the Member (Finance), who is the Finance Secretary to the Government of India, and Shri V. Shankar are full-time Government officials. All other members of the present Commission are part-time Members; they receive no remuneration from Government for their membership, except travel and living expenses in connection with the work of the Commission. The service conditions of the Members of the Electronics Commission are basically those which apply to the Atomic Energy and Space Commissions also.

(b) As the executive arm of the Electronics Commission, the Department of Electronics is also the administrative ministry for the electronics industry and in that capacity the Department deals with applications for industrial licences/small scale approvals. During the year

1975-76, the number of licences issued is as below:—

Year	Applications received	Letters of Intent Issued		Industrial Licences issued out of col. 3	
		in 1975	Till date	1975	till date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1975		87	34 49(addl. 15)	2 12(addl. 10)	
1976	.	76	23 33(addl. 10)	3 4(addl. 1)	

(c) There are two public sector corporations under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics, viz. the Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation Limited (ETTDC), and the Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC). Until now the total investment made in these two corporations is Rs. 70 lakhs (Rs. 35 lakhs equity and the rest loan) and Rs. 53 lakhs (Rs. 26.50 lakhs equity and rest loan) respectively. ETTDC, which started functioning in October, 1974, earned a net profit of Rs. 7.43 lakhs in 1974-75, and Rs. 4.17 lakhs in 1975-76. CMC commenced its operations only during the current year i.e. 1977-78.

T. V. Centre at Sambalpur, Orissa

4993. SHRI GANANATH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken by Government to set up a Television Centre at Sambalpur, Orissa;

(b) the progress made in this respect; and

(c) the probable date of its commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The building work has been completed and

the mast erected. The equipment is now under installation.

(c) It is likely to be commissioned before the end of this year.

Expenditure on Badarpur Thermal Power Project

4994. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the stagewise generating capacity created and expenditure incurred on the Badarpur Thermal Power Project and the time taken to commissioning at each stage; and

(b) whether there are proposals to create additional capacity and, if so, full details including cost and time factor for completion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Stage I of Badarpur Thermal Power Project comprises of 3 units of 100 MW each. Revised estimated cost of this stage of the Project is Rs. 59.87 crores. The expenditure incurred upto end of June 1977 is Rs. 59.66 crores. The preliminary Civil works on first stage were started in early 1968 and main Civil Works were taken up in the first quarter of 1969. The first, second and third units of 100 MW each were commissioned in July, 1973, August 1974 and March 1975 respectively.

Stage II of the Project envisages installation of one unit of 210 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 66.40 crores. The construction of this unit was taken up in June, 1974 and the unit is expected to be commissioned by February, 1978. The expenditure incurred upto June, 1977 comes to Rs. 41.47 crores.

Stage III of the Project envisages installation of one more unit of 210 MW. This proposal is estimated to cost Rs. 64.19 crores and is expected to yield benefits towards the middle of Sixth Plan..

आपात काल के दौरान फोटो डिवीजन द्वारा फोटो का तैयार किया जाना

4995. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात काल के दौरान सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के फोटो डिविजन के कलर यूनिट में स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद, श्री संजय गांधी और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी तथा उन के परिवार के सदस्यों के कितने फोटो तैयार किये गये;

(ख) इन फोटो के छापने का उद्देश्य क्या था ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है और यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या परिणाम रहे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कुल्लूण अडवानी) : (क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान फोटो प्रभाग द्वारा कुल मिलाकर 896 फोटो और पारदर्शी फोटो निम्नानुसार तैयार किए गए थे :—

1. राष्ट्रपति श्री फखरुद्दीन अली

अहमद

2. बेगम शाबिदा अहमद	40
3. श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी	593
4. श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का परिवार	104
5. श्री संजय गांधी	13

(ख) फोटो प्रभाग, विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों के लिए एक सेवा विभाग के रूप में कार्य करता है । ये फोटो प्रचार आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए तथा विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों के मांग-पत्रों (इंडेंटों) को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार किए गए थे ।

(ग) चूंकि ये फोटो विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों के विशिष्ट अनुरोधों पर [तैयार किए गए थे, अतः किसी जांच की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती ।

एच० एम० टी० की घड़ियों का उत्पादन और मांग

4996. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्री जी० बाई० कुल्लूण :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न प्रकार की एच०एम०टी० घड़ियों का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और देश में उनकी मांग कितनी है और गत तीन वर्ष के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक किस्म की कितनी घड़ियों का निर्यात किया गया और उस से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ;

(ग) नई घड़ियां किस किस्म की और कितनी बनाने का विचार हैं ; और

(घ) विदेशों में उनकी मांग कितनी है और मादि हां, तो किन देशों में?

उद्घोग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेस):

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में एच० एम० टी० की कलाई-घड़ियों का उत्पादन निम्नलिखित है:—

वर्ष	हाथ से चाबी दी जाने वाली	स्वचालित	योग
1974-75	391616	59600	451216
1975-76	513815	114125	627940
1976-77	1020220	144320	1164540

यद्यपि उपर्युक्त अवधि के लिए मांग का पक्का अनुमान देना संभव नहीं हुआ है, फिर भी देश में निमित घड़ियों की उपलब्धता और मांग के बीच बड़ा अंतर है। वर्तमान मांग 50 लाख घड़ियां प्रतिवर्ष होने का

अनुमान लगाया गया है। मांग और वर्तमान उत्पादन स्तर के बीच इस बड़े अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए नई क्षमता उत्पन्न करने और विद्यमान क्षमता के विस्तार को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है।

(ख):

वर्ष	हाथ से चाबी दी जाने वाली	स्वचालित	योग	मूल्य रु०
1974-75	7891	877	8768	12 लाख
1975-76	12911	630	13541	19 लाख
1976-77	17115	805	17920	31 लाख

यह मूल्य अर्जित विदेशी मद्रा के समतुल्य रूपये को भी प्रदर्शित करता है।

Appointment of Commission Agents by Hindustan Photo Films

4997. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited have been selling their products through appointed agents;

(b) the total commission paid to the agents yearly;

(c) the reasons for appointing the agents instead of selling the products directly; and

(d) whether Government propose to discontinue the agents immediately.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a), (c) and (d). In the initial stages Hindustan Photo Films was concentrating

(ग) हाथ से चाबी दो जाने वाली घड़ियां	19,25,000
स्वचालित	2,00,000
एच०एम०टी० की घड़ियों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए आयातित पूरी घड़ियां	8240,00
योग	29,49,000

(घ) एच०एम०टी० घड़ियों की प्रमूख मांग भूटान, आस्ट्रेलिया, दुबई, संयुक्त राज्यत अमेरिका, कनाडा, मिश्र और हांगकांग से है।

on its manufacturing activities and had, therefore, to arrange for the distribution of its products through private agencies who had the necessary marketing expertise. It had, however, all along being the Company's endeavour to develop its own marketing and sales organisations with a view to ultimately taking over direct distribution of all its products. The Committee on Public Undertakings (1973-74) in its 55th report on the working of the company had also recommended that the company should consider the feasibility of taking over direct distribution of its products after the expiry of the arrangements then in force till June 1975. As the company was not fully geared to undertake direct supplies immediately, a beginning was made by it with direct supplies of cine films to the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and X-ray films to Government Departments, Defence Services and select hospitals from January 1976. It has also decided to take over direct distribution of all cine products from 1st October, 1977, and the remaining products (namely medical X-ray film, amateur roll films, photographic paper etc.) from 1st July, 1978.

(b) The total commission paid to the distributors during the last three years is as under:—

1974-75	Rs. 1.11 crores
1975-76	Rs. 1.89 crores
1976-77	Rs. 2.27 crores

मढ़ोरा (बिहार) में मोर्टन टाफी कारखाना बन्द होना

4998. श्री लालू प्रसाद: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मढ़ोरा (बिहार) स्थित मोर्टन टाफी कारखाना प्रबन्धकों ने गत एक वर्ष से बन्द किया हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो एक हजार मजदूरों को कब तक मुश्किल दे दिया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या कारखाना कुप्रबन्ध के कारण बन्द हुआ है;

(ग) क्या उक्त कारखाने का संतुलन पत्र भी प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) सरकार कारखाने को पुनः खुलवाने के लिये कब तक कार्यवाही करेंगे?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) :

(क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जायगी।

Closure of Shoe Manufacturing Units in Agra

4999. SHRI YADVENDRA DUT:

SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of house-hold small units manufacturing shoes have closed in Agra, rendering 50,000 people unemployed; and

(b) if so, what steps are Government going to take to get these units opened and thus save 50,000 workers from unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) As a result of Government of India (Department of Revenue & Banking) Notification dated 9th May, 1977 footwear manufactured by small units on behalf of big manufacturers affixing big manufacturers' brand names were deemed to have been manufactured by such big manufacturers. Consequently, such small units attracted the excise duty and were adversely affected. However, the figure of 50,000 persons said to have been unemployed is on the very high side.

(b) Instructions have been recently issued to ensure that the duty on such footwares is paid by big manufacturers and not by small units.

राजस्थान में एक जिलाधीश के विरुद्ध आरोप

5000. श्री भानुकुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1972 में राजस्थान में भारत प्रशासनिक सेवा संवर्ग का एक जिलाधीश भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में अपनार किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मामले में राजस्थान के भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी विभाग द्वारा जांच आरम्भ कर दिये जाने तथा राजस्थान के सतर्कता आयुक्त द्वारा जांच प्रतिवेदन की परिपुष्टि कर दिये जाने के पश्चात् उस जिलाधीश का चालान करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति मांगी गई थी; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसका चालान करने की अनुमति नहीं दी थी?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने अप्रैल, 1973 में, राज्य के भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी विभाग द्वारा जांच किये गये एक मामले में भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा संवर्ग के एक जिलाधीश के अभियोजन को मंजूरी के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था।

(ग) ऐसे मामलों में अपनाई जाने वाली सामान्य कार्यविधि के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग सं परामर्श किया गया था। मामले के तथ्यों तथा परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखने हुए, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने इस

अधिकारी के अभियोजन को मंजूरी के विरुद्ध सलाह दी थी। यह सलाह राज्य विधि विभाग की कानूनी राय के अनुरूप भी थी। केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह को स्वीकार करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मामले में अभियोजन के लिए मंजूरी प्रदान नहीं की थी और राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे उक्त अधिकारी के विरुद्ध विभागीय अनुशासनिक कार्यवाहियां प्रारम्भ करने पर विचार करें। राज्य सरकार से पता चला है कि ऐसा ही किया गया है।

भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों के लिए किए गए शिलान्यास

5001. श्री राघवजी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी द्वारा ऐसे कितने और कौन से निर्माण कार्यों का शिलान्यास किया गया है जिन पर निर्माण कार्य 31-3-1977 तक प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया था;

(ख) ये शिलान्यास किन-किन तारीखों में किये गये थे तथा इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार ने कुल कितना व्यय किया; और

(ग) क्या इन निर्माण-कार्यों को प्रारंभ करने के पूर्व आवश्यक अनुमोदन लिया गया था और श्रीपंचारिकातामें आदि विधिवत् पूरी की गई थीं?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकद की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

Research by BARC in Designing Mini Nuclear Reactor using Fuel derived from Beach Sands of Kerala

5002. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is doing research in designing a mini nuclear reactor using a new kind of fuel derived from Beach Sands of Kerala;

(b) if so, main features thereof; and

(c) at what stage is this research now and when it is likely that this kind of nuclear reactor will be made and put to use in India?

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

(b) and (c). A mini research reactor using the new fuel U233 is being designed by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay. The U233 is produced by exposing thorium rods to a high neutron flux in the core of a nuclear reactor. The chemical separation of the 'breed' uranium-233 is in a fuel reprocessing plant and its refabrication into fuel elements for use in reactors is an important step in the utilisation of the country's vast thorium reserves. The Fast Breeder Test Reactor in which it is proposed to "breed" Uranium 233 in larger quantities is under construction at Kalpakkam.

Honouring the Memory of Late Rash Behari Bose

5003. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Congress Government gave assurance to the Lok Sabha for taking suitable steps for honouring the memory of late Rash Behari Bose, the great revolutionary leader of

Northern India during the great war of 1914 and thereafter, leader of the Indian Independence League in S.E. Asia during the Second World War;

(b) whether the Government assured the House that steps would be taken to acquire the building at Chandni Chowk from where Rash Behari Bose hurled bomb against Lord Hardinge in 1912 in days when the capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi; and

(c) if so, steps taken or will be taken to preserve the memory of Rash Behari Bose in the Chandni Chowk area of Delhi?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of acquiring the house and the place in old Delhi from where the late Shri Rash Behari Bose threw a bomb on Lord Hardinge has been considered in consultation with the Delhi Administration. It has been decided not to go in for acquisition of the buildings, but the suggestion of the Delhi Administration that a suitable plaque be put up at an appropriate place near the scene from where the bomb was thrown has been accepted.

Atrocities on Harijans in Village Pathada, P. S. Shambhuganj

5004. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the landlords of village Pathada, P. S. Shambhuganj in Bhagalpur District, Bihar forcibly took about 40 Harijans including women to a school building and beat them mercilessly in a locked room causing serious injuries to them on the 19th June, 1977 on their refusal to work as bonded labour; and

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made in this connection and further steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Bihar, on 19th June, 1977, about twenty to twenty-five landlords of village Pathada under Police Station Amarpur in District Bhagalpur went to the Harijan Toli and asked the Harijan labourers to come for work in their fields. The labourers had earlier stopped working as they were not being paid minimum wages. When the Harijans still refused to come for work unless minimum wages were paid, the landlords started beating the Harijans with lathis and dragged them out of their houses. They bound a few of them with ropes, took them round the village and forcibly took them to the local middle school, where they were detained and beaten. Eleven Harijans including five women sustained injuries as a result of the beating. The information of the incident was conveyed by the Vice President Kisan Sabha, Bhagalpur to the District Magistrate on 22-6-1977, who after getting preliminary inquiries made by two officials, visited the spot along with the Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpur and the Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Bhagalpur. The Deputy Chief Medical Officer found that the Harijans had been beaten up mercilessly. It was also found that some belongings of the Harijans had been taken away by the landlords. A case under Section 143/341/364/307/324/452/323 and 120(B) IPC was registered on 24-6-1977 at the Police Station, Amarpur. Eighteen accused persons have been arrested out of the twenty two named in the FIR. One other accused has since surrendered in court. Warrants of attachment have been obtained against the remaining accused. Investigation of the case is in progress. The DIG (Harijan Cell) and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Banka have also visited the spot.

2. Out of the 11 injured persons, 3 were admitted in Hospital at Banka,

but have since been discharged. Each of the injured persons has been given a grant of Rs. 100 by the District Magistrate towards medical expenses. All the Harijans of the village have been granted two weeks rations. A magistrate and a Police party have been deputed in the village for maintaining law and order and giving protection to the Harijans. The officer-in-charge, Amarpur Police Station has been transferred and suspended. The Assistant Sub-Inspector, Phultumar Outpost has also been suspended. Disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against both of them.

Marketing of Tractors by H.M.T., Pinjore

5005. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of marketing arrangements made by the HMT, Pinjore for the sale of Zetor Tractors throughout the country during last 3 years; and the annual expenditure incurred for this purpose;

(b) the nature of marketing organisation involved in different regions and the areas for selling these tractors; and

(c) whether any complaints were received in recent days regarding poor quality and performance of this tractor, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). During the last three years and over, MHT have been marketing their tractors through the State Agro Industries Corporation in different States, who were their exclusive dealers till 20-3-1977. Since 21-3-77, further marketing outlets have been provided by appointment of dealers mainly in northern region in addition to the State Agro. The expenditure in-

curred by HMT on marketing during the last three years has been as under:—

Year	Expenditure
1974-75	Rs. 37 lakhs
1975-76	Rs. 34 lakhs
1976-77	Rs. 32 lakhs

(c) Yes, Sir. The complaints related to defects in some components of the engine and transmission systems, mainly of tractors fitted with imported components. As a measure of improving quality control in production, it has been decided to obtain random samples of tractors manufactured by individual units in both the public and private sectors and carry out necessary tests at the Tractor Training & Testing Station, Budni.

Promotion of Class IV Employees to Class III Posts

5006. SHRI K. MALIANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clerks who have completed more than 15 years service in the Central Secretariat Service;

(b) the number of Class IV employees in the Central Secretariat Service who have completed more than 15 years service;

(c) whether Government has considered the cases of Matriculate Class IV employees to promote them after rendering some period to the grade of Class III (clerks); and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):
(a) As the Central Secretariat Clerical Service was decentralised in 1962 and cadres are administered by the Ministries/Departments concerned, information, about the number of Clerks who have completed more than 15 years service is not available in the

Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(b) There is no separate service for Class IV employees in the Central Secretariat. Each Ministry/Department/Office makes its own recruitment in accordance with the general orders issued by the Government. Therefore, no information about the number of Class IV employees who have completed more than 15 years of service is available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(c) and (d). Promotion from one grade to another is allowed only when there is a relation in the job contents of the two grades. There is no relationship in the job contents of the categories of Clerks and Class IV employees. Even so, with a view to providing an opportunity to the latter for advancing their career, 10 per cent of vacancies in the grade of Lower Division Clerk of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service are reserved for them. Vacancies in this quota are filled on the results of a competitive examination conducted by the Subordinate Services Commission which is restricted to Class IV employees in the Central Secretariat, who are matriculates, have rendered a minimum of five years approved and continuous service as a Class IV employee and are not more than 45 years of age. There was a demand from the Staff Side to treat such appointments as promotion. The matter is before a Committee of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery.

पिछड़े जिलों में विकास केन्द्र

5007. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रत्येक पिछड़े जिले में एक विकास केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने भी ऐसी किसी योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है; और

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

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नार्डिस) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Deterioration in Maintenance of Power Houses

5008. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power generation has gone down in different States during last three months;

(b) whether it is due to growing unrest amongst the workers and consequent deterioration in maintenance of the power houses; and

(c) steps being taken to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The All India generation during the months of April, May and June this year has been 7315,7314 and 7168 million units respectively as compared to the generation of 7834, 7260 and 8141 million units during the first three months of January, February and March respectively. The total generation during the period of April to June has been lower than the total generation during the period of January to March.

(b) There have been reports of unrest amongst the workers of power stations particularly in the Eastern Region. There was also some unrest amongst the workers in Badarpur Thermal Power Station for a time. However, the fall in generation during the last three months cannot be attributed wholly to the unrest amongst the workers as the decrease in generation was also due to a number of other factors like demand of the system going down with the commencement of the monsoons, lower generation from the Hydro-electric power stations due to lower reservoir levels on account of poor inflows during monsoons during last year and outages of thermal sets.

(c) Wherever unrest amongst the workers was reported, the concerned State Governments have been advised to have bilateral negotiations with the workers Unions on their demands to resolve the issues in a mutually satisfactory manner. All necessary steps are also being taken to improve the operation and maintenance of thermal generating units with a view to optimising generation from the thermal stations. As regards hydro-electric stations, with the onset of monsoons the hydel reservoirs are filling up and generation from these stations is expected to pick up.

Complaint against Chief Executive of M/s. Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd.

5009. MISS ABHA MAITI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints of atrocities, excesses, unfair labour practices and victimisation of Trade Union leaders against the Chief Executive of the Company M/s. Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd., Calcutta, have been received by Government from B. B. J. Sramic Union;

(b) if so, whether any probe is going to be held into these allegations;

(c) whether Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd. is continuing to suffer from financial crisis;

(d) if so, action Government propose to take to revive its finance and for its economic rehabilitation; and

(e) whether Government promised earlier to nationalise this concern, render adequate financial assistance and restructure its capital and management; and if so, action taken to implement these promises?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These complaints have been carefully looked into, and it has been found that the charges levelled against the Management and the Chief Executive are not sustainable.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. M/s. Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd. is chiefly a construction organisation and bids for contracts against tender notices for engineering construction projects. The demand for its services has recently undergone a drastic change, particularly because of reduced scope for railway bridges. Government are taking steps to ensure the viability of this company, and to place it on sound footing. The company has also taken measures to effect economy in expenditure.

(e) No promise was made by the Government to nationalise this Company. The Government are, however, of the view that a satisfactory long-term financial arrangement for this Company is needed for its future viability. The Company has been asked to submit detailed proposals for ensuring its revitalisation and these proposals would *inter-alia* cover the financial assistance required and the changes necessary in its capital and management structure.

धार्मिक पंडितों (गौड मंत्र) द्वारा चमत्कार

5010. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अपने को भगवान् का अवतार बताने वाले लोग चमत्कार दिखाने के बहाने देश के लोगों से धनराशि एकत्र कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार उनके द्वारा किये गये चमत्कारों की जांच करने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त करेगी और देश के अशिक्षित और भोले भाले लोगों को शोषण से बचाने के लिये सच का पता लगायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): (क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास समाचार पत्रों की रिपोर्टों के अतिरिक्त कोई सूचना नहीं है। फिर भी, यदि विशिष्ट अपराध जैसे के धोखेवाजी, जवरदस्ती वसूली इत्यादि अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं तो उनसे निपटने के लिए कानून में उपबन्ध है। अपने को भगवान् का अवतार बताने वाले लोगों द्वारा किये गये चमत्कारों की जांच करने के लिए एक जांच समिति नियुक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

M/s. Sharpedge Ltd.

5011. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Sharpedge Ltd. are using foreign brand name 'Erasmic' for their stainless steel blades in violation of Government's policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government's collaboration approval is given subject to the condition that no foreign brand/trade name belonging to the foreign collaborators or any other foreign company shall be used by the Indian Company; and

(d) if so, action Government propose to take against M/s. Sharpedge Ltd. for violating Government's orders?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). M/s. Sharpedge are registered with Directorate General of Technical Development for the manufacture of razor blades since January, 1970. M/s. Sharpedge had also been registered as Registered Users of the Trade Mark 'Erasmic' in July, 1967 which is valid till February, 1978. They have been using this name on the blades manufactured by them with indigenous know-how.

They were approved of a foreign technical collaboration with Messrs Thibaud Gibbs, France, in June, 1973 for the Manufacture of Stainless Steel razor blades. In the approval letter, it has been stipulated that foreign brand names will not ordinarily be allowed for use on the products for internal sale although there is no objection for their use on the products to be exported. Even when they applied for the foreign collaboration, they had stated that they had been using the foreign brand name 'ERASMIC' for their then existing product. As this name is not that of the collaborators, Government cannot take any objection.

खाना-बदोश जातियां

5012. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत में खाना-बदोश जातियां कितनी हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हे स्थायी रूप से बसाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

जेलों में पाकिस्तानियों के रूप में भारतीय

5013. श्री नरसिंह यादव: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के पश्चात् देश के कितने भारतीय नागरिकों (मुस्लिम, बंगाली, सिधी) को पाकिस्तानी समझा गया और विभिन्न जेलों में बन्द रखा गया और वे कितने वर्षों तक जेलों में रहे;

(ख) कितने ऐसे व्यक्तियों के मामलों में सुनवाई शुरू कर दी गई है और कितनों को बन्द करके रखा हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार यथासम्भव शीघ्र उन निर्दोष नागरिकों को रिहा करने का है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): (क) से (ग). सरकार को किसी भारतीय नागरिक को पाकिस्तानी समझे जाने और जेल में बन्द किये जाने की जानकारी नहीं है। यदि कोई ऐसा मामला ध्यान में आयेगा तो उचित कायंवाही की जायेगी।

Connections of Chairman of Maruti Limited with South India Steel and Sugars Limited

5014. SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Maruti Limited is connected with South

India Steel and Sugars Limited
Mundiamakkam, South Arcot District;

- (b) if so, in what capacity;
- (c) whether it is a fact that an incriminating document purported to have been written by him to Shri Sanjay Gandhi regarding investments in foreign banks/concerns was discovered; and
- (d) if so, the results of the probe made, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir. Shri M. A. Chidambaram has, however, resigned as Director and Chairman of M/s. Maruti Limited with effect from the 17th May, 1977.

(b) Shri M. A. Chidambaram is also the Chairman of M/s. South India Steel and Sugars Limited, Mundiamakkam, South Arcot District.

(c) No document purported to have been written by Shri Chidambaram to Shri Sanjay Gandhi regarding investments in foreign bank/concern was discovered during the search of the Maruti premises.

(d) Does not arise.

Conversion of Adhyamankottai to Hosur Major District Road into National Highway

5015. SHRI V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government propose to convert Adhyamankottai to Hosur major district road to a national highway in view of the heavy traffic on that road?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): No, Sir. We have not received any such proposal from the Govt. of Tamil Nadu nor does the Govt. of India have any such proposal under consideration.

यह पर रहते हुए मरने वाले मंत्रियों के आश्रितों को सहायता

5016. श्री राम नरेश कुशायाहा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रधान मंत्री और उन मंत्रियों, जिनकी पद पर रहने हुए मृत्यु हो जाती है, के आश्रितों को रिहायशी आवास और वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे आश्रितों के नाम क्या हैं जो सहायता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और वे कितनी सहायता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के आश्रित भी यह सहायता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी और किस प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). सरकार ने ऐसे दो मामलों में पेंशन और रिहायशी आवास की स्वीकृति दी है। ये हैं :—

(1) स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की विधवा को 11-1-1966 से 15,000 रु० वार्षिक जीवन पर्यन्त पेंशन निम्नलिखित सुविधाओं के साथ स्वीकृत की गई।

(1) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में जनरल पूल में रिहायशी आवास का आवंटन जिसका किराया एक आर 45-ए के अनुसार अथवा पेंशन का 10 प्रतिशत जोभी कम हो लिया जाना, तथा

(2) श्रीमती ललिता शास्त्री और उन के परिवार को केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन चिकित्सा उपचार सुविधाएं दिया जाना।

(2) रेल मंत्री स्व० श्री एल०एन० मिश्रा की विधवा को 4-1-1975 से 1000 रु० मासिक जीवन पर्यन्त अनुग्रहात पेंशन और दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में जनरल पूल से एक उपयुक्त रिहायशी आवास भी स्वीकृत किया गया था, जिसका किराया एफ०आर० 45-ए के अनुसार अथवा पेंशन का 10 प्रतिशत जो भी कम हो, लिया जाना है।

Injustice to Contractors of Meghalaya

5017. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a severe injustice was meted out to a series of genuine petty contractors of Meghalaya who were asked to construct temporary sheds for accommodation of workers during 1971 but were not paid at all; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to look into the matter and make necessary payment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Government will look into the matter if specific cases giving details are furnished.

Rural Electrical Cooperative Societies

5018. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many rural electrical cooperative societies are functioning in the country; please indicate the number State-wise; and

(b) are they running successfully; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Ten Rural Electric Cooperative Societies financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation are at present

in operation—one each in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and three in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The performance of 5 Pilot Rural Electric Cooperative Societies which have been functioning since 1970 has generally been satisfactory. The remaining 5 Societies commenced their operation recently and have not completed even one year of their working. It is too early to judge their performance.

Revised Pension for ex-servicemen

5019. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the revised pension in favour of ex-servicemen who retired after January 1, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the pension scheme on similar lines is under the active consideration of the Government of India for ex-servicemen who retired after independence;

(c) whether the service personnel who have been sent on reserve condition on or after 1st of January, 1973 are in receipt of reservist pension @ Rs. 55/- per month;

(d) whether this category of pensioners who retired before the 1st January, 1973 are getting more pension i.e. Rs. 65/- and Rs. 70/- per month;

(e) whether reservists are neither given effect of the ad hoc relief sanctioned in favour of the pensioners retired prior to 1st January, 1973 nor new pension code made applicable to them as has been done in respect of other pensioners; and

(f) whether this disparity has created discontentment amongst reservists pensioners who retired on or after 1st January, 1973?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f). A Statement is attached.

Statement

(i) Reservist pensioners who retired prior to 1.4.68 and 1.1.73 are at present in receipt of a total sum of Rs. 65/- and Rs. 70/- p.m. respectively, as under:-

		Those who retired prior to 1-4-68	Those who retired from 1-4-68 but prior to 1-1-73
		Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.
(1) Pension	.	.	10
(2) Ad-hoc Increase	.	.	15
(3) Ad-hoc Relief	.	.	15
(4) Periodic Relief	.	.	25
		65	70

(ii) The revision of the rates of pension of Reservists who retired on or after 1.1.73 has been under consideration of the Government and pending a decision they were entitled to a total sum of Rs. 55/-p.m. as they were not entitled to the ad-hoc relief of Rs. 15/-p.m. referred to at (3) above, which is admissible only to those pensioners who retired prior to 1.1.73.

(iii) The Government have now decided to enhance the pension of reservists to Rs. 50/- p.m. with effect from 1.1.73. In addition, they will get the periodic relief sanctioned by Government from time to time after this date. Necessary orders will be issued shortly. Taking into account the revised pension of Rs. 50/- and the reliefs, they are at present entitled to a total sum of Rs. 75/- p.m. as against Rs. 65/- and Rs. 70/- p.m. admissible to those reservists who retired prior to 1.4.68 and 1.1.73, respectively. Thus the anomaly which has existed so far will be removed. Arrears of pension will be admissible.

Purchase of Aircraft from Russia

5020. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India had purchased large number of A.N. 12 aircraft from Russia;

(b) if so, how many, and how many of those are serviceable at present;

(c) whether there is any problem about spare parts and engine overhauling?

(d) whether the serviceability of these aircrafts is very low at present; and

(e) what steps Government are taking to make these aircrafts serviceable?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (e). Government have purchased some AN-

12 aircraft from USSR. There are no problems regarding spare parts and engine overhauling and the serviceability of the aircraft is satisfactory. The normal steps for maintenance are being taken which are keeping the aircraft serviceable.

Price of Coal before and after Nationalisation

5021. SHRI BIJOY SINGH NAHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the price of coal before and after nationalisation of coal mines in India; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to reduce the price of coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The average coal price before nationalisation was Rs. 37.42 per tonne. The average price during the period 1-4-74 to 30-6-75 was Rs. 47.42 per tonne. Since 1-7-75 the average price is Rs. 64.92 per tonne.

(b) The price of coal is fixed by Government after taking into account the cost of inputs such as labour wages, materials, equipments and overheads. The Coal Companies have been advised to observe maximum economy in expenditure and to achieve higher levels of productivity to lower costs of production.

Conditions governing the declaration of a district as Backward District

5022. SHRI V. S. ELAN CHEZHIAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions governing the declaration of a district as backward district for entitlement to Central assistance;

(b) whether Government propose to treat Pudukotiah district to Tamil Nadu as backward district; and

(c) if so, particulars of the assistance proposed to be rendered for development of the District?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). There is no scheme for declaring a district as "backward" for entitlement to Central assistance. Certain incentives are, however, being offered for promotion of industries in selected "industrially backward" districts. The following criteria were recommended as guidelines to the State Governments and the Administrations of Union Territories for the identification of industrially backward districts to qualify for concessional finance from the all-India term-lending institutions:

(i) Per capita foodgrains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops. (For inter-district comparisons conversion rates between foodgrains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary).

(ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.

(iii) Per capita industrial output (gross).

(iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.

(v) Per capita consumption of electricity.

(vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

2. On this basis 247 districts have been selected as "industrially backward" and are eligible for concessional finance. Industries in these districts are also eligible for certain income-tax reliefs for a specified period.

3. Out of these districts, 101 districts/ 'areas' (@6 districts/ 'areas' from each of the States identified as industrially backward and 3 districts/ 'areas' from each of the other States and Union Territories) have been selected to qualify also for the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy. Further, applications from small scale industries in these selected districts/ 'areas' for import of raw materials and components, and also for machines on hire-purchase terms, are considered on a priority basis under the current Import Policy and under the hire-purchase scheme of National Small Industries Corporation.

4. Pudukotiah (Pudukkottai) district of Tamil Nadu State has already been selected as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance. Further, one of the 3 'areas' of Tamil Nadu State selected to qualify for the Central scheme of Investment Subsidy includes 4 Talukas of Pudukkottai district, (viz., Pudukkottai, Thirumayam, Alamgudi and Kulathur Taluks).

News Item captioned "Electronics Licensing: MNCS by passing curbs"

5023. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the front page report in the newspaper "The Economic Times" dated the 14th July, 1977 by its special correspondent under the caption "Electronics licensing: MNCS by passing curbs" regarding serious loopholes in the licensing rules which multinational companies exploit to the detriment of small-scale units; and

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

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

(b) Two cases have come to notice and show-cause notices are being issued in both cases.

Purchase of Satellite

5024. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have recently decided to purchase a satellite; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof, the purpose it is likely to serve and the country from which it is proposed to be purchased?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes sir. Government has approved implementation of the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System.

(b) The total cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 173 crores. Initially the system will be used mainly for telecommunications and meteorology. The choice of a Satellite, cost and from where it is to be purchased are yet to be finalised.

Bridge over Ganga River

5025. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had laid foundation stone of a bridge over Ganga river at Allahabad in 1965 and the estimated cost was Rs. 3.75 crores;

(b) whether an expenditure of more than 2 crores of rupees has been shown thereon upto 31st March, 1970 by the department;

(c) whether no work had been started for the construction of the bridge upto 31st March, 1970 and construction work was not completed till now and an expenditure of more than 7 crores of rupees has already been incurred thereon;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into all the irregularities; and

(e) when the construction of the bridge would be completed?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes Sir; but the estimated cost of two-lane bridge over Ganga at Allahabad sanctioned in November 1964 was Rs. 225.47 lakhs.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The work on the two-lane bridge was started in March 1968. Subsequently in April 1973, it was decided to construct a 4-lane bridge instead of 2-lane bridge sanctioned earlier and accordingly a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 651.36 lakhs was sanctioned in December 1973. The construction on 4-lane bridge is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 685.04 lakhs has been incurred on the main bridge (excluding approaches) upto June, 77.

(d) No irregularity has so far come to the notice of the Government and the question of an enquiry does not arise.

(e) One two-lane unit of the bridge is expected to be completed and opened to traffic by December 1977 and the entire four-lane bridge by December 1979.

Appointment of Examiners in MI Directorate

5026. SHRI YAGYA DUTTA SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Examiners and Asstt. Examiners were appointed purely on *ad hoc* basis in the MI Directorate during 1971-72 for disposal of work of Indo-Pakistan POWs;

(b) whether some of these persons have been re-employed after the termination of their assignments in lower formations of army Hqrs., if so, the reasons;

(c) whether the promotion chances of the regular Examiners and Asstt. Examiners have been adversely affected by the absorption of the *ad hoc* staff; and

(d) whether any representations have been received from the regular hands and, if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. On termination of their *ad hoc* assignments, some of them were offered alternative appointments in the lower formations of Defence Establishments, under the scheme of adjustment of Surpluses and Deficiencies.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

News Item 'Police rough up Newsmen at Sunder Case hearing'

5027. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Indian Express', dated the 15th July, 1977 under the caption "Police rough up newsmen at Sunder Case hearing" to the effect that Delhi Police manhandled press photographers and reporters as a result of which Democracy has received a set back; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Government have seen the news item. According to the information received from Delhi Police, some civilian friends of the accused persons, who had come for hearing, had interposed between the photographers and the accused and that no reporter was manhandled by the police.

(b) Does not arise.

विदेशी मिशनरियों द्वारा चलाई जा रही शैक्षिक तथा समाज कल्याण संस्थाएं

5028. श्री राधव जी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसी कितनी शैक्षिक तथा समाज कल्याण संस्थाएं हैं जिन्हें विदेशी मिशनरियां चला रही हैं ;

(ख) भारत सरकार ने इन संस्थाओं को विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष वार कितना अनुदान दिया ;

(ग) क्या यह अनिवार्य है कि भारत में ऐसी संस्थाएं खोलने से पूर्व विदेशी मिशनरी भारत सरकार से अनुमति लें ; और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार उन संस्थाओं की गतिविधियों पर नजर रखती है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री राज निहानी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ;

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) के बारे में सूचना एकत्र किए जाने पर उत्तर दे दिया जाएगा ।

Effect on agricultural production due to increase in cost of Power

5029. SHRI CHAUDHARY MOTI-BHAIR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of power has gone up as a result of which agricultural production will be adversely affected; and

(b) if so, whether immediate action would be taken by Government to bring down the cost?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, State Electricity Boards are competent to formulate their tariffs for

power supply. Generally agricultural tariff is lower than the rates for other consumers.

दूरदर्शन, दिल्ली के स्टूडियो में आग

5030. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख :

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री दूरदर्शन, दिल्ली के स्टूडियो में आग लग जाने के बारे में 22 जून, 1977 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1302 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी ने उस दिन जिस दिन दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में आग लगी थी अपने समाचार बुलेटिनों में यह घोषणा की थी कि आग तोड़-फोड़ के कारण लगी है ;

(ख) क्या इसके पण्डितस्वरूप दिल्ली पुलिस ने राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ और अन्य संगठनों के कुछ निर्देश व्यक्तियों को सन्देश में गिरफ्तार कर लिया था ;

(ग) क्या दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के तत्कालीन अधिकारियों ने जान-बूझकर मामले को केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो को नहीं सौंपा था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अब इस मामले की जांच हेतु केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो को सौंपने का है ताकि तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा सके ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री साल कुण्डल अडवानी) : (क) आकाशवाणी की घोषणा में, और बातों के साथ साथ, यह कहा गया था कि पुलिस ने इस घटना में तोड़-फोड़ का शुबा किया था ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं। इसके बरबर, दूरदर्शन के अधिकारियों के अनुरोध पर सरकार ने इस मामले को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को 1-9-75 और 9-9-75 को भेजा था, किन्तु केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने जांच करने से इन्कार कर दिया। तथापि, यह मामला केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को पूरी जांच करने के लिए फिर से भेज दिया गया है।

Conferring of Police Medals

5031. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what criteria are followed by the Government in awarding police medal to the police officers;
- (b) whether conferring such awards on police officer, any recommendation is necessary from the State Government where the police officer is serving at the time of conferring awards; and

(c) the basis on which, police medal was conferred on Shri Panchu Gopal Mukherjee, I.P.S., when he was D.I.G. Burdwan Range, West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Police Medal is awarded on the recommendation of

State Governments and in accordance with the criteria laid down in the Statutes and Rules governing the Medal;

(c) Shri Panchu Gopal Mukherjee was awarded the Police Medical for Meritorious Service, on the occasion of Republic Day, 1972 on the recommendation of the West Bengal Government.

Recruitment in Defence Services

5032. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the height required for a Dogra for recruitment in defence services as compared to that of Gorkha;
- (b) whether representations are made to make the height of Dogra at par with Gorkha for defence services; and
- (c) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The position in regard to the minimum height requirement for recruitment of Dogras and Gorkhas below officer's level is as follows:—

	Army	Navy	Air Force
	Prior to 1-5-1977	With effect from 1-5-1977	
Dogras	162 cms	168 cms	157 cms 152.5 cms
Gorkhas	152 cms	158 cms	157 cms relaxable to 152 cms 152.5 cms

The height standard prevalent in the Army prior to 1-5-1977 for Dogras and the Gorkhas has been revised from 162 cms and 152 cms, respectively, to 168 cms and 158 cms, respectively, with effect from 1-5-1977 as an experimental measure for a period of six months. The physical standards including height standard of recruits for enrolment in the Army are based on anthropometric study of available recruits of different racio-ethnic groups in the country. As a result of a recent study carried out of the available recruits, it was revealed that there has been a general improvement in the physical standards, specially the height standard, of the available recruits in the country. It is in this context that the height has been raised upwards.

A representation has been received requesting for reverting back to the height standard of Dogras as prevalent before 1st May 1977 and not for parity with Gorkhas in this matter. A decision in this regard is proposed to be taken on the basis of experience during the experimental period of six months.

Rural Electrification Schemes for Tribal Districts of Orissa

5033. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry sanctioned the Rural Electrification schemes in the tribal districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the names of the districts with the number of schemes sanctioned;

(c) amount released in the year 1976-77 and proposed to be provided for the year 1977-78; and

(d) the progress and achievement made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned so far 28 schemes for

rural electrification in Tribal districts of Orissa as under:—

Name of district	Number of schemes sanctioned
Balasore	1
Keonjhar	4
Koraput	13
Sundergarh	2
Mayurghunj	5
Phulbani	3
TOTAL	28

(c) The rural electrification schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation are phased for completion over a period ranging upto 5 years from commencement. The loans are released in instalments. The corporation had disbursed Rs. 1.66 crores to the Orissa State Electricity Board during 1976-77 for schemes sanctioned by it in Tribal districts of Orissa.

An amount of Rs. 3.11 crores is due for disbursement during 1977-78; of this, Rs. 52 lakhs have already been disbursed.

(d) 197 agricultural pumpsets had been energised and 50 small industries had been set up in 761 villages under these schemes upto 31-3-1977.

Project Report for Development of Scheduled Castes in Orissa

5034. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals or project reports have been received for the development of Scheduled Castes in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount released in 1976-77 for the developmental schemes of Scheduled Castes; and

(c) the schemes submitted by the State for Scheduled Castes for the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):
(a) to (c). Welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes have been included in the Backward Classes Sector of

Fifth Five Year Plan of Orissa. During 1976-77 an allocation of Rs. 20.90 lakhs was made in the State Plan for Scheduled Castes which is financed on the basis of block grants and block loans. A provision of Rs. 19.30 lakhs has been made for the following schemes during 1977-78:—

Name of the Scheme	Allocation for the year 1977-78 (Rs. Lakhs)	Physical targets for the year 1977-78
(1) Area development Scheme—Land reclamation, agricultural input assistance.	2.25	Continuance of two projects and starting one new such scheme.
(2) Subsidy for crafts and cottage industries and self employment scheme.	0.65	120 families will be benefited.
(3) Industrial training including training in shorthand and typewriting.	1.50	300 trainees will be benefited.
(4) Scholarships	9.00	68,500 trainees will be benefited.
(5) Reading and writing materials	5.00	
(6) Construction of hostel	0.90	Completion of six incomplete hostels.
TOTAL	19.30	

In addition, grants are also given to the State Government for the Scheduled Castes under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Post-matric Scholarships, girls hostel and pre-examinations training centre.

Project Report for Development of Backward Tribes in Orissa

5035. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project reports for the development of most backward and primitive tribes in Orissa, the Dangania Kandhs of Niyamgiri (B. Cuttack), Lanjia Savara of Pattasingi (Gunupur) and Bondas of Malkangiri have been received;

(b) if so, whether the reports have been finalised; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to get the reports from the Government of Orissa for the project report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). Project reports on the Dongria Kondhs of Niyamgiri, Lanjia Saoras of Puttasingi and Bondas of Malkangiri have not been received. The State Government have been asked to expedite these reports.

Concessions to Small Scale Units producing TV Sets

5036. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press reports that small scale units in T.V. production are producing 4,000 sets per month and are having a turnover of 10 crores or so; and

(b) whether there is a proposal under consideration to offer any concessions to these units as small scale units?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) According to information available with Government one small scale manufacturer has produced more than 4,000 television sets per month in December '76 and January '77.

(b) The unit concerned is registered as a small scale unit, and there is no proposal for granting to this unit any concession not normally available to small scale units in general.

Recommendation of Marathe Committee on Cost of Structure in T.V. Industry

5037. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of Marathe Committee on the cost structure in T.V. industry; and

(b) if so, how the lowering of price from Rs. 1800 to Rs. 1600 is justified?

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

(b) The Marathe Panel on the Cost and Price Structure of the T. V. Receiver Industry had concluded that simple, functional T. V. sets of 51 cm screen size could be produced during 1977-78 at an ex-factory price of Rs. 1600.

Import of Picture Tubes by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation

5038. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why foreign exchange is being used for import of picture tubes by ETTDC when there is an indigenous production of picture tubes; and

(b) the reasons why equalisation of price structure reducing the price of picture tubes is not attempted?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The two indigenous manufacturers of T. V. Picture Tubes are not able to fully meet the demand for T.V. Picture Tubes at the present time. The gap between demand and supply is being met by imports arranged through Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation.

(b) The equalisation of prices of imported and indigenously manufactured T.V. Picture Tubes is being attempted. The price of picture tubes imported by Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation has been fixed at Rs. 375/- (as recommended by the Marathe Panel); the price of indigenously 51 cm picture tube has been reduced by the manufacturers to Rs. 405/-

बेरमो कोल फॉल्ड के मजदूरों को अनिवार्य जमा की पहली किस्त का भुगतान

5039. श्री रामदास सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेरमो कोल फॉल्ड के मजदूरों को अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 1976 में अनिवार्य जमा की पहली किस्त का भुगतान किया गया था और उस पर साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत की निर्धारित दर से ब्याज दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण और श्रीचित्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या बेरमो कोल फील्ड के प्रबन्ध ने मजदूरों की मंजूरी से काटी गई राशि को निर्धारित समय में सरकार के पास जमा किया है और यदि नहीं, तो मजदूरों को ब्याज के नुकसान का जिम्मेदार कौन होगा?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Lock out in Jaduguda Uranium Mines in Bihar

5040. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lock out has been declared in Jaduguda Uranium Mines in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken to settle the disputes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A lock-out was declared in the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. Jaduguda with effect from 27th June (Monday) and was lifted on July 4, 1977 (Monday) on restoration of normal conditions.

(b) The lock-out was forced on the management as a section of the workers indulged in acts of violence, in intimidation, gherao and assault on the senior officers of the Corporation on 25th June 1977 (Saturday). The facts of the case are that a worker who had lost his lien on his appointment due to unauthorised absence insisted on joining duty. He was asked to wait till the shift allocation was completed so that a decision could be taken in the matter. However, the worker along with two others assaulted the mine officials. The aggrieved worker was also assured that he will be reinstated

after due enquiry. Later, a group of workers gheraoed the senior officers of the Corporation and assaulted them causing bleeding injuries; one of the officers was rendered unconscious and could not get timely medical aid. There was, thus, no ground for any dispute. The acts of violence were instigated by a rival group of workers who are trying to undermine the relations between the management and the recognised Union. The Corporation has been functioning normally from July 4 when the lock out was lifted.

गिरफ्तार किये गये काला धन्धा करने वाले व्यक्ति

5041. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में काला धन्धा करने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया;

(ख) इनमें ऐसे कितने आदमी थे जिनके पास से पांच लाख रुपयों से अधिक काला धन पकड़ा गया;

(ग) उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं;

(घ) इनमें कितने व्यक्ति राजनीतिक नेता हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा हर मामले में की गई कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ड). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही हैं तथा यथा समय सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली में बसे हुए अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को सुविधाओं के लिए प्रमाण-पत्र

5042. श्री सालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन; अनुसूचित जनजाति के केवल उन्हीं व्यक्तियों

को छावृति और चिकित्सा आदि विशेष सुविधायें देता है, जो दिल्ली के स्थायी निवासी हैं और इस कारण अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्ति भारी संख्या में अनुसूचित जनजाति का प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और इस प्रकार अपनी संख्या बढ़ा रहे हैं; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). दिल्ली के बारे में कोई अनुसूचित जनजाति निर्दिष्ट नहीं की गई है। अतः दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति के किसी व्यक्ति के अनुसूचित जनजाति प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में बसे हुए अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों को विशेष सुविधाएं

5043. श्री सालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन अनुसूचित जाति के उन व्यक्तियों को छावृति, चिकित्सा सुविधा आदि विशेष सुविधायें नहीं दे रहा है, जो राजस्थान और अन्य राज्यों से आए हैं तथा पिछले 8-10 वर्षों से स्थायी रूप से दिल्ली में बस गए हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप इस जाति के लोगों में बहुत असंतोष है; और

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

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को, इस बात का ध्यान किए बिना कि वे किस राज्य से हैं, चिकित्सा उपचार तथा मैट्रिक पूर्व छावृत्तियों जैसी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। चक्र संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 के अधीन जारी किए गए राष्ट्रपति के आदेश में प्रत्येक

राज्य तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र के लिए अलग अलग अनुसूचियां निर्दिष्ट की गई हैं, अतः मैट्रिकोत्तर छावृत्तियों आदि जैसी सुविधाएं उन छात्रों को दी जाती हैं जो दिल्ली के वास्तविक निवासी हैं और जो दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के रूप में अधिसूचित की गई जातियों के हैं।

Idukki Hydel Project

5044. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to the Idukki Hydel Project in Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount invested so far, the amount proposed to be invested and the time-schedule proposed for the completion of the Project; and

(c) the constraints so far for implementation and the manner in which these have been overcome or are proposed to be overcome?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Idukki Hydro-electric Project is located in Kerala. The three Generating Units of 130 MW each of Stage I were commissioned during the course of 1976.

(b) The actual expenditure incurred on Stage I upto the end of 1975-76 was Rs. 109.12 crores and the anticipated expenditure for 1976-77 was Rs. 5.88 crores. Stage II of the Project is not proposed to be taken up by the Kerala authorities as it does not add energy. The Idukki Hydro-electric Project Stage III, an on going scheme, estimated to contribute an annual energy potential of 376 million units is expected to be completed by March, 1979 at a cost of about Rs. 9 crores.

(c) No major constraints have been reported so far with regard to Stage-III.

Formulation of Sixth Five Year Plan

5045. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly constituted Planning Commission held its first meeting in July, 1977 to discuss the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main points or schemes on which greater emphasis will be laid; and

(c) when the Sixth Five Year Plan is likely to be given the final shape?

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

(b) In the Sixth Five Year Plan, highest priority will be given to agricultural and rural development programmes. It is noted that a very large irrigation Plan would be needed to achieve a significantly higher rate of growth in agriculture than in the past. The role of small and cottage industries in providing employment would be emphasised much more than hitherto. The broad thrust of the Plan strategy would be to extend the scope of area planning and maximise the employment content of area development schemes. A substantial part of the population, which is at present below the poverty line, would have to be provided not only food, clothing and shelter but also the very basic requirements of social services within the Plan period. The Plan will also take into account the need to reduce the existing disparities in income and wealth.

(c) According to the programme of work and time schedule approved by

the Planning Commission, the approach to the Sixth Plan would be ready for public discussion by March, 1978.

इलाहाबाद में स्थायी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

5046. श्रीमती कमला बहूगुणा: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कुम्भ मेले के दौरान इलाहाबाद में खोले गए अस्थायी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र को स्थायी बनाने का है जैसा कि उस वक्त ऐसी आम चर्चा थी; और

(ख) नए दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार किस आधार और मानदण्ड को अपनाती है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल हुण अडवानी) : (क) : जी नहीं।

(ख) नए दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के स्थापित करने का आधार तथा मानदण्ड तकनीकी संभाव्यता और वित्तीय संसाधनों के अनुरूप यथासंभव देश के अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध कराना होगा।

पाताखेड़ा कोयला खान के श्रमिकों की छंटनी

5047. श्री सुभाष आहूजा: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैस्टर्न कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत बेतूल जिले में पाताखेड़ा कोयला खान के कितने श्रमिकों को आपात स्थिति के दौरान काम से निकाला गया था;

(ख) कितने श्रमिकों को अभी तक काम पर नहीं लिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन श्रमिकों को वापिस नौकरी पर लिए जाने के लिए उक्त कम्पनी को आदेश देगी?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन्) :

(क) से (ग) : आपात काल के दौरान पाताखेड़ा कोयला खान के किसी भी नियमित कामगार को सेवा से हटाया नहीं गया । पाताखेड़ा खान में अन्य खानों को भाँति ही अस्थाई कामगारों को विशेष जरूरत होने पर ले लिया जाता है और जरूरत न रहने पर उनकी सेवाएं समाप्त हो जाती हैं, परन्तु पांच नियमित कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं नियमानुसार जांच के दौरान कदाचार के आरोप सिद्ध हो जाने पर समाप्त कर दी गई थीं । चूंकि इनके मामले अनुशासन से सम्बद्ध थे इसलिए इन व्यक्तियों को बहाल नहीं किया गया है ।

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

5048. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तरिक्ष विभाग में विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) सरकार का अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित स्थानों को भरने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 30-6-1977 को स्थिति के अनुसार, अन्तरिक्ष विभाग में विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
समूह 'क'	4
समूह 'ख'	7
समूह 'ग'	193
समूह 'घ'	252
जोड़	456
	51

(ब) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण तथा उनकी भर्ती से सम्बन्धित सरकार द्वारा जारी आदेशों का अनुपालन किया जाता रहेगा ।

मन्त्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

5049. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह मन्त्रालय में विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) उक्त जाति के व्यक्तियों का आरक्षित कोटा शूरा करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री अरण सिंह) : (क) विवरण संलग्न ।

(ख) विभिन्न संगठित सेवाओं, अर्थात् केन्द्रीय सचिवालय और अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पद भरती करने वाली ५४०८ सियों द्वारा भरे जाते हैं और उनके द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों का आरक्षण सुनिश्चित किया जाता है ।

इस मन्त्रालय में इसके दुसरे पदों के बारे में जो उपर्युक्त संगठित सेवाओं से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, यह सुनिश्चित करने की सावधानी

बरती जाती है कि आरक्षित पद निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार भरे जाएँ।

विवरण

इस मन्त्रालय (कार्मिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग और राजभाषा विभाग समेत) में विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

क्र० सं०	पद नाम	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	
		अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित जनजातियां
1	2	3	4
1.	निदेशक	.	.
2.	उप सचिव	.	1
3.	भवर सचिव	.	2
4.	अनुभाग अधिकारी/डैस्क अधिकारी	.	11 2
5.	रहायक	.	43 3
6.	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	.	23 3
7.	निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	.	50 1
8.	आशुलिपिक श्रेणी 'सी'	.	5
9.	आशुलिपिक श्रेणी 'डी'	.	4
10.	अनुसन्धान अधिकारी	.	1
11.	हिन्दी अनुवादक प्रेड 1	.	1
12.	हिन्दी अनुवादक प्रेड-2	.	2
13.	स्टाफ कार इंजिनियर	.	2
14.	डिस्पैच राइडर	.	3
15.	ड्राफ्टसमैन तथा आर्टिस्ट	.	1
16.	वरिष्ठ स्वागत अधिकारी	.	3 1
17.	कनिष्ठ स्वागत अधिकारी	.	3
18.	चपरासी	.	47 16
19.	जमादार	.	— 1
20.	दफ्तरी/सलैक्शन प्रेड दफ्तरी	.	5 3

1	2	3	4	7
21. रिकार्ड सार्टर	.	.	1	—
22. जूनियर गैस्टेनर आपरेटर	.	.	1	—
23. फराश	.	.	7	3
24. भंगी	.	.	31	—
25. सूबेदार (सचिवालय) सुरक्षा बल	.	.	1	—
26. जमादार (के० सु० ब०)	.	.	2	—
27. हवलदार (के० सु० ब०)	.	.	11	2
28. सिपाही (के० सु० ब०)	.	.	101	14
29. फैलोवर (के० सु० ब०)	.	.	1	—
30. इन्वेस्टीगेटर	.	.	—	1

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

5050. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित पदों को भरने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी आयोग के सूचना आयोजना तथा विश्लेषण दल में विभिन्न वर्ग के पदों पर नियुक्त अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

क्रम संख्या	पदों का वर्ग	अनुसूचित जाति	‘अनुसूचित जनजाति
1.	वर्ग 'क'	—	—
2.	वर्ग 'ख'	3	—
3.	वर्ग 'ग'	27	7
4.	वर्ग 'घ'	27	3

(ख) निम्नलिखित को छोड़ कर सरकार के विद्यमान आदेशों के अनुसार वर्ग 'ख', 'ग', तथा 'घ' के सभी आरक्षित पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति/जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों की उपयुक्ति की गई है, वर्ग 'ख' के पदों में अब तक भरे गए 51 रोस्टर प्वाइंटों में से 6 रोस्टर प्वाइंट, वर्ग 'ग' के पदों में अब तक भरे गए 223 रोस्टर प्वाइंटों में से 16 रोस्टर प्वाइंट, तथा वर्ग 'घ' के पदों में भरे गए 86 रोस्टर प्वाइंटों में से 5 रोस्टर प्वाइंट। चूंकि पिछली भरतियों में अनुसूचित जाति/जन-जाति के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं थे अतः इन पदों को आगे ले जाया गया। भविष्य में की जाने वाली भर्ती के समय आरक्षित पदों के लिए आगे ले जाए रोस्टर प्वाइंटों में अनुसूचित जाति/जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों की भरती की जाएगी।

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

5051. श्री राम बिलास पासवानः क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री नय में विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के किनने कर्मचारों काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों जो नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय

में विभिन्न वर्गों के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) अनुसूचित जातियां

वर्ग-क

अवर सचिव	.	2
निदेशक (डिजाइन)	.	1
सहायक नौवहन अधिकारी	.	1
अधीक्षक इंजीनियर	.	3
कार्यपालक इंजीनियर	.	2
सहायक कार्यपालक इंजीनियर	.	4

वर्ग-ख

तकनीकी अधिकारी	.	1
सहायक इंजीनियर	.	1
अनुभाग अधिकारी	.	3
सहायक	.	13
वरिष्ठ अन्वेषक	.	3
वरिष्ठ नक्शानबीस	.	2
आशुलिपिक	.	1

वर्ग-ग

उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	.	6
निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	.	22
प्रधान लिपिक	.	1
आशुलिपिक	.	4
कनिष्ठ अन्वेषक	.	1
संगणक	.	2
अनुरेखक	.	1
सवार हरकारा	.	1
चालक	.	9
नक्शानबीस ग्रेड क (एसजी)	.	2
नक्शानबीस ग्रेड क	.	4
परियोजना संगणक	.	2
नक्शानबीस ग्रेड ख	.	10
नक्शानबीस ग्रेड ग	.	6

बर्ग-ब

जमादार	.	.	3
दफतरी	.	.	1
चपरासी	.	.	25
झाड़कश	.	.	19
फराश-सह-झाड़कश			1
फराश	.	.	1
		—	—
कुल	.	158	—

भरने के लिए किए जा रहे उपाय प्रस्तावित उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

बर्ग 'क' : अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार के लिए आरक्षित एक सहायक कार्यपालक इंजीनियर (सिविल)

यह आरक्षित रिक्त पद सम्मिलित इंजीनियरी सेवाएं परीक्षा, 1977 द्वारा भरे जाने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है।

(2) अनुसूचित जनजातियां

बर्ग 'क'

कार्यपालक इंजीनियर	1
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अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार के लिए आरक्षित एक सहायक नौवहन अधिकारी :

यह आरक्षित रिक्त स्थान सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है।

बर्ग 'ख'

निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	1
चालक	3
नक्शानवीस ग्रेड 'क'	1
नक्शानवीस ग्रेड 'ख'	1
नक्शा नवीस ग्रेड 'ग'	2

बर्ग 'ख' : अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार के लिए आरक्षित एक वरिष्ठ अन्वेषक :

यह आरक्षित रिक्त पद सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है।

बर्ग 'छ'

दफतरी	.	1
चपरासी	.	1
	—	—
कुल	.	11

अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार के लिये आरक्षित एक वरिष्ठ अन्वेषक तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार के लिये आरक्षित एक वरिष्ठ अन्वेषक :

2. इस समय उपलब्ध सात अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए तथा 8 अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए अर्थात् कुल 15 आरक्षित रिक्तियों को भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार

इन दो आरक्षित रिक्त पदों को पदोन्नति द्वारा भरने का प्रस्ताव है, जिनके लिए अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति पात्र उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध है और मन्त्रालय उन पर विचार कर रहा है।

वर्ग 'ग': अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित 2 निम्न श्रेणी बलर्क तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित 2 निम्न श्रेणी बलकं।

ये 4 रिक्त स्थान अधीनस्थ सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने के लिए कार्मिक एवं प्रशासनिक मुद्धार विभाग को अधिसूचित कर दिए गए हैं।

अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित 2 आशुलिपिक, अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित 1 आशुलिपिक तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित 3 परियोजना संगण।

ये सभी आरक्षित 6 रिक्त स्थान रोजगार कार्यालय को अधिसूचित कर दिये गये हैं, परन्तु वे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के समुदायों से सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवारों को नामिन करने में समर्थ नहीं हुए हैं। अब, निर्धारित कार्यविधि के अनुसार दृश्य-श्रव्य प्रचार निदेशालय के माध्यम से समाचार पत्रों में खुला विज्ञापन जारी करके तथा अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित जनजातियों के संगठनों को पत्र लिखकर आरक्षित समदायों द्वारा इन पदों को भरने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Utilisation of Allocation for sub-Plan for Tribals in 1976-77

5052. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have utilised all the money earmarked by their State Plan and assistance provided by the Ministry under Sub-Plan for Tribals in the year 1976-77;

1795 LS-6.

(b) if so, the State-wise money released by the Ministry and the allocation made by the States; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to utilise the money and progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). This information will be laid on table of the house as soon as expenditure figures for the year 1976-77 are received from all states having tribal sub-plans. They have been asked to expedite.

(c) The need for ensuring full utilization of funds has been impressed on the State Governments from time to time.

Incidents of Communal Trouble

5053. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of communal trouble since 25th April, 1977;

(b) the loss to life and property involved in those incidents; and

(c) the reasons for the trouble and the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the States Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Constitution of new Central Accreditation Committee

5054. DR. BAPU KAIDATY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a new Central Accreditation Committee;

(b) if so, when it was constituted; and

(c) the names of the members of the Committee representing different organisation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K.

ADVANI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Press Accreditation Committee was reconstituted on July 15, 1977.

(c) The names of the members of the Committee are given in the statement attached.

Statement

All India Newspapers Editors' Conference

1. Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, Editor, Daily 'Tej' New Delhi.
2. Dr. K. P. Agarwal, Managing Editor, Pioneer, Lucknow.
3. Shri Virendra, Editor, Daily Pratap, Jullundur.
4. Shri V. P. V. Rajan, Editor, The Mail, Madras.

Indian Federation of Working Journalists

1. Shri J. P. Chaturvedi, New Delhi.
2. Shri C. P. Ramachandran, New Delhi.
3. Shri C. M. Mishra, Patna.
4. Shri Raghurama Shetty, Bangalore.

National Union of Journalists (India)

1. Shri Kapil Verma, Secretary-General, NUJ, Lucknow.
2. Shri Tushar Ranjan Patranabis, Staff Reporter, Hindustan Standard, Calcutta.
3. Shri Narayan Rath, Special Correspondent, Samaj, Bhubaneswar.
4. Shri Nand Kishore Trikha, New Delhi.

Press Association

1. Shri S. Dharmarajan, Special correspondent, Times of India, New Delhi.
2. Shri Vijay Sanghvi, Special Correspondent, Sandesh, New Delhi.

News Cameramen's Association

1. Shri Prem Prakash, Visnews, New Delhi.

“वडार” जाति को अनुसूचित जातियों के लाभ

5055. डा० बापू कालदाते: क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ‘वडार’ जाति को अनुसूचित जातियों को मिलने वाले लाभों से वंचित रखा जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं; और

(ग) इस पिछड़ी जाति के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 241 के अधीन राष्ट्रपति के आदेशों में ‘वडार’ जाति को एक अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है। अतः अनुसूचित जातियों को मिलने वाले लाभों के लिए यह पात्र नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग) सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि “वडार” समुदाय को कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडू में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के रूप में माना जाय।

महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडू में यह समुदाय अनुसूचित जातियों जन-जातियों की सूची में शामिल होने के मानदण्डों को पूरा नहीं करती। कर्नाटक से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों में “वडार” को भोवी अनुसूचित जाति के समान समझने का प्रस्ताव है। किन्तु इस प्रस्ताव पर तब ही विचार किया जा सकता है जब अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों की सूचियों में व्यापक संशोधन करने के लिए कोई विधान बनाने का कार्य हाथ में लिया जाए।

Development of tribal people in Nilgiri Hills area in Tamil Nadu

5056. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken so far for development of the tribal people in Nilgiri Hills area in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the investments made by the Central and State Governments and the concrete achievements so far; and

(c) particulars of any new plans proposed for development of the area including the expenditure contemplated and the time-schedule of the project?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The tribal population of Nilgiris benefit from the State Plan and Centrally sponsored schemes for tribal welfare and development as well as from the general development programmes undertaken in the area.

(b) and (c). The outlays in the State Plan are provided scheme/sectorwise. It is not, therefore, possible to relate the outlays and the achievements separately in respect of the tribal population of this Area.

In addition to the State Plan, there is a Nilgiri Hill sub-plan. Special Central assistance during the Fifth Plan under this is Rs. 7 crores while the flow from the State's general plan is Rs. 7.5 crores. The tribal population benefits from this special development plan also. The special Central assistance to the Hill sub-plan includes a provision of Rs. 22.41 lakhs for the economic development and rehabilitation of 250 families of the Toda Tribe. The programme was started in 1975-76. The expenditure incurred upto 1976-77 is Rs. 7.52 lakhs.

विद्युत् तार निर्माण कारखाना

5057. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने कारखानों द्वारा बिजली के खम्भों को सहारा देने वाली तारों तथा बिजली ले जाने वाली तारों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और ऐसी तारों का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) क्या इन तारों की समर्थन शक्ति की जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन तारों का उत्पादन हमारी आवश्यकताओं के लिए पर्याप्त है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में नए कारखानों की स्थापना करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) : (क) से (ग), तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में ऐंठे हुए (स्ट्रैंडेड वायर) तार बनाने वाले 5 एकक पंजीकृत हैं। उनमें से कुछ प्रकार के तार बिजली के खम्भों और तारों को सहारा देने के लिए प्रयोग में आते हैं। विगत तीन वर्षों में स्ट्रैंडेड तारों का उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहा है :-

1974 3239 मी० टन

1975 5019 मी० टन

1976 5125 मी० टन

बिजली के खम्भों तथा बिजली की लाइनों को सहारा देने वाले तार सामान्य रूप से आई० एस० आई० विशिष्टियों के अनुसार राज्य बिजली बोर्डों तथा संभरण एवं निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा खरीदे जाते हैं। अब स्ट्रैंडेड तारों का विकास तथा उत्पादन लघु क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित किया गया है।

हमारी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने हेतु देश में ऐसे तार पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं तथा सरकार को इस प्रकार के तारों को कमी होने की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। बिजली के खम्भों और बिजली के तारों को सहारा देने वाले स्ट्रैंडेड तारों का उत्पादन करने हेतु सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र में नये कारखाने स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास निलम्बित नहीं है।

'इलेक्ट्रिक कंडक्टिंग वायर' बनाना

5058. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सार्वजनिक तथा निजी क्षेत्रों में कितने कारखाने बिजली के तार इलेक्ट्रिक कंडक्टिंग (वायर) बना रहे हैं तथा उनका कुल उत्पादन कितना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) : विद्युत कंडक्टिंग वस्तुओं (आइटमों) ए० ए०सी०/ए०सी०ए०आर०, पी०वी०सी०/वी०आई०आर० और विद्युत केबलों का उत्पादन करने वाले संगठित क्षेत्र के 75 एकक निजी क्षेत्र में और 2 एकक सरकारी क्षेत्र में है। 1976 में गैर सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः 27,804 लाख रुपये और 522 लाख रुपये का उत्पादन हुआ। इनके अलावा लघु क्षेत्र में राज्य उद्योग निदेशकों के पास ए०सी०ए०आर०/ए०ए०सी० और तारों तथां केबलों का उत्पादन करने वाले अनेक एकक पंजीकृत हैं।

ट्रांसफार्मरों का निर्माण

5059. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितने कारखाने ट्रांसफार्मर बना रहे हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने ट्रांसफार्मरों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या देश की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए ये ट्रांसफार्मर पर्याप्त हैं तथा क्या ये गुण परीक्षा में खरे उतरे हैं?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस):
(क) इस समय संगठित क्षेत्र में 33 एकक विद्युत और वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, इनमें केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक एकक और राज्य सरकारों के स्वामित्व वाले 7 एकक शामिल हैं। इनके अलावा, लघु क्षेत्र में लगभग 100 एकक मुख्य रूप से वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं।

(ख) इस उद्योग के उत्पादन के आंकड़े कुल के ० वी० ४० के रूप में रखे जाते हैं। संगठित क्षेत्र में गा. चार वर्षों में निम्नलिखित उत्पादन हुआ है:—

1973-74	124.7 लाख के० वी० ४०
1974-75	124.0 लाख के० वी० ४०
1975-76	137.8 लाख के० वी० ४०
1976-77	160.0 लाख के० वी० ४० (अनुमानित)

लघु क्षेत्र के उत्पादन के आंकड़े तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं लेकिन वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों के सम्बंध में लघु क्षेत्र का पर्याप्त योगदान होता है।

(ग) जी, हां।

अम्बाला, हरियाणा के निकट ट्रांसफार्मर का कारखाना

5060. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अम्बाला, हरियाणा के निकट कोई कारखाना ट्रांसफार्मर बना रहा है; यदि हां, तो कब से;

(ख) इन ट्रांसफार्मरों के निर्माण में किन धातुओं का कितनी मात्रा में उपयोग होता है;

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष कितने ट्रांसफार्मरों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है तथा क्या उनकी गुणात्मकता का परीक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकलें हैं;

(घ) क्या ट्रांसफार्मर बनाने के बजाय ये धातुएं विशेषकर तांबा काले बाजार में बेचा गया था; और

(ङ) क्या उक्त कारखाना लाभ में चल रहा है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस):

(क) उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार हरियाणा राज्य में केवल एक एकक अर्थात् हरियाणा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड, धूनकोट (अम्बाला) 100 के० वी० ४० रेटिंग्स तक के वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों का निर्माण कर रहा है। उन्हें 11-8-1971 को एक ओद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था। 2000 नग प्रतिवर्ष की धमता के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया था जो लगभग 200,000 के० वी० ४० के समतुल्य है। इस एकक की स्थापना प्रारम्भ में हरियाणा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के ट्रांसफार्मरों की मरम्मत के लिए की गई थी। वे जिन ट्रांसफार्मरों का निर्माण करते हैं, वे मुख्य रूप से हरियाणा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के रक्षित उपयोग (कंप्टिव यूज) के लिए होते हैं।

(ख) कोल्ड रोल्ड ग्रेन ओरिएण्टेड (सी० आर० जी० ओ०) इलेक्ट्रिकल स्टील शीट्स, तांबा, अल्युमिनियम और माइल्ड

स्टील प्रमुख रूप से अपेक्षित धातुएं ट्रांसफार्मरों के निर्माण के लिए काम में लाई जाती है। अपेक्षित धातु की मात्रा ट्रांसफार्मर के डिजाइन और आकार के अनुसार अलग अलग होती है। प्रति के ० वी० ६० रेटिंग वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों के लिए अपेक्षित धातुओं का मोटा अनुमान निम्न प्रकार है :—

- (1) सी० आर० जी० ओ० शीट्स—
2.1 से 2.3 कि० ग्रा० के बीच/
के० वी० ए०।
- (2) तांबा—0.85 से 1.0 कि० ग्रा०
के बीच/के० वी० ए०
(कापर बुन्ड ट्रांसफार्मरों के लिए)
- (3) अल्युमिनियम—0.6 से 0.75 कि०
ग्रा० के बीच /के० वी० ए०
(अल्युमिनियम बुन्ड ट्रांसफार्मरों के लिए)
- (4) भाइल्ड स्टील—2 कि० ग्रा०/
के० वी० ए०

आयात प्रतिस्थापन के उपाय के रूप में ट्रांसफार्मर निर्माताओं को 1971 में सूचित किया गया था कि वे 300 के० वी० ए०/ 11 के० वी० रेटिंग तक तांबे के बजाय अल्युमिनियम बुन्ड ट्रांसफार्मरों का निर्माण करें। फिर भी जब कभी तांबे से विशेष प्रकार के ट्रांसफार्मरों का निर्माण करता होता है, तो पार्टियां आवश्यक अनुमति के लिए सरकार से सम्पर्क करती हैं।

- (ग) उपर्युक्त एकक का गत तीन वर्षों का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :—

1974...	24,660 के० वी० ए०
	(579 नग)
1975...	46,340 के० वी० ए०
	(738 नग)
1976...	40,175 के० वी० ए०
	(467 नग)

इस फर्म द्वारा निर्मित ट्रांसफार्मरों की किस्म के बारे सरकार को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(घ) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि फर्म ने धातुओं विशेष रूप से तांबे को काले बाजार में बेचा है। सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी नहीं है कि फर्म ने तांबा और अन्य धातुएं किससे प्राप्त की हैं।

(ङ) सरकार को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

Use of IAF planes by the former Minister of State for Defence

5061. SHRI DEVENDRA SAT-PATHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many times were I.A.F. aeroplanes used by the former Union Minister of State for Defence in November and December, 1976;
- (b) what is the State-wise break up of these trips;
- (c) whether some relatives of the then Adviser to the Governor of Orissa travelled by I.A.F. planes;
- (d) if so, whether such travels are in accordance with rules;
- (e) whether these travels were unauthorised; and
- (f) if so, whether the charges have been recovered from the then Adviser and has any action been taken to prevent unauthorised use of I.A.F. planes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Shri J. B. Patnaik, the former Union Minister of State for Defence used IAF aeroplanes on 9 occasions in November and December, 1976. All these flights were undertaken to and from the State of Orissa.

(c) to (f). The list of passengers is given in the attached Statement. It is not known whether any of them was a relative of the then Adviser to the Governor of Orissa. Under the existing orders, the former Minister of State could indent the VIP aircraft of the IAF. He could also carry any

person(s) whose travel in the aircraft was considered necessary by him for the purpose of his visit. These travels were not unauthorised as the air-

craft were indented by an authorised Minister and the question of recovery from the then Adviser to Governor of Orissa does not arise.

Statement

Details of the Flights in IAF Acroplanes by the former Union Minister of State for Defence during November and December 1976.

Date	From	To	List of Passengers	
			1	2
			3	4
6-11-76	Delhi	Rourkela		Shri J. B. Patnaik, Minister Shri A. N. Puri Shri Gajadham Shri S. S. Mahapatra
1-12-76	Delhi	Charbatia		Shri J. B. Patnaik, Minister Shri A. N. Puri Shri B. C. Mohanty
7-12-76	Charbatia	Delhi		Shri J. B. Patnaik, Minister Shri A. N. Puri Shri B. C. Mohanty
8-12-76	Delhi	Charbatia		Shri J. B. Patnaik, Minister Shri Om Prakash Shri B. C. Mohanty
9-12-76	Charbatia	Delhi		Shri J. B. Patnaik, Minister Shri Om Prakash Shri Jagannath Rao Shri A. U. Singhdeo Shri U. P. Deo
16-12-76	Delhi	Bhubaneshwar		Shri J. B. Patnaik, Minister Shri C. P. Majhi Shri A. R. Antulay Shri Ramakrishnaya Shri Ram Chandra Shri Basant Kumar Shri Manoj Kumar Shri Om Prakash
19-12-76	Charbatia	Delhi		Shri J. B. Patnaik, Minister Smt. J. B. Patnaik Shri Om Prakash
24-12-76	Delhi	Bhubaneshwar		Shri J. B. Patnaik, Minister Shri Jagannath Rao Shri M. Ramakrishnaya Dr. G. D. Choudhry Smt. G. D. Choudhry Shri S. C. Bhatt Shri D. S. Mehta Shri N. V. R. Swamy Dr. J. Rout Shri Om Prakash Shri L. C. Tirthani
25-12-76	Bhubaneshwar	Delhi		Shri S. C. Bhatt Shri D. S. Mehta Shri L. C. Tirthani

New Sources for coking coal

5063. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether new sources are to be tapped for coking coal; and
 (b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) For meeting the increased demand of coking coal, new sources of coking coal are tapped depending on the suitability of such coal for the steel industry. Some of the major new sources of medium coking coal are being developed in West Bokaro Coalfield of Hazaribagh area and Pench-Kanhan Coalfield of Madhya Pradesh.

In the category of semi/weekly coking coal, new sources are being tested from Raniganj Coalfield and Churchgate-Katkona in Madhya Pradesh. In addition to this, suitability of Assam Coal in steel plants is also being determined. Already some of the coals from these areas are being used in limited quantities in the coke ovens at the steel plants whereas some others are in various stages of pilot plant testing and commercial testing to ascertain their suitability in coking coal blend.

Casual Labourers working against perennial jobs in Eastern Coal Limited

5064. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of casual workers are working in perennial nature jobs in different areas under Eastern Coal Ltd.;

(b) whether many of them have been working for more than seven years; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to decasualise them and make them permanent where they are working against perennial nature of jobs?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). It is not a fact that thousands of casual workers are working in perennial nature of jobs and that they have been working for more than seven years. Casual workers are being deployed on surface mainly in wagon loading jobs to supplement the permanent strength of wagon loaders. Loading of wagons is a job requiring intermittent additional strength due to changing availability of railway wagons. A large number of casual workers have already been regularised during the last years but it will not be possible to decasualise all casual loaders in view of the daily fluctuation in the supply of railway wagons.

Demands of Hindustan Cables Ltd. Shramik Union

5065. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a charter of demands dated 15th April, 1977 from Hindustan Cables Ltd. Shramik Union, Hindustan Cables of Bardwan, West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). A copy of Memorandum of demands of the employees and workers of Hindustan Cables Limited submitted to the management of the Hindustan Cables Limited was received from H. C. L. Shramik Union vide letter No. SU/D/2/77, dated the 15th April, 1977 in the Department of Industrial Development. The demands would be looked into by the Management within the framework and policies, as decided from time to time, for the employees of public sector undertakings by the Central Government.

सीमेंट कारखानों में उत्पादन

5067. श्री सालजी भाई :

श्री घर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्यवार कितने तथा कहाँ कहाँ पर सीमेंट कारखाने लगे हुए हैं ; वर्ष 1974 से 1976 के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष उनकी न्यूनतम उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी रही और क्या अनुमानित क्षमता के अनुसार ही वार्षिक उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों को, राज्यवार वर्ष 1974 से 1976 तक वर्षवार कितना कितना सीमेंट आवंटित किया गया ; और

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें मांग के अनुरूप समय पर सीमेंट नहीं दिया गया ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नार्डिस) :

(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी निम्नलिखित संलग्न विवरणों में दी गई है :—

(1) विवरण—I

सीमेंट कारखानों की राज्यवार संख्या, उनके स्थायना स्थल और लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता को दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया]। देखिये संख्या एल टी-849/77]

(2) विवरण-II

लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता के 85% का अनुमानित उत्पादन और 1974-76 की अवधि में हुआ वास्तविक उत्पादन दिखाने वाला विवरण। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया]। देखिये संख्या एल टी-849/77]

(3) विवरण-III

विभिन्न राज्यों को वर्ष 1974 से 1976 की अवधि में किए गए वर्षवार एवं राज्यवार सीमेंट आवंटन को दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया]। देखिये संख्या एल टी-849/77]

जे० के० टायर ट्यूब कारखाना, उदयपुर की क्षमता

5068. श्री सालजी भाई : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान स्थित कांकराली जिला उदयपुर में जे० के० टायर ट्यूब कारखाना की 1974-75, 1975-76 के दौरान वार्षिक न्यूनतम क्षमता क्या थी तथा क्या इस अवधि के दौरान वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुसार हुआ था ;

(ख) देश में, राज्यवार टायर-ट्यूब कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं ; और

(ग) 1974-76 के दौरान, वर्षवार यहाँ से किन-किन दंशों को टायर तथा ट्यूब का निर्यात किया गया तथा प्रत्येक देश को कितना माल कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया तथा उगमे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नार्डिस) :

(क) मैसर्से जे० के० इंडस्ट्रीज को मोटर गाड़ियों के टायर तथा ट्यूब बनाने के लिए कांकराली, जिला उदयपुर में 4 लाख प्रतिवर्ष की क्षमता वाले एक नये उपक्रम की स्थापना करने हेतु फरवरी, 1974 में एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया था। उपक्रम में वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन केवल जनवरी, 1977 से ही प्रारम्भ हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिये गये]। देखिये संख्या एल टी-850/77]

Suspension of new releases of Indian Motion Pictures by Film Federation of India

5069. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Film Federation of India has suspended all the new releases of the Indian Motion Pictures as protest against the 10 per cent *ad-valorem* excise duty proposed in the New Budget;

(b) whether the decision of the excise duty will affect the films produced in regional language and small budget films; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Some reports to this effect had appeared in a section of the Press.

(b) and (c). Taking note of the representations made by the Film Industry, the Minister for Finance has already announced certain modifications in regard to the original proposal for levy of excise duty on films, which, it is hoped, will go a long way in mitigating the grievances of the Film Industry.

Cable and Conductor manufacturing unit in Tamil Nadu

5070. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cable and Conductor manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu are facing closure due to financial difficulties;

(b) whether they are facing shortage of raw material and power supply; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to solve the problems of the industry in order to avoid their closure?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). No specific complaints have been received by Government of India from any unit in Tamil Nadu manufacturing cables and conductors about its facing closure due to financial difficulties or shortage of raw material and power supply. Government are, however, aware that production of aluminium in the first three months of the current financial year was short by about 12,000 tonnes over that of corresponding period in the previous year. This is attributed to power cut and strike in Belgaum Smelter. Power supply has since been restored to M/s. Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd. and strike in Belgaum Smelter called off.

Commissioning of Variable Energy Cyclotron

5071. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Variable Energy Cyclotron (V.E.C.) has been commissioned for use by B.A.R.C., Calcutta;

(b) the total cost of this VEC Project, including foreign exchange used; and

(c) to what uses the VEC project helps in the field of Nuclear Research, Industry and Agriculture?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Variable Energy Cyclotron was commissioned during the early morning hours of June 16, 1977.

(b) The total cost of the VEC Project is about Rs. 9 crores with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 1 crore.

(c) The Cyclotron will be used for nuclear and solid state physics research by students and scientists from Indian universities, national laboratories and other research institutions. The isotopes produced by the Cyclotron would be used in medicine, agriculture, radiation chemistry and biology. It will also be used in radiation damage studies of materials, which studies will be helpful in the designing of reactors.

Production of a film "Indus to Indira Gandhi" by a Tamil Nadu firm

5072. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a firm of Tamil Nadu was awarded a contract worth Rs. 12 lakh for producing the film "Indus to Indira Gandhi";

(b) whether the payment to this firm was made during the last days of the Ministership of former Minister;

(c) the contents of this feature film and whether the amount paid for the film was too much and the money was misused there; and

(d) whether Government propose to order a C.B.I. inquiry into the whole affair?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) M/s. Krishnaswamy Associates, 5 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Shastri Nagar, Madras were paid an amount of Rs. 11.90 lakhs for the TV rights of the film 'Indus Valley to Indira Gandhi' for a period of 50 years.

(b) The payment was made on 14th January, 1977.

(c) This is a feature length documentary film for a duration of about 4 hours with two parts of two hours each. It is an attempt to recreate Indian history, culture and civilization from the Indus Valley civilization to

that of present times. The amount of Rs. 11.90 lakhs paid for the TV rights of the film for 50 years was on the basis of the recommendation of a Committee constituted for this purpose and also in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

(d) No, Sir.

Photo Films Factory in Private Sector

5073. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Federation of Photographic Traders Association has suggested a photo films factory in the private sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). In his address on the occasion of the 7th convention of the All India Federation of Photographic Trades Association held at Madras on the 2nd July, 1977, the President of the Association had, among other things, stated that there was a justifiable claim for setting up of second unit preferably in the private sector for the manufacture of roll films in the country. In reply to this address, the then Minister of Industrial Development had stated that production in this field was picking up in the Central Public Sector undertaking of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited and that the company had already made arrangements for manufacture of roll films in collaboration with GDR. He had also expressed the view that when manufacture under the new arrangements starts, the HPF would be able to meet the country's entire requirements for roll films not only for the present but for the growing needs of the near future as well. In the circumstances, Government do not consider it necessary to set up an additional unit for the manufacture of this item in the country either in the private or in the public sector.

नेपा मिल द्वारा उत्पादित अखदारी कागज की
सागत

5074. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :
क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या नेपा कागज कारखाने द्वारा
उत्पादित अखदारी कागज की कीमत आया-
तित अखदारी कागज से अधिक है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके क्या कारण
हैं और सरकार ने इन बारे में क्या कार्यवाही
की है; और

(ग) क्या आयातित अखदारी कागज
की कीमत कम होने के कारण नेपा कागज
कारखाने द्वारा उत्पादित अखदारी कागज
की उठान कम है और मिल को हानि हो
रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) :

(क) जी, नहीं। आयातित अखदारी कागज
की अपेक्षा नेपा के अखदारी कागज की कीमत
कम है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) नेपा का अखदारी कागज निय-
मित रूप से उठाया जा रहा है। मिल में वर्ष
1975-77 में कोई हानियां नहीं हुई हैं ।

**Participation of Ministry of Industry
in the decision of Foreign Investment
Board**

5075. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cer-
tain immediate changes are being
contemplated with regard to partici-
pation of Ministry of Industry in the
decision of Foreign Investment Board;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether there are complaints
against the Foreign Investment Board
of helping the foreign and monopoly
industrial companies by giving undue
industrial concession in India;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the action Government propose
to take in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a)

No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such complaints have been
received.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

**Broadcast of "Spotlight" and the
"Parliament Today" Programmes from
all Stations of A.I.R.**

5076. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the "Spotlight" and
the "Parliament Today" in the All
India Radio are broadcast from all the
stations of All India Radio;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government
propose to put these programmes on
the AIR by all the stations of All
India Radio?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K
ADVANI):** (a) to (c). The pro-
grammes "Spotlight" and "Today in
Parliament" are broadcast by All
India Radio in English. It is not
compulsory for all the stations of
All India Radio to relay these pro-
grammes. Those stations which are
located in non-Hindi speaking areas
mostly relay these two programmes.

There are corresponding pro-
grammes broadcast by All India Radio in
Hindi which are titled "Samayiki"

and "Sansad Sameeksha" respectively. These programmes are relayed by stations located in Hindi speaking areas.

The position is that 38 stations relay the programme "Spotlight" regularly and 23 stations relay it occasionally or put out off-broadcasting recordings. As regards the programme "Today in Parliament", 36 stations relay it regularly and one station relays it occasionally. Thiry four stations relay the programme "Sansad Sameeksha" instead of "Today in Parliament."

Payment of Royalty by B.C.C.L. to West Bengal

5077. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government are requesting the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. for immediate payment of royalty due to them;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken on the same?

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

(b) and (c). A sum of about Rs. 31 lakhs is due to be paid as royalty to the Government of West Bengal by Bharat Coking Coal Limited. As against this amount, the Durgapur Projects Limited—an undertaking of the Government of West Bengal—owes a sum of about Rs. 350 lakhs to Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., on account of coal supplied to them. Negotiations for adjustment of these dues between the State Government and the Companies are going on. Pending conclusion of the formal agreement with the State Government, royalty payment by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., has been kept in abeyance.

Foreigners staying in Srimayapur math Nabdwip, West Bengal

5078. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Charles Edwards and several other foreigners staying in Srimayapur math, Nabdwip, West Bengal had been granted visas to continue their stay in the country; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that they are involved in anti-national and anti-people activities and also creating law and order problems for the local State Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Some foreigners, including one Mr. Charles Edward Bacis belonging to the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, are residing in Srimayapur math, Nabdwip, West Bengal.

(b) A report has been received of a clash on the 8th July, 1977 between some members of the local population and some residents of the math. Two counter cases have been registered by the police. In one case, eleven persons including six foreigners belonging to the math were arrested, while in other five locals have been arrested. The matters is under investigation by the C.I.D., West Bengal.

Increase in the age-limit for the ranks of Brigadier and above

5079. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether age-limit for the ranks of Brigadier and above alongwith the corresponding ranks in other two wings of the armed forces was caused to be enhanced during Emergency resulting in general resentment detrimental to the morale of armed forces as a whole; and

(b) if so, the reasons for deviation from the well accepted past conventions/rules/orders?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The position in regard to the increase in the age-limits of retirement of officers of the rank of Brigadier and above, and the corresponding ranks in the Navy and Air Force is as follows:—

ARMY

The maximum ages of retirement for officers of the rank of Brigadier and above were uniformly increased by 2 years for each rank, in December, 1976, except in the case of Medical, Dental, Remount, Veterinary & Farms Corps and Special list officers and Army Officers permanently seconded to Research, Development and Inspection Organisations. This revision has not caused any general resentment; on the other hand, it has been generally welcomed by the Officer Cadre, as ages of retirement of officers below the rank of Brigadiers have also been increased in most cases.

The retirement ages have been revised in order to derive optimum benefit from the experience and knowledge of officers, without compromising the requirements of physical fitness.

NAVY AND AIR FORCE

There has been no enhancement in the age-limit of retirement for Officers in ranks equivalent to Brigadier and above, in the Navy and the Air Force.

Reviving of Press Council

5080. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1330 on the 22nd June, 1977 regarding reviving of Press Council and state the action taken or

contemplated to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): In the light of discussions with the representatives of leading Press Organisations in the country, details are being worked out.

Supply of water in Ambala Cantonment

5081. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in M.E.S. Ambala Cantonment huge amount has been expended during the last few years to improve the supply of water by fixing up deep tube wells;

(b) if so, the total amount of expenditure made during the last three years and total number of tube wells;

(c) whether supply of water has not yet improved because most of the tube wells are remaining unworkable; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Prior to the excision of civil areas in Ambala Cantonment on 5.2.1977, there were 15 tube wells under the control of the Cantonment Board. As a result of excision, 14 have been transferred to the Notified Area Committee, Ambala and there is only one tube well under the control of the Board. This tube well caters to the needs of the civil population of Thop Khana Bazaar of the Cantonment.

2. Water supply in the remaining areas is arranged by MES 45 tube wells were constructed by the Military Engineering service till 1970. In course of last seven years 10 tube wells of normal depth of 150 to 180 metres were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 55.07 lakhs out of which six have been commissioned, the

work on three is in advanced stage of progress and one is still to be taken up. The total expenditure till 31st March 1977 is Rs. 45.41 lakhs out of which the expenditure in course of last three years is Rs. 21.21 lakhs in respect of the six tube wells which have been commissioned and also towards the three tube wells which are in progress. Water supply position with the completion of these wells has improved in Ambala Cantorment. No tube wells which have been completed in course of last three years are unworkable at present. However, old tube wells, which were constructed 10 to 15 years ago require to be replaced on an average at the rate of two per year as there is shortfall in the yield of water and the running becomes uneconomical.

3. In order to improve the situation exploratory work for developing two tube wells bored to a depth of 400 to 500 metres has been taken up through the Central Ground Water Board. The possibility of participating in any lift irrigation scheme that may be taken up in the area by the State Government will also be explored in consultation with the State Government.

Bus shelters at D.T.C. bus stops

5082. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under the consideration of the Government to set up bus shelters at all the main bus stops of D.T.C. in the union territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time likely to be taken up in implementing the proposal?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Since 1975, there has been a hold up of the work of construction of new shelters by DTC at the bus stops on

account of a dispute with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Chairman of the D.T.C. and Municipal Commissioner have now come to an agreement subject to ratification by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and DTC Board. After ratification a programme for construction of new bus shelters will be drawn up by the DTC, keeping in view availability of funds and of the sites for the purpose.

Transfer of D.T.C. to Municipal Corporation of Delhi

5083. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to transfer the D.T.C. to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

ગુજરાત મેં પોરબન્દર પત્તન

5084. શ્રી ધર્મ સિહે ભાઈ પટેલ : ક્યા નૌવહન શૌર પરિવહન મન્ત્રી યહ બતાને કો કૃપા કરેંગે કિ :

(ક) ક્યા પોરબન્દર પત્તન (ગુજરાત) કો વારહમાસી પત્તન બનાને કાર્ય આરંભ હો ગયા હૈ;

(ખ) યદિ હાં, તો ઇસ કાર્ય કે: કવ તક પૂરા હો જાને કી આશા હૈ;

(ગ) ઇસ પર અબ તક કિતના વ્યય હુએ હૈ અને આગે કિતના વ્યય હોને કી સમ્�ભાવના હૈ;

(घ) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात को कितना अनुदान दिया है और भविष्य में कितना अनुदान देने का विचार हैं तथा कब; और

(ङ) इस कार्य के पूरा होने में असाधारण विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ङ). पोरबन्दर पत्तन के विकास की योजना वे: लिए 7.72 करोड़ रु० की मंजूरी दी गई।

इस पर राज्य सरकार ने 1966 में कार्य शुरू किया। उन्होंने बताया है कि इसके निर्माण में विलम्ब का कारण परियोजना वे: विषय-क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन, गहन माडल अध्ययन करने के लिए अवैधिक समय तथा मई, 1971, अक्टूबर, 1975, जनवरी, 1976 और जून, 1976 में आए अप्रत्याशित चक्रवातों का प्रभाव है। वर्ष वे: चार वर्षमात्री महीनों वे: दोरान कार्य किसी भी प्रकार सम्भव नहीं है।

राज्य सरकार ने मार्च, 1977 के अन्त तक 725.6 लाख रु० वे: व्यय की सूचना दी है। लगभग 566.46 लाख रु० की केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता दी गई है। राज्य सरकार वे: वर्तमान संदेतों वे: अनुसार, कार्य के मार्च, 1978 तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

Programmes of NCC and ACC at Colleges and Universities

5085. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programmes of NCC and ACC at colleges, universities and schools respectively are going on as per planned targets and with steady improvement and progress during the last three years;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the decline, particularly of NCC at colleges and universities; and

(d) the effective steps being taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) ACC was merged with NCC in 1964-65. The programmes of the NCC during the last three years have shown steady improvement and progress.

(b) Some of the important aspects of improvement and progress are as follows:—

(i) The training syllabi have been revised to meet the changing requirements and aims of the NCC. The revised syllabi are progressive and lay greater stress on development of leadership qualities.

(ii) The scope of conventional subjects like drill and weapon training has been proportionately reduced and greater stress is being laid on adventure training, sports and social service concepts. More cadets are taking part in cycling expeditions, trekking, sailing, rowing, mountaineering and para jumps.

(iii) For girl cadets, Air, Naval and equestrian training has been introduced on a selective basis.

(iv) Records of service officers inducted into the NCC are now screened and only officers with good records are taken. This has helped in improving the standards.

(v) A qualitative requirement for instructional staff to be posted to the NCC has been prescribed and is being adhered to in order to maintain adequate standards of training.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Khosla Commission Report

5086. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendation made in Khosla Commission Report on which Government have not taken action so far;

(b) the reasons for not implementing these recommendations so far; and

(c) the action taken by Government in regard to appointment of a Commissioner of Police for Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). Government have considered the various recommendations made by the Khosla Commission. Many of these recommendations have already been implemented. Action is in progress in the remaining recommendations which have been accepted by the Government.

(c) This recommendation of the Khosla Commission was earlier considered by the Government but was not accepted. However, the matter has been re-opened and is under active consideration.

Inquiry against Gazetted Officers

5087. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the gazetted officers against whom CBI is making inquiry for the last 4 months in Delhi;

(b) the details of complaints made against each of them;

(c) in how many cases the inquiry has been completed; and

(d) the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). During the last four months the CBI has taken up inquiries against 39 Gazetted Officers in Delhi. It would not be in the interest of investigation to furnish further details at this stage.

(c) and (d). In one of the above-mentioned cases, investigation has been completed; and a charge-sheet was filed in court, this case relates to purchase of Quick Floc Polymix by Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking from M/s. Maruti Technical Services (P) Limited.

Seeking of MINI Air Force by the Army

5088. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the 'Sunday Standard' dated the 10th July, 1977 under the heading that Army seeks its own Mini Air Force for effective ground force;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) whether earlier Generals had also demanded the same;

(d) if so, whether Government had opposed this idea; and

(e) what is the reaction of Government on this report?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal for the creation of an Army Aviation Corps.

(c) There was such proposal in the past also.

(d) and (e). The proposal is being examined by the Government.

Utilisation of Licence

5089. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1976-77, 662 licences were issued;

(b) if so, how many of them have been fully utilized so far;

(c) whether all the industrial projects were set up by the licence holders; and

(d) if not, action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) 641 licences were issued during the 1976-77 (1.4.1976—31.3.1977).

(b) About 120 licences have been implemented.

(c) and (d). An industrial licence is generally issued with an initial validity period of 2 years, which can normally be extended for a period of another 2 years. The validity period can further be extended if strong justification is available. It normally takes 3 to 4 years to set up a new industrial undertaking after the issue of an industrial licence, and large projects have a longer period of gestation, and it is premature to forecast at this stage that all projects licensed in 1976-77 will be set up.

Extraction of Petroleum from Coal

5090. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made to establish plants for converting coal into petroleum;

(b) whether we have also acquired all the technology needed for this; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The report of the Expert Group on Synthetic Oil is under examination of the Government.

(b) and (c). For gasification of coal Indian know-how is available. For synthesis of gas to oil import of foreign know-how might be necessary.

Supply of Coal Based Domestic Fuel to Urban Area

5091. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India has prepared a scheme for supplying coal based domestic fuel to all urban areas;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) savings in fuel wood expected from the use of coal based domestic fuel instead of fire-wood?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Coal India, have been undertaking marketing drive to make soft coke more readily available to consumers in the country. Test-marketing is also being done for smokeless domestic fuels like pallets and briquettes.

(c) According to the Report of the Fuel Policy Committee, firewood equivalent to about 116 million tonnes coal replacement is consumed every year. The extent of saving in fuel wood consumption will depend upon consumer preference and the availability of coal based domestic fuel.

Cement factories in Himachal Pradesh

5092. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cement factories with their production capacity, and location in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding lime-stone stocks in Dharamkot (Kangra);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to take over lime-stone factories at Dharamkot; and

(e) if so, the date?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There is no cement factory in production in Himachal Pradesh. However, the following scheme for setting up cement plants in the State have been approved:—

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Location	Annual Capacity (In lakh tonnes)
1	Cement Corporation of India Limited	Rajban (Distt. Sirmur)	2.00
2	Himachal Pradesh Mineral & Industrial Development Corp.	Samloti (Distt. Kangra)	2.00
3	M/s. Associated Cement Company	Gagal	4.00

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Geological Survey of India has proved cement grade limestone at Dharamkot in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh to an extent of 18 million tonnes. But later survey by the Geologists of the Cement Corporation of India have indicated that the mineable deposits available at Dharamkot are estimated at about 9.6 million tonnes. These deposits are located about 17 Kms. from Dharamshala, the district headquarters of Kangra District.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

People living below poverty line in Himachal Pradesh

5093. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in Himachal Pradesh who are living below poverty line;

(b) whether Government have formulated any special scheme in this regard; and

(c) if so, main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No estimate is available.

(b) and (c). The existing plans for the economic development of Himachal Pradesh are expected to effect some improvement in the economic conditions of the weaker sections of the population. The Annual Plan for 1977-78 has been recast to allocate 30 per cent of the funds to agricultural and allied items and generate 2.5 million jobs in the rural industries sector. The strategy of the Sixth Plan will be more specifically directed to the alleviation of poverty in all parts of India.

**Recruitment for Himachal Pradesh/
Dogra Regiment**

5094. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether quota for recruitment for Himachal Pradesh/Dogra Regiment has been reduced in the recent past;

(b) if so, the extent of reduction made and when it was made;

(c) what was the original quota and what are the reasons for reduction; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to restore the original quota and if so, when?

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

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

**Advertisements to small language
Newspapers**

5095. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of small language newspapers have been removed from the list of approved names for receiving Government advertisements;

(b) whether the Government have advised the Public Sector Undertakings not to give advertisements to small language newspapers; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Transfers in the Defence Personnel

5096. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently made several changes/transfers in the Defence personnel;

(b) whether Government have denied such transfers or changes in the newspapers; and

(c) steps taken to prevent such occurrences?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Changes and transfers of Defence personnel have continued in the normal course, as in the past, on the exigencies of service, to achieve turn-over, to fill vacancies, to cater to compassionate circumstances and on promotion, etc. There has been nothing unusual in such changes or transfers.

(b) Government have denied a Press report speculating on the premature retirement of a senior Service Officer.

(c) Does not arise.

कट्टिहार, बिहार में ताप विजलीघर

5097. श्री युवराज: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में विजली की भारी कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार विधान सभा ने जून, 1972 में कट्टिहार में एक ताप विजली घर स्थापित करने के लिए एक संकल्प पारित किया था और उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे वहां कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन्):

(क) और (ख). बिहार प्राधिकरियों ने सूचित किया है कि जून, 1972 में राज्य विधान सभा में इस आशय का एक संकल्प पास किया था कि बिहार सरकार को कटिहार में एक ताप विद्युत सञ्चालन की स्थापना करनी चाहिए।

पतरातू और बरीनी विद्युत केन्द्रों के निर्माणाधीन विस्तार तथा कोइल कारो जल विद्युत परियोजना की स्वीकृति और पूर्वी ध्रेव के एक सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रस्ताव को ध्यान में रख कर कटिहार में ए विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया गया है।

Tannery and Footwear Corporation

5099. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TAFCO (Tannery and Footwear Corporation) is running in loss since it has been taken over by Government from B.I.C.;

(b) if so, the amount of loss during last three years, year-wise and the total accumulated loss incurred since its take over by Government; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. In fact, the Cooper Allen & North West Tannery Unit of B.I.C., now known as Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Limited, was sustaining losses since 1954, and continues to incur losses even after it has been taken over by Government in 1969.

(b) The amount of losses incurred by the Corporation during the last three financial years is as follows:—

Year	Amount of losses
1974-75	Rs. 94.49 lakhs
1975-76	Rs. 55.29 lakhs
1976-77	Rs. 124.75 lakhs

The total accumulated loss incurred by the Corporation since its take over by Government is Rs. 573.80 lakhs.

(c) The main reasons for the losses of the Corporation are as follows:—

(i) Under-utilisation of capacity installed in respect of footwear, due to lack of orders;

(ii) very high overhead costs because of large labour force and excessive staff;

(iii) heavy accumulation of finished stocks for want of adequate marketing/facilities, resulting in high interest burden;

(iv) old and dilapidated plant and equipment affecting productivity and quality and leading to high maintenance cost;

(v) instability in raw material prices resulting in wide fluctuations between the estimated and actual production costs; and

(vi) weak and ineffective management.

'रिजनल पावर प्रिड' का विकास

5100. श्री एस० आर० दामाणी: क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'रिजनल पावर प्रिड' के विकास के बारे में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है; और

(ब) इस बारे में किए गए आयोजन का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन):

(क) और (ब). क्षेत्रीय पावर प्रिंडों के विकास सम्बन्धी ताजा स्थिति नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :

उत्तरी क्षेत्र में, जम्मू और कश्मीर, पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, चण्डीगढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश की विद्युत प्रणालियां परस्पर सम्बद्ध हैं। पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी क्षेत्रों के घटक एकीकृत रूप में प्रचालित हो रहे हैं। पूर्वी क्षेत्र में बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा दामोदर धाटी निगम की प्रणालियां अभी-अभी तक, समान्तर रूप से प्रचालित हो रही थीं। फरवरी, 1977 से, बिहार प्रणाली उड़ीसा प्रिंड के समान्तर प्रचालित हो रही है और उड़ीसा प्रिंड दक्षिणी क्षेत्र के समान्तर प्रचालित हो रहा है। उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में, असम, मेघालय और त्रिपुरा की विद्युत प्रणालियां समान्तर रूप में प्रचालित हो रही हैं।

क्षेत्रीय प्रिंडों को विकसित करने के योजना-कौशल के अंग स्वरूप, कुछ अन्तर्राज्यीय और अन्तर्क्षेत्रीय पारेषण लाइनों का काम शुरू किया गया है। इस प्रकार की लाइनों का विकास तेजी से करने के लिए ये परियोजनाएं केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित परियोजनाएं मानी जाती हैं और राज्यों को, राज्य योजना की सीमा से बाहर, शत प्रतिशत क्रृत सहायता दी जाती है।

प्रिंड प्रणालियों के समन्वित प्रचालन के लिए राज्य, क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय स्तरों पर

भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता है। अधिकांश राज्य बिजली बोर्डों ने राज्य भार प्रेषण केन्द्र स्थापित कर लिए हैं और कुछ अन्य राज्य इस प्रकार के केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर रहे हैं। दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी, उत्तरी और पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है। एक राष्ट्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इसके अलावा सम्पूर्ण देश की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाने की दृष्टि से, दीर्घकालीन योजना बनाने के बारे में अध्ययन शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

Requirement of Power for Delhi and Adjoining Industrial Complexes in Haryana

5101. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of power for Delhi and the adjoining industrial complexes in Haryana;

(b) the sources of supply; and

(c) the reasons why they have become so undependable both for domestic and industrial consumption?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The total requirement of power in Delhi at present varies from 6 to 6.5 million units a day approximately and the total requirement of the industrial complexes at Faridabad, Gurgaon, Sonepat and Bahadurgarh in Haryana adjoining Delhi is about 2 million units a day. The requirement of Delhi are being met from the Indraprastha and Rajghat Power Stations with a total installed capacity of about 250 MW (excluding Haryana's share) and supply of power from Badarpur Thermal Power Station. Peaking assistance is also taken by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking from Bhakra -Nangal system and the energy so drawn is returned to the Bhakra system during night.

The power requirement of the industrial complexes in Haryana adjoining Delhi is met from Haryana's own generation at 30 MW power station at Faridabad, its share of generation at I.P. Station and its share from power generated by Bhakra-Nangal system.

The reasons for difficulties occasionally experienced in the supply of power for domestic and industrial consumption in the area are—

(i) forced outages of newly commissioned generating units of the thermal power stations.

(ii) lower generation at Bhakra due to poor inflows in the Govind-sagar reservoir.

(iii) inadequate transmission and distribution Capacity in the systems.

The inadequacies relating to generation at thermal power stations and the deficiencies in transmission and distribution are being rectified in accordance with a planned programme which is being executed in a phased manner.

Station Director at Cuddapah Radio Station

5102. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is Station Director at Cuddapah Radio Station; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). There is at present no sanctioned post of Station Director at All India Radio, Cuddapah.

Cuddapah being an auxiliary Station of Hyderabad, with some originating programmes, a post of Assistant Station Director is sanctioned.

Purchasing of Power from Kerala by Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board

5103. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.P. Electricity Board purchased power from Kerala during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, whether the Tamil Nadu Government claimed service charges including line cesses for facilitating transmission of Kerala power through Tamil Nadu grid lines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). In 1974-75, Kerala banked 66.326 MU of spilled hydro energy with Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. This energy was shared by Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Systems in the ratio of their respective percentage deficits during the period October, 1974 to June, 1975. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board did not levy any wheeling charges during this operation.

आकाशवाणी में भवित गीतों के लिए अधिक समय

5104. डा० रामजी सिंह: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में हल्के फिल्मी गीतों के स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय भवित, भवित और सामाजिक परिवर्तन के; स्वरों पर आधारित अन्य गीतों को अधिक समय आवंटित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नया कार्यक्रम कब आरम्भ किया जायगा; और

(ग) क्या फिल्मों में भारतीय संस्कृति का निरूपण देश के हित के प्रतिकूल है, यदि नहीं, तो भारतीय देवताओं की आकृति बेखूफा तथा हमारे सामाजिक जीवन की मर्यादाओं के प्रतिबिम्ब का तोड़ मरोड़ कर प्रस्तुत करना रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल हृष्ण अडवानी): (क) जबकि कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव विवाराधीन नहीं है, तो भी आकाशवाणी ने हाल ही में; अपने सहगान समूहों के माध्यम से, राष्ट्रवाद सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य सामाजिक विषयों पर आधारित देशभक्ति के गीतों के गायन को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न किए हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) फिल्मों में भारतीय संस्कृति का निरूपण करने पर कोई रोक नहीं है।

सेसर के; लिए प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली सभी फिल्मों की, चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबन्धों तथा उनके अधीन बने नियमों और निर्देशों के अनुसार निर्धारित प्राधिकारी द्वारा जांच की जाती है और उन पर कार्रवाई की जाती है। फिल्म सेसर वोडं को जारी किए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार, फिल्मों में, गण्डीय मान्यताओं, परम्पराओं, रिवाजों और संस्कृति के अभद्र चित्रण को आपत्तिजनक माना जाना है।

Salt Industry in Gujarat

5105. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salt industry in Gujarat State is facing very hard situation and due to rains crores of Rupees of salt washed away; and

(b) whether Government propose to help this industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The Salt Commissioner has received a few representations recently to the effect that due to the heavy rains in District Surendranagar and Saurashtra areas of Gujarat, in June 1977 there has been some damage to the Salt Works and Storage of Salt. The Salt Commissioner is now assessing the damage.

(b) Government provide assistance, in shape of *ex-gratia* grants or loans to the licensed salt manufacturers whose salt works get damaged as a result of natural calamities like cyclones, floods and rains, to cover 75 per cent of such damage as assessed by the Salt Department. However, no assistance is provided to cover the loss due to salt washed away by rains.

Broadcast by Opposition Parties on Radio

5106. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which Government have given an opportunity to the opposition parties for broadcast from radio and the nature of provision available in other democratic countries in this regard; and

(b) the criterion on which allocation of time for political parties would be made and the rules for allotting time to the independents, social organisations, Commercial Organisations, Educational Institutions, etc?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) For the recent elections to Legislative Assemblies etc., of some States/Union Territories, those political parties which had been recognised by the Election Commission of India, were given equal opportunity to broadcast their view-points from All India Radio. The decision to that effect was taken after consultation with the Election Commission of India and the representatives of recognised parties.

The practice obtaining in other countries of the world is being ascertained and a statement in that regard would be made available later.

(b) For the recent elections to Legislative Assemblies etc., of some States/Union Territories, each entitled recognised political party was allotted half

an hour for broadcast from All India Radio in two spells of 15 minutes each. The order in which the various parties broadcast was determined by a draw of lots under the supervision of the Chief Electoral Officer concerned. No time was allotted to independent candidates.

The question of allotting time to social organisations, commercial organisations, educational institutions etc., did not arise in the context mentioned above.

अमेरिकन-यूनिवर्सल कम्पनी, फरीदाबाद को आर्डर दिया जाना

5107. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एच० ए० एल० कानपुर के जनरल मैनेजर ने संजय गांधी के कहने पर अमेरिकन यूनिवर्सल कम्पनी फरीदाबाद को 8 लाख रुपये के आर्डर दिए थे ;

(ख) क्या स्कूटर्स इण्डिया (एक सरकारी उपक्रम) को दिया गया आर्डर केवल 3 लाख रुपए का था और नियमों का उल्लंघन करके 9 लाख रुपया अमेरिकन यूनिवर्सल कम्पनी फरीदाबाद को अग्रिम दिया गया ; और

(ग) क्या इस कम्पनी को जमानत की धनराशि जमा करवानी चाहिये थी ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड ने मार्च, 1977 में मैसर्स अमेरिकन यूनिवर्सल कम्पनी फरीदाबाद को ओजारों तथा कुछ कल पुर्जों के निर्माण के लिए 732 लाख रुपए के आर्डर दिए थे । परन्तु यह अर्थ लगाने के कोई कारण नहीं हैं कि आर्डर श्री संजय गांधी के कहने पर दिया गया था ।

(ख) ओजार तथा निर्मित कल पुर्जों के मैसर्स कूटर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड के साथ

चर्चाधीन प्रस्तावित आर्डर 927 लाख रुपए के थे । उन्हें इस लिए आर्डर नहीं दिया गया क्योंकि उनका मूल्य एवं माल देने की शत इतनी अनुकल नहीं थी जितनी मैसर्स अमेरिकन यूनिवर्सल कम्पनी की थीं । सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार मैसर्स अमेरिकन यूनिवर्सल कम्पनी को बैंक की गारन्टी पर एक लाख रुपए अग्रिम दिए गये थे ।

(ग) मैसर्स अमेरिकन यूनिवर्सल कम्पनी द्वारा बैंक की गारन्टी दे दिये जाने के कारण उससे जमानत के रूप में किसी प्रकार की रकम लेने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

एच एस 748 यात्री विमान का निर्माण

5108. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कानपुर स्थित हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड में एच एस 748 यात्री विमान का निर्माण किन कारणों से बन्द किया जा रहा है जबकि समूचे देश में यात्री विमान कहीं भी नहीं बनाए जाते ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : इण्डियन एयरलाइंस अथवा किसी अन्य उपभोक्ता/प्राहक से विमानों के आर्डर न मिलने के कारण हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड कानपुर में एच एस-748 यात्री विमान के निर्माण को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है ।

Enquiry instituted against Officers attached to Former Ministers

5109. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:
SHRI NATHUNI RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiries are being instituted against Special Assistants/Additional Private Secretaries and other Gazetted Officers attached to

former Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Congress Government;

(b) whether they have furnished details of their assets acquired by them during their tenure with them and if so, the details of these assets; and

(c) how many of the Special Assistants/Private Secretaries borne on the staff of the former Prime Minister and Ministers tendered their resignation after the change of Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) (a) to (c). The reference in the question presumably is to the gazetted officers who were employed on the personal staff of the members of the former Council of Ministers, immediately preceding the last general elections to Parliament.

The relevant information is being collected.

Officers brought to the Centre at the instance of Former Ministers

5110. **SHRI MANOHAR LAL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above brought to the Centre at the instance of the former Ministers during Emergency?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): The infor-

mation is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Members of Parliament under Detention during the Emergency

5112. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Members of Parliament were kept under detention during the emergency, their names, duration of detention and places where they were kept under custody;

(b) the facilities provided to these prisoners in jails;

(c) the daily or monthly allowance provided to each of them;

(d) whether Government received any complaint from any one of them about maltreatment by police, while in prison and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these Members of Parliament were allowed to receive their salaries from Parliament while they were in detention?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

According to available information 49 Members of Parliament were detained during the period of emergency from 25th June, 1975 to 21st March, 1977. Their names are given in the attached statement.

List of Members of Parliament detained during the Emergency

S. No.	Names	Whether detained under MISA/ COFEPOSA
1	Shri Mohan Dharia	MISA
2	Shri Mukhtiar Singh	Do.
3	Shri Jangalwar Misra	Do.
4	Shri Mahadeepak Singh	Do.
5	Shri Ram Ratan Sharma	Do.
6	Shri A. K. Gopalan	Do.
7	Shri Sharad Yadav	Do.
8	Shri Balakrishna Pillai	Do.
9	Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	Do.
10	Shri Madhu Dandavate	Do.
11	Shri Shyam Nandan Misra	Do.
12	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Do.
13	Shri Madhu Limaye	Do.
14	Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	Do.
15	Shri Jagannathrao Joshi	Do.
16	Shri Laxmi Narain Pandey	Do.
17	Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia	Do.
18	Shri Narendra Singh	Do.
19	Shri Chitti Babu	Do.
20	Shri Noorul Huda	Do.
21	Shri Morarji Desai	Do.
22	Shri Ram Dhan	Do.
23	Shri Pillo Mody	Do.
24	Shri Samar Guha	Do.
25	Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar	Do.
26	Shri Murasoli Maran	Do.
27	Shri P. A. Swaminathan	Do.
28	Shri T. S. Lakshmanan	Do.
29	Shri Phool Chand Verma	Do.
30	Shri Ishwar Chaudhry	Do.

S. No.	Names	Whether detained under MISA/ COFEPOSA
31	Smt. Shakuntala Nayyar	MISA
32	Smt. Gayatri Devi .	COFEPOSA
<i>Rajya Sabha</i>		
1	Shri L. K. Advani	MISA
2	Shri V. K. Saksena	Do.
3	Shri Rabi Ray	Do.
4	Shri Chandra Shekhar	Do.
5	Shri Raj Narain	Do.
6	Shri Krishna Kant .	Do.
7	Shri K. Chandrashekharan	Do.
8	Shri Shambhaji Rao Angre	Do.
9	Shri Bajron Singh Shekhawat	Do.
10	Shri Banarsi Das	Do.
11	Shri Mahadev Prasad Verma .	Do.
12	Shri Viren J. Shah	Do.
13	Shri S. S. Mariswamy	Do.
14	Shri M. Kamalanathan .	Do.
15	Prof. Ram Lal Parikh	Do.
16	Shri Sunder Singh Birla	Do.
17	Shri K. Nagappa Alva	Do.

Distortion of facts in "Freedom at Midnight"

5113. SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 222 on the 11th August, 1976 regarding distortion of facts in "Freedom at Midnight" and state:

(a) the most important damaging, flagrant distortions and falsifications of facts in the book "Freedom at Midnight";

(b) what facilities, if any, such as that of travel, residence, reference to printed records and to Government

files, correspondence or other manuscripts in the National Archives or some other offices or places were extended to the authors;

(c) whether this book has been approved for libraries etc., and how many copies thereof were purchased by Government or other Government aided institutions; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to discourage such scurrilous writings and to counter their evil effect by projecting correct history true facts, and the real image of our country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) This is a matter of opinion.

(b) According to available information, no such facilities were afforded to the authors by any Government agency.

(c) There are numerous libraries in the country which are either owned by or received aid from Central and State Governments. Books are purchased by the libraries according to their own procedures.

(d) In a democratic society, everyone is free to give his own interpretation of historical events. However, if any publication infringes any law, action can be taken to prescribe the publication and in appropriate cases launch prosecution.

Export of Political Literature

5114. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether every year thousands of political literatures, books and periodicals are exported to India by Russia, Eastern European Communist countries, Cuba, North Korea, U.S.A. U. K. and West Germany;

(b) whether most of these political literatures neither fall to the category of classical political literature nor to any standard criterion but are found to incorporate subjects of cheap political propaganda;

(c) if so, number of such political literature exported to India by the said countries during the last three years;

(d) whether such literatures are sold either free or at a subsidised rate; and

(e) if so, the companies or persons in India who received such exports from the above countries and the terms and conditions of such import trade?

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

(b) It is a matter of opinion.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) According to available information, some such literature is distributed free of cost and some such publications are sold at cheap rates.

(e) Such information is not being collected by the Government.

Publication of Periodicals by Foreign Embassies in India

5115. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign Embassies in India like U.S.A., U.S.S.R., East Germany, North Korea, Cuba, U.K. and West Germany published books, brochures and periodicals (monthly, fortnightly and weekly) during the last three years;

(b) if so, (i) names of such printed or cyclostyled literatures published by them and (ii) the break-up of the figures of different books, brochures and periodicals published by them separately during the same periods;

(c) the names of Indian printers and publishers of such books, brochures and periodicals; and

(d) the nature of legal formalities required to fulfil by the above Embassies for publication of their books, brochures and periodicals?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). Foreign Missions are not required to get their publications registered or declarations filed in respect of such publications under the Press Registration of Books Act, 1867. However, such of these publications in respect of which, the Mission want to claim postal concessions, are required to be registered with the Registrar of

Newspapers for India. Therefore, information in this Ministry is available only in respect of those periodicals which have been registered with Registrar of Newspapers for India for purpose of postal concessions. The required particulars in respect of such of these periodicals for the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-851/77].

Preparation of Uranium from Radio-active raw materials found in Sea beach of Kerala

5116. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Atomic Energy Commission has succeeded to prepare Uranium 233 from the radio-active raw materials found in sea beach of Kerala;

(b) if so, facts about the scientific process of its preparation;

(c) whether the AEC has achieved the technique of its large-scale preparation and stockpiling;

(d) whether any new type of reactors, including breeder reactor will be required for its utilization; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout and the scheme for utilization of Uranium 233?

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

(b) The Thorium separated from the beach sands is made into fuel and irradiated. The irradiated Thorium fuel is dissolved and Uranium-233 is separated by a chemical solvent extraction process.

(c) The process was first tried on a laboratory scale and then on pilot plant scale. Necessary technique and expertise have been developed for largescale processing, when the need arises.

(d) and (e). By using the irradiated Thorium blanket in the Fast Breeder reactor under construction at Kalpakkam, it is proposed to breed Uranium-233 for use in advanced thermal reactors.

Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Unit in Madras

5117. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company has plans to set up a new factory at Madras for undertaking conversion of cine colour positive, expansion of X-ray Films and manufacture of industrial X-ray and graphic art films;

(b) if so, the date by which the factory is likely to set up; and

(c) its estimated total cost?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten month after final clearance of the project by Government.

(c) Rs. 210 lakhs.

Issue of Letters of Intent

5118. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last financial year 545 letters of intent were issued by the Government;

(b) if so, out of it how many have so far i.e. upto ending of June, 1977 the replies have been received;

(c) what is the procedure for awaiting the reaction of the persons to whom these letters of intent are issued;

(d) how many of them were issued licences and when they are likely to be issued; and

(e) whether Government are considering this year not to issue any letters of intent unless the quotas of last year are fully utilized?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEOGRE FERNANDES): (a) The total number of Letters of Intent issued during the calendar year, 1976 was 547.

(b) and (c) The validity of the Letters of Intent is usually 12 months. Within this period the parties are required to fulfil the conditions stipulated in the Letters of Intent. As soon as the party has fulfilled the conditions, he applies to Government for conversion of the Letter of Intent into Industrial Licence. In case the Government is satisfied that the party has fulfilled the conditions, an industrial licence is issued.

(d) Out of the 547 Letters of Intent issued during the calendar year, 1976, 106 Letters of Intent have so far been converted into Industrial Licences. Industrial Licences in the remaining cases will be issued as and when the parties concerned comply with the conditions laid down in the Letters of Intent.

(e) The receipt of Industrial Licence applications and issue of Letters of Intent is a continuous process and no annual quotas or targets are fixed in the matter of grant of Letters of Intent. The question of suspending issue of further Letters of Intent, therefore, does not arise.

Purchase of Ships

5119. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether shipping companies had purchased ships valued at Rs. 350 crores from abroad during the last two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether 16 major shipping concerns have charted out a detailed expansion programme; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The value of ships acquired or ordered from abroad in 1975-76 and 1976-77 comes to Rs. 372 crores. (We are still in the 4th year of the Fifth Plan).

(b) and (c) In all 23 shipping companies have tentatively indicated that they propose to acquire 98 ships of 1.4 million DWT valued at Rs. 588 crores approximately. Broadly, the companies propose to buy liners, bulk carriers and specialised vessels.

संसद् सदस्यों में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी

5120. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद बर्मा: जन्म गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या चौथी, पांचवीं तथा छठी लोक सभा का कोई माननीय सदस्य और वर्ष 1966-77 की अवधि के दौरान राज्य सभा का कोई माननीय सदस्य ताम्रपद के पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है और उसे पेशन दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या नाम हैं?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): (क) तथा (ख) जी हां श्रीमन्। उपलब्ध सूचना के तीन विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [प्रन्थालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या एल टी 852/77]

Work load at Ordnance Factories

5121. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the dearth of work load at the Ordnance factories manufacturing small arms at Ichapur, Kanpur, and Trichi;

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry are taking to give work to these factories; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c) There is sufficient work load on the Rifle Factory, Ichapore, the Small Arms Factory, Kanpur and the Ordnance Factory, Trichi, to cover the period up to 1978-79. However, there is lack of future orders. To meet this problem, production of some additional items in the family of small arms is being established in these factories. Manufacture of components for sister ordnance factories as well as other public sector undertakings is also being planned.

New building for D.G.O.F. Office in Calcutta

5122. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for having a new headquarters building for DGOF office in Calcutta;

(b) whether land has been acquired for that purpose; and

(c) the details of the progress made in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A new building for DGOF headquarters is proposed to be constructed at 10-A, Auckland Road, Calcutta. Necessary Planning work for determining the requirements of floor area, power supply etc., has been completed and a preliminary estimate prepared, which is under the consideration of Government.

Representation of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union of B.C.C.L.

5123. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation on behalf of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union on Amlabad Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (Dhanbad) dated 26th June, 1977 has been received; and

(b) if so, action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A representation dated 28th June 1977 from the Amlabad branch of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, has been received

(b) A statement giving the points raised and the action taken is attached.

(1) Transfer of workers:

The representation mentioned eleven names of persons who have been transferred from Amlabad. These persons were transferred considering the exigencies of work to meet specific requirements of manpower in other mines. However, two workers have been transferred back to Amlabad on compassionate grounds, considering their age, etc. Another person has been transferred to Jealgora on his own request.

(2) Regularisation of casual workers:

In accordance with the company's policy, such of the casual employees who had put in 240 days attendance on surface or 190 days underground against permanent vacancies, were regularised with effect from 1st October, 1976. Casual workers who put in a similar number of attendances working on different jobs were also regularised subsequently. The cases of Shri Shatrughan Mahato and Shri Ram Jatan Bhuiya fall in the latter category. Accordingly, these two persons were regularised from 8th January 1977, and 2nd March, 1977 respectively. The cases of Shri Rajendra Kouri, Smt. Nehali Rajwarin and Smt. Sarothi Bourin, are under consideration for regularisation alongwith other similarly placed casual wagon loaders.

(3) Removal of Shri Jokhiman Harijan:

His services were dispensed with following an enquiry in which he was given full opportunity to defend himself. However, on compassionate grounds, he has been taken back in service.

(4) Case of Shri Sitaram Prasad:

He had tendered his resignation under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme of the Company, which was accepted. It was later found that he could not be covered under this Scheme. His request for withdrawal of his resignation was conceded.

(5) Case of Shri Bahal Chandra. Underground Trammer:

Management have issued instructions to take him as a regular employee.

(6) Implementation of Award of Industrial Tribunal No. 1 in respect of Shri Dharamdeo Singh and Shri Dalbir Singh:

The matter is under examination.

7. Building of Co-operative society and Canteen used by Security Personnel;

Steps have been taken to start a canteen shortly and also to revive the Co-operative Society.

Confirmation of Stenographers in Ministry of Defence

5124. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons junior to stenographers Grade III working in the Ministry of Defence on loan basis from other C.S.S.S. cadres have been confirmed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms issued instruction for confirmation;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite instruction, the confirmation has been denied to the stenographers working in Defence on loan basis inflicting great financial loss; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to do justice to the stenographers working on loan basis?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). This relates to six Grade III Stenographers—five belonging to the Department of Food and one to the Department of Education—who have been working in the Ministry of Defence on loan basis from dates earlier than the initial constitution of this grade with effect from 1-8-1969. The Ministry of Defence has been requested to absorb these Stenographers on a permanent basis. While they are agreeable to do so, the point at dispute is about the date from which the Stenographers are to be absorbed and confirmed as their seniority, *vis-a-vis* that of the Stenographers in that Ministry, who have already been confirmed, depends upon the dates of absorption and confirmation. The matter was considered in inter-departmental meetings and by the Central Secretariat Services Board. On the basis of the advice of the Central Secretariat Service Board, the Ministry of Defence were requested to

absorb these Stenographers from a date prior to 1-8-1971 the date on which Stenographers in the Ministry of Defence were confirmed, so that they can be confirmed in the cadre of that Ministry with effect from 1-8-1971 and their seniority protected. The matter is being considered in the Ministry of Defence.

Freedom Fighters amongst Government Servants

5125. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large number of Government servants who were freedom fighters and who entered government service before 31st December, 1951 at an advanced age without getting age relaxation under Government orders of November, 1948 and February, 1951;

(b) whether these Government servants are being denied the benefits of addition upto five years to their pensionable service under Government orders of July, 1975; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to remove this injustice?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). The concession of weightage in qualifying service for pension as contained in the Government orders dated 11th July, 1975 is admissible to those Government servants who participated in the national movement and who entered Government service by availing themselves of the concession of relaxation of age in terms of the instructions dated 29-11-1948 and 14-2-1951. The question of allowing a similar concession to those who enter Government service within the prescribed age limit, does not arise, as by the time they retire or retired, they would have earned full pension.

Freedom fighters who had entered Government service at an advanced age would have ordinarily done so after availing themselves of the age relaxation allowed in their favour under the Government orders. The Department of Personnel and Admn. Reforms had no information about the cases of those who entered Government service at an advanced age but without age relaxation.

तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण विजली की खपत पर नियंत्रण

5126. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सऊदी अरब आदि तेल उत्पादक देश पुनः तेल का मूल्य बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं और रूस, अमरीका आदि देशों ने अपने देशों में विजली की खपत पर नियंत्रण करना आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) सूचना मिली है कि सऊदी अरब और संयुक्त अरब अमीरात ने पहली जुलाई, 1977 से कच्चे तेल की कीमत में 5% की वृद्धि कर दी है। ऐसी सूचना है कि सोवियत रूस, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका आदि देश विभिन्न ग्रुपों में ऊर्जा के संरक्षण के उपाय कर रहे हैं।

(ख) नुक्त के बारे में, हमारी राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा नीति में यह परिकल्पना है कि तेल संबंधी नीति का लक्ष्य होगा आयात की मात्रा में कटौती करता तथा देशी उत्पादन को अधिकतम बढ़ाना और जहां कहीं श्री तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से अवहार्य हो वहां तेल के स्थान पर ऊर्जा के अन्य रूपों का प्रयोग करता। बैटोलियम उत्पादों को ग्रीन-जलरी खपत पर नियंत्रण रखने तथा कोयला और

कोक जैसे वैकल्पिक ईंधनों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए गए हैं। ये कदम हैं—(1) वित्तीय और नियामक उपाय (2) पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों के प्रयोग में दक्षता और किफायत को बढ़ावा देने के उपाय तथा (3) विभिन्न पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों के स्थान पर अन्य ईंधनों जैसे कोयला, सोपट कोक, बिजली आदि का इस्तेमाल किया जाना।

राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा नीति में यह भी परिकल्पना है कि ऊर्जा के उत्पादन और उपयोग को यथासंभव कुशल बनाया जाए। अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ऊर्जा के संरक्षण की संभावनाओं के बारे में कार्रवाई की जा रही है; विद्युत ऊर्जा के संरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में, विद्युत नेट्रों की दक्षता और वार्ष-निपादन में सुधार लाने, पारेयण और वितरण हानियों को कम करने तथा विद्युत उपयोग सम्बन्धी दक्षता में सुधार लाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Tezu-Sadia Road in Assam

5127. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tezu-Sadia road in Assam has been maintained by C.P.W.D.;

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure incurred for the repair of this road during the last three years;

(c) whether the movement of the vehicles are very often hindered on this road; and

(d) if so, what action Government proposed to take in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The road falls within the States of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and is maintained by the respective States in their jurisdiction and not by the C.P.W.D.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No report to this effect has been received by the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment in the Proof Experimental Establishment

5128. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many people are employed directly and indirectly in the Proof experimental establishment located in Balasore in the year 1967, 1971 and on March, 1977; and

(b) whether there are any expansion schemes of the proof and experimental department at Balasore and if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The personnel employed in Proof and Experimental Establishment Balasore are as under:—

Year	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted
1967	17	691
1971	23	932
1977	26	1057

(b) There is a scheme to modernise and update range facilities and instrumentation. There is no expansion scheme at present under consideration.

Price of HMT Tractors

5129.. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of HMT tractor per H.P. when compared to Escort and Swaraj Tractors on H.P. basis;

(b) what was the price of imported Zetor tractor in the last year of its import compared to the present cost of

this tractor; and the reasons for such a high cost when it is being made here; and

(c) the number of times the prices of HMT tractors has been increased from the inception of the Pinjore unit and the reasons for such frequent increase in the prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The required information is given below:

Model	H.P.	Current selling price (f.o.r. destination per H.P.)
HMT—Zetor	25	Rs. 1,542.80
Escorts—3036	35	Rs. 1,167.34
Swaraj—724	23.6	Rs. 1,549.87

(b) and (c). The ex-factory price of Zetor tractor last imported against 1969-70 requirements was Rs. 17,380. The current ex-factory price for the indigenised tractor is Rs. 33,700. The increase in the price is due to escalations in prices of raw materials and components. It is mainly due to such escalations that the price of the HMT Zetor tractor has been increased seven times since it was first fixed in November, 1972.

aulic arrangement; if so, the number of tractors so supplied to different States; and

(c) whether there was any dispute between the foreign collaborator and the HMT due to which hydraulic devices could not be manufactured without the technical assistance of the collaborators, if so, the present state of relationship?

Foreign Collaboration with HMT for Production of Tractors

5130. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any collaboration agreement/arrangement with any foreign country for the production of HMT Zetor tractors; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the HMT tractors were supplied in recent days without hyd-

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. are manufacturing Zetor tractors in collaboration with M/s. Motokov Foreign Trade Corporation of Czechoslovakia. The agreement was approved on the basis of royalty @ 2½ per cent (taxable) and lumpsum payment of Rs. 9.80 lakhs for supply of technical documentation and Rs. 4.12 lakhs for preparation of Detailed Project Report,

(b) Yes, Sir. 1543 tractors were supplied by M/s. HMT without hydraulics to the State Agro Industries Corporations. The State-wise break-up is given below:—

Himachal Pradesh	20
Andhra Pradesh	28
Bihar	84
Chandigarh	35
Gujarat	14
Haryana	299
Jammu & Kashmir	5
Maharashtra	7
Madhya Pradesh	126
Delhi	100
Punjab	341
Rajasthan	76
Karnataka	133
Uttar Pradesh	275
TOTAL	1,543

The hydraulics have since been supplied and fitted on all these tractors.

(c) No, Sir. Technical assistance was provided by the collaborators to enable indigenous manufacture of hydraulics.

Production of Tractors in HMT

5131. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in HMT Pinjore so far and the rate of return for each year during the last 3 years in break-up figures;

(b) the number of tractors produced in each year upto 31-3-1977 as against installed capacity; and the reason for under-utilisation of the capacity in different years; and

(c) the proposed measures for improving the performance of this unit alongwith the improvement of quality of tractors?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The total investment made by HMT in tractor division at Pinjore as on 31-3-77 is Rs. 1196 lakhs. The rate of return during the last three years has been as under:—

Year	Rate of Return
1974-75	22%
1975-76	4%
1976-77	Accounts not yet finalised.

(b) The required information is given hereunder:

Year	Production	Installed Capacity
1974-75	6,800 nos.	8,000 nos.
1975-76	7,000 nos.	8,000 nos.
1976-77	4,500 nos.	8,000 nos.

The under-utilisation of capacity is partly due to improvement in availability of tractors manufactured by other units in this range and partly due to delay in the supply of hydraulics from indigenous sources.

(c) Steps have been taken to establish indigenous sources for manufacture and supply of hydraulics. The manufacture of critical components like elements of hydraulic housing has been established at Pinjore. The production is being diversified to include manufacture of tractors in the higher HP range. Steps have also been taken for establishing R&D facilities.

Effect of Shortage of Sheet Capacitors on Rural Electrification in Karnataka

5132. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether there is a shortage of sheet capacitors in Karnataka thereby impeding the tempo of rural electrification?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The reference in the question apparently is to "Shunt Capacitors". The tempo of rural electrification in Karnataka is not impeded due to shortage of Shunt Capacitors.

Utilisation of Capacity in Small Paper Plants

5133. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale paper producing plants are being run according to their installed capacity;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure the capacity utilisation of the plants?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The capacity utilisation of the small paper mills has been about 60 per cent. only during 1976, as against an overall capacity utilisation

of about 80 per cent in the paper industry. The main reasons for this are:

- (i) reported lack of demand
- (ii) competition from the large paper mills
- (iii) power shortage
- (iv) uneconomic cost of production.

(c) As regards power shortage, the Central Government have impressed upon the concerned State Governments/State Electricity Boards the need to ensure un-interrupted supply of power to the paper industry both generally and in specific cases.

In order to enable the small paper mills to compete successfully with large mills and to improve their economic viability, substantial excise concessions have been announced during the current year's budget. The capacity utilisation of the small paper mills is expected to increase on account of the demand situation, which is showing signs of improvement.

Civil Rights Commission

5134. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have decided to appoint a Civil Rights Commission to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other minorities but the proposed Commission cannot protect the rights of some of these groups because they had not been properly identified as yet;

(b) whether some States have also identified the backward classes; and

(c) if so, the names of such States and the criteria Government have adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) A decision to set up a Civil Rights Commission to ensure that the

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other minorities do not suffer from discrimination or inequality has been taken by Government. The object is to ensure better protection of their rights with due regard to the relevant Constitutional provisions.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-853/77].

Development of tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh

5136. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which Government propose to spend to develop the tribal areas of the Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). For Madhya Pradesh, a tribal sub-plan has been prepared covering all areas having more than 50 per cent tribal population. The flow of funds from the State Plan to the tribal sub-plan of Madhya Pradesh will be Rs. 210 crores in the Fifth Plan. Special Central Assistance of Rs. 50.57 crores will also be provided by the Government of India. The total outlays for the tribal sub-plan for the current financial year is Rs. 67.65 crores, out of which Rs. 53.24 crores is from State Plan and Rs. 14.41 crores is Special Central Assistance.

The sector-wise break up of the Fifth Plan outlay as also for the current year is given in the Statement.

Statement

Sector-wise break-up of the 5th Plan outlay and also for the current financial year of State Plan and Special Central Assistance

(Rs. in Crores):

Sector	State-Plan		Special Central Assistance	
	5th Plan Outlay	Outlay for 1977-78	5th Plan Outlay	Outlay for 1977-78
1. Agriculture . .	67.50	18.77	25.26	8.00
2. Co-operation . .	7.00	1.56	8.50	1.95
3. Water & Power Dev. . .	56.50	15.57	—	—
4. Industry & Minerals . .	5.33	1.23	3.00	0.75
5. Transport & Communication	20.00	3.42	3.00	0.94
6. Social & Community Services	50.62	12.69	7.81	2.73
7. Economic Services . .	3.00	—	3.00	—
TOTAL . .	210.00	53.24	50.57	14.41

Janta Refrigerator

5137. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a low-priced 'Janta' Refrigerator has recently been manufactured by the Andhra State-owned Allwyn Metal Works Ltd; and

(b) if so, its price and the date on which it is likely to come in the market for the public use?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). A refrigerator called "Preserve" (Capacity 85 litres) manufactured by the Andhra Pradesh State-

owned M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metals Works Limited was put in the Market for sale all over India in October/November, 1976. Its ex-factory price is stated to be Rs. 1,185/- . Its price for customers differs from place to place depending upon freight, handling and other out-station expenses like stocking, interest, zonal office selling and other expenses, sales and other local taxes etc.

पटना से फरका जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को सहायता

5138. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगा नदी के द्वारा पटना से फरका जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को सरकार द्वारा कोई सहायता दी जा रही है ; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Major Demands of the "Union"

(i) Declaring CSIR as Statutory Body

(ii) Recognition of the Federation of CSIR Employees' & Workers' Union and Associations and its affiliated Units

(iii) Removal of victimisation on account of Trade Union activities.

(iv) Uniform Promotion Policy

Relay fast by Union leaders of C.S.I.O.

5139. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Union leaders of the Central Scientific Instrument Organisation, a Public Sector Unit, are on relay fast for the last 15 days;

(b) what are their demands and what efforts have been done to negotiate them with the Workers' Union and Employees' Association;

(c) is it a fact that the Unions in other C.S.I.R. units are supporting the demands of the CSIO employees; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avert further agitation by the workers?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

It is reported that some persons styling themselves as "Union" leaders of the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh are on relay fast since 23rd June, 1977.

Their major demands and the position of the C.S.I.R. relating to them is reproduced below:

C.S.I.R. position

The question was considered on various occasions and it was not found to be appropriate for a research body.

CSIR not being an 'industry' the question of recognition of Trade Unions does not arise.

There had been no victimisation for Trade Union activities.

CSIR being engaged in R&D activities, employing scientific, technical & Auxiliary technical, Administrative and Class IV Staff, it is not possible to have a uniform promotion policy for all categories.

The above decisions of the CSIR have been communicated to all the National Laboratories/Institutes of the CSIR.

Their other grievances refer to Elections to the CSIO Club, proper canteen facilities, confirmation of staff and likewise etc. which are being looked into.

The Senior officers of CSIO, Chandigarh and the CSIR have had a series of meetings with the various members of the "Union". The "Union" leaders had also met the Director-General, CSIR at New Delhi. The Vice-President, CSIR and Minister of Education and Social Welfare also held talks with the representatives of the "Union" and the CSIR on 13-7-1977.

The CSIR has received communications from the following unrecognized Union/Associations:

- (1) Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
- (2) National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.
- (3) CSIR Scientific Worker's Association.
- (4) National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.
- (5) Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.
- (6) Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi.

The onus lies on the so-called 'Unions'. They have to recognise the

position that in a scientific body they cannot function as Unions but must conform to the formalities and conditions of recognition of Service Associations:

देश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

514). श्री इयाम सुन्दर सोमानी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर की भाँति राज्य व जिले स्तर पर भी विकास बोर्डों की स्थापना के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोराराजी देसाई) :

(क) कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने किंतु पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए सांविधिक प्राधिकारणों या सलाहकार परिषदों/समितियों/बोर्डों की स्थापना की है। इनके अतिरिक्त, राज्य योजना बोर्ड/श्रायोग और जिला योजना बोर्ड/परिषदें/समितियां भी अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले विशेष रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं से संबंध रहते हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

राज्य

योजना तंत्र/विकास प्राधिकरणों का व्यौरा

आनंद्र प्रदेश

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड
2. (क) तीन क्षेत्रीय श्रायोजन और विकास समितियां
(ख) रायलसीमा विकास बोर्ड
- (ग) तेलंगाना विकास बोर्ड

असम

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड।
2. (क) असम के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से संबंधित योजना बोर्ड
(ख) उप-प्रभागीय स्तर पर योजना और समीक्षा बोर्ड

1

2

बिहार

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड
2. छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना के विकास से संबंधित विकास प्राधिकरण

हरियाणा

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड,
2. (क) जिला योजना सलाहकार बोर्ड
- (ख) जिला योजना समितियां
- (ग) जिला कार्यकारी परिषद्

हिमाचल प्रदेश

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड
2. जिला विकास समितियां

जम्मू और कश्मीर

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड
2. जिला योजना समितियां

कर्नाटक

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड
2. (क) जिला योजना समितियां
- (ख) जिला विकास परिषदें

केरल

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड
2. राज्यस्तर पर जिला योजना एकाकी

मध्य प्रदेश

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड
2. (क) जिला योजना बोर्ड
- (ख) जिला योजना दल
- (ग) दण्डकारण्य विकास प्राधिकरण

महाराष्ट्र

1. राज्य योजना और विकास परिषद्
2. (क) जिला योजना और विकास परिषद्
- (ख) मराठवाड़ा विकास निगम
- (ग) विदर्भ विकास निगम
- (घ) कोकण विकास निगम
- (ङ) पश्चिमी महाराष्ट्र विकास निगम

मणिपुर

राज्य योजना सलाहकार समिति

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड

मेघालय

2. जिला योजना बोर्ड

नागालैंड

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड

उड़ीसा

2. जिला योजना बोर्ड

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड

2. (क) जिला विकास समितियां

(ख) जिला विकास बोर्ड

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड

2. (क) जिला योजना समिति

(ख) ग्रामीण विकास बोर्ड और विशेष सलाहकार समिति

(ग) (1) उप-पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों

(2) सीमा क्षेत्रों और

(3) बैत क्षेत्रों से संबंधित सलाहकार परिषदें

पंजाब

राजस्थान

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड
2. (क) जिला योजना समितियां
(ख) जिला विकास अभिकरण

तमिलनाडु

1. राज्य योजना आयोग
2. (क) जिला योजना कक्ष
(ख) धरमपुरी विकास निगम

त्रिपुरा

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड
2. खंड विकास समितियां

उत्तर प्रदेश

1. राज्य योजना आयोग
2. (क) प्रभाग योजना समितियां
(ख) जिला योजना विवरणिक्यन समितियां
(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश पर्वतीय विकास बोर्ड
(घ) तीन धेनीय विकास परिपर्वक
(इ) प्रभाग विकास निगम

पश्चिम बंगाल

1. राज्य योजना बोर्ड
2. (क) जिला योजना समितियां
(ख) उत्तर बंगाल विकास बोर्ड
(ग) मुद्रर बन विकास बोर्ड

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त के पद को समाप्त करना

5141. श्री रामलाल राहीः क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने वी बृप्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आयुक्त का पद संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों के उद्धार के लिए बनाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या आयुक्त ने अपना कार्य पूरा कर लिया है और क्या उनका पद संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन के निदेश पर समाप्त किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनके पद को समाप्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से
(ग). अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विशेष अधिकारी की नियुक्ति संविधान के अनुच्छेद 338 में

निहित उपबंधों के अनुसार की जाती है। उसके कार्य, जैसे उक्त अनुच्छेद में निर्धारित किये गये हैं, अनुगूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए प्रदत्त संरक्षणों से संबंधित सभी मामलों की जांच पड़ताल करता और राष्ट्रपति के निदेशानुसार कालान्तर पर इन संरक्षणों के कार्यकरण पर उनको रिपोर्ट भेजना है। यह पद संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के किसी निदेश अधीन नहीं बनाया गया है और उनके निदेश पर इसे समाप्त करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Use of foreign brand names in Indigenous Products

5142. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided not to allow the use of foreign brand names to be used for products indigenously manufactured;

(b) if so, the names of firms who are using foreign brand names for their products indigenously manufactured; and

(c) action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Under Government's current policy, foreign brand names are not ordinarily allowed to be used on products meant for internal sales while there is no objection to their use on products for exports. This policy is followed both when permission is given by the Foreign Investment Board for foreign collaboration and while dealing with applications received under Section 28(1)(c) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA). Section 28(i)(c) of FERA is, however, applicable only when the use of the foreign trade marks involves a direct or indirect outgo of foreign exchange. The term "foreign trade marks" is not defined in the statute. But the general concept of a foreign trade mark is that it is a trade mark owned by a person whose legal status is that of a foreigner and it is on this basis that several non-nationals have registered their trade marks in India and continue to apply for the registration of their trade marks. Out of a total of 88,010 trade marks on the Register of Trade Marks as on 31st March, 1976, the number of foreign trade marks is 28,427. Not all the 28,427 registered foreign trade marks are in use in India. The question of the use of a trade mark arises only if the goods to which it is applied are available for sale or any purpose of trade in the country, for without vendible goods a trade mark does not exist. Under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, registration for the use of trade marks (whether Indian or foreign) is not compulsory. Even if the registered proprietor of the registered users of trade marks/brand names do not get themselves registered under the Act, they are free to use these trade marks and no action can be taken under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act. Non-registration under the Act deprives them only of the legal protection which is available under the Act. However any infringements of their

brand names can be taken up by them under the Common Law.

Charges against Chief Minister of Assam

5143. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government had received memorandum containing charges against the Assam Chief Minister;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to hold the enquiry;

(c) when the Enquiry Committee is likely to be appointed;

(d) whether all the Chief Ministers who were holding this post at the time of Emergency have been charged and there is a great demand for setting up of an enquiry against them; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The memoranda of allegations are being processed in accordance with the usual procedure.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. All the persons who were holding the office of Chief Ministers of States during the period of emergency declared in June 1975, have not been "charged".

Memoranda of allegations have been received against some Chief Ministers and former Chief Ministers; and these are being processed in accordance with the usual procedure.

Two Commissions of Inquiry, headed by Shri J. R. Vimadalal, a Retired Judge of High Court and Shri A. N. Grover, a Retired Judge of Supreme Court have been appointed to inquire, respectively, into the allegations against the Chief Ministers and other Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MOGUL LINE LIMITED FOR 1975-76

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1975-76.
- (2) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-831/77.]

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION FOR 1975-76 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1975-76. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-832/77.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulation, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 864 in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1977.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 865 in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1977.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 867 in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1977.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 868 in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1977.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-833/77.]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF NATIONAL FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1975-76.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the period from 1st May, 1975 to 31st March, 1976 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-834/77.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER PAPER (CONSERVATION AND REGULATION OF USE) ORDER, PAPER (CONTROL OF PRODUCTION) AMENDMENT ORDER, NOTIFICATION CONTINUING ORDER re ANDHRA SCIENTIFIC CO., LTD., MACHILIPATNAM, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION FOR 1974-75, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 243(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1977, issued under clause 5 of the Paper (Conservation and Regulation of Use) Order, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-835/77.]
- (2) A copy of the Paper (Control of Production) Amendment Order, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 416(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1977, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-836/77.]
- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 407(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1977 containing the Order regarding continuance of control over the management of Messrs. Andhra Scientific Company Limited, Machilipatnam, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-837/77.]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1974-75 together with the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-838/77.]

REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1976—UNION GOVERNMENT (COMMERCIAL) PARTS IV AND V AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOVT. SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, on behalf of Shri H. M. Patel, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976—Union Government (Commercial)—Part IV—Individual points of interest and a Resume of the Company Auditors' Reports.

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976—Union Government (Commercial)—Part V—Mazagon Dock Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-839/77.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:

(i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 914 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1977.

(ii) The National Savings Certificates (Fourth Issue) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 915 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1977.

(iii) The National Savings Certificate (Fifth Issue) (Second

Amendment) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 916 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-840/77.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF COAL MINES AUTHORITY LTD. (COAL INDIA, LTD.), 1973-74 AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Coal Mines Authority Limited, Calcutta (now known as the Coal India Limited) for the period from 1st May, 1973 to 31st March, 1974.

(ii) Annual Report of the Coal Mines Authority Limited, Calcutta (now known as the Coal India Limited) for the period from 1st May, 1973 to 31st March, 1974 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-841/77].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-841/77].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report* of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited for the year 1974-75. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-842/77].

12.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTH REPORT

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

श्री भनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्वाइंट आफ क्लैरिफिकेशन उठाना चाहता हूं। जो ध्यान आकर्षण भेजे जाते हैं, उनका कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है कि उनके बारे में क्या फैसला किया गया। जसे मैंने आज मेरे चार दिन पहले मुक्तिमन शराब-बन्दी का काल-एटेन्शन रखा था। अब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे कमरे में आइये, तब इसको डिस्कस करेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU ((Diamond Harbour): I have given you notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly come and discuss with me in my Chamber?

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirunelveli): In connection with the letter written by the Prime Minister to the Chief Minister of Madras....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come and discuss with me. No discussion here. Please come to my Chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: You have written to me but I would like to discuss it with you before I allow it.

*The Report was laid on the Table on the 11th August, 1976.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is the time for us that way? I have written to you before 10 O'Clock. I want to mention the matter for getting a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Not today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sorry you cannot shut me out. I have written to you. I am within my rights, under the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: It can be done only with my permission, not otherwise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not been told what has happened to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have agreed to consider the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not been informed.

MR. SPEAKER: You will be duly informed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The information has to come before 12 O'Clock. It has not come to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to my Chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want only one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How?

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider the matter. If you want, you can discuss it with me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is about....**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

12.32 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED CLOSURE OF JUTE MILLS IN KATIAR, NORTH BIHAR RESULTING IN UNEMPLOYMENT TO 3500 WORKERS.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश का सबसे पिछड़ा राज्य विहार है और उसके उत्तरी हिस्से में कटिहार नामक जगह में एक आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल है जो सबसे बड़ी जूट मिल है, जहां पर 3500 मजदूर काम करते थे। 8-3-76 को कारखाने के मालिकों की कुव्यवस्था और ग्राहिक संकट के चलते, यह कारखाना बन्द हो गया और कारखाने के बन्द होने से वहां पर जो मजदूर काम कर रहे थे वे बेरोजगार हो गये। इतना ही नहीं, उत्तरी विहार की लगभग 80 लाख आवादी और ग्रासपास के तीन जिलों, पूर्णिया, कटिहार और सहरसा के कारखानाएँ, जिनकी एकमात्र नकदी फसल जूट है, उनके सामने भी एक जटिल समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। जिस इलाके की एकमात्र नकदी फसल जूट हो, वहां जूट के कारखाने के बन्द होने से ग्राहिक मजदूरों के सामने तो संकट है ही लेकिन किसानों के सामने भी संकट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो दूसरा कारखाना बगल में था, वह भी 14 जुलाई से बन्द हो गया है और जो बड़ा कारखाना 8-3-76 से बन्द है, उस कारखाने की एक महिला मजदूर और एक मर्द मजदूर भूड़ से मर गये हैं और उनके बकिया पैसे का भुगतान नहीं किया गया। वरिज्य मंत्री जी के विभाग के अन्तर्गत यह आता है। मैंने उनसे निवेदन किया था और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी मैंने आवेदन दिया

**Not recorded.

था । लेकिन प्रतिनिधित्व के बावजूद जिस विभाग के जिम्मे यह कायं है उसने उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया । जिस उत्तरी बिहार में कोई उद्योग नहीं है वहां जूट के दोनों कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं । वहां किसान जूट की फसल पैदा करते हैं लेकिन उनकी फसल को अब कोई लेने को तैयार नहीं है । मैंने वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुये और जब भी मुझे मीका मिला मैंने इस और ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि उत्तरी बिहार के लोगों में इससे काफी असन्तोष है ।

मैं सम्बन्धित मंत्री का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह इलाका पश्चिम बंगाल में मिला हुआ है । कटिहार में मजदूर भूखे मर गये हैं । वे रोज़ी और अपने बकाया भुगतान के अभाव में भूखों मरे हैं । अगर भारत सरकार इन कारखानों को टेकओवर करके इन्हें नहीं चलाएंगी तो वहां इसकी बुरी प्रतिक्रिया होगी । आज वहां मजदूर दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं । वहां के किसानों की पार फसल पहले 52-55 रुपए प्रति चालीस किलो के हिसाब से विकती थी अब कोई उम फसल को 32-33 रुपये के भाव पर लेने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल्स प्राइवेट लिंिटेड कटिहार बन्द हो चुकी है ।

हमने जनता से काम देने का वायदा किया था लेकिन अब जो कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं उनसे मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं । उत्तर बिहार की तीन करोड़ आबादी में इन तीन जिलों की आबादी 80 लाख है । इन कारखानां में पांच-छह हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं । पहले की बिहार सरकार ने, उसके आद्योगिक कमिश्नर ने, उसके थ्रम मंत्री ने बारबार भारत सरकार को लिखकर अपनी राय जाहिर की है कि बिहार सर-

कार की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह इन कारखानों की लेकर चला सके, इसलिए इंडस्ट्रीज डबलपर्मेंट एण्ड रेगुलेशन एक्ट की धारा 18ए के अधीन इन कारखानों को लेकर भारत सरकार चला सकती है । अगर भारत सरकार इन कारखानों की लेकर नहीं चलाएंगी तो मजदूरों में और वहां की जनता में इससे असन्तोष फैलेगा । हमारी सरकार ने जनता से वायदे किया है कि वह बेरोजगारी को दूर करेगी और लोगों को काम देगी । आज तमाम लोग वहां परेशान हैं । किसानों की हालत बदतर हो गई है, मजदूर दर दर की ठोकर खा रहे हैं ।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इन मिलों को टेक ओवर करें और वहां के जो मजदूर परेशान और तबाह हैं, उनको शीघ्र मिल चालू कर रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था करें ।

(ii) REPORTED STRIKE IN JUTE INDUSTRY OF WEST BENGAL FROM JULY 28, 1977.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I want to know when the Report of the Commissioner of SC&ST is to be discussed. I am told that it is being postponed.

MR. SPEAKER: After the Tea Bill is over. Probably, it will be after lunch.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I would like to draw the attention of the House to the strike that is going to take place in the whole jute industry of West Bengal tomorrow. Over 2 lakh workers working in 62 jute mills in West Bengal are going on strike from tomorrow. They belong to all shades of political opinion and all trade unions to protest against the retrenchment and lay off in the jute industry and for the payment of bonus. We have raised this question of crisis in jute industry a number of times in this House and the Commerce Minister had given us an assurance that he

[Shri Saugata Roy]

would take firm steps so that further retrenchment would be stopped.

Now, yesterday in the newspapers, we saw a statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal that when the Commerce Minister went to Calcutta on 3rd July, the industrialists had given a certain commitment but that word has not been kept. The industry has violated their commitment to the Commerce Minister. I take leave of the House to bring to your kind notice that a very serious situation has been created, that tomorrow all the jute workers will go on strike and that there will be no production tomorrow, resulting in loss of several crores of rupees.

That is why I request the Commerce Minister to take immediate steps so that the commitment made to him by the industry on 3rd July, when he went to Calcutta, is fulfilled by the industry and kept. Not only that. The basic problem of the bonus of workers in the jute industry is to be solved. Also, the retrenchment that is taking place till today is to be stopped. I also bring to your kind attention that after the Commerce Minister went to Calcutta, two more jute mills have declared lock-out, creating an unprecedented situation in which the Government does not seem to have any control on the jute industry. I hope, today or tomorrow, the Commerce Minister will make a statement on this matter in the House specially when all the jute workers in West Bengal are looking to the Commerce Minister and hoping that he will make some statement so that their problems may be solved.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी लिख दिया है। हमारे यहां पर अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। दरभंगा में पानी ही नहीं बरस रहा है। लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। बिहार में तो सरकार है।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : हम वहां तो हैं।

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Tea (Amendment) Bill. Shri Purna Sinha.

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, tea is the natural growth of Assam and the eastern parts of India. Prior to 1833, the East India Company had the monopoly trade in Chinese tea. It was only subsequently that the tea industry developed in India and tea gardens were started in 1833.

Prior to this, China had the monopoly trade in tea in the world. The Chinese tea used to go to London market and there it used to be auctioned and sold. Subsequently, only in 1938, tea grown in Assam was reported. I can tell you, from the history of tea growing, that the first consignment of 12 boxes of Assam tea was sent out to Calcutta in January, 1838 which reached Calcutta in May following and was shipped to U.K. in September and was sold there in January, 1839 together with Chinese tea by auction in London market for the first time in history.

Since then, the tea business has come to stay. The East India Company in those days formed a Tea Committee to investigate how tea cultivation could be developed. The Tea Committee remained a monopoly of the planting houses, foreign companies and others.

After the Independence, the Tea Board has come to take the position of the Tea Committee or it has become the sole statutory body to look after the tea industry. The tea industry recruited labour from Adivasis of Chota Nagpur, Bada Nagpur and Orissa. They were recruited to work in tea plantations. Their initial salary was three annas a day and they were made to serve there compulsorily for a number of years. Now, their population in and around tea industry

has grown to about 25 lakhs out of which only 6 lakhs are resident workers. Their highest daily wage is Rs. 4.99 today. They have task rates also. They live in one-room tenement without any attached bathroom, latrine or any compound worth the name. In 30 years of independence these Scheduled Castes and Tribes compositely termed as tea garden tribes are not treated as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Assam, though they are so in their own home States. They have remained so backward that in 30 years, they have not been able to produce 30 Managers in 1,400 tea estates of the State or 30 Lawyers, 30 doctors, 30 teachers, 30 Assistant Managers, 30 Engineers and even as many head clerks of tea garden officers though they have been told that they were free people for 30 years now. Such is the development of the economy of the tea garden population. They have only a primary school on each garden, but the buildings are in a dilapidated condition. As far as these statutory primary schools are concerned, there is no proper attendance; there are no teachers. The teachers who are kept for the purpose of teaching are working in the office, so much importance is given to education.

If you go there—some of the Parliamentary Committees should sometimes go there—you can see the conditions of the tea garden workers and how they are living; they are living in some gardens no better than the average ghettos of Negros in the most neglected areas of USA or other parts of America or even in Africa. The Tea Board of which perhaps the Tea Committee of the last century was the nucleus, has overall control of the plantations and indirectly it was armed with the Plantation Labour Act. Its offices are spread all over the world. The enormous funds that the Tea Board gets to spend are spent after some bureaucratic nominalness such as the Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman, the Secretary, the Directors of Tea Development, of Tea

Promotion, Controller of Licensing, Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Assistant Secretary and regional offices at New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Coonoor, Cochin, Siliguri, Jorhat, Palampur, Kottayam, Tezpur, Silchar and Berinag. There are overseas offices at London, Brussels, New York, Sydney, Cairo, Kuwait, besides tea centres in London, Cairo, Sydney and Bombay.

The Directorate of Tea Development provides loans at the rate of Rs. 11,250 per hectare of plain land estate and Rs. 13,750 of hilly land estate at low rate of interest and rebate for replacement and extension of tea areas and outright subsidy of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 per hectare for replanting. There is no check on proper use of the provision of paying subsidy for replantation of tea gardens is Rs. 4000 for every hectare in case of plain tea gardens and Rs. 5000 for hilly tea gardens. There is also a scheme for sale on hire-purchase of tea machinery, irrigation equipment, tractors and trucks all sorts of vehicles. For this also, the rate of interest is the same. The interest is as low as Rs. 9.3/4 per cent with a rebate for prompt repayment of 1/2 per cent—whereas the normal bank interest rate is 19 per cent for investment of the Scheduled and the Nationalised Banks. The districts of Assam which are otherwise backward but due to the existence of the Tea Estates, are considered to be forward and advanced in trade, business and industry—the young entrepreneurs among the public do not get loans from the banks at a low rate of interest. There are other reason why the Tea Board is a clog between the growers of tea and the consumers in my opinion.

The tea as it is produced in the gardens is not sold outside and in Delhi also. The tea which we in Delhi drink

[Shri Purna Sinha]

is not the tea which is produced in Assam because of the intermediary agencies. The Tea Board sells the tea which has got no taste, no flavour and not also the colour. Though they are selling it to the hon. Members at 30 paise per cup, I would submit is no tea—I can prove it—the tea which is produced in Assam, if it is offered to the hon. Members here, they will say that there is 500 times difference between the tea produced actually and the tea which the Tea Board has given us as best tea to consume. The best tea is exported.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: (Hoshangabad): The best tea is being exported. Where? (Interruptions)

SHRI PURNA SINHA: Assam tea is the best tea in the world. Again I can prove it if it is necessary. I have already given some proof of it to the hon. Members of the House who have taken it and they have appreciated it. The Tea Board has not helped to develop the tea; it has helped to deteriorate the tea which has been actually produced by the producers in their factories. So, I submit that the Tea Board should be completely overhauled. This small Amendment Bill about appointment of officers and about emoluments of Deputy Chairman will not do. The changing circumstances of the present demand of the Commerce Ministry to completely overhaul the Tea Board and bring in to it some amount of democracy. I can show you the distribution of the members of the Tea Board. The Tea Board has got seven civil servants, including the Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, these two are IAS officers—two M.P.s., seven planters, five workers' representatives, two exporters and internal traders, two manufacturers, two consumers and two others of other interests—perhaps also of the management. So, I find that 20 of them are Government and industry-cum-trade interests as against only seven of the labour and consumers. The Tea Board has to be re-constituted in order to give equal

representation to consumers, labour, Government and management. Therefore, the Tea Act has to be overhauled, and a composite Bill should be brought in the next Session of Parliament giving due representation to the interests who are concerned with this industry and trade.

The planters of Assam, I understand, have made an offer to the hon. Minister that they are prepared to sell good Assam tea out of the 20 per cent that is released for internal consumption at Rs. 14 to 15 per kg. so that it is available to the common man in Delhi at that price as against what the Tea Board is selling in Delhi and here in the Canteen in Parliament House. The tea which is worth Rs. 6 per kg. in Assam is sold here at Rs. 31 per kg.—and that too the tasteless blends, but in colourful labels and packets. :

I submit that the whole thing, including the business aspect, has to be overhauled so that really good tea is available not only to the hon. Members of this House but also to the lakhs of people in Delhi, Bombay and other metropolitan cities. For this purpose not only the Tea Act has to be amended and completely recast but also the machinery and the system of working of the Tea Board have to be completely overhauled; new blood should be brought in, so that people get the real tea produced in factories and not something by blending—by defective blending, not only the flavour but every other quality is lost. A cup of tea the cup that cheers, which is known the world over has lost its value here at home. What we are compelled to drink here is not worth being called tea at all.

I submit, once again, that the Tea Act should be completely overhauled and amended, and as has been proposed a new Bill should be brought in every quickly.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kachwai.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Sir, on a point of infor-

mation. I want to know how much time the hon. Minister will take for his reply, so that when Mr. Charan Singh moves his motion, I should be available here to move my substitute motion. The order of business, as you conceive now, may please be given to the House, so that we can arrange our programme accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER: How much time will the Minister take?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I will take about twenty minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kachwai will be brief.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I want to understand the position. After Mr. Kachwai has spoken, there may be at the most only five minutes for the lunch break. Will the Minister reply after the lunch break? I want to arrange my programme....

MR. SPEAKER: It will be only after the lunch break.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister speak after the lunch break?

MR. SPEAKER: If there is time, he will speak now. After Mr. Kachwai, there is no other speaker.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: There is lunch break at 1.00 p.m. He will not be able to finish....

MR. SPEAKER: Then he will continue after lunch break.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाय (संशोधन) विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि चाय निगम ने भारत की चाय को संसार के देशों में फैलाने के सम्बन्ध में अच्छा कार्य किया है। परन्तु खेद का विषय है कि उसने चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मुझे भारत के तमाम चाय बागानों को देखने का अवसर मिला है।

वहां काम करने वाले मजदूरों की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय और शोचनीय है। उनके लिए न दवाई की कोई व्यवस्था है और न रहने की। उन्हें अनाज भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलता है। जहां तक आवास का सम्बन्ध है, पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों के बाथरूम या लैट्रिन जितने कर्मरे में आठ दस लोग सोते हैं। लेकिन चाय निगम या सरकार ने कभी भी इस बात पर जोर नहीं दिया है कि चाय बागान के मालिक उन लोगों को नये मकान बना कर दें।

उन्हें मजदूरी बहुत ही कम मिलती है— 1 रुपया 10 आने से ढाई रुपये तक। जो पत्ती तोड़ी जाती है, चाय बागान के इंसपेक्टर उसकी छंटाई करते हैं। खराब पत्तियों को निकाल कर अलग कर दिया जाता है और केवल कोमल पत्तियों का पैसा मजदूरों को दिया जाता है। उन खराब पत्तियों को भी चाय बनाने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जाता है, मगर मजदूरों को उसकी मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती है।

आज बहुत से चाय बागान की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है। इस का मूल कारण यह है कि वहां बहुत पुराने पौधे लगे हुए हैं। चाय के पौधे की उम्र 30, 35, 40 साल होती हैं, लेकिन बहुत से चाय बागान में बहुत पुराने पौधे लगे हुए हैं, जिसके कारण टीक चाय नहीं मिलती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काफी बहुत अच्छी मिलती है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : अनुसन्धान द्वारा कुछ अच्छे पौधे लगाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, परन्तु इस बारे में सभी चाय बागानों को मदद नहीं मिलती है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये कि चाय बागानों में अच्छे पौधे लगाये जायें और पुराने पौधों को समाप्त किया जाये।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय]

चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को बरसाती और छाता दिया जाता है। लेकिन इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि महिला मजदूरों के छोटे बच्चों को रखने के लिए शिंग्रहों की व्यवस्था सभी चाय बागानों में की जाये।

भारत की चाय संसार के देशों में बहुत प्रसिद्ध है। मूँझे कुछ देशों में जाने का मौका मिला है। मैंने देखा है कि भारत की चाय दूसरे देशों की घटिया चाय में मिला कर बेची जाती है। सें प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जब हम किसी देश को चाय बेचें, तो यह शर्त लगाई जाये कि भारत की चाय अन्य किसी चाय में मिला कर न बेची जाये। शुद्ध भारत की चाय विदेशों में लोगों को पीने को मिले इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाये। आज खराब चाय को अच्छी चाय में मिला कर बेचने हैं जिसमें भारत की शाख गिरनी है।

हमने अनेक देशों के अन्दर टी बोर्ड खोल रखे हैं। मन्त्री जी को अच्छी तरह से ज्ञान है हम उस पर काफी खर्चा कर रहे हैं परन्तु भारत की चाय पीने के लिए अन्य देशों के अन्दर, अरब देशों के अन्दर, यूरोप के देशों के अन्दर जैसा आकर्षण चाहिए बैसा नहीं है। लोग अधिक आकर्षित हों भारत की चाय पीने के लिए ऐसा प्रयास किया जाये। आज जो किया जा रहा है उस में खर्चे तो बहुत हो रहा है लेकिन चाय का प्रचार बहुत कम हो रहा है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से कहूँगा कि इसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

आज बहुत से चाय बागान बहुत पुराने हो गए हैं। उनको टीक करने में बहुत काफी समय लगेगा। लेकिन आज बहुत से चाय बागान बीमार भी हैं। उन बीमार चाय बागान की स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि वे आर्थिक संकट में हैं। वह आर्थिक संकट आप केंद्र दूर कर सकते हैं यह आप देखें। मैं यह कहूँगा कि मणिपुर त्रिपुरा में आवागमन के

साधन अधिक नहीं है इसलिए उनकी चाय बहुत सस्ते दामों में ली जाती है। उसकी व्यवस्था हो और इन बागान को अच्छे ढंग से चलाया जाये। उनमें काम करने वालों को अच्छी मजदूरी मिले, अच्छा खाने पीने को मिले, इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय।

मैं समझता हूँ मैंने जो बातें कही हैं माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कुछ बातें तो ध्यान से सुनी हैं, कुछ पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अपना जवाब देने समय इन बातों पर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री पायस टिकी (अलीपुर द्वार) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तावित बिल का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि टी बोर्ड, टी इंडस्ट्री की सर्वांगीण उन्नति के विधान के लिए ही गठित किया गया है जिसमें चाय सम्बन्धी सभी समस्याओं का सही रूप से निराकरण हो सके, जिसमें चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की उन्नति का विधान भी शामिल है। हमारी गुजरी सरकार ने इस तरफ थोड़ा भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मेरी पूरी आशा है कि नयी जनता सरकार हर पहलू पर पूरा ध्यान देगी।

चाय की विक्री आक्षण के बाहर कम दामों में निजी व्यवसायियों को बराबर दी जाती रही है और चाय बागानों के मालिक अनैतिक तांर से अनेक रूपये बटोरते रहे हैं। क्या नयी सरकार इस अनैतिक कारोबार का खात्मा करने में सक्षम होगी?

बहुत से चाय बागान विदेशी मालिकों के चले जाने के बाद देशी मालिकों के हाथ लगे हैं। ये देशी मालिक चाय बगीचों की उन्नति न सोच कर केवल कितना लाभ उठा सकते हैं उसी ओर अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा रहे हैं। चाय की फसल अच्छी पाने के लिए चाय के पौधों की अच्छी निगरानी और सेवाएं अत्यन्त जरूरी हैं। रासायनिक खाद्यों के

देना, पौधों में आने वाली बीमारियों और फलों को बरबाद करने वाले कीड़ों से उसे बचाना है। पर ये मालिक इस और ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। ये इस फेर में हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा उठा लिया जाये और जब चाय बागान बरबाद हो गया हो तो रोगप्रस्त घोषित कर दिया जाये।

आप को ख्याल होना चाहिए कि चाय के पौधे केवल 20 से 25 वर्षों तक ही अच्छे पते लाते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि पूराने पौधे उखाड़ फेंके जाएं और उस की जगह नए पौधे वैज्ञानिक तीरं तरीवे से लगाए जाएं, नहीं तो कुछ ही वर्षों के अन्दर हमारे सब चाय बगीचे एक साथ बर्बाद हो जायेंगे और हमारा व्यापार एकदम ही नीचे गिर जायेगा। इसलिए समय रहते सरकार को सतर्क हो जाना है और सब से अच्छी बात तो यह होती कि सरकार बिना मुआवजा के ही सभी चाय बगीचों का गट्टीयकरण कर लेती। सारी जनता ने राष्ट्रीयकरण के पक्ष में ही जनता पार्टी के उम्मीदवारों को वोट देकर विजयी बनाया है। इसलिए सरकार को इस और गम्भीर विचार करना आवश्यक है। क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को इस विषय पर अपना अभिमत बतलाने की वृप्ति करेंगे।

आये दिन प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर सभी मंत्रालयों में जन-जातियां और आदिवासियों की सर्वांगीण उन्नति तथा इन पिछड़े लोगों को कम से कम समय में देश की अन्य जातियों के समानान्तर ले आने वाली वहस और परिकल्पनाएं मुनने में आती रहीं हैं। कांग्रेस बेंचों से भी इनकी माली हालत पर चार आंसू बहाने की एक प्रकार से आदत बनती जा रही है। श्रीमन्, भले शब्दों और कोरे आश्वासनों से कोई महत्वपूर्ण काम आज तक नहीं हुआ है और न ही भविष्य में होने की सम्भावना है। कथनी और करनी में समंजस्य का होना समय की पुकार है।

13 hrs.

श्रीमान्, इन चाय बगीचों में काम करने वाले 99 प्रतिशत लोग हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी इलाके के आए आदिवासी हैं। ये अभी भी गुलामी से मुक्त नहीं हो पाए हैं। इन की सारी मेहनत का फल चन्द्र लोग ही भोग कर रहे हैं, इन को अभी तक दूसरे बर्जे का ही नागरिक समझा जाता है, अवश्य शब्दों में नहीं, पर व्यावहारिक कार्यक्रमों में।

श्रीमान् जी, इन बेचारों के लड़के-बच्चों के लिए लिखने पढ़ने की कोई व्यवस्था न तो सरकार की ओर से और न ही चाय बगीचों के मालिकों की ओर से अभी तक हो पाई है। हां, चार-पांच हजार की बस्ती बाले बागानों में एक हिन्दी मास्टर रख दिया गया है जो इन मजदूरों के बच्चों को अक्षरिक ज्ञान दे।

इन बगीचों की शासन व्यवस्था बड़ी ही विचित्र है। किसी भी आदिवासी के लिए आफिसों में किरानी तक की नीकरियां नहीं दी जाती हैं। यदि किसी को मिल भी गई हो तो दफ्तर में उस की कर्म-तत्परता के बल कम महत्वपूर्ण कामों तक ही सीमित है। मेनेजरियल स्टाफ़ तक पहुंचने में तो शायद हजारों वर्ष लगेंगे। मेरी अपील है कि सरकार चाय बगीचों को अपने अधीन ले ले और इन आदिवासियों को जो इस व्यवसाय का पूरी तरह संचालन कर सकते हैं, उन को बढ़ावा दे। मुझे आशा है कि आदिवासी किसी दूसरे व्यवसाय की तुलना में इस व्यवसाय को ज्यादा अच्छे रूप में चला सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हर बगीचे में बिना देरी किए खोले जाएं। इस व्यवसाय के हर क्षेत्र में आदिवासियों को प्रमुखता दी जानी चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरह का कोई आश्वासन दे सकते में सक्षम होंगे कि जिन बगीचों में 99 प्रतिशत आदिवासी काम करते हैं, उन बगीचों और क्षेत्रों में आदिवासियों को नीकरी में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।

[श्री पायस टिकी]

आसाम की माननीय सदस्या ने कहा है की चाय बगीचों में काम करने वाले आदिवासियों को, जिन में ज्यादातर छोटा-नागपुर के आदिवासी हैं, उन को आसाम सरकार ने शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का दर्जा नहीं दिया है। यह दुःख की बात है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि उन को शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का दर्जा अति शीघ्र मिल जाएगा। और वे आसाम सरकार में उचित प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकेंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी अर्ज़ करूँगा—यदि उन को फुरसत हो तो एक बार किसी चाय बागान का दीरा करें और वहां की स्थिति का अध्ययन करें। हिन्दी जो हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है, उस को सारे देश में फैलाने का श्रेय भी शायद हमारे मजदूरों को ही है, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से उन की उचित शिक्षा-दीक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। मजदूरों ने विशेष करके छोटा-नागपुर, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य सभी प्रान्तों के मजदूरों ने अपनी मातृभाषा को छोड़कर हिन्दी को पूरे दिल से अपनाया है पर दुःख की बात है कि इन मजदूरों के बच्चों को हिन्दी माध्यम से शिक्षा दीक्षा देने का सरकार की ओर से अभी तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। सरकार मजदूरों को हिन्दी पढ़ाना शुरू करे, आफिसरों को नहीं। हमारे मजदूर भाई अभी तक गुलामी की डोरी में बन्धे हुए हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय जो विषय में यहां पर उठाया है, उन पर ध्यान देंगे और इस सदन को उचित आश्वासन देंगे।

13.04 hrs.

—
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply after lunch. Then the other discussion we can take up at 2.30 and go on till 3 p.m. when we will take

up both the motions regarding unemployment, for which 3½ hours are allotted.

The discussion on SC & ST report will be adjourned in the sense that it will be taken up and continued later, if the House has no objection.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. The motion on unemployment, I believe, has been allotted two hours.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up at 3 O'clock. The other motion, Mr. Chandrappan's motion is given 1½ hours. We shall continue with both of them together. We can discuss together the motions of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Chandrappan. These arise from the same subject.

(Interruptions)

Of course it is in the hands of the House to decide one way or the other. This Bill is likely to be finished by 2.30 P.M. We shall take up the Report at 2.30 P.M. and we shall go on till 3 O'clock.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिये सर्कुलेट करने का मेरा अमेडमेंट है।

MR. SPEAKER: The present estimate is that this Bill will be finally decided by about 2.30 P.M.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): As has been put down in the Order Paper, the two motions—one of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and another of Shri C. K. Chandrappan—are scheduled to be taken up at 2.30 P.M., on the advice of the Business Advisory Committee. That was accepted by this

House. Of course, the House is sovereign and can decide on a change. But it will be rather strange if we decide not to take up these motions at 2.30 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: We will be suggesting that this may be taken up at 3 O'Clock if the House so agrees.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): There is no quorum.

MR. SPEAKER: We should not go into these technicalities. I have no objection to decide after we re-assemble. After all we are arranging the business of the House for the convenience of the House.

SHRI P. K. DEO: This will be an encroachment on the time of the Private Members business.

MR. SPEAKER: Suppose the Report is taken up at 2.30 P.M.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the House sit beyond six? Discussion for three and half hours means 6.30 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: If the House so desires, it will sit beyond six. If the House does not desire, it can continue later. It is a matter for the House to decide. It is not for me to decide. I am at your disposal. You decide.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Let us stick to this List of Business.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: May I suggest that we may stick to the Order Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: I will stick to that.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI (Gorakhpur): We want to know whether the Reports on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be taken up? Otherwise, we may not wait here.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be taken up.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): We will go as per the suggestion of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

That Report will be taken up after the Motions are disposed of.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: That is tomorrow. Otherwise we will have to wait unnecessarily.

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]
TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, I am very grateful to the House as also to the hon. Members for attaching this importance to a very important Board in the country. A reference has been made regarding the functioning of the Board and I know that there are certain deficiencies and may I, however, bring to the notice of the House....

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : उपर्युक्त जी, मैंने अमेंडमेंट दिया था, उसका क्या हुआ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will come when we consider the Clauses.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: May I bring to the notice of the House the progress that the tea industry has made in this country? So far as acreage is concerned, the land under cultivation of tea which was to the tune of 3,42,000 hectares has gone up to 3,64,000 hectares which is the highest in the world.

As regards the yield which was of the order of 1,089 kgs per hectare it

[Shri Mohan Dharia]
 has gone up to 1,355 kgs per hectare. In the Southern areas, it is more than 1,400 kgs per hectare. The foreign exchange earning, which was of the order of Rs. 156 crores in the year 1968-69, has gone up to Rs. 295 crores in the year 1976-77.

Similarly, the production of tea in the country was of the order of 512 million kgs last year. It was also the highest in the world. Besides, the House will be happy to know that we are continuing our efforts to add more value as was suggested by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. It is in this regard that I want to tell the House the special efforts made by the Tea Board. In 1971-72, the export items of added value were of the order of Rs. 6 crores which have gone up to Rs. 23 crores. Here I would like to bring to the notice of the House the efforts made in regard to the tea package as also to have instant tea. So, whatever has been achieved, that should not be undermined. I can very well understand that there are deficiencies and it is in this context I may suggest that it is not the amendments to this Tea Act which may bring some new returns or revenues but it is our whole approach towards this tea industry, namely, how we operate, how we have better cultivation and certain other efforts being made in this respect which will bring better returns. It is not only in Bengal and Assam but we have gone to Meghalaya, southern parts of Tamil Nadu, some parts of Karnataka, Kerala or wherever the conditions are similar including Himachal Pradesh. Efforts are being made to grow tea wherever it could grow. This is an area where we can not only meet the domestic needs but also we can earn foreign exchange of a great order. When these efforts are being made—I may with the permission of the House say—we should not condemn the bodies that were created to serve this cause. So far as Tea Board or Tea Trading Corporation of India are con-

cerned, they are the public sector undertakings and it shall be the policy of the government to see that these public institutions function to have speedier achievement of our objectives. For the socio-economic transformation of the country these institutions can play a catalyst role and it is how we should look at these boards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, several members have brought to my notice several grievances. One was regarding the hold of a few monopolists and large houses over this whole industry. Then a point was made about the sterling companies and the multinationals. The government has already asked the sterling companies to come before the government with their proposals by the end of December, 1977 with a view to get them Indianised. I am sure the proposals will come forward and so far as the defaulters are concerned, a stern view will be taken by the government.

Regarding the other hold I do not want to go into the past but I can assure the Members that these boards will never function under the thumb of big monopolists in the country. They are the autonomous bodies of the government and we shall see to it that their autonomy is preserved and they function in the industry as such and not for a few monopolists. To that extent if some more changes are necessary, including the constitution of membership, that will be taken care of by the government.

Sir, the pitiable condition of the workers in these areas has been brought to the notice of the House. It is true that so far as the workers in all these plantations are concerned, most of them belong to scheduled tribes. They are the people from the backward areas and, as we say, from the backward communities because they could not get that sort of lift in order to improve

their livelihood and the standards of living. Sir, there is the Plantation (Labour) Act, 1951. However, I do agree with the hon'ble Members that this plight of the workers shall have to immediately improved. It is in this context, whether it is the responsibility of the State Government, whether it is the responsibility of the Central Government, instead of going into the controversy, I would very much like to give all possible co-operation to the concerned State Governments. May be the Government of West Bengal, may be the Government of Assam or the government of Tamil Nadu or other State Governments, wherever the tea is grown, we would like to give all possible co-operation so that these workers' plight is immediately improved. And we have taken one important decision. This House may be aware that there are several schemes. One is regarding the Tea Plantation Finances Scheme under which we have given loans to the tune of Rs. 11,750 per hectare in plains and in hilly areas it is of the order of Rs. 13,750 per hectare for the finances required for taking additional tea plantation. There is a hire purchase scheme where we give loans to the tune of Rs. 10.0 lakhs per plantation for tea machinery and Rs. 5.0 lakhs for irrigation equipment. This loan is made available at cheap rates of interest.

Similarly, there is a re-plantation subsidy scheme according to which we give a clear subsidy of Rs. 4,000 per hectare in plains and Rs. 5,000 per hectare in hilly areas. So, these are the schemes meant for this plantation industry.

SHRI N. SRIKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Whether the question of providing housing facilities to these workers will be made a pre-condition for giving aid to these estate owners?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: After taking charge of this Ministry, I have discussed the matter with the Chairman of the Tea Board and other officers concerned and we have taken a decision that for those who want to take the facilities out of these schemes, we shall prepare our guidelines in the interest of the workers and those who are prepared to execute and go according to those guidelines in the interest of the workers, they alone will be given these facilities and not otherwise. I have already taken that decision.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सबसिडी इंडिविजुएल्स को देंगे या कोआपरेटिव्ज को ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : जो सबसिडी आजकल हम देते हैं वह प्लांटर्स को देते हैं, जो अलग अलग मैंने अभी बताया है। मगर मैंने यह खेद के साथ कहना है कि हमारा जो टी एक्ट है जिसके मुताबिक हमने यह टी बोर्ड कास्टीट्यूट किया है, एक जिम्मेदारी है कि हम कोआपरेटिव्ज को भी बढ़ावा दें। We shall encourage co-operatives. That is one of the duties of the Tea Board.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): How many companies are still under foreign ownership? Whether they are benefited from all these facilities which you are offering them?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I have said, these sterling companies will be necessarily Indianised and the Government has already asked them to submit their schemes in that direction by the end of December 1977. So, so far as the relevance of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, he will be pleased to appreciate that when there is a massive programme of Indianisation, naturally, whether it goes to this Com-

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pany or that company, it is immaterial.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Is it the equity part of it or the personnel part of it?

SHRI N. SRIKANTAN NAIR: It is equity....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, it is both.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I was referring to the start made with regard to the cooperative movement in these areas. I must say that no dent has been made by the Tea Board so far as boosting up of cooperatives is concerned. But as the minister in charge of civil supplies as well as co-operation, I am very much interested in this subject and I have already discussed the matter with those who are in charge. We shall take care and see that more and more of cooperative activities are given all possible encouragement in these areas....(Interruptions) I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you go on interrupting like this, there will be no reply at all.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Regarding the auction system, this House may perhaps not be aware that tea auction in London market is a small percentage; it is 7 per cent of the total tea production in India; 7 per cent of tea produced in India is auctioned in the London market. The rest, 93 per cent of tea produced in our country is auctioned in our own country. I may also appeal to the hon. Members to take into consideration the working of tea industry in other countries. And if we want to have international markets for our tea, we shall have to be cautious before we take any drastic decisions. However, if there are any construc-

tive and concrete suggestions from the hon. Members, I shall be happy to have them.

My friend Mr. Bosu has made a suggestion regarding brain trust. Of course when members like Mr. Bosu are here, I do not think some other brain trust is necessary. Even then, I should like to say that whatever cooperation or ideas could be given, we can think about it. This House may be aware that there is a consultative committee of the members of Parliament for this ministry. It has been divided into five groups. One group is supposed to be in charge of plantation subjects, such as coffee, tea, cardamom, rubber, etc. Those members of Parliament who are attached to that group will certainly function as the brains trust and people who are taking interest in the welfare of the country would guide us in the right direction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have stated that 7 per cent of the total tea produced in our country is sold in the London auction. Perhaps you have lost sight of the fact that a lot of tea is sold on consignment basis on the High seas and it does not get printed in the catalogue. A lot of forward sales are finalised and deals are struck and they are not printed in the catalogues here or there; they also do not repatriate foreign exchange. It is not so simple as that.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is not just that tea is allowed to go out. We have imposed an export duty of Rs. 5 per kg and we are very much interested in every kg of tea that goes out of the country so that export duty has to be paid on that. Secondly, we are Indianising all the companies and as soon as they are Indianised and their head offices also come to this country, that will help us in having the kind of control that

the hon. Member desires.

So, Sir, I would not like to go into further details because I have already assured the House that I will not take more than twenty minutes.

Though TTCI is not the subject of the day, some comments are made. I shall look into them. The Bill that way is very simple. The Deputy Chairman is already there. Now what we are doing is legalising that institution. We are now legalising that post because it will be possible for him to take care of the functions of the Chairman, Tea Board, during his absence.

Regarding the pay scales, I have already said that it is upto Rs. 1700 that we would like to give this authority to the Board and above Rs. 1700, the authority will vest with the Government and not with the Board. So far as the third aspect is concerned, it is just the procedural aspect suggested by one of our Parliamentary Committees. It is in this context....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): What about nationalisation of sick tea gardens?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : So far as the sick Tea Plantations are concerned, the House may be aware that the Government has taken over the Vah Tuk Var Tea Estate in Darjeeling, the Pashok Tea Estate in Darjeeling and the Looksan Tea Estate in Jalpaiguri. Besides, the Kumai Tea Estate was taken over on 18-6-77 by an order dated 17-6-77 and the management handed over to the West Bengal Tea Development Corporation Limited, Calcutta.

Further, Government have issued order under the Tea Act, 1953 for investigation into the affairs of the following sick tea gardens by a body of persons consisting of two representatives of Tea Board, one representative of the concerned State Government and one representative of Bureau of Public Enterprises:

Okayti Tea Estate in Darjeeling,

Monteviot and Edenvale Tea Estate in Darjeeling,

Nahorjan Tea Estate in Sibsagar,

Chargola Tea Estate in Cachar,

Sephinjuri Bheel Tea Estate in Cachar,

Dooria Tea Estate and Chenijan Tea Estate in Assam.

These are seven tea gardens where we have started our investigations. I can assure the House that we would like the whole tea industry to prosper. It is one of our major industries. It is very much widened so far as the Indian economy is concerned and in this context, we would like to strengthen the Board. If there are any complaints against the Board, the Government shall certainly look into them. These public institutions are the catalytic agents for the new socio-economic transformation and in this context let us try to strengthen them.

With these comments, I would now plead with the House that the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I take up the amendments and put Mr. Vinayak Prasad Yadav's amendment to vote, I would like to say that at 2.30 p.m. we are supposed to take up the discussion on unemployment. Hence, I would suggest to the House that we devote another five or ten minutes to dispose of the process through which the Bill has to pass through.

The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th October, 1977." (3)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause by clause consideration.

Clause 2.

Mr. Lakkappa is not here. Mr. Sayeed, do you want to move amendment No. 1.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chettri is not here. Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, do you want to move your amendment?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The others are not here. The question is:

"That clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

MOTIONS RE. UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion on unemployment. The time allotted is 3½ hours. Mr. Bosu, you will have only half an hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will try to be as brief as possible, but I will require a little more time. I understand the Prime Minister is replying tomorrow.

I beg to move:

"That this House takes serious note of the Prime Minister's promise that the unemployment problem will be solved within ten years and strongly recommends that 'right to work' be enshrined in the Constitution to be made effective from a target date and in the meantime subsistence allowance be given to all the unemployed, invalid and old people."

Sir, in November 1969, I moved a similar motion on the floor of this House on this biggest and most explosive problem of the country. Today, we are actually sitting on a live volcano. The 1969 resolution resulted in the constitution of a Committee on Unemployment, but Mrs. Gandhi took 13 months and with great reluctance and under severe pressure, the Committee was born on 19th December, 1970. I was made a member thereof. The terms of reference of the Committee were watered down. On 12th February, 1972 an interim report was submitted and for the last two years of the fourth plan an allotment of Rs. 250 crores was recommended. Indeed it was a modest sum. In that interim report more stress was laid on rural and economic regeneration. The recommendations included minor irrigation, soil reclamation and conservation, rural roads, expansion of primary education, expansion of rural public health facilities, rural housing, inland water transport, drainage for cultivation and flood control, expansion of area under multiple cropping, and agro-based cottage and small-scale industries.

Our expectation was that these will generate about 40 lakhs of jobs. The final report was given on 15th May 1973. I gave a note of dissent because as a Marxist, I had certain basic dif-

ferences with the recommendations. There were 221 recommendations. There were eight working groups and many talented academicians were harnessed for this job. In spite of all that, the entire document remained untouched and unused by the erstwhile Congress Government. There was no mention of it even in the fourth or fifth plan documents. In the meantime, Mrs. Gandhi in 1971 suddenly came out with her brain child, without any blue-print or fact finding, of rural employment crash scheme. And, it really crashed itself! Rs. 150 crores were spent during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74. But regrettably I say that much of the money found its way into the pockets of the henchmen in the ruling party!

The report of the Public Accounts Committee clearly says :

"The crash programme is a good example of how an important programme should not be undertaken in haste so that we will have to repent at leisure what we are doing now."

The same Committee went on to say:

"The Committee have been informed by the representative of the Department during evidence that Government did not have a precise estimate of unemployment and the stipulation that every district should be given an equal amount of money was not correct."

That is their conclusion after examining many witnesses. Then the same Mrs. Gandhi brought in this Emergency Agriculture Production Programme. As usual, much of the money found its way into the same pockets as I mentioned before. Unemployment went on mounting both in the urban and the rural areas amongst educated and uneducated population at great speed. But Mrs. Gandhi's Congress government underplayed the problem in a planned manner. Poverty and unemployment are one; and these two things cannot be isolated or separated.

Regarding the conditions in the poor countries in the world, I am quoting from an issue of the U.N. Weekly Newsletter. It says :

"How poor are the poor? In 1972, 700 million people or 39 per cent of the population of developing market-economy countries, were destitute and suffering from severe malnutrition; 67 per cent of the population were seriously poor. Preliminary ILO estimates for 1975 showed that 40 per cent of the population of the developing countries either had no work at all or did not have work that provided adequate incomes.

The number of poor have increased over the last years..... Figures show that the number of 'destitute' people increased in 17 countries in 1963-72 and the number of persons suffering from 'serious poverty' increased in 14. Among other indicators of deprivation, UNESCO estimates that the number of illiterate adults rose from 700 million in 1960 to 760 million in 1970.

The problem of poverty is also a problem of inequality. In most developing countries the richest 10 per cent of households typically receive about 40 per cent of personal income whereas the poorest 40 per cent receive 15 per cent or less, and the poorest 20 per cent receive about 5 per cent...."

This is what the position is. In India, Plan allocations for agriculture and allied subjects viz. irrigation and village and small industries amounted to a total of well over Rs. 17,000 crores; but since 1951-52 poverty has been on the increase in absolute terms. According to the National Sample Survey of 1975, one Indian out of every 5 is a severe destitute, 1 in every 3 is a destitute and nearly half the population of the country is below the poverty line. According to the latest World Bank estimates, 800 million, out of a total third world population of 2600 million, live in a state of ab-

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solute poverty. The unemployed number 300 million and 900 milion earn less than three rupees a day. In the circumstances, the revelation that a thousand millions suffer from mal-nutrition should not come as a surprise.

India today has no less than 75 per cent of its population living below the poverty line, because there is no scope for gainful and productive employment. The Economic Survey of 1976-77 circulated by the present government clearly points the finger at the issue; and I am glad that they have taken the trouble to do this.

Finally, the question of unemployment. The earlier discussion does give some idea of the problem in the organized sector, though it fails to indicate the full contours of the problem. With regard to rural unemployment, no up-to-date information is available regarding the magnitude of the problem. However, sufficient evidence exists to show that the volume of unemployment in large and that it is growing. It should, therefore, be the primary endeavour of policy to remove this evil.

We welcome the Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai's and government's policy announcement on unemployment. It says :

"Government is pledged to the removal of destitution within a definite time frame of 10 years. To achieve this objective, Government will follow an employment-oriented strategy in which primacy will be given to the development of agriculture, agro-industries, small and cottage industries, especially in rural areas. High priority will also be given to the provision of minimum needs in rural areas and to integrated rural development."

We welcome this; but we, Marxists, have reservations in the context of the present socio-economic structure prevailing in this country. There every operation is conducted to maximise profits and 95 per cent of the

means of production is outside the scope of State planning. Full employment, under the circumstances, is not possible at all.

I do not rely on the figures available from the erstwhile Government sources, because they were all the time grossly under-playing the whole thing. Even highly industrialised countries like America, because of their capitalist structure, failed to solve the problem of unemployment.

According to the 1971 census—now it is much more in India—the number of agricultural labour was 47.48 million and 15.6 million were share-croppers, making a total of 63.8 million out of 150 million work force in this country. This lot is virtually under-employed. They get employment for 100 to 150 days a year and in the eastern region and in other backward areas and also in West Bengal it comes sometimes as low as 90 days.

The rural artisan force comes to 10 million. They are grossly under-paid. Khadi enterprises brought about 15 lakhs under its fold when it started. Now it is much less. The khadi works structure gives only below subsistence working conditions. The position in West Bengal is still more acute.

Coming to employment and labour, two important characteristics of the employment situation in West Bengal are (1) a gradually declining proportion of people finding scope for any employment. In 1951, 34.8 per cent of the people of West Bengal were employed. The corresponding proportion in 1971 was only 28.4 per cent. In both the years, the proportions for India as a whole were substantially higher; (2) during the last 6-7 years, the absolute volume of employment in the organised sector was also declining. West Bengal's Approach to Fifth Five Year Plan says further:

"It may be considered that 95 per cent of adult males and 30 per cent of adult females are actually or potentially seeking employment;

they constitute the labour force. Its size in 1971 was 15.4 million in West Bengal. The corresponding working population being 12.6 million, the balance labour force of 2.8 million on the basis of above assumption, can be considered as fully unemployed in 1971."

This is the position during the last decade. The position is as gloomy as possible. I do not want to burden you with too many quotations.

I had written to all the Chief Ministers of States in the matter and the facts and figures given by them are revealing. In Kerala the distribution of work-seekers by educational levels is as follows :

	31-12-66	31-12-76
Below SSLC	70,946	3,44,461
SSLC	79,261	3,15,552
Pre-degree	2,923	38,175
Graduates	3,581	49,749

Similarly, the total work seekers in 1966 was 1,57,156. In 1976, after the glorious Congress rule for three decades it went up to 7,53,579.

The Kerala Government further say:

"It may, however, be emphasized that the employment exchange registrations do not reflect the full picture of the magnitude of unemployment, especially in the rural sector. Taking into account this factor, the total unemployment may well be in the vicinity of a million persons."

Employment in the private sector in Kerala in 1966 was 4,34,562. By 1976 it has gone up to 4,87,048 only. This is the position with regard to Kerala.

A Report of the Kerala Government on Unemployment says:

"Unemployment has always been one of the foremost problems of Kerala. Of late the problem has attained crisis proportions. It is so pressing that action on this front can wait no longer. Effective measures to combat the problem require sufficient data on the magnitude of unemployment and detailed knowledge of the age, sex, education and mobility etc.

"Information available at present on the above as yet is not adequate. A study in depth of the magnitude and dimensions of the problem should be undertaken as early as possible."

Then it say:

"The survey also provided data on under-employment. Any definition of under-employment involves the adoption of some arbitrary norms interms of working hours. In the 1965 Survey, 42 hours of work per week was considered a normal work week. On this basis 25 per cent of the employed, or 13.78 lakhs persons, were estimated as under-employed."

In India Employment in the orivate sector was as follows: 1966-67: 68.13 lakhs; in 1975-76 it has come down to 68.04 lakhs.

The number of applications on the live registers of the employment exchanges were: 1970: 40,69,000; 1977 March: 102,38,000. You can well imagine the rise.

Number of educated job-seekers, matriculates and above were as follows—I have got State-wise figures, and in fact, it is most horrifying—Andhra Pradesh: 317.5 thousands; West Bengal: 688,000; Kerala: 409,400; U.P.: 633.7 thousands.

The following is a statement showing the total number of job workers retrenched, and laid off during the period July, 1975 to December, 1975, only six months: Andhra Pradesh: 21,467; Gujarat: 8,199; Haryana 8,684; Karnataka: 6,386; Kerala:

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6,803; Madhya Pradesh: 45,948 (July to November, 1975); Maharashtra: 45,521; West Bengal: 221,209; Central sphere (I really do not understand what is meant by the Central sphere): 111,670.

Then I come to lockouts, establishments affected and workers involved during the period January, 1976 to June, 1976. Lockouts in transport, storage and communications: 3,470; manufacturing: 86,894.

Number of units and number of workers retrenched/affected industry-wise during the period January, 1976 to May, 1976, i.e., five months: Transport, storage and communications: 3,032.

Number of workers affected by closures: Kerala: 42,221; Karnataka: 3,290; Tamil Nadu: 3,102; West Bengal: 3,237.

Coming to gheraos and closures people have been talking about West Bengal, but I have got a Government publication here on the Labour Department, "Labour Mood in West Bengal". It is generally said that gherao is connected with closure, but it is not so. The number of gheraos in 1967 was 311, but the number of closures due to gherao was only 2; in 1968 the number of gheraos was 30 and the number of closures due to gherao was only one. In 1969 the number of gheraos was 517, but the number of closures due to gherao was only one. In 1970, the number of gheraos was 60 and the number of closures due to gherao was only one.

The number of man-days lost due to lock-outs were: 1967: 34,83,518; 1968: 35,65,840; 1972 (Provisional)—when the Congress Government was very much in the saddle—26,76, 567. This is the position with regard to lock outs and gheraos as against the malicious propaganda that the vested interests have been carrying on.

The figures of unemployment due to closures and lay offs from 1st April,

1976 to 31st March, 1977, are not available.

Now, I will read out the figures about farm workers as per cent of total workers in West Bengal.

District	1961	1971
Malda	14.9	33.3
Nadia	19.8	27.2
Birbhum	32.3	41.8
Bankura	25.9	28.6

These figures are from the Report of the 'Labour in West Bengal', a Government publication.

Per Capita Income, and average earnings per member of the family per day calculated on 365 days in a year is as follows:

Birbhum—15 paise, Nadia 33 paise, Jalpaiguri 37 paise, Maldah 21 paise, 24—Parganas 25 paise.

Percentage of earning is: Birbhum 9.25 per cent, Nadia 25.58 per cent etc. etc.

This is the picture that I am able to produce before the House. Hon. Mr. Prime Minister, the country should note what you and your Government have inherited from the last Government. The people will cooperate with all your good moves for doing good to the people for solving the problem of massive unemployment and we will support you unconditionally. Condition amongst minorities and backward classes is even worse. In Eastern UP, after 30 years of our Independence, even today, people dig up undigested grain from cowdung, clean it and boil it for eating and if these things are shown on the television in foreign countries, my head hangs in shame.

In Sunderbans, the concentration of Scheduled Castes is as high as 76.54 per cent and of Scheduled Tribes as high as 22.18 per cent.

Occupational Characteristics: "The total number of persons in the working age group i.e. 15 to 59 years is 1,22,225. Of this labour force, actually 60,464 persons are employed. The percentage of employed persons, therefore, stands at 49.46 per cent which is indeed high but it again underlines the poverty of the region because abnormally high rate of participation suggests subsistence economy and lack of little specialisation modernisation."

Economic condition: They have given it thana-wise, but I will not go into that. The average income of households per month varies from Rs. 176.64 to Rs. 194.22; the average expenditure of households per month varies from Rs. 176.50 to Rs. 214.78 and the average outstanding loan per family varies from Rs. 154.84 to Rs. 195.89.

Proper land reform is the first priority for rural economic growth and for releasing rural production force. I will read out. This is from the Report of the Task Force on Agrarian Relations—a document published by the Planning Commission:

"Enactment of progressive measures of land reform and their efficient implementation call for hard political decisions and effective political support, direction and control. In the context of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the rural areas of the country, no tangible progress can be expected in the field of land reforms in the absence of the requisite political will" which was not in existence.

"The sad truth is that this crucial factor has been wanting. The lack of political will is amply demonstrated by the large gaps between policy and legislation and between law and its implementation. In no sphere of public activity in our country since Independence has the hiatus between precept and practice, between

policy-pronouncements and actual execution, been as great as in the domain of land reform."

This is self-explanatory.

Then, the minor irrigation programme is the most important thing that you really need. In reply to U.S. Q. No. 4622 dated 25th July, 1977, addressed to the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, to state the gross irrigated area, Statewise, as at present of gross cropped area as in 1949-50, 1974-75 or 1973-74 and the share of minor irrigation projects on this total, the reply is that the required information is given in the annexure and that the share of minor irrigation in the total gross irrigated area roughly comes to 58 per cent during 1949-50 as well as 1974-75. The figures given in the annexure are as follows:—

In the case of Assam, in 1949-50, gross irrigated area was 537 thousand hectares; gross cropped area was 2,587 thousand hectares and the percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area was 20.8, whereas in 1974-75, gross irrigated area was 572 thousand hectares, gross cropped area was 3,104 thousand hectares and the percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area was 18.4 only.

Similarly, I have got the figures in respect of West Bengal. In 1949-50, gross irrigated area was 1,158 thousand hectares, gross cropped area was 5,701 thousand hectares and the percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area was 20.3 and the percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area, in 1974-75, was 20.

The All-India percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area was 25.4.

Out of 22 States, 11 States are below the all-India average. They are: Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal. That is the position.

The lack of genuine land reforms has caused this galloping growth in unemployment and it can certainly be

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easily checked. Multiple cropping, even if it is uniformly increased by at least 10 per cent within the target date, will go a very long way. There should be easy availability of long term and short-term credit and inputs to peasants. There should be stopping of all labour saving devices in agriculture as well as in industry wherever possible. There should be export of finished goods only at a profit. We should have a two-tier production policy. The heavy and core sector of industry is very much needed. But we should evolve our technology. This abject dependence on foreign technical know-how is bringing slavery on us.

The hon. Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, should revive the call for use of Swadeshi. I suggest, let us start the Swadeshi movement in the same spirit, that we buy Swadeshi and use Swadeshi, nothing other than Swadeshi. The growth of ancillary industries should be encouraged. There should be reservation of all possible sectors for small-scale and cottage industries. The big multinationals and big business houses have swallowed the people who are making a living through hard labour.

15 hrs.

Take, for example, the production of soap. With the coming in of the Lever Brothers, all the small and medium soap-producing units have gone out of existence. Coming to the Batas, the shoe-makers have gone out of existence. The Batas have even started repairing services. An ordinary *mochi*, the shoe repairer, cannot make a living because the Batas are grabbing that business also. Again, take Coca Cola. They have sent all other soft-drink makers out of existence.

Is Coca Cola something essential for our survival? Is it very essential for the growth of the nation? Is it something absolutely indispensable for the country? Take, for instance, Britania Biscuit Company. They are producing things which could have easily been

produced in cottage and small scale sector. Bread makers and biscuit makers have gone out of existence. Unless you curb monopolies and the multi-nationals and go in for productive investment, the investments which are not going to yield any good to the common poor people and the weaker-sections of the society, we are not going to get anywhere. Putting money for expansion of airlines, competing with the developed countries any trying to be equal in this sphere of running airlines or having five star hotels network is not going to take the country anywhere. All labour saving devices and automation must be done away with at once. I lay special emphasis on rural roads. There are 3 lakh villages which are not even connected with feeder roads, minor irrigation and ground water survey, soil reclamation and conservation, cultivation of hill areas, horticulture, poultry farming, sheep breeding, dairying, etc. Expansion of education, all out drive against illiteracy, will create a lot of jobs. Expansion of rural public scheme rural housing, inland water transport, drainage, flood control for cultivation, agro-based cottage and small scale industries, massive all out rural works programme are needed to mop up and mobilise the potential of hidden surpluses. Our problem is not lack of resources but making them available for productive purposes.

Our work force is the biggest asset of the country. Earmark now Mr. Desaisahib Rs. 500 crores—set the ball rolling now. Life Insurance Corporation Unit Trust, General Insurance, Nationalised Banks should come forward to pay this little modest sum. Though these will be quick in yielding results, it will cause no problem, no back-lash in the economy. You should form Regional Development Authorities involving people for real implementation of the plan. Otherwise, it will not succeed.

I request the hon. Prime Minister to visit China once and it will be a new and freshening experience for him. Please see China once and then come and take a decision. I once again

request you to enshrine in the Constitution now the "Right to Work" with the target date as a fundamental right and at the same time make a provision for giving subsistence allowance as mentioned in my motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House takes serious note of the Prime Minister's promise that the unemployment problem will be solved within ten years and strongly recommends that 'right to work' be enshrined in the Constitution to be made effective from a target date and in meantime subsistence allowance be given to all the unemployed invalid and old people."

Mr. Hukmdeo Narain Yadav, you move your amendments 1 and 2 and then speak later on.

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani): To the motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, I beg to move:

That in the motion,
for "a target date"
substitute

"15th August, 1978" (1)

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and it should be made compulsory for all able-bodied persons whether in Government service, politics, business or armed forces to do physical labour for one hour every day for public works and cleanliness" (2)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I beg to move:

"That this House do resolve that the Government should take concrete steps of immediate nature and also of far reaching consequences for finding partial and lasting solution to the problem of unemployment which has grown into menacing proportions."

While moving this motion I agree with many of the points raised by my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, but I must make it very clear that the approach to the problem of unemployment

and its solution should be very clear in our minds, in the mind of the Government, in the mind of this House. Sir, I think, unemployment is another manifestation of poverty: it is poverty itself. Recently, in a report presented to the United Nations by the Centre of Economic Growth, they have said that unemployment is another manifestation of poverty. *Yojana*, the journal published by the Planning Commission, in its issue May, 1, 1977, had said:

"It is estimated that the number of unemployed would be near about 29 million at present."

That is the magnitude of the problem.

"The Central Employment Directorate has estimated that the unemployed and under-employed respectively, would be 60 million and 3 million at the end of the Fifth Plan."

That is, in 1978-79. This is the big problem that we have to tackle in our country. It is in this context that Shri Morarji Desai, after assuming the office of Prime Ministership, has made a very important declaration. Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai has said:

"We have to see that unemployment comes to an end and there is no unemployment anywhere. But all this takes time and cannot be done overnight; it has to be done over a period."

Then he says, 'It will take ten years'. This is a very good promise, if he will be able to bring about a condition in our country where there will be no unemployed in a decade. The Janata Party Manifesto has also stated that they will include in the Constitution the right to work; it has been explained further in their Manifesto:

"This can become a realisable ideal only if we move towards the establishment of an economy in which agriculture and cottage and small industries have primacy and are not sacrificed to the big machine and big cities."

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

I have my own reservations about this statement. But anywhere these are some of the important declarations which have been made by the leaders of the Janata Party after assuming office.

Sir, I do not think that unemployment was growing in this country because Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, and I do not think that unemployment will find a solution within ten years if Shri Morarji Desai continues to be the Prime Minister of this country. There are more fundamental issues involved in it.

The International Labour Organization convened a Conference in Geneva I think, last year, and that Conference came out with this statement after making a thorough study in which the delegate from our country also participated; they have said that the basic reason for unemployment is the failure of the countries to bring about a condition under which fundamental reforms are introduced, basic structural changes are brought in in the society. So, the solution of this is linked with the structural changes in the economy. That is why, you can see that mere economic growth will not bring a condition where no unemployment will be there. If that were so, then the United States should have been a country without any unemployment—or Britain or Japan or any such country, for that matter. Here I have certain figures. Here, I have certain figures about those countries which are highly affluent. According to the ILO Report of 1976 Japan has 10,50,000 unemployed, Canada has 8,00,000, USA has 81,00,000, France has 10,00,000 and West Germany has 13,00,000. These are countries which are considered to be very affluent, very modern, with highly developed technology industry, science and everything else: but, in spite of that, there is unemployment. At the same time, you can see another picture there is no unemployment in any socialist country. Just now Mr. Bosu was suggesting to the Prime Minister to

make a visit to China. He will find that there is no unemployment there. Two years ago, I visited Viet Nam, a country which was just coming up, after trying to recover from the war. The war over only about six months earlier, but they told me that there was no unemployment there. This is because the whole society is planned in such a manner that no section of the society will be able to amass wealth and, on the other side, the poor people cannot be pushed further and further into poverty. If such conditions can be created, then there will not be any unemployment. That is why I said in the beginning—and my friends on the other side got annoyed—that it is not a question of who is the Prime Minister of the country. The question is what path of economic progress it is that you are choosing. As a Communist, my contention is that in this country there is a malady of unemployment and it is growing into menacing proportions because this country is pursuing the crisis ridden path of capitalist development. As long as you pursue that path of capitalist development you will land into further miseries. As poverty is the offspring of capitalist development, there will continue to be poor people and there will continue to be unemployment. So, it is a question of choosing a different path, if you are serious about fighting unemployment.

In this regard, I beg to differ from my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who attributed everything to Smt. Indira Gandhi. He has said that now that Smt. Indira Gandhi has gone and Shri Morarji Desai has come, the country will have a brighter future I don't believe that. (Interruptions). There are certain hard realities of life to which you cannot close your eyes. Therefore, my point is that, basically, the question is what path you are choosing. If you are choosing the path of capitalism, you will continue to create conditions which will give rise to more poverty in this country and, therefore, to more unemployment. That is what I wanted to make clear at the outset.

Now, coming to the other aspects of the problem of unemployment, I may say that there are certain minimum measures the Government will have to take. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has explained himself at length and so I will not go into the details of it. First of all, from where will the Government find new resources for investment? This country is a rich country and nobody has any doubt about it: somebody has described India as a rich country but inhabited by poor people. If you want this rich country to be inhabited by people who will become rich, then you will have to invest more and more resources into our economy, so that the rate of economic growth will be higher and there will be social justice. That is where the question of path comes. If more money could be invested, we can make our people rich. Take the case of Madhya Pradesh, which is the economic geography of this country. Now the people of that State are very poor even though that State has immense natural resources.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Why are you forgetting Orissa?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Orissa is very rich. Kerala is immensely rich. In fact, our whole country is rich. But the question is how we are going to exploit the natural resources and for that where will you find the money from. Though there could be difference of opinion on this question, in my opinion there is money in this country. The question is whether we have the political will, the seriousness and determination to tap those sources.

My first suggestion is that we have to break the monopolies. There are 75 big business houses. Now 20 to 23 business houses have been added to them. They constitute a big empire who amass nearly 75 per cent of the total wealth of this country into their exchequer. Will you make it the property of this country is the fundamental question.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Will that increase employment?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It will. I know you have a different theory. It will increase employment. Let us see how these big companies amass wealth. I will cite only two examples. In 1963-64 the total wealth of Birlas amounted to Rs. 282 crores. In 1975-76 it increased to Rs. 1,064 crores. This was during the period when *garibi hatao* was the slogan. Then, take Tatas. In 1963-64 their wealth amounted to Rs. 375 crores. By 1975-76 it increased to Rs. 974.6 crores, nearly three times.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You were in the vanguard of the Government. What did you do?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: That question will not help. If you are in the vanguard of something else now, it will not help. Unless you change the basic policies, you cannot change the position. That is why I say that money is there and money can be found out if you break the backbone of the big business houses.

Shri Biju Patnaik was enquiring whether the break up of the monopolies will provide or generate more employment. It will. As we all know, monopolies are interested only in making more profits and further profits. They are not interested in providing employment or reasonable standard of living to the people. They are interested only in profits. That is the law of capitalism. There is no vegetarian tiger. In the same way, there is no capitalist whose motive force is not higher and higher profits. So my concrete suggestion is to nationalise all firms and companies owned by the monopoly houses. And you have to nationalise also the companies owned by the multi-nationals and their subsidiaries. Put a moratorium on the repatriation of profits immediately as also on royalties and dividends of foreign companies. Break the parallel economy

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of the black money by taking all preventive measures including demonetisation about which the Janata Party was discussing the other day. Collect arrears of tax. Confiscate the hoarded gold and other wealth of the rich people in the country.

Then, completely take over the import-export trade. Utilise fully the installed capacity of the industry and minimise foreign collaboration.

If these steps are taken—I am not saying that this is a panacea for all our ills—but if these steps are taken, you will find that there will be new resources which you can invest.

Then there is the question of private sector. They should be told to behave in a disciplined manner. According to your own report submitted to this House, there are certain interesting things. In March 1975 the total number of people employed in the public sector was 130.38 lakhs as against 68 lakhs in the private sector.

The public sector was giving more and more employment to the people because the public sector will not have that character of profit motive. So they gave more and more employment to the people whereas the Indian private sector gave less and less employment during the last few years. So you will have to call the private sector and tell them to behave properly.

There are other steps which are of immediate nature which are necessary. There may be a time-bound programme for rapid industrialisation of the country.

There should be land reforms because in our country without land reforms you cannot imagine the bulk of the unemployed people. If you take Mr. Raj Krishna who is now a Planning Commission Member, we have 19 million unemployed of which nearly 3 million are in the cities and

the rest are in the villages. So, you have to implement radical and reforms and distribute the surplus to the poor peasants....(Interruptions). There is surplus; only the assessment of the surplus steadily came down. That is all, but the surplus is there. That is all details and I am not going into them.

Arable land should be distributed among the peasants for cultivation.

Then, promotion of agro industries, cottage industries, small-scale industries and undertaking large-scale public works, road construction, rural electrification....

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU (Chittor): Rural housing.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Yes, rural housing.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): But nothing is going on.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: And take steps for primary education, to implement the constitutional provision regarding primary education and also a massive scheme to eradicate illiteracy. That will create job opportunities for many many millions of young people who are educated but are unemployed.

Then there should be a plan to fully exploit our natural resources, to develop fisheries and forestry.

There should be an efficient social service scheme including a country-wide health service scheme even to the remotest village and our educational system should be re-oriented according to these needs. That means that more vocationalisation will have to be there.

Now, the question is that apart from generating jobs there is another job of defending the jobs which are already there because there is a large-scale closure, lock-out and retrenchment going on in our country....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Also strikes.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Strikes are there. Tomorrow we will discuss how the strike in that Kiri-baru mine is going on.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I just remembered.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You just remembered. Last year 76 per cent of the total mandays lost in this country was due to arbitrary lock-out, closure and retrenchment.

I do not hold you responsible for that. But that is the fact and even to-day that continues.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: How much is in China?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I do not know. We will make research together. In regard to automation there should be more rational approach. It should not result in large scale replacement of labour.

All casual and temporary workers may be confirmed. Contract labour system should be abolished. All those who are in these systems should be made permanent workers.

Employment should be ensured to apprentices and trainees. Statutory provision should be made so that there is no eviction of land tenants and share cropers.

These are some of the measures by which you will be able to provide employment to many more people and at the same time protect employment opportunities which are already there.

Certain measures were proposed by the Janata Party before the formation of the Government. These were good proposals. I think an assurance will come to us from the hon. Minister that there will be food for work or employment scheme. But nothing big is being done. There may be small things which are being done here or there.

In this House we were discussing yesterday that nearly 21 million tonnes of foodgrains are in the godowns. Now we are facing a problem of finding additional godowns. Lot of it is going waste. It is rotting and is not good for human consumption. It is in this context that the programme becomes irrelevant. You pay the worker in kind and ask him to work in nationally important schemes. You mobilise people in a big way for the construction and completion of Rajasthan Canal. You ask them to work in Nagarjuna Sagar or to come and complete the work in Kerala, in Orissa, etc. Have some big schemes. There should be proper approach. Have you got that approach? You have never spelt out what it will be. If you have that approach of mobilising the people and bringing them in a big way for construction work and providing them food instead of wage and asking them to work, that will not only provide them relief but also it will add to the national wealth of our country. Are you serious about the scheme—food for work. If you are serious about it, then what are the projects that you have in mind? We tried it in Kerala. It was successful.

Here, there is no political bar. You can approach everybody and you can mobilise the whole country provided you can give them leadership and provided you can inspire them. That inspiration will not come by making speeches. There should be programmes and there should be guarantee that you work in Rajasthan Canal and the area will not be taken by kulaks but that will be given to the people for cultivation.

Shri Raj before he became a Member of the Planning Commission, presented very interesting schemes before this country. That was liked by the framers of the Janata Party manifesto. What was the scheme? He said.—If you take the 20 million unemployed people and calculate in terms of man-days lost, how many

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

days do you lose? They are unemployed. There are 20 million people. Give them Rs. 4 a day. It is a relief measure. You provide them this amount of Rs. 4 a day. You ask them to work in nationally—important, highly productive schemes in the country and in 5 to 10 years if you have a scheme like that you will be able to make progress. You will have to spend Rs. 150 crores a year. Well, it may appear to be a big amount but I have suggested how the money could be found. If that point of view is accepted and if the programme is undertaken, I think Government will be able to make a breakthrough in the matter of creating more employment opportunities and providing more relief to the people. If you fail in all these things, then I think you will not make any difference in the approach which was made by Mrs. Gandhi.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am intervening as I want one or two clarifications. He referred just now to what Shri Raj, Member of the Planning Commission had said. If you take 2 crores of people and if you give them Rs. 4 a day, it amounts to Rs. 8 crores a day. If you have it multiplied by 365 days it comes to nearly Rs. 3000 crores and not Rs. 150 crores a year. This is number one. Number two is this: Supposing all the private sector is nationalised today, this morning, would it provide one more job? That is the question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In calculation if I made a mistake, I stand corrected. But in relation to that second question I am very clear in my mind. The tiger will not change its colour. There you may hold a different view but I don't agree with it. I wish that the Prime Minister succeeds in implementing the programme and the scheme about unemployment being wiped out in 10 years.

If you are able to do that, I will be the first man to be happy about it. The people will be happy about it. The whole country will be happy about it.

But, unless you pursue a policy by which you make fundamental changes and departure from the capitalist path which this country has been pursuing for the last 30 years, this pious wish will remain a mere wish, which will never be fulfilled.

With these words I conclude my speech.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I would be away both from capitalism as well as from communism and I say this very forcefully and very emphatically.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I could not hear him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said that he would be away from both the capitalist and communist paths.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Nobody succeeded in that way.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You will see that now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I wish you all success but I have my own doubts.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Doubting Thomases have never succeeded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do resolve that the Government should take concrete steps of immediate nature and also of for reaching consequences for finding partial and lasting solution to the problem of unemployment which has grown into menacing proportions."

Now, Shri Saugata Roy.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): It is with pleasure that I rise to participate in this debate on the

Motions moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri C. K. Chandrappan. If it had not been for his peculiar relationship with our erstwhile Prime Minister, Shri Bosu's proposals would seem to be very laudable, but, somehow or other, he relates anything and everything in the earth,—whether putting a man on the moon, or unemployment in India,—to our erstwhile Prime Minister, to which I cannot very well agree. But, though I am not a communist, I agree with Shri Chandrappan that there cannot be a total solution of the unemployment problem unless there is socialism.

Sir, recent data show that even in the advanced capitalist countries, unemployment is on the increase.

In Britain, the jobless number touched 14.6 lakhs; in the undeveloped countries, specially, in Bangladesh, 20 per cent of the people are unemployed; there are six million people in Pakistan who are unemployed. To-day, in the U.S., unemployment has gone up to 9 per cent and in France and West Germany where they used to import labour for hard work, this spectre of unemployment is raising its head. It only shows that there is a crisis even in the advanced capitalist countries. They are facing this problem anew. I have no illusion about the Janata Government that it is going to usher in socialism within a short time.

But, at the same time, within this limited perspective, I welcome the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai's announcement that unemployment would be wiped out from this country in ten years. To-day, when we study this problem of unemployment in all seriousness, we have to note down first of all the figures which are growing. According to present estimate, the unemployment in India is roughly 23 to 24 millions. The Bhagwati Committee which went into the problems of unemployment in 1970, in its report put the unemployment figure at around 18.7 million; in 1971;

16.1 millions were unemployed in the rural areas while it was 2.6 million in the urban areas. It is no wonder that the unemployment figure goes on increasing; from 18.7 million in 1971, it has come to nearly 23 to 24 million in 1977.

This is a problem which we should all take into consideration in all seriousness. The unemployment problem has now assumed its explosive proportion that it has to be studied in depth. We are all agreed about one basic thing when Prof. K. N. Raj says in his book on 'The Problems of Unemployment in India' that the weakest part in our planning in India has always been the employment planning.

In the first Three Plans it was supposed that employment would be a corollary to development. They believed that it will be a corollary to investment and, towards the end of Fourth Five Year Plan, we began to see that investment alone did not generate employment and the problem was assuming a dangerous proportion.

So, towards the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the whole country was seized of the problem and it was at that time when the Government appointed what was known as the 'Bhagwati Committee' to go into the problem of unemployment and to suggest solution to this unemployment problem.

Sir, the interim Report of the Bhagwati Committee laid emphasis on certain programmes for solution of this unemployment problem and this remains as valid to-day as it was in 1972 when the Report was first adopted. It said:—

"In the execution of the Plan, importance should be laid to the following schemes which are labour-intensive:—

- (1) Minor irrigation;
- (2) rural electrification;

[Shri Saugata Roy]

- (3) construction of roads and inland water transport;
- (4) programmes of rural housing;
- (5) rural water supply and
- (6) education."

Besides, to solve the unemployment in urban areas, they suggested certain things; they said that the urban youth will have to be helped for self-employment. For that two things are to be done, firstly maximum utilisation of installed capacity in industry and reopening of closed units and secondly promises of providing employment for the educated unemployed.

Accordingly, at that time, around 1972, the Government had taken up some new schemes. At that time the Small Farmers Development scheme had come up; also marginal farmers agricultural labour scheme also had come up. There were certain schemes for the rural employment which were first conceived by Shri Mohan Dharia when he was the Minister of State in the Planning Ministry which put the target of unemployment at 12.5 millions for every district; allocation was made in the budget and, in the Plan, for that purpose. But, unfortunately, this scheme misfired. In respect of basic unemployment, the crash scheme was not linked up to the total development strategy. We wanted to have a crash scheme and so, the total development strategy in India was not linked to this crash scheme. Although a large number of people were given employment in these schemes, the unemployment problem did not show any sign of solution. So, to-day, when we are thinking of solving the unemployment problem, we have to think a new of our experiences in the past. Here I do not agree with Shri Bosu when he said that during Shrimati Indira Gandhi's time nothing was done to solve the unemployment problem.

It was in her time that the Committee on Unemployment was constituted and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was a Member of that Committee at that time.

Such a scheme was taken up at that time. Whenever you think of more employment, you have also take into account the mistakes that were committed formerly. To-day I see no signs of solution for wiping out this mistake. I say this because in spite of the Prime Minister's assurance that unemployment will be wiped out in ten years and, in spite of a very general and vague talk that there will be decentralisation of economic power and unemployment-less planning, the budget has not shown anything to solve the problem of unemployment. In the Approach Paper to the Fifth Five Year Plan the goals of the nation were laid down. They were removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance. But in the six months of the Janata government no contours of the basic development strategy to solve this problem of unemployment has been laid down.

There is lot of talk today about giving incentive to industries for employment. If that is to be done, the first thing that has to be done when you give subsidies to industries in rural areas and backward areas is that you have to give them not in terms of how much they have invested but in terms of the number of people employed by them. You have a look at the budget. The fiscal measures do not suggest anything whereby incentive will be given on the basis of number of people employed.

Then I come to the point of priority development. To whom we should give the jobs? The priority should be given to the poor. How that can be done? Such a scheme is already before the people. The Maharashtra Government has come forward with a Bill—The Employment Guarantee Bill—in which every work seeking person in the rural areas will be provided with a job

or a dole of Re. 1 per day. This is an extension of the Employment Guarantee Scheme which was already in operation in Maharashtra. This scheme has even been commended by the ILO. Today Maharashtra Government has the courage to come forward with such a Bill which has gone to the Select Committee which is due to submit its report in a day or two.

Sir, I quote from what Mr. Raj Krishna has to say about the growing unemployment problem and Mr. Raj Krishna is an economist who is very close to the Janata party. In this article he asks what is the challenge and says:

"A nation-wide work guarantee programme will certainly be an organisational challenge. But it is indispensable and feasible. It can be organised so as to meet all the objections which are raised against such programme: high cost, low productivity and the risk of inflation and corruption.

"The only way out is the extension of a work guarantee programme to the whole country within five or ten years. It will cost about Rs. 3,300 crores a year which is only one-third of the annual plan outlay. This is not an excessive price to pay for rooting out the evil of unemployment and ensuring to every able-bodied worker in India a minimum daily wage.

Again he says:

"Those who oppose a work guarantee have failed to produce any concrete policy to eliminate the backlog of massive unemployment within a short, definite period. They merely keep harping on traditional growth policies. But these policies continue to swell the army of the unemployed. A work guarantee on the other hand can attack the unemployment problem directly and eliminate it within a decade or less. And a sincere com-

mitment to a full employment programme, involving a huge outlay, will indirectly force more progressive resource mobilisation and the choice of more appropriate products and techniques. Without a programme commitment there has been no pressure to adopt a really employment-oriented strategy of growth".

Sir, today the government has been good enough to admit this motion. Sir, the Prime Minister is here and I say to him that here is a challenge before the government and here is a challenge before the Prime Minister; let him accept today on the Floor of the House a work-guarantee programme for the whole country and a work-guarantee programme which will ensure employment to the rural poor for the next ten years. In a country like India where there is so much of soil conservation work to be done, where there is so much of monsoon and floods here where afforestation is so badly neglected, we have not been able to utilise our technical people to solve these problems. As Mr. Raj Krishna pointed out, I hope that the present Government will take up the challenge.

I want to speak on one more thing. I have not been able to speak on the problem of unemployment in urban areas. In our country where all the resources have not been tapped, where flood-control problems have not been solved, where power generation problem has not been solved, technically qualified men remain unemployed today. What is necessary is the re-orientation of our whole technical, not only vocational, but the whole technical education system. It is necessary to recognise that today, a new orientation is to be given where urban employment and the need of the country have to be linked together.

Today the Government has to come forward with certain concrete measures both in the rural areas and in

[**Shri Saugata Roy**]

the urban areas; it has to break the stranglehold of monopoly houses; I say this not because I want to speak against monopoly houses, but the statistics show that the growth of employment in the private sector has always been slower than the growth of employment in the public sector. Never in the private sector was there any growth with regard to the employment of men. It is a sad commentary on the system of education that in a country where there are so many unfinished tasks of developmental work, power generation, flood control, soil survey, etc. we have not been able to provide jobs to the educated unemployed; matching of developmental needs and content of educational programme at this stage is necessary. I hope the hon. Prime Minister will attach great importance to the giving of employment to both the educated and uneducated work force. I hope he will take up this challenge both in the urban and rural areas, and a detailed scheme like the one taken up by Maharashtra as recommended by the I.L.O. will be taken up to provide employment. Otherwise the unemployment problem will not be solved within 10 years as is claimed by the Government.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद)
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय बाहर पानी बरस रहा है और बिजली चमक रही है। ऐसे ही कुछ दिनों पहले जब हम लोगों के प्रधान मन्त्री श्री मोरारजी भाई ने यह एनान किया कि देश से बेरोजगारी का सवाल हल होने में 10 साल लगेंगे तो देश के करोड़ों युवा मन, जो पिछले 30 साल से अन्धकार में फँसे हुए थे, उनके सामने बिजली कोंध गई। मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी को बधाई दूंगा, मुबारक-बाद दुंगा कि जनता पार्टी की कुर्सी पर बैठते ही उन्होंने जो देश की भयानकतम समस्या थी उस पर सबसे पहले प्रहार किया।

मुझे याद है कि जब कांग्रेस पार्टी टूटी थी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी बाली कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक जलसा बम्बई में हो रहा था, सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब उसके अध्यक्ष थे, उन्होंने भाषण दिया था बम्बई में जो मोटे मोटे अक्षरों में छपा था, किंवदं पार्टी, किंवदं अनएम्प्लायमेंट। बम्बई में ही गांधी जी ने भी 1942 में किंवदं इण्डिया का नारा दिया था। सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने सोचा कि अगर गांधी जी ने एक बार किंवदं कहा है तो हमको दो बार कहना चाहिये, नहीं तो उनसे छोटे हो जायेंगे। और तब से लगातार उस किंवदं अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में देश का नीजवान 6, 7 साल तक बहुत ही बेसब्री से आपकी तरफ इन्तजार करता रहा। उसको कहीं काम मिले इस बात की चिन्ता उसे थी। आपने काम देने के प्रयास भी किये, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। मैं भूतपूर्व सत्ताधारी दल पर कोई बेर्इमानी का आत्मोप नहीं लगाऊंगा, इतना ही कहूंगा कि उनके मन में भी तड़पन रही होगी देश के नीजवान को काम मिले। लेकिन वे लोग प्रयास अगर करते थे, एक तरफ जब समस्या का हल करने चलते थे तो उसके साथ साथ समस्या कम हल हो और वे जो हल करने जा रहे थे उन्हीं लोगों का प्रचार ज्यादा हो जाये इस बात की कोशिश करते थे। आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश में जिस ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी योजना की चर्चा चल रही थी, हम किसी सङ्केत पर जाते हैं तो सङ्केत पर एक संगमरमर का साइन बोर्ड लगा रहता है कि प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी द्वारा परिचालित योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्मित राज मार्ग। यह आज भी मैंने सैकड़ों, हजारों जगह देखा है। सङ्केत तो बाद में बनती थी और संगमरमर का पत्थर पहले बन जाता था। योजना जितनी बनाई, उसमें मकसद था कि नीजवानों को काम दिया जाये, लेकिन बीच में स्वतः का प्रचार हुआ करता था। इनका प्रचार-चेता मन उसके लोभ को संबरण नहीं कर पाया।

आज सही रूप में किसने बेरोजगार इस देश में है, यह कहना मुश्किल है। पिछली सरकार की मन्त्री-परिषद वे फैसला लिया था कि यह सरकार साल भर में 5 लाख नौजवानों को काम देने की योजना बना रही है। उन दिनों हम बहुत गंभीरता से सोचा करते थे कि कितने बेरोजगार हैं। बेरोजगारी के दफ्तर से जो आंकड़े मिलते थे वह 90, 92 लाख के मिलते थे। उससे देश की बेरोजगारी का सम्बन्ध नहीं था, वह सही आंकड़े नहीं थे। लेकिन 1975 के आखिर तक 92 लाख के आंकड़े थे, आजकल यह 1 करोड़ 10, 12 लाख है।

इनका यह निर्णय कि साल भर में 5 लाख को काम देंगे, जब हम सुनते थे, तो सोचा करते थे कि 5 लाख को काम देने में एक साल लगेगा तो 1 करोड़ को काम देने में 20 साल और 1 करोड़ 12 लाख को काम देने में 22 साल लगेंगे। जो लड़का आज नाम दर्ज कराता है, वह तब तक बड़ा हो जायेगा और उसकी रिटायरमेंट की उम्र आ जायेगी।

हमारे जैसा देहाती जब इस बारे में सोचता है तो देखता है कि हर घर में आौसत एक बेकार जहर है। अपना देश अब 60 करोड़ का हो गया है और 5 आदमी का आौसत परिवार माना जाता है। तो इस तरह से 12 करोड़ परिवार हैं। हर घर में आौसत एक बेकार तो इस तरह से 12 करोड़ बेकार हो गये। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार ने साल भर में 5 लाख नौजवानों को काम देने की योजना बनाई थी, उस हिसाब से लगाये तो 12 करोड़ लोगों को काम देने में कितना समय लगेगा? अगर इतने दिनों तक इन्दिरा जी इस नम्बर 1 की कुर्सी पर बैठी रह गई होतीं तो अनेम्प्लायमेंट का कोटा शायद उनका पूरा हो जाता? अगर इतने दिनों तक हिन्दुस्तान का नौजवान चुप रह जाता तो उसे काम मिल जाता। कितना भयानक वह वायदा था, इन लोगों का? आज देश का नौजवान अगर हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में

कोई नई तब्दीली लाने के लिये आवश्यक बढ़ा है तो वह बेरोजगारी के सवाल पर हमें अन्यान्य भूष्ठ बोलने के कारण आमे बढ़ा है।

मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने निश्चित समय बताया है कि 10 साल में बेरोजगारी का सवाल हल हो जायेगा। एक तरफ 10 साल और दूसरी तरफ 22 साल। वह भी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में दर्ज लोगों के आंकड़ों के हिसाब से भूतपूर्व सरकार को बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देने में लगते। वह भी तब अगर नया लड़का पैदा न होता, सब की नसबन्दी अगर कर दी गई होती।

मैंने जेल में पढ़ा था संजय जी का नुस्खा था कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये जरूरी है कि नसबन्दी की योजना लागू हो, इससे काम मांगने वालों की तादाद अपने आप कम हो जायेगी। उनका भावण हमने जेल में पढ़ा था, और आज अखबार की कॉर्टिंग भी लायब्रेरी में देखी। उस समय में सोच रहा था कि यह लड़का आखिर बोल क्या रहा है।

श्री चन्द्रप्पन जी ने कहा है कि सभी मुल्कों में कुछ न कुछ बेकारी होती है, तो यह तो बेकारी हमेशा रहेगी। वह इस लिए रहेगी कि नौजवान के बड़ा होने पर उसे काम मिलने तक कुछ न कुछ दरमियानी बक्त तो रहेगा। इस तरह दस पन्द्रह लाख लोग तो बेकार रहेंगे। इस पर ज्यादा चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

लेकिन सब से बड़ी चिन्ता की बात यह है कि किसी भी बड़े आदमी का बेटा मुझे कभी बेकार नहीं मिला है। हमेशा गरीब, छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के आदमी के बेटे को काम नहीं मिलता है। समाज के सम्पन्न व्यक्ति, नेता, उद्योगपति और बड़े नौकरशाह का बेटा कहीं न कहीं धन्धा पा ही जाता है। लेकिन शहर में गरीब आदमी का बेटा एम्प्लायमेंट

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

एक्सचेंज में टिफिन कैरियर ले कर लाइन में खड़ा होता है, और वहाँ पर खाना खाता है कि अगर कहीं लाइन टूट गई, तो आज मेरा कार्ड नहीं निकल पायेगा—और दिन भर के बाद वह लौट आता है कि कार्ड नहीं निकल पाया।

हमारे देश में यह समस्या आज भयानक रूप में है। इस बारे में श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने जो ऐलान किया है, देश की जनता ने उस का तहे-दिल से स्वागत किया है। विधान सभाओं के पिछले चुनावों में श्री मोरारजी देसाई के इस ऐलान ने बहुत काम किया है। उसी के कारण जनता ने जनता पार्टी को अपना ममत्यन दिया है, क्योंकि एक तरह से बेकारी इन चुनावों में एक मुख्य मुद्दा बन गई थी।

हमारे देश में तो दो तरह के बेकार हैं: एक तो बिल्कुल बेकार है, जिन्हें कहीं कोई काम नहीं मिलता है और दूसरे अर्द्धबेकार है, अर्थात् अगर किसी के बाप की छोटी सी दुकान या दो बीघे का खेत है, तो वह उसी में काम करने लगा। बेकार आदमी तो नये सिरे से काम पाने की कोशिश करता है, लेकिन अर्द्ध-बेकार अपनी तमाम जिन्दगी उसी घटन में ही व्यतीत करता है, और अगर उस के दो चार छः बच्चे होते हैं, तो वे भी उसी में गुजारा करने लगते हैं, और इस तरह एक शरीरी की दलदल लगातार बनती चली जाती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह सदन अर्द्ध-बेकारों के बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करे।

जो बेकार एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम लिखते हैं, वे ज्यादातर ऐसे नौजवान होते हैं, जो थोड़ा बहुत पढ़-लिख लेते हैं। विना पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी रोजगार दफ्तर में नाम लिखाने नहीं जाता है। और जो लोग वहाँ अपना नाम लिखते हैं, उन्हें किस तरह का काम दिया जाये, यह भी एक समस्या है। हमारे गांवों में कहावत है कि अगर लड़का थोड़ा पढ़ा, तो हल से गया, अर्थात् वह शारीरिक

श्रम नहीं कर सकता है, और अगर वहुत पढ़ा, तो घर से गया। जो लड़का रोजगार के दफ्तर में नाम लिखाने जाता है वह थोड़ा, या बहुत पढ़ा होता है, और वह कोई उपजाऊ काम, उत्पादक श्रम, नहीं कर सकता है, वह केवल कलम-षिस्सू, गैर-उपजाऊ, काम कर सकता है।

इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग रोजगार के दफ्तरों में अपने नाम लिखाते हैं, अगर उन्हें काम दे भी दिया जाये, तो उस से देश के उत्पादन में कोई बढ़ि होने वाली है, इस पर मुझे शक है, क्योंकि वे लोग जिन्ही कारखाने, खेत या दफ्तर में जा कर केवल इन्तजाम का काम कर सकते हैं, उत्पादन का काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे कभी कभी लगता है कि हालांकि तालीम का बढ़ना बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन मैकाले के जमाने की जो तालीम आज देश में दी जा रही है, अगर वह चलती रह गई, तो उस के द्वारा जो कोई भी नौजवान तैयार होगा, वह गैर उत्पादक काम करने वाला नौजवान होगा। और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए खतरनाक हालत पैदा हो जायेगी। दूसरी तरफ इतना ही नहीं कि वह केवल थोड़ा पढ़-लिख लेता है इसलिए बिगड़ता है। हमारा देश तीन तरह के फांसों में पड़ा है। हमारा उत्पादन तीन तरह के फांसों में पड़ा है। एक तो मौजूदा शिक्षा व्यवस्था जिसमें सबसे ज्यादा अंग्रेजी का रंग है लड़का अगर अंग्रेजी, पढ़ लेता है तो वह शारीरिक श्रम नहीं करना चाहता, कपड़े की क्रीज़ न बिगड़ने पाये इस भावना से काम करता है। ब्हाइट कालर जाव कैसा मिले यह एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जाकर दर्ज कराया जाता है। दूसरा है जाति। जो आदमी जनेऊ पहन लेता है अपने देश में उस के बारे में भी कहा जाता है कि अगर हल छू लेगा तो इसका जनेऊ गन्दा हो जायेगा। और तीसरा है पूँजी। जिस आदमी के पास 25-50 हजार से ऊपर पैसा हो जाता है वह अपने हाथ में मिट्टी नहीं लगने देना चाहता।

वे तीन प्रकार के फौस हैं — अंग्रेजी, अमेरिकी और थैली ।

26.00 hrs.

जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने एलान किया है कि दल समल में हम बेरोजगारी के सवाल को हस करने का प्रयास करेंगे। इसके साथ ही इन तीनों फांसों से भी सावधान रहना पड़ेगा। यह मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि तीस सालों तक आपने देश को जिस सड़कों में डाल कर खाद से भी गन्दी बदबू पैदा करदी थी जनता पार्टी की सरकार उसे साफ करने की कोशिश करती है तो आपको भी चाहिए कि आप खुशी से उसमें हाथ बंटायें मैं 1-2 सुझाव देते हुए खत्म करूँगा ।

पहला सुझाव मेरा यह होगा कि इस सरकार को जिस तरह से हम ने एलान किया है और जिस तरह से हमारा चुनाव घोषणा पत्र है उसके अनुसार यह एलान करना ही पड़ेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो कोई भी नागरिक होगा उसको हम काम की गारन्टी देंगे। आज अभी कहा गया कि इस बजट से इस तरह का कोई संकेत नहीं मिला। तो अब की बार का बजट तो पिछली सरकार का जो 30 साल का कूड़ा था उसको साफ करने में ही लग गया। इसमें इस संकेत की उम्मीद कोई करता है तो वह बेकार है। बेकारी के सवाल पर हर नागरिक को काम करने की गारन्टी तो हम देंगे और खुले हाथ से देंगे लेकिन इसके साथ मैं यह भी सुझाव दूँगा प्रधान मंत्री और अपनी सरकार की गारन्टी तो सब को काम देने के लिए खुले हाथ से दी जायेगी लेकिन काम हम अपने मन का देंगे। किर यह नहीं होगा कि बहुआ साहब का बेटा अगर हम से कहेगा कि हमें कलक्टर बनाया तो उसको कलक्टर ही बनाया जायेगा ऐसी बात नहीं होगी। उसको दफ्तर का बाबू भी बनाया जा सकता है, उसको दफ्तर में चपरासी भी बनाया जा सकता है। काम की गारन्टी हम देंगे मगर उसके साथ-साथ हमें जो जरूरत होगी वह काम लेंगे। यह हम नहीं कहते कि अधिकारी दृग से काम लेंगे। यह भी

नहीं होगा कि कोई आदमी शरीर से कमज़ोर है तो उससे कहेंगे कि फालड़ा चलायें। विवेक का इस्तेमाल होगा। लेकिन जब तक ये दोनों बातें साथ नहीं चलेंगी तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा।

इसके साथ-साथ एक और बात चलती है कि एक ही आदमी के पास जमीन होती है, वह शहर में आकर दफ्तर में नौकरी करता है और वही शहर के किसी कोने में एक छोटी सी दूकान चला लेता है। तो यह भी देखना होगा कि एक आदमी पीछे एक रोजगार—बन मैन बन जाव। खेती, नौकरी या व्यापार—आदमी पीछे एक रोजगार।

मौजूदा जो बेरोजगारी का सवाल है इसको दूर करने के लिए ये कुछ रास्ते होंगे जिन पर हम को चलना होगा। आज देश में खेती के सामने सबसे बड़ा सवाल है उत्पादन का। हम चाहेंगे कि भूमि सेना बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर भर्ती करके और अब तक 30 सालों में 5 लाख ८० खर्च करके जो 1 लाख का काम किया जा रहा था उसकी जगह स्वयं सेवकी तरोके से 1 लाख ८० खर्च करके 5 लाख का काम कराने का लक्ष्य जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनाये। जिससे देश की सिवाई का रास्ता निकल सके।

अन्त में मैं देश के नौजवानों की तरफ से कहूँगा, क्योंकि पिछले 15-20 सालों से मेरा रिश्ता उन सब से रहा है लड़के-लड़कियों और जेल जाते, कि देश के नौजवानों ने हिन्दुस्तान की मौजूदा राजनीता को बदलने में अगर बहुत योगदान नहीं दिया तो इन्हाँ तथा हैं कि जो लोग पिछले दिनों दफनाये गए उनकी शव यात्रा में वे जहर गए थे। मैं चाहूँगा जिस उम्मीद से वे शव यात्रा में गए थे, होली का त्योहार आप याद कर लीजिएगा, होली के त्योहार पर बुधा जलाई गई थीं और प्रह्लाद बचा था तथा प्रह्लाद के बच्चे पर दुर्ली की रांझ पर हिन्दुस्तान भर के नौजवानों ने

[श्री जनेश्वर किश्श]

ओर सभी लोगों ने इनसानियत की जीत मानकर अबील खेला था। मैं समझता हूं पिछले इन्तजाम की बुवा पिछले दिनों जलाई गई है और नौजवान प्रहलाद बनकर शव यात्रा में गए थे इसी उम्मीद से कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार और उसके प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई जिन्होंने दस साल के भीतर बेरोजगारी के सवाल को हल करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सामने एक बात छेड़ी है, इनसानियत की जीत मानकर उस राख पर शव यात्रा पर गए हुए नौजवान अबीर खेलेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जनता पार्टी का जो संकल्प है वह हिन्दुस्तान की साधारण जनता की इच्छा और आकांक्षा की अभिव्यक्ति है इसमें मैं दूसरे विरोधी लोगों से भी कहूंगा कि वे भी खुले दिल ने अपना सहयोग दें।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kallabor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is good that this House discusses the unemployment problem of this country. Mostly we discuss rather the problems arising out of employment. The organised labour; constitute possibly a very small fraction. They may not constitute even 10 per cent of work force in the country today. I include in this all the office-goers who have multiplied to such an extent today that the work force is increased. But the attention on the organised sector is because the organised sector, first of all, can pay trade union dues and get the service of the leaders. This is no aspersion on anybody, but I say this is more important. I am saying about trade union leaders only. This is how the cause of the unemployed, the vast unemployed work force in the country, goes completely by default except in the speeches.

16.00 hrs.

[**SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL** in the Chair]

It is no use blaming the Congress Party although I do admit that during the regime in which our Prime Minister was also a Minister and one

of our leaders, during all these years, the unemployment rate has gone up every year. It is true. But it is not true that the removal of Congress Party would make any difference to this unless there is a large difference made in the drive for economy in different directions. It is true that as my friends who moved this motion said, this is an endemic sort of situation in all capitalist countries, but it has got the evils of capitalist system and we do have this problem in an endemic manner, in a much more insoluble manner. It is no use talking about the unemployment problem of Sweden or Japan or even England although England is almost borne down by the payments, but in those countries where vast wealth is created, they can possibly pay because they have surplus money. They can pay to anybody for having more babies. They can pay money to a mother who perhaps has got 10 children because what they lack is not money. They can pay money to 10 per cent or 20 per cent of the unemployed work force. But how can we pay this money which we do not have? Therefore, all talk about paying doles is very suicidal.

In all developing countries, where they have to pay doles they do it symbolically, to satisfy the unemployed, and the most vocal get it, and the rest of the section gets farther down. It happens. In Ceylon, when they wanted to give subsidized rice, the economy could never go up. In Burma also, it happened so. It could happen anywhere. It is not a question only of unemployment. If we try to start 'welfarism' without getting work from people, we are going possibly to create problems. In a developing economy, the dimension of the problem is very vast. It can be faced only by a new drive in the economy. China possibly is a good model; and we say this in spite of the differences in the two economic system. I do not think this country will ever go the China way, just as China never went the USSR way, nor did Yugoslavia do.

it. If we want to develop our economy, we should take a lesson from China. In China they fed the entire work-force and it was used in building activities. In our country, we do not have, like the Western countries, a vast amount of wealth and a very difficult labour situation. We have the opposite. We have a vast labour force; yet we have channels and canals to be dug and vast rivers to be tamed. For all this huge amount work, a vast capital is required. This capital is our labour force which is our capital and our currency. We are supposed to be a country where every day a few crores of people are idling away their time. They are not happy about being idle. It is a pain to them. This is the peculiar situation. We are a capitalist country in our own sense. We are capitalists in the matter of labour force. We have a vast labour population and a vast amount of work; but our economic system does not enable the labour to be utilized, and payment made for the work.

It is true, as Shri Chandrappan has said, that we will need Rs. 3000 crores to do something effecting but these people who will be paid Rs. 3000 crores will bring about a produce worth Rs. 10,000 crores. It is very good economics. If we spend Rs. 3,000 crores only and get that amount of produce. But the question is one of finding resources. This can be done only if we can divert the resources. To-day the entire resources have been diverted towards industry. All the advances of State Bank flow in one direction. Sometimes government comes forward and says that they must give 5 per cent of the advance to the small-scale industry; and then those institutions say that these people do not succeed and that they do not know how to use the money. We must first of all be clear about one thing: if we really want to employ labour, we must use our currency, viz., labour. Our currency is not the printed money, but labour. We must first of all ban all labour saving pro-

jects. I do not say that this should be done in every case. For example in Lal Imli woollen mills, they employ 4000 people; they produce the same quality and the same quantity and make some profit. We have also allowed some mills to have ready-made and turn-key factories which can produce the same quantity, with just 200 persons. But we will be investing 10 times on capital and machinery which we don't have, and replace labour which we have in plenty. Technology would still be required, because it is sophisticated industry. This is not good. Technology should be suitable to our needs.

I do not think that the Prime Minister will succeed in removing unemployment in 10 years; firstly because it cannot happen, even if we try our best. But what is the direction given to the economy in the new budget? This budget, as I said earlier, serves a different purpose. The investment allowance has been given sophisticated industries. For Indian-made know-how which replaces labour also, allowance will be given. Any investment on labour-replacing technology will also be given the allowance. Import of consumer goods, what does it mean? We can produce anything. We have the technology and we can produce any type of consumer goods, but not consumer goods to the taste of the sophisticated people. Since we can produce consumer goods, can we not say: let us not import consumer goods, let us invest our money here? But the proposal is to import Rs. 800 crores worth of consumer goods.

If we really want employment, we must be prepared to make sacrifices, not only small people, but big people, everybody. It also means that sophisticated production has to go. It must be the culture on our part not to demand sophisticated production and sophisticated goods. Because, on the one hand to say that black money has

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

to go and, on the other, to allow sophisticated production is not possible.

Then, so far as self-employment in rural areas is concerned, I support it.

Instead of a free choice economy, I think an economy functioning under the nationalised system would possibly do good to us. I know that in the socialist system the labour has no choice. He will have to be employed. The defect in the capitalist system is that a man is given the choice where he is going to work. So, there is a certain amount of unemployment. If you want employment for all, you cannot naturally have job suitable to all.

It is sound economics to nationalise the bigger concerns. Now a company may purchase 5 per cent shares of another concern, whose capital is Rs. 10 crores, since Indian shares are widely distributed over the country, and earn Rs. 2 crores by doing some dirty tricks. If you nationalise that industry by investing Rs. 40 lakhs or 50 lakhs, Government can get much more, in fact in crores, in one year by way of taxation and other things.

Then, there should be some housing programme and rural literacy programme. Also, there must be a change in the direction of our education. Now we are producing doctors who are migrating to other countries and serving the patients there. We are giving them English education, which comes in handy for going abroad. Why should we produce doctors who are going to serve only other countries? So, instead of producing big doctors and engineers, let us produce artisans and utilize them. Therefore, our technical education should be oriented towards that. Unless the Janata Party Government is prepared to do that, they will be no nearer to the solution of this problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Biju Patnaik.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिकारी (गोपालगंज):
मैं पटनायक जी से कहूँगा कि वे पहले चारों

प्लोर की बातें सुन लें और उस के बाद बोलें अभी तो विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों ने ही अपनी बातें कही हैं और अपने दल में से कोई बोला नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक सदस्य बोले हैं।

श्री बीजू पटनायक : मैं कुछ सुनाव ही देना चाहता हूँ।

I am intervening in the discussion. This is only a discussion on a motion and not a Bill before the House.

Since this is one of the most vital points confronting the nation, I am grateful to the members of the opposition for the keen interest they are taking on this subject. It is as much of interest to the Government, which have mooted this gigantic task of providing satisfactory employment to our masses within a period of the next ten years. Naturally, it is gratifying for the Government to know that the different sections of the House are taking equally, if I may say so, responsive interest. It is a good augury for the success of this great adventure that the nation is going to embark upon. I would like to, let us say, provoke a discussion on this subject and place certain parameters before this House. I will take a few instances to show how and where we have become lavish in our thinking, in our action, resulting in the usual losses. Every rupee lost in any venture is really taken out from the empty stomachs of the poorest of this land. If we stay and function in a House like this, this money has been brought from the empty stomachs of the poorest of our land. If our Members of Parliament or Ministers or the Rashtrapati or the Governor or the Ministers in the States and Assemblies have all this paraphernalia, all this is spent by cutting the poor stomach and making it poorer. This realisation must also dawn on us. If we wish to enthuse the masses of our people to work, with really

means that we expect them to work for eight hours on four hours' wages, this House has to determine whether the life style of the nation, particularly the affluent section of the nation, must undergo a drastic change or not. This has to be one of the major parametres of thinking.

Secondly, today we have 125 sick textile mills. Why have they become sick? This is a matter which can be discussed and debated. We have taken over the sick mills in a corporation. Whatever name you give it, it is a sick mill corporation. Today we give subsidy for the import of cotton and nylon yarns for making fashionable textile goods and other materials, and we also subsidise the loss on the sick textile corporation to the order of Rs. 160 crores a year. Subsidy paid by whom? By Government. Where does the Government get the money from? Again from the empty stomachs which constitute 50 crores of our population. Suppose I put it to the House that for the next 20 years Indians must wear one type of cloth, not a thousand varieties, would the nation accept this proposition? Russia passed through it for 50 years and their ladies had one type of cloth. We have a thousand varieties.

It was suggested that nationalisation of a certain part of the private sector or the entire private sector was the open sesame to the prosperity of the nation. I put it to my learned friend, my communist friend, that if I take over the entire private sector today by a stroke of the pen, I do not think that tomorrow I can employ one more man. Only the assets will change hands, but it will not give me the possibility of employing one more man. If that be the determination of the nation, I would then ask: do we still continue in this system of parliamentary democracy or not? Would my hon. friend sitting there, my communist colleague, be allowed to encourage a strike in the mining belt of Kiriburu where the minimum wage of a worker is Rs. 417,

along with house rent allowance, medical facilities and everything whereas only two miles away in that belt, an average man gets Rs. 4/- per day? The answer is no. Will there be trade unions? Not in the new system. Mr. Chitta Basu, you will not prosper there.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasap): We will not tolerate that that will be dangerous.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: We must learn to live dangerously if we want to change the fate of the nation.

Statistics were quoted that Rs. 3000 crores would be required at the rate of Rs. 4/- per day for two crores of unemployed. But, if I may say so, if you take the unemployed and under-employed, it will be of the order of 10 crores of people. So, it will need much more rupees than that. Then the question will arise: where are these rupees? Would you not need it for better investment? A thought was brought out here that we have got mountains of raw materials which must be converted. Sir, just for the knowledge of the House I would like to say that 15,000 young engineers and one hundred thousand young technicians come out of our institutes every year. How to marry this unlimited wealth and unlimited technical manpower, although young technical manpower? You give away these Rs. 3000 crores not in doles but make them work in big dams, big roads, big projects? In doing all this, where will you get funds for this development? Do we give a go-by to the heavy industries and engage all of them for 30 years in this? What sort of pattern of employment or product mix of the investment would be made? I would beg of this House to consider that also because out of such policies will emerge a varied and complex society which is known as modern industrial society. If land is the machine, then our attitude must change for land to be the producer machine. If we were to say that instead of 80 per cent of the population engaged directly or indirectly in agriculture, it should be reduced to 10 per cent as in Russia or 4 per cent as in America, then all sorts

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of machines will go to the field and all sorts of tools should go to the field. All sorts of machines and tools should be designed to go to the field so that the men can move out of the field to produce those tools and those tools should be available for maximising output which we call modernisation of agriculture. These also will have to be taken into consideration. So, it is going to be a vast complex of work. You have to think whether the modern society is changing over to the feudal society which pervades India and not to capitalist society. This paramount House has to take into consideration all these complexities of thinking. Only when we get out of this cobweb and create a policy which is clearcut, not hide bound, not bureaucratic bound but only time bound, that we can really make a dent in this great adventure of finding massive employment for our people. Therefore, I will not take much time of the House. I merely projected the angles or thoughts in the way through which this nation must wade collectively in this massive programme which we are discussing today. If I may say so, on behalf of the Government, there is no politics involved. It is the question of the growth of a nation and the Janata Party presents the programme before the House for a collective discussion, for a collective wisdom and for a collective work.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What is that programme? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion please.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: On a point of clarification. I want to know what is that programme.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I gave the parameters of thinking. I am expecting the programme to come from the Opposition.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): Now that he has provoked others to speak, will you extend the time on this discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will consider that when the Clock strikes 6. It will

go upto 6 O'clock. There is no other business today. If the House desires, we can extend the time.

Shri Asokaraj.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu demanding that the "Right to work" must be incorporated in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights in our constitution.

I shall give certain statistics to impress upon you the magnitude of the unemployment problem. In fact, it has become a dreaded scourge in our country. I will re-phrase the Malthusian Theory this way that while the job opportunities increase by arithmetical progression, the unemployment increases by geometrical progression. On 30-6-76, 49,33,000 matriculates, undergraduates and graduates are on the live Register of Employment Exchanges. Besides this, under various occupational groups, 96,09,000 people are on the live registers of Employment Exchanges.

In the period January to August, 1976, some 513 Employment Exchanges in the country are reported to have found placements for 3,26,000 job seekers out of a total of 1,46,42,000 registrants for jobs. At this rate, it may take a century more to get the registers cleared off the names of job seekers. The generation of employment opportunities in the Central Government, State Governments, quasi-government establishment and local bodies is well-nigh impossible because the total number of employees in them has come to the astronomical figure of 1,28,89,000. Already, 1,96,72,000 people are employed in both public sector and private sector industries. So, employment potential in the public sector and also in the private sector industries has been completely exploited. Only agriculture including plantation remains the only source of employment-generation. We know that the entire population of our country is dependent upon agri-

culture both for livelihood and for sustenance.

In this background, I am surprised how the Prime Minister could have proclaimed that within 10 years the scourge of unemployment will be eradicated from the nation. Though I wish him all success, yet I am sceptic about the possibility of success.

All the social security schemes being implemented by the Government benefit only the organised sector of the labour force. The unorganised sector of the labour force is left high and dry and this sector has nearly 10 crores of 'baba'. In these circumstances, the extension of social security to the unemployed in the country is just a piper's dream.

Unless there is constitutional compulsion for both the Central and State Governments for getting the livelihood for the unemployed, the Prime Minister's ten-year plan will be just a paper plan. "Right to work" must become a justiciable fundamental right. I wish to warn the Government that we are sitting on a volcano and it may erupt any time, swallowing all of us together. In Tamil Nadu the film industry can absorb a few lakhs of educated unemployed. But because of the crippling taxation policy of the Central Government, the film industry is on the verge of annihilation. The Central Government's taxation policy contributes greatly to the creation of further unemployment by the closure of industries. This also must be looked into by the Janata Government and usher in new vistas of life for our young men and women who today are out on the streets.

In my Perambalur Constituency, weavers must be given all sort of aid as they are living in a pitiable condition. State Government must be provided all sort of help by the Central Government in this regard. Agricultural workers must be given aid to start cottage industries to substantiate their meagre income.

As Mr. Chandrappan told, voluntary social service scheme should be intro-

duced for all students in High Schools and colleges so that they could understand the dignity of service. Big industries should be nationalised so that the vast amount they are getting as profit may be utilised for national construction. To link Ganges with Cauvery, unemployed men may be employed for work. By this scheme, the gigantic programme of unemployment and poverty may be eradicated to a certain extent. Also the drought hit Tamil Nadu would be getting more benefits.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी (गोपालगंज). सभापतिजी, मैं यह बताकर सदन का समय नष्ट नहीं करना चाहता कि बेरोजगारी का दायरा कितना अधिक है। बेरोजगारी का दायरा हम लोग केवल एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के फिर्से से नहीं ले सकते हैं, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में मुश्किल से 25 प्रतिशत लोग जाकर अपना नाम दर्ज कराते हैं और रूरल एरियाज में तो शायद 10 परमेंट भी नाम दर्ज कराने जाते हों, मैं कह नहीं सकता। लेकिन बेरोजगारी का भार सब जगह एक समान नहीं है, इसमें भी रीजनल इम-ब्लेसेस है। कहीं बहुत अधिक है और कहीं बहुत कम है। बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जो पिछड़े हुए स्थान हैं, वहां न कोई रोजगार है और न कोई इण्डस्ट्रीज है। वहां पर बेरोजगारी का भार अधिक है वनस्पति उन जगहों के जो ज्यादा इण्डस्ट्रीज-लाइंज हैं। मैं एक हदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे यहां नार्थ बिहार में कोई इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है। नार्थ बिहार और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० की आबादी करीब-करीब 5 करोड़ है। किसी भी एक प्राविन्स से ज्यादा उसकी आबादी है लेकिन वहां कोई बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है। छोटी-मोटी 2, 4 शूगर फैक्टरीज हैं वह भी आउट डेटेड और आउट मोडेड हैं, जिनका सुक्रोज कण्टेंट बहुत कम परसन्टेज में निकलता है। वहां की हालत मैं आपको बताऊँ, तो शायद आपका हृदय फट जायेगा। वहां के लड़कों को आप देखिय, चाहे देन में हों या

[श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी]

बाजार में, जहां भी आप जाइये, जो आप वहां खाते हैं, लड़के देखते हैं कि मुंह से कुछ आपके छूट जाये और वह उसको उठाकर खा जायें। कितनी दर्दनाक स्थिति है, कहा नहीं जा सकता।

पर-कॉपिटा स्थिति क्या है, 150 रुपये 160 रुपये। मेरे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि एक फेमिली की आमदानी करीब 700, 800 रुपये होती है: मैं जानता हूं कि पर-कॉपिटा इन्कम 115, 120 और 125 रुपये है। बिहार की पोजीशन, जब आजादी हुई थी उस समय 7वें स्थान पर थी और आज 30 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद वह सबसे नीचे चली गई है।

वहां पर-कॉपिटा इन्वेस्टमेंट भी सबसे कम है। एम्प्लायमेंट भी प्रति सैकड़ा और प्रति हजार देखिये तो सबसे कम है ईस्टर्न यू०पी० और नार्थ बिहार के रीजन में। उस क्षेत्र की आबादी पांच करोड़ है। क्या सरकार ने यह विचार किया है कि उस को कैसे ऊपर लाया जा सकता है? वहां बिजली का कनज़म्प्शन 9 या 10 के० डब्ल्यू एच० है, जब कि मद्रास में 105 या 110 है। वहां इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का रेट भी सब से अधिक है। अगर वाकी देश में तरक्की हो जाये। लेकिन पांच करोड़ की आबादी तरक्की न करे, तो वह वाकी देश को भी नीचे खींच लेगी। इस रिजनल ईमैरेंस को जल्दी से जल्दी दूर करना चाहिए, लेकिन इस साल के बजट में इस के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

श्री पटनायक ने दो तीन बातें सदन के सामने रखी हैं, और उन्होंने कहा है कि “टु प्रोब्रोक डिसक्शन”। इन्होंने कहा कि देश में हजार तरह के कपड़े बनते हैं। इस से अन एम्प्लायमेंट का क्या सरोकार है? कम वरायटीज बनाने से नेशनल डिसिप्लिन भले ही हो जाये और वेस्ट आफ रिसोर्सिज भी किसी हृद तक कम हो जाये, लेकिन उस

से अनेम्प्लायमेंट का प्रावलम कभी साल्व नहीं हो सकता है। अगर अधिक से अधिक वरायटी की चीजें बनें, उन को बनाने में अधिक लोग काम करें और अधिक लोग उन्हें खरीदें, तो इस से अनेम्प्लायमेंट के प्रावलम का कुछ सालूशन हो सकता है। लेकिन एक ही तरह के कपड़े बनाने से यह प्रावलम साल्व नहीं होगा।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Let me correct it. If we produce one type of cloth, that will be the cheap cloth for the poorer sections who cannot buy any cloth today. These were the considerations. I have said that there are always contradictions in those things.

AN HON. MEMBER: It has nothing to do with varieties.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Making varieties would cost more money. That is what I said.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी: श्री पटनायक ने यह भी कहा कि कैपिटलिस्ट लोगों से पैसा ले लेने से अनेम्प्लायमेंट प्रावलम साल्व नहीं होगा। यह ठीक है कि कोई एक काम करने से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है, लेकिन यदि हम उन के पैसे को ले कर फैलायें और अनेम्प्लायमेंट लोगों को काम देने के लिए उस का उपयोग करें, तो कुछ हृद तक अनेम्प्लायमेंट दूर होगा।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि अगर कैपिटलिस्ट्स का सब पैसा ले भी लें, तो उस से एक एडीशनल आदमी को भी एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिल सकेगा। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूं। आज उन्होंने अपने संवर्धी लोग रखे हुए हैं, और एक मामली काम के लिए हजार, पांच सौ रुपये एक आदमी को देते हैं: उतने ही पंसे में हम पांच आदमी रख सकते हैं। इस तरह एम्प्लायमेंट में पांच गुना बृद्धि होगी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता

कि श्री पटनायक जैसे अनुभवी आदमी ने कहसे ये बातें कह दीं।

मैं अनेम्प्लायमेंट के प्राबलम को साल्व करने के लिए कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हमारा देश बेसिकली एक एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट देश है और यहाँ 80 प्रतिशत लोग एग्रीकल्चर पर निर्भर करते हैं। अरबन एरियाज में तो कुछ लोगों को कई तरह के धन्धे मिल जाते हैं, लेकिन रूरल एरियाज में कोई धन्धा नहीं मिलता है और उन्हें केवल कृषि पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। इस लिए मन्त्रि-मण्डल और प्लानर्ज की सोच कर कोई रास्ता निकालना चहिए कि देहात में ज्यादा से ज्यादा एग्रीकल्चर-बेस्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें, जिस से रूरल अनेम्प्लायमेंट कुछ हृद तक दूर हो सकता है। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं बनाई गई है और यदि बनी भी हो तो काम में नहीं लाई जा रही है।

दूसरी बात एग्रीकल्चर की तरक्की है। एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट के पास पैसे नहीं हैं कि वह खेती में लगा सके। आप माडन एग्रीकल्चर की बात कहते हैं। माडन एग्रीकल्चर के लिए पैसे की जरूरत है। माडन एग्रीकल्चर आज बिजिनेस से कम इंवेस्टमेंट नहीं चाहता। आप देते कहाँ हैं? और अकेले उनमें शक्ति भी नहीं कि वह उसमें इन्वेस्ट कर सके। तो सोचिए कि एग्रीकल्चर की तरक्की कैसे हो सकती है? मैंने एग्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री की बहस के दौरान कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पैसे-रूपये की मदद के अतिरिक्त ट्रेक्टर की मदद दे दी जाये। वे उसका भाड़ा देंगे। अपना वे नहीं खरीद सकते। हर ब्लाक में 2-3 ट्रेक्टर रख दीजिये और उसके लिए गृहस्थों को लोन दीजिये। उनसे कुछ पैसे लेकर उनकी खेती की जुताई करा दीजिये तो उनको बहुत राहत मिल सकती है। इससे उनके खेत की डीप प्लाइंग हो जायेगी जो आज-कल नहीं हो रही है और आपका पैसा भी बांधिस आ जायेगा। वह बाकी रहेगा नहीं।

हो सकता है कि फ्लाक के बाद पैसा मिले, पहले न मिले, लेकिन उन को इससे बहुत मदद मिलेगी, एग्रीकल्चर का आउट-पुट बढ़ेगा और उनको एक सुविधा मिल जायेगी। इससे और यह होगा कि हर ब्लाक में 3, 4, 5 ट्रेक्टर रखेंगे तो हर जगह कुछ न कुछ उसकी मरम्मत के लिए दूकानें खुल जायेंगी। एक नया रोजगार इससे खड़ा हो सकता है मरम्मत करने का और इसमें हमारे देहाती एरिया के कितने ही नीजवान लग सकते हैं—आटिजन भी, अनस्किल्ड भी और स्किल्ड भी हर तरह के लोग उसमें काम कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पहले इस देश में इस बात पर जोर दिया जा रहा था कि धास-पात वगैरह बटोर कर मैन्योर बनाया जाये। वह अब चला गया। वह नहीं है। उसके लिए अब हम केवल कैमिकल फार्टिलाइजर पर निर्भर करते हैं। उनकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान देंगे तो उसमें भी आपका एम्प्लाय-मेंट बढ़ेगा और कैमिकल फार्टिलाइजर से ज्यादा कारगर वह होगा।

आपको सोचना है कि इस देश के 80 परसेंट लोग जो देहातों में रहते हैं, जिनकी माली हालत बहुत खराब है, उनकी दशा कैसे सुधरे? हम सब मिला कर कह देते हैं कि पर कैपिटा इन्कम इतनी है लेकिन केवल रूरल एरिया का लें तो वह 100 रुपये भी नहीं आयेगी। आप तो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति बिड़ला वर्ग रह से लेकर और राष्ट्रपति से लेकर जो दो आने चार आने भी रोज़ नहीं कमा सकता है उसका लेकर एक एवरेज करते हैं। लेकिन अगर केवल रूरल एरिया का लें तो 100 रुपये भी पर कैपिटा इन्कम नहीं आयेगी। उनको तो अगर चार आने, आठ आने या एक रुपया भी रोज़ मिल जाता है तो उनके लिए एक बड़ी बात होती है। कुछ लोग हंसते हैं कि चरखे से आमदनी बहुत कम होगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि माडन युग के लेबर से

[श्री द्वारिकानाथ तिवारी]

मिलायेंगे तो वह बहुत कम आमदनी होगी लेकिन जो बेकार बैठे हैं, जिनको नमक और तेल का भी पैसा नहीं मिलता है उनको आठ आने या एक रुपया रोज़ मिल जाता है तो उससे बड़ी राहत होती है। अगर एक रुपया रोज़ भी हुआ तो तीस रुपये महीने हुए, पर कैपिटा इन्क्स 360 रुपये हो जायेगी। आज 100 रुपये से भी कम है रूलर एरिया में।

आपने कहा है कि जो कमजोर हैं, पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनके लिए पहले सोचना होगा। आज होता क्या है कि बड़े लोगों को रोज़गार पहले मिल जाता है और पिछड़े हुए लोगों को रूरल एरियाज में रहने वालों को जिनकी सिफारिश नहीं पहुंच पाती है उनको काम सबसे पीछे मिलता है। बड़े लोगों से अगर कहीं बच जाता है तब मिलता है। तो इस सिस्टम को बदलिये। नहीं बदलेंगे तो रूरल एरिया के लोगों को राहत नहीं दे सकेंगे। . . . (व्यवधान) एग्री तो कीजिये। लेकिन आप शक्ति में हैं, आप उनके लिए कोई उपाय कीजिये। मैं केवल बेयर प्वाइंट्स बता रहा हूं, उसको एलेबोरेट नहीं कर रहा हूं कि कैसे इन लोगों को राहत मिल सकती है।

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : आपके पास तो फ्लैट हैं वह फ्लैट आप नहीं देते।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : सभापति जी, विषयान्तर तो होगा। लेकिन मैं इनका जवाब देना चाहता हूं।

श्री कल्याण जैन (इन्दौर) : तिवारी साहब भी बड़े लोगों को फ्लैट देते हैं, छोटे लोगों को देते नहीं हैं।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : लोक सभा के पूल में 490 फ्लैट्स हैं। 545 आदमियों को देना है।

490 में विट्ठलभाई पटेल हाउस और वेस्टन कोट भी शामिल है जहां पर कोई रहना

नहीं चाहता है। इस तरह से 60 वे हुए और 50 आदमियों ने अभी छोड़ा नहीं है। इस प्रकार 150 की कमी है। आप बताइये, मैं कहां से लाऊं? मैं तो सिर्फ बाटने वाला हूं, बनाने वाला नहीं हूं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप लोग एक दिन हाउस में इसपर चर्चा करें तो मैं बताऊंगा कि गवर्नमेंट मकान दे नहीं रही है किर मैं कहां से बाटूं? मैं तो सिर्फ डिस्ट्रीयूटिंग एजेंसी हूं, बनाने वाली एजेंसी नहीं हूं। इसलिए मैं मकान दूं कहां से? यहां पर कैबिनेट के बड़े सदस्य बैठे हैं, उनसे आप कहें कि अधिक से अधिक बंगले दें जिन्हें मैं मेम्बरों को दे सकूं वरना एक दिन विस्फोट हो जायेगा।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwar South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I very much agree with the spirit of the motion moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri C. K. Chandrappan. Though I do not agree with all that they have stated, I agree with the spirit of the motion.

It is true that the Janata Party in its 13-point economic charter, which was released before the Lok Sabha poll, provided for such a kind of scheme which would provide employment and eradicate destitution within a period of ten years. It reiterated by the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, when he assumed office. So, the Prime Minister has only reiterated what was contained in the 13-point economic charter of the Janata Party. I very much doubt whether the Janta Party would survive for ten years to achieve this objective. It cannot. Shri Morarji Desai may survive, even though he is now 82 years—in fact, I want him to live not only for 100 years but even 200 years—but I cannot imagine for a moment that the Janata Party would remain in power even for five years.

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह : बाह बाह, क्या बात है।

ओ एक० एक० मोहसिन : बात क्या है, आप देख लेंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not be provocative. You will also lose time.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, I have the right to speak. Why should they be allergic to it? This is a very serious matter. I have got the right to speak and I have the right to be heard also.

Now after ten years are over we can know the performance of the party. But what is the scheme for eradicating unemployment which they have placed before the country during the last four months? There is no scheme. They always think only of appointing commissions and criticising the Indira Gandhi Government and the emergency. They have no other programme. Who will be there after they are in office for ten years? People can ask them. We will ask them. But they will not remain in office after 10 years. By this announcement they wanted perhaps to have the blessings of the people to remain in power for another 10 years but I am sure they will not be able to fulfil this promise, they have given to people.

They have said during the election propaganda that they would also give an unemployment allowance but soon after the election they have backed out from this assurance. This is mentioned in their election manifesto which so soon they have forgotten. Sir, I put a question in this House—No. 2288, unstarred question asking (a) whether the Janata Party had promised to pay unemployment allowance to all the unemployed persons in the country and (b) if so, an outline of the scheme and when it is likely to commence, to which they have given a categorical reply that there is no proposal to grant unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth. This is how they stand by their assurance. They went on propagating that they would give un-

employment allowance to the unemployed people during their election campaign. But soon after they came into office, they backed out. This is the reply which their Minister for Labour, Shri Ravindra Varma has given. I will read the reply for your benefit:

"While no proposal to grant unemployment allowance to unemployed youth is at present under consideration, Government has stated that it would remove destitution within a time-frame of 10 years..." You want to remove unemployment within 10 years but you do not want to provide unemployment allowance.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Because you did not leave anything in the coffers.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I know unemployment is a very big problem. It is not a party question. It is a national problem before us. Let us not play politics in that. But the Janata party people are playing politics. They have made it a round to propagate against us. During the elections the unemployed youth of the country were instigated to rise in rebellion against the Congress Party and they have rallied round. They are playing politics with the youth.

What is the unemployment problem to-day? It is very much there. The rural unemployment problem is much worse. We have to think of solving this. Unless we tap all our irrigation potential, we cannot do that. Irrigated land gives much more employment than an unirrigated land. We have to develop our irrigation to the maximum extent so that the village unemployed can engage themselves and get employment. I am glad that Shri Morarji Desai has also announced that more importance will be given to the development of rural sector industries and village and khadi industries. I very much appreciate his statement but there should be a scheme to promote them. Merely saying that they want-

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

ed to develop the rural and village industries will not help. Mr. Biju Patnaik has said that everyone of us should wear only hand-woven cloth. I think he meant hand-woven as also the handloom cloth. That is a very good proposal. I say that it should begin with the Janata Party members who are very fond of terylene garments....

AN HON. MEMBER: And their families also.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Let them begin wearing this khadi or hand-woven cloth. That will at least solve the unemployment problem to a great extent.

चौथरी बलबोर सिंह: आपकी धोती उत्तर कर देखें तो नीचे रेशम का कच्छा मिलेगा।

एक० एक० मोहसिन : मैंने तो कभी धोती पहना हा नहीं है, जो धोती पहने हुए हैं, उसको देख सकते हों।

The only way that I propose is a change in the system of education. An educated unemployed is not able to earn his livelihood. Education has to be changed in such a way that it should be job oriented. They may be in a position to start small industries. We cannot solve the problem unless there is a change in the policy of education.

17.00 hrs.

Population control is another important thing. Every year we are producing 1 crore 33 lakhs. This is equal to one Australia. That must be brought to same kind of stability, otherwise I am afraid, even Shri Morarji Desai or Shri Biju Patnaik cannot remove unemployment in 100 years. They are talking of ten years, they will not be able to achieve the goal in 100 years if they do not bring into practice the suggestions given by me.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): This discussion has come never a minute too late! It is good that the House and the nation pays serious and urgent attention to the

pressing and perplexing economic problems and challenges faced by us all to-day. It seems to me that in the first short Session of this new Lok Sabha and now in Budget Session which is about to end, we have given far too much time proportionately to the political problems and the nation is perhaps getting an impression outside this august House that we the representatives of the people are concerned predominantly with political problems and comparatively less with the economic problems. I, therefore, welcome this discussion and I hope the House takes the problem of unemployment seriously which is of course a twin problem with that of poverty.

The new Janata Government has very rightly put emphasis on Mahatma Gandhi and Gandhian methods. That does not mean that we want to go back to 1948 or 1908 when Mahatma Gandhi started experiments in South Africa. We do not want to go back to the date. We want to go back to the spirit of Mahatmaji. We want to go back to the message he gave which is live and fresh to-day. Indeed it is much more live and much more fresh now than it was when Mahatma Gandhi lived and practiced in the ideals he believed in. Therefore, I feel that this emphasis by the Janata Party in their manifesto, which I broadly endorsed at the time of the last election, is good. Because it does mean a change in direction. It means a change of face with a certain shift in emphasis. Some of my friends from the opposition Benches were asking what difference does it make whether it is Shri Morarji Desai or Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It does make a difference. It all depends upon the leader who is leading the team—who is a captain. It depends upon the captain as to the direction in which he wants to take the entire team and through that the entire nation. So, this emphasis on Gandhian ideals and methods is all the more welcome. I say it is welcome and very good. But

we will now have to see that gradually, but not too gradually, we do implement it in the next five years which are at the disposal of this Government. I hope this Government will be able to do that in a significant way in terms of plan formulation.

The Planning Commission has been newly set up. Prof. Lakdawala is Deputy Chairman. He is a distinguished economist from Bombay. We have Prof. Rajkrishna also as a new Member. Besides them, the Prime Minister will be ably assisted by his senior colleagues as well. I, therefore, urge that the new Planning Commission before long will give us some kind of re-formulation of plan priorities; we further hope that it will also give a direction in terms of righting the imbalances created between urban excesses, including urban economic excesses, population excesses and so on, on one hand and rural deprivations, including rural poverty, on the other. In this country unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, we find that although in the last 30 years things have grown and developed in terms of production and wealth, the tragedy has been that it has not grown in the direction in

it ought to have grown in terms of distribution. Although there is greater wealth and greater production the distribution has been far too unjust and imbalanced with the result that a very minority of people in this country have become richer and richer and the vast majority of people are growing increasingly more and more poor. That we want to change. And if we can do that, I think, that will be one significant step in the direction of eradicating unemployment and poverty from this country in the next five and ten years.

Now, Sir, the problem is that unemployment is fast growing and galloping. In the previous Prime Minister's regime—the so-called Decade of Development, the former Minister of Information and Broadcasting said that Indian history had never seen

greater progress in one thousand years than what we saw in 10 years of Mrs. Gandhi's regime. Of course there was no limit to sycophancy and flattery and all kinds of foolish things said both inside the House and outside the House. But we know, of course, how that so-called Development Decade was nothing else but a period of development of more poverty, more unemployment and more dictatorial tendencies. Thank God, those trends and tendencies were arrested by the last Lok Sabha election.

Unemployment in India is a two-faceted problem. It is both uneducated unemployment and educated unemployment. The educated unemployed are fewer in number but more vocal in their demands and agitations. But the uneducated and illiterate unemployed are far too great in number and we shall be indifferent to them only at our own peril. Simply because they cannot be articulate or vocal in their demands, we shall be doing it at our peril if we do not give immediate attention to this vastly growing battalion-size illiterate unemployed persons especially in our rural areas. A volcano is already building up and therefore I want to say that unemployment policy of the Government will have to be tackled from this point of view and urbanisation has got to be minimised. It is a pressing problem. There is the city-village imbalance. How to reduce that is the question. From that point of view I want to suggest that apart from the economic aspects of the matter, the social educational and political aspects and the social, educational and political manifestations and the social, educational and political dimensions of the problem—the twin problem of unemployment and under-employment—have got to be tackled very effectively and very quickly. Regarding the social unrest that it creates and the grave social ill that is caused by mounting unemployment, I do not have to spell out greater details to this honourable House.

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

Sir, it is said that 'An idle mind is a devil's workshop.' Idle people, unemployed people get frustrated, depressed and agitated and they turn to all kinds of violence, all kinds of undesirable methods and techniques. We want to avoid that.

This is also not a problem peculiar to India alone. It is a problem which is there in all developing as well as developed countries, indeed, it is a problem of the entire world.

So, when we discuss this problem, the House must take into consideration the global plane and the global perspective of this problem of unemployment, because it is a problem everywhere among the richer countries as well as poorer countries, developed countries as well as developing countries. In fact you will see that in richer countries like Italy or France or Germany or Great Britain or even for that matter, USA or Canada or Australian all these developed countries, if unemployment figure goes up beyond a certain point, if the barometer shows a steep rise, then Governments have fallen, Governments are toppled and Governments change, because, the political articulation and public opinion is so seriously applied to this menace and to this problem.

Fortunately, in a way, that stage has not yet come in our country. But, that stage will come here also, and perhaps, sooner than later, when unemployment will grow beyond the toleration limit. People will just say that, whatever good things you may have done, even though you have restored democracy, if you do not restore the economic health of the country, you are out!

So, Sir, whatever good things might have been done by this Government would be wiped out. Ultimately, the people will judge you not in terms of what the Government says but in terms of what it does. If that is so, then I want to say a word finally. That is: what can we do in our coun-

try when the Janata Party's manifesto says, the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai has also said, that the unemployment problem will be wiped out in ten years time? Some people may make fun of the statement made by Shri Morarji Desai and his colleagues. But, at least they have given an honest assurance to the House and the country that they mean business, and that they are in earnest about these things. If that is so, then, I would request that the new Government's economic policies, programmes and projects do get into the implementation processes as early as possible.

I just want to say a word about the right to work because my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's resolution says that the right to work should be put in our Constitution. I think all of us will like to say that let us take out that right from the Chapter on Directive Principles and put that right to work in the Fundamental Rights Chapter. Are we, however, able to honestly implement it? If we are not able to honestly implement it, why do we deceive ourselves, the House and the poor people of this country? So, let the Government go slowly, but let them go in that direction. In a matter of twenty years or may be at the end of the century, the right to work will be incorporated into the Chapter on the fundamental rights in our Indian Constitution so that the people who may still be unemployed get some kind of unemployment allowance as it is done in other countries.

Therefore, to conclude, I want to say what we are required to do. In our educational efforts, we should think in terms of new courses, new syllabi and the emphasis should be on vocationalisation, on polytechnics and training institutes, and not so much as the formal, liberal education. In a country of our size, at the time of its economic development we must see that the vocationalisation is ensured, and syllabi are in terms of im-

proving the craft of the people—our education can go a long way in this direction of eradicating the problem of unemployment. All education is not necessarily or always job-oriented.

No education can give the people everything so as to qualify them for jobs. Certainly, no education will qualify you to have this or that job. But education must enable the people to qualify for jobs.

Then, Sir, I want to say that small scale industries must be properly developed. This must be done in terms of decentralisation. That must also take place. Land reforms and minor irrigation schemes must also be implemented in such a way that they may generate more and more employment in the rural areas. And youth must be employed on developmental projects and, particularly, as my friend Shri Chandrappan said, on literacy and adult education campaigns. What is required is "political will." I can tell you with great honesty that that "political will" was lacking in the last Parliament but I am now hopeful that that "political will" does exist today. That is my hope and that is a sign of optimism. That is why I hope that this Government can perhaps deliver the goods to some extent. If that is so, then may I ask: how do you go about solving this problem of unemployment which is increasing and deepening? And, along with that, there is the population growth which is also phenomenal. Then, how do we face this challenge? It is perplexing us all.

Shri Biju Patnaik appealed to the House when he intervened in the debate and said exactly what I want to say in conclusion. Let us carve out some common areas—in our country today we may have acute political differences—where we all work as one nation and bring to our country greater prosperity leaving aside our political differences. There are certain problems of great urgency, and so I think there should be a certain na-

tional consensus and a certain fundamental unity of objectives and programmes. It is in that context that I say that this House and this Parliament will give a good lead to our country which is so badly needed today.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is admitted on all sides (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: It is an utopian dream!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, there are some persons who cannot rectify themselves. It has gone into their marrow. Everybody admits that this is a very very important subject which has come before the House and we must thank Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Chandrappan for bringing it up. The problem has reached such dimensions that we want an immediate solution. We are at least thankful to the present government that it has indicated a time-limit, that is, within ten years it promises to provide employment to all able-bodied persons in this country. We must see that it is translated into action; at least that steps are taken in that direction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we must first try to find out as to why such a situation has been created? Why during the last 30 years we have seen unemployment mounting in such a fashion and at such a rate? We have had a particular system of economy. It has not been able to deliver the goods. Can we afford to continue with a similar system of economy or with the status quo. Then, we have to decide whether it is the responsibility of the government to find out jobs for the people of this country or not? How is it to be achieved? Sir, right to work has been provided in the Directive Principles of State Policy but, unfortunately, the State Policy has not been directed towards that. There is a fundamental right to be deprived; fundamental right to starve, fundamental right to remain unemployed. These things have been there. But

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

what is the direction you want the country to take? I had expected when a present energetic Minister, a man of ideas, Shri Biju Patnaik intervened in the debate that he will give some idea or some direction which will give to the people of this country some real hope of finding jobs. It is no good saying that we must continue with the mixed economy. If you cannot do away with the capitalist system and if you cannot afford to nationalise industries, what do you want to do? Please tell us. We feel that the present system of economy has not been able to generate scope for employment in this country. We have greater and greater manpower; there are people who are willing to work; people who wish to produce materials and goods for the country but they are not given opportunities. Education is being wasted. Those persons who have not got the benefit of having education are remaining idle. They are not being utilised. This volatile situation has to be met. Land reforms, we believe, have to be done because rural unemployment has reached such a proportion. There is an urgent need for land reforms. There is an urgent need to help the rural section of the people to be gainfully employed in the agriculture sector, handloom sector and other rural and small industries sector. So, the ideas are there. You have yourself promised decentralisation of industry. You have promised small scale industries. You are having greater and greater manpower but you are encouraging computerisation even in the nationalised sector of industry. When there are people to work, you are creating a situation where job potential is going down. This technological advancement is good. But you can do away with such a technological advancement if it creates more unemployment problem. If you require 50 persons to do a job, let us have 50 persons to do that instead of having a sophisticated machine to do that job with one person to run that machine. So far as industrial production is concerned, we have seen how the or-

ganised industry in this country works how the monopoly houses work, how the funds have been diverted by them, etc. Why industrial licences have been given without assurance of employment, guarantee of employment from any person? I am not disputing or doubting for a moment the sincerity of this Government, but as in the case of price rise, people have become restive. It is pinching every minute of their existence. Then you have to think and adopt crash programmes. It is not good saying that after 10 years we shall achieve full employment. Let us see what you are doing and I am sure the people will bear with you, but bear with you for sometime not indefinitely. There is a change in the Government in various States. So far as the West Bengal Government is concerned, we are happy and proud that the leftist group has come to power. It represents the aspirations of the people. We have also promised them of taking measures to reduce unemployment problem as much as possible. Now, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to take note of that.

You have to evolve a procedure, you have to involve the State Governments into it. From Delhi you cannot do everything. I would request the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister who is present here, to think on these lines. You are going to have a discussion with the Chief Ministers on the question of price rise. But on the question of unemployment you have to have a full consultation with the popular Governments in the States. In the States, at present, there is not only a change in the form of the Ministry, but there are changes in the content of the State Ministries. Previously, everything was done from Delhi. The fiat had gone only from No. 1, Safdarjung Road and all these Ministers who are now unemployed and are shedding crocodile tears for the teeming millions of this country, used to bow down to that. Whose policy has created unemployment in this country? Now these people are saying that they are

so much concerned for the poor people of this country! I would request the Government to change this style of functioning also. You have to evolve such procedures which will give short-term returns, which will bring out immediate results. But let us involve the people in some nation building projects. Even if it is a small project like road building project, you have to give them some work. It is no good saying "it is only Rs. 140 per month, what will you do with that". No doubt the Government is aware of the magnitude of the problem. I believe sincerely that you are thinking seriously on that and you want co-operation, suggestions from all sides of the House. It will not be lacking at least so far as my group is concerned. Our new Ministry in West Bengal is very keen on this and they have repeatedly said in a matter like that which is of national importance. We want the fullest cooperation between the Centre and the State. We do assure co-operation to the Centre and we also expect that in return for which assurances have been given. Therefore, take sector by sector. Say, this is our promise, this is our assurance, this is all what we want to do. Whatever discussions, whatever consultations you want, we are prepared for that. Mr. Mavalankar has said that the Planning Commission has to apply its mind; but what will happen at the end of 5 years or 10 years. Well, that will not satisfy the people. What will happen at the end of five years or ten years will not satisfy people now. People have reposed faith in you, hopes and aspirations have been raised in the minds of the people. If you try to bring about something, cooperation will not be lacking.

बहुत भयावह चित्र खींचा है। मगर हम बेरोज़गारी के सवाल को केवल एक पहलू या अकेला सवाल मानकर अलग से सुलझाने की कोशिश करें, तो कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा बेरोज़गारी तो एक परिणाम है हमारी पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था और हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था का। अगर हम पिछले 30 वर्ष की अर्थव्यवस्था और योजनाओं पर विचार करें तो हमारे कांग्रेसी साथी बुरा मान जाते हैं, परन्तु उन्हें यह विचार करना चाहिये कि इस बात का क्या कारण है कि हर योजना के बाद हमारी बेरोज़गारी बढ़ी है। उन्होंने देश के नौजवानों को काम देने का जो वायदा किया था, उसे तो वे निभा नहीं पाये, मगर लोकप्रियता हासिल करने के लिये और देश के नौजवानों को भ्रम में डालने के लिये उन्होंने उसका राजनैतिक इस्तेमाल किया। उन्होंने इस समस्या के सही निदान के बारे में विचार नहीं किया।

प्रश्न यह है कि हमारी सारी योजनाएं केल क्यों हुईं। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमें अपने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में सही जानकारी नहीं हुई। हमारे शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों और अर्थ-शास्त्रियों ने आंकड़ों का एक ब्रह्म जाल फैलाया, झूठे और धोखा देने वाले आंकड़े पेश किये और उन्हीं के आधार पर सरकार ने सारी योजनाएं बनाई। नतीजा यह है कि पूरे का पूरा ताश का महल ढह गया और आज अपने देश की जो हालत है, वह सब को विदित है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि पहले तो अपने देश की बेरोज़गारी के सम्बन्ध में सही और पूरे आंकड़े और उसकी सही तस्वीर हमारे सामने आनी चाहिये, और उसके बाद हमें अपनी पढ़ति पर चिन्तन करना चाहिये।

हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि आईयोगी-करण के जरिए और राष्ट्रीयकरण के जरिए हम बेरोज़गारों की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं। मैं इससे इत्तिकाक नहीं करता हूँ

श्री ब्रजभूषन तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, श्री बसु और श्री चन्द्रापन ने जो प्रस्ताव रखे हैं, वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने देश का एक
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[श्री ब्रज भूषन तिकारी]

क्योंकि आज स्वयं वे लोग कहते हैं कि जो राष्ट्र विज्ञान, उद्योग, राष्ट्रीय आय और दौलत के मामले में बहुत आगे बढ़ हुए हैं, वहां भी आज बेरोजगारी है। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि समाज-वादी देशों या कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज में बेरोजगारी नहीं है। वहां भी बेरोजगारी है, मगर उसको दबा दिया गया है, उसकी जानकारी नहीं दी गई है, उसके स्वरूप को बदल दिया गया है।

मैं कम्युनिज्म और कैपिटलिज्म में बुनियादी फर्क नहीं मानता हूं, क्योंकि दोनों का दौलत पैदा करने का तरीका, मीन्स आफ प्रोडक्शन, ए क है। वे दोनों राक्षसी मशीनों पर यकीन करते हैं। इसलिए हमें टैक्नोलॉजी के स्वरूप के बारे में फिर से चिन्नन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। हमें इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि कम्प्यूटर, आटोमेशन और बड़ो-बड़ी मशीनों में कितना एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेंशियल है। इसलिए गांधी जी की बात, गांधी जी की आत्मा और अपने देश की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और भौगोलिक परिस्थिति को संदर्भ में रख कर यह स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि हमें छोटी मशीनों का ईजाद करना पड़ेगा, कम पूँजी वाली मशीनों का ईजाद करना पड़ेगा और ज्यादा से ज्यादा श्रम जकित को खापाने वाली मशीनों का ईजाद करना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए राजनीतिक जकित और उम की इच्छा की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। यह मही है कि जब आप यह विचार देंगे तो एक बहुत बड़ा बवेला मचेगा। जनता सरकार ने ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना का एक कार्यक्रम सामने रखा। यह बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी कार्यक्रम है कि कैसे हम अपने देश के गांवों में वहां के बैकार नवयुवकों की प्रशिक्षण दे कर कम से कम इस लायक बना पाएं कि वे कुछ पैसा कमा सकें। इसके जरिए हम सरकार की कम पूँजी लगा कर कई लाख लोगों को गांवों में रोजगार देने में सफल होंगे। मगर इंडियन मेडिकल कॉसिल ने हल्ला मचा दिया। इस देश के

तमाम गरीब लोग जो अपनी मेहनत से कमाई करते हैं जो लोग उन का शोषण करते हैं उन के हितों पर जब हमला होने लगता है तो हल्ला मचाने हैं कि यह कौन सी योजना है जिस में वह सारा हनर जो डाक्टरों के पास था जिस के साम पर गरीबों को अपना गहना, अपना घर सब कुछ बेच कर उनसे दबा करानी पड़ती थी वह एक तरफ पड़ा रह जायगा और उनकी यह मिलियत समाप्त हो जाएगी। उस तरीके से जब आप टैक्नोलॉजी के स्वरूप पर चिन्तन करेंगे तो हो हल्ला मचेगा। परन्तु हमें उम पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। निछले तीम वर्ष की अर्ध-व्यवस्था में हम ने केवल भोग की, खपत की आधुनिकता पर जोर दिया है—मार्डनाइजेशन आफ कन्जम्पशन कैमे हम कर सकें, इस पर जोर दिया है। कैसा मकान होगा, कैसी ठण्डा गरम करने वाली मशीनें होंगी, किस तरह की गाड़ी होंगी, इस पर ध्यान दिया। मगर जो मार्डनाइजेशन आफ प्रोडक्शन है, उत्पादन की आधुनिकता है उस पर ध्यान नहीं गया। इस पर ध्यान देंगे तब हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों पर विचार करेंगे, तब हम अपने छोटे उद्योग धन्धों पर विचार करेंगे, तब हम कुटीर और घरेलू उत्पाद धन्धों पर विचार करेंगे। आज तो आरती उतारी जाती है स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की परन्तु जो इस का मंत्रालय है या वाणिज्य मंत्रालय है, उम का जो ढांचा है उम ढांचे के अन्दर छोटे उद्योग धन्धों पनप नहीं सकते हैं, विकसित नहीं हो सकते हैं। जो फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन हैं वे किन को लोन देने हैं? मोनोपोली हाउंडोज को देते हैं। इसलिए इस के ऊपर भी वित्तन और विचार करना पड़ेगा।

रहा सवाल अर्ध-व्यवस्था के विकेन्द्रो-करण का। मेरी एक वैज्ञानिक मिल से बात हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि जैसे ये खाद के बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, अरबों रुपया इन पर लगता है, विदेशों से भी उस के टैक्नीशियन्स आते हैं जिन को पैसा देना पड़ता है, विज्तों का संरुप है इनकी जगह हम छोटे प्लाट बैठा सकते हैं

और गोबर गैस प्लाट लगा सकते हैं। उन से भी खाद का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है। अगर इन को हम विकेन्द्रित कर दें तो आप समझ लीजिए कितने गांवों में यह चीज़ फैल जाएगी।

मावलंकर साहब ने और और तभाम लोगों ने कहा कि आज शहरों और गांवों में जो फर्क है, जो असंतुलन है वह असंतुलन भी अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मड़ाने और चौपट करने के लिए जिस्मेदार है। उस को कैसे समाप्त करेंगे। उसको हम तभी समाप्त कर पाएंगे जब इन उद्योग धन्धों को विकेन्द्रित करेंगे और छोटे छोटे प्लाट बैठाएंगे। विजली के मामले में भी यही बात है मगर उस में फिर तर्क दिया जायगा कि इस से एफ-शिएंसो समाप्त हो जाएगी, हम जितना ज्यादा उत्पादन करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं कर पायेंगे। यह तर्क बेमतलब है। इस पर कांतिकारी चिन्तन और क्रान्तिकारी कार्यालयन की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। तो इस पर भी हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा।

साथ ही साथ शिक्षा के बारे में भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। जैसा मैं ने पहले अर्ज़ किया कि यह जो वेरोजगारी का सवाल है यह कसीटी है अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति, अपने देश की शिक्षा नीति और अपने देश की सरकार के स्वरूप को जांचने की कि यह सरकार चाहती क्या है? जनता पार्टी ने जो वायदा किया कि हम देश में वेरोजगारी समाप्त करेंगे, दम वर्ष के अन्दर समाप्त करने का प्रयास करेंगे, तो यह यथार्थवादी बादा है। यह केवल डिंग मारना या देश की जनता और नवयुवकों को भ्रम में डालने वाला नहीं है। इस असलियत को हमें स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा और इस के लिए जरूरी है कि हमें शिक्षा नीति में आमूल • परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। मैं तो चाहूंगा और

सरकार को सुझाव दूंगा कि दस वर्ष के लिए यह जो शिक्षा का ढांचा है इस को आप स्थिति कर दें। वह सही है कि ह्यूमैनिटीज की पढ़ाई हो लेकिन इस से भी ज्यादा जरूरी है कि कारी-गरों की पढ़ाई हो। आज तो उन तमाम लोगों की, जो तात्कालिक धंधा कर सकें और अपनी रोज़ी कमा सकें, पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। हमने इंजीनियर्स की पढ़ाई के लिए कालेज खोल दिए, डाक्टरों के लिए अस्पताल और मेडिकल कालेज खोल दिए। वहां से इंजीनियर्स और डाक्टरों की फौज निकल कर आ गई है। हमने पहले कोई योजना नहीं बनाई कि हमें कितने डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता है और कितने इंजीनियरों की आवश्यकता है और कितने वैज्ञानिकों की आवश्यकता है। अगर पहले से इस संबंध में हमारी कोई योजना होती तो उसी हिसाब से लोग पढ़ाई करके बाहर निकलते। आज उन लोगों के पास कोई काम नहीं है। आज शिक्षित बेरोज़गार, खास तौर पर इंजीनियर और तकनीकी ज्ञान रखने वाले जो लोग हैं उनके लिए हल्ला मचता है क्योंकि वे बड़े घरानों से आए हैं। वे खाने पीने वाले, वाचाल, बोलने वाले लोग हैं जो कि शहर में हल्ला मचाते हैं लेकिन वे लोग जो कि आज गांवों में पड़े हुए हैं, जिनका दम घृट रहा है, जो बेरोज़बान हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जो पिछड़ी जातियों के हैं, जो स्कूल और कालेज में कभी गए, नहीं अगर कभी गए भी जो चार महीने में उनकी पढ़ाई घृट गई—ऐसे लोगों के लिए कभी कहीं हल्ला नहीं मचता है। इसलिए सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि अगर वेरोजगारी के सवाल को हल करना है तो केवल इंजीनियरों के सवाल के हल करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, केवल पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की वेरोजगारी के सवाल को हल करने से काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि आज जो करोड़ों की तादाद में ऐसे वेरोजगार या अर्ध-वेरोजगार लोग गांवों में पड़े हैं उनके लिए सही माने में कोई योजना बनानी पड़ेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में आप साक्षरता सेना, मिचाई सेना और खेत अन्न सेना बनाकर इस प्रकार की तमाम योजनायें चला सकते हैं

[श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारा]

जिनसे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, उनको भी सहायता मिलेगी। यदि वहां पर सड़कें बन जायें और खेती का आधुनिकीकरण हो जाए, उनकी स्थिति में अगर सुधार कर दिया जाए तो स्वाभाविक है कि अपने आप उनका जीवन स्तर बढ़ेगा, वहां पर काम पनपेंगे, अधिक काम के अवसर मिलेंगे और इस प्रकार हम बेरोजगारी के सवाल को सुलझा पायेंगे। आज इसके लिए कठोर अनुशासन और संकल्पशक्ति की आवश्यकता है और भोग विलास, ऐयाशी और फिजूलखर्चों को खत्म करना पड़ेगा। पूरे चिन्तन में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन लाकर निहित स्वार्थी लोगों पर जबर्दस्त प्रहार करना पड़ेगा और तभी जनता पार्टी जो जन आकांक्षाओं के रूप में उभर कर आई है वह उसको पूरा कर पाएगी और अपने दस वर्ष के वचन को निभा पाएगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव की मूल भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बाई० पी० शास्त्री (रीवा) : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव की भावना का सम्बन्ध है, वह न केवल इस सदन की बल्कि समूचे देश-वासियों की भावना का द्योतक है और आज जो यहां पर विचार विमर्श चल रहा है उसमें वस्तुतः समूचे देश के लोगों की दिलचस्पी है। एक ऐसा प्रसंग हमारे सामने है जिसका सम्बन्ध इस देश के कोटि कोटि लोगों के जीवन से है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ हमारे इस विचार विमर्श का ऐसा परिणाम निकलेगा जिससे इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों की आशाओं की पूर्ति होगी।

जहां तक बेरोजगारी का सवाल है, यह ऐसा प्रश्न नहीं है जिस पर केवल पुस्तकीय ज्ञान के आधार पर विचार किया जाए। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसका समाधान हमको जल्दी से जल्दी करना है। कुछ लोगों ने बहुत ही सही कहा है कि बड़ी विस्फोटक स्थिति है और इस विस्फोटक स्थिति से इस देश को बचाना है। बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या के

बारे में हमारे देश में तरह तरह के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। कोई कहता है कि 1 करोड़ 10 लाख लोग बेकार हैं, कोई कहता है कि 2 करोड़ 90 लाख लोग बेकार हैं और कोई कहता है कि 2 करोड़ 30 लाख लोग बेकार हैं। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि यह सही जानकारी नहीं है। यह जो रोजगार दफ्तरों में नाम लिखे हए हैं, ये आंकड़े वित्कुल गलत हैं, क्योंकि वही लोग इन रोजगार दफ्तरों में नाम लिखने जाते हैं जो पढ़े-लिखे हैं और पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की संख्या इस देश में कितनी है—यही 30 परसेंट या 32 परसेंट। बाकी के जो 70 परसेंट लोग हैं, जो अनपढ़ हैं, उन के बीच में जितने लोग बेकार हैं, उन का चित्र इन रोजगार दफ्तरों से प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है। इन 30 प्रतिशत लोगों में से जितने लोगों ने नाम लिखाए हैं, उन के ही आंकड़े रोजगार दफ्तरों में उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन देश का वास्तविक स्वरूप तो इस देश के साड़े पांच लाख गांवों में है, वहां जाकर देखना होगा कि वास्तविकता क्या है—रोजगार की स्थिति क्या है?

इस देश में मैं समझता हूँ—सात करोड़ से कुछ अधिक लोग बैकार हैं, इस से कम बैकार नहीं हैं। इस देश के किसी भी गांव में जा कर देखिए—खेतिहार मजदूरों को कितने दिन काम मिलता है। उनके परिवार के जो लोग हैं—एक परिवार के पांच या छँ सदस्यों में से केवल एक को ढोड़कर सब बैकार है, साल में मुश्किल से एक सदस्य या दो सदस्यों को काम मिलेगा, बाकी के लोग ऐसे ही रोजगार की तलाश में मारे मारे फिरते हैं। कहीं रिक्षा चलाने जाते हैं, लेकिन रिक्षा चलाने की भी एक सीमा है, वहां भी रोजगार नहीं मिलता है। वे क्या करें, उन के सामने अन्धकार है। हमें इस परिस्थिति का निराकरण करना है और इस देश की संसद को यह काम करना है। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो वचन देश को दिया है कि दस साल में नेकारी समाप्त होगी, उस से समूचे देश में एक नई आशा की किरण फैली है, लोगों में उत्साह पैदा हुआ है,

बहुत बड़ी उम्मीद जागी है कि श्रब जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने सचमुच में इस देश की मूलभूत समस्या को सामने रखा है और उस का निराकरण भी होने वाला है।

इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि यह एक बड़ी उत्साहप्रद बात है कि एक निश्चित अवधि में इस कार्य को पूरा करना है। जो वायदा किया गया है, उससे देश की जनता बहुत अधिक उत्साहित है, उनके मन में बहुत बड़ी उम्मीद है, लेकिन मुझे अपनी सरकार से यह कहना है यदि सचमुच इस वचन को पूरा करना है—जिन लोगों ने अपना संशय व्यक्त किया है, उन्होंने अपने पुराने अनुभव के आधार पर ऐसा कहा है, वे अपने समय में जनता से वायदा करते रहे लेकिन उसको उन्होंने पूरा नहीं किया — लेकिन यह सरकार कृतसंकल्प है, जनता पार्टी कृतसंकल्प है कि इस वचन को पूरा किया जाये, तो किर इस पर दम्भे भाल में विचार नहीं करना है, अन्तिम साल में जा कर कहा जाये कि हम इतना वायदा ही पूरा कर सके हैं। इस के लिये हमको एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम तय करना होगा। आज एक-एक दिन जो बीत रहा है, वह हमारे लिये बहुत कीमती है; एक-एक दिन बड़ा महत्व रखता है। समस्या बड़ी विकराल है, बहुत बड़ा स्वरूप है, जिसका हमें निदान बरना है। प्रतिदिन हमको सोचना होगा कि बल कितने बेकार थे, आज उनमें कोई कमी आई है या नहीं इस तरह से सोच कर यदि हम कार्यक्रम बनायेंगे तब इस वचन को पूरा कर सकेंगे और आने वाली पीढ़ियों में हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार का यह काम सदा याद किया जायेगा, स्वर्णक्षिरों में लिखा जायेगा।

हमें यह सोचना चाहिये कि हमें क्या करना है? कौन सा कायक्रम पहले लेना है। ऐसा काम नहीं करना है जैसा पिछली सरकार ने फैश प्रोग्राम में किया था,

प्रति वर्ष में पांच लाख लोगों को काम देने का वायदा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने किया था किर पता लगा कि एक लाख लोगों को भी काम नहीं मिला पांच लाख कौन कहे पचास हजार लोगों को भी काम नहीं मिल पाया। उस के बाद एप्रेनिट्सशिप की योजना आई—6 महीने तक किसी कारखाने में काम कर के ट्रैनिंग लेंगे, लेकिन बाद में पता नहीं उन को काम मिलेगा या नहीं। यह समस्या का समाधान नहीं है। हमको अपने सामने ऐसा कार्यक्रम रख ना होगा जिसमें लोगों को स्थायी रूप से काम मिल सके। आगे आने वाले लोगों के मन में काम पाने की चिन्ता न हो, उनके मन में यह विश्वास हो कि सरकार की पहले से बनी बनाई व्यवस्था के अन्दर उनको निश्चित रूप से काम मिलेगा। पिछली सरकार जिस बीमारी में पीड़ित थी, वह दिशाहीनता की बीमारी थी। हमारा देश बहुत विशाल देश है, समस्या बहुत बड़ी है, इसका निराकरण करने के लिये हम को असाधारण काम करना होगा, असाधारण उपाय बरने होंगे। आज रूस, अमेरिका या जापान हमारे लिए उदाहरण नहीं बन सकते हैं, हम को एक नया मार्ग दर्शन देना होगा, नई व्यवस्था देनी होगी। नई परिस्थितियां हमारे सामने हैं। उन देशों के सामने दूसरे देशों के बाजार थे, दूसरे देशों की सरकारों को गिराया, अपने मन की सरकार को बनाया और किर अपना माल उन देशों में ले जा कर बेचा, जिससे उन के अपने लोगों को काम मिल सके। लेकिन हमारे सामने वह स्थिति नहीं है हम को हेजमनी कायम नहीं करनी है, अपने मन की सरकार दूसरे देशों में नहीं यानानी है ऐसा कुछ हमें नहीं करना कि दूसरे देशों की सरकारें हमारी गुलाम बन कर रहे, उन देशों में हमें बाजार मिले।

हम को यह देखना है कि समूची दुनिया मानव जाति अपनी प्रतष्ठा के साथ उपना कारोबार चला सके और उनके

[श्रो वाई ० पो ० शास्त्री]

बीच रहते हुए अपनी स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा करते हुए और दूसरे देशों की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा करते हुए हम अपनी समस्याओं का निराकरण कर सकें, हम अपनी बेरोजगारों को मिटा सकें। हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री पटनायक जी ने कहा कि हम अपनी जमीन का भार हटा सकते हैं आज 80 प्रतिशत लोग जमीन पर लगे हुए हैं? क्या हम उन की संख्या में कमी कर के उन को बहुत बड़ी तादाद में उद्योग धंधों में लगा सकते हैं? जमीन पर हम 10 प्रतिशत या 20 प्रतिशत भार ही रखें, यह असंभव है, यह हो नहीं सकता है क्योंकि हमारे देश की स्थिति ही ऐसी है। अगर जमीन के भार को हटा कर उद्योग धंधों में लगा दे और जमीन पर केवल 10 प्रतिशत या 20 प्रतिशत ही भार रह जाये, तो उद्योग धंधों में वे क्या करेंगे? उन का माल कहाँ जायेगा? उस माल की खपत कहाँ होगी। हमारे पास दूसरे देशों में बाजार उपलब्ध नहीं है और हम दूसरे देशों को गुलाम नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं फिर इस देश की जनता की क्रय शक्ति का क्या होगा। आज अगर उद्योग धंधों और कारखानों में कपड़ा ज्यादा बन जाता है, तो स्लम्प आ जाता है, अगर स्टील ज्यादा बन जाता है, तो स्लम्प आ जाता है और उस माल की खपत नहीं होती है क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ पर लोगों की क्रय शक्ति बहुत कम है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। आज लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है और हमारे यहाँ जो माल बनता है उस की खपत भी पूरी तरह से नहीं होती है क्योंकि क्रय शक्ति लोगों की बहुत कम है।

इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जब हम विचार करेंगे तो इसके लिये हमें नये कार्यक्रमों को अपनाने की जरूरत है। अब ये नये कार्यक्रम क्या हो सकते हैं? आज देहातों में अगर करोड़ों

लोगों को काम देना है, तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे देश में सिचाई की व्यवस्था ठीक हो। आज पूरे देश में 25 प्रतिशत भाग में हो सिचाई की व्यवस्था है और देश के कई भाग तो ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर 1 प्रतिशत या 2 प्रतिशत ही सिचाई की व्यवस्था है। कुछ भाग हमारे यहाँ ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर जन शक्ति है और वह बेकार पड़ी हुई है। उस को सिचाई की व्यवस्था में लगाया जा सकता है और वहाँ पर जो जमीन है उसका सही ढंग से उपयोग किया जा सकता है। इस तरह मेरे जो बेकार लोगों की मानव शक्ति है, उस का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

हमारे माननीय मदम्य श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र ने भूमि मेना का जिक्र किया। डा० लोहिया ने बहुत दिनों पहले अपना यह विचार रखा था और यह योजना देश के सामने रखी थी कि भूमि मेना को मंगिट्ठ कर के करोड़ों लोगों को आप काम दे सकते हैं। यह भूमि मेना उत्पादन का कार्य करेगी और इस को नहरें खोदने के काम में लगाया जा सकता है। अगर उत्पादन के कार्यों में इन लोगों को लगाया जाये तो फिर इन्फ्लेशन नहीं हो सकता है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हार्डिंग के काम में, मकान बनाने के काम में आप लोगों को लगा देने हैं तो यह उत्पादक योजना नहीं है। इससे उत्पादन कुछ नहीं होगा और नतीजा यह होगा कि मुद्रा स्फीती बढ़ेगी लेकिन अगर आप नहरें बनाने के काम में लोगों को लगायेंगे तो इससे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और मुद्रा-स्फीति नहीं होगी। उससे सारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और लोगों की क्रय शक्ति भी बढ़ेगी। इस तरह से अगर आप छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे चाहे जितने भी लगा दे, लेकिन उससे बेरोजगारी को आप पूरी तरह से समाप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप हैडलूम पर से एक्साइज डयटी हटा दें या कर को कम कर दें इस से छोटे उद्योग धंधे

पनपने वाले नहीं हैं। इस तरह से छोटे उद्योग धंधों को पनपाने की यहले भी कोणिश की गई है लेकिन उससे कोई नतीजा निकला नहीं। इस मंवंश में मेरा मुझाव यह है कि जब तक आप इन छोटे उद्योग धंधों के लिये क्षेत्र मुरक्खित नहीं करने हैं, तब तक ये पनप नहीं सकते हैं। इनमोक्ता सामाजिक बनाने का नाम इन को दिया जाय और जो बड़े उद्योग धंधों हैं, बड़े-बड़े कारखाने हैं उनको उस सामाजिक बनाने से रोका जाए, ऐसा मेरा कहना है जब तक स्पष्ट रूप से इनके लिये क्षेत्रों को मुरक्खित नहीं किया जाता, तब तक छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धंधे बड़े उद्योग धंधों की प्रतिस्पद्यों में पनप नहीं सकते और आप बेकार लोगों को ज्यादा ने ज्यादा नादाद में काम नहीं दे सकते।

इसी तरह से शिक्षा व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की बहुत आवश्यकता हो गई है। इसमें पहले बहुत मुघार की बातें की जाती रही हैं और महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम लिया जाता रहा है लेकिन बेसिक एजुकेशन के बारे में कभी भी गंभीर रूप से उस का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। अगर आप बेकारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो अब समय आ गया है कि महात्मा गांधी के इस दर्शन को, उनकी विचार प्रणाली को आप को कार्य रूप में परिणत करना होगा। हमारे लोक-नायक जयप्रकाश जी ने चण्डीगढ़ जेल में या अस्पताल में रहते हुए अपनी डायरी में लिखा है जिसको मैंने देखा तो नहीं, सुना है—कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति कैसी होनी चाहिए। उन्होंने अपने बहुत से मौलिक विचार शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में उसमें रखे हैं। उन्होंने जो शिक्षा पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में अपने मौलिक विचार लिखे हैं उनको कार्यान्वित करने से हमारे देश के नवयुवकों को रोजगारप्रद शिक्षा मिल सकेगी उसको प्राप्त कर वे अपनी

जीविका कमा सकेंगे, वे अथकारी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। आज जो हमारे विद्यालय और महाविद्यालय देश में बेकारी के कारखाने बने हुए हैं उन से भी हमें छृटकारा मिलेगा। इस तरह की शिक्षा पद्धति को अपनाने से युवकों के मामने जो अंधकार है वह मिटेगा और निराशा भागेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार के लिए यह एक बहुत अच्छी मार्गदर्शक योजना हो सकती है।

बिहार में जब आन्दोलन चल रहा था उस समय पटना में एक विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की भी उनकी योजना थी जिससे शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन आएँ और एक आदर्श पदा हो। इस समय उनका स्वामृत्यू ठीक नहीं है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी इस योजना से मार्गदर्शन लेकर सरकार को ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति का विकास करना चाहिए। इससे देश के नवयुवकों में गोणनी का संचार होगा। अगर सही मायनों में आप ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना कर सकें तो इससे हमारे युवकों का बहुत उद्धार होगा।

अन्त में मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि हम काम के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार स्वीकार करने के लिए बचनबद्ध हैं। श्रीमन् मैं चाहूंगा कि इसमें देर नहीं की जानी चाहिए। मैं अपने साथी श्री मावलंकर जी से सहमत नहीं हूं कि यह तो बड़ी दूर का उद्देश्य है, लक्ष्य है और उस तक पहुँचने में काफी समय लगेगा। यह बायदा हमने देश के नौजवानों से किया है और मैं समझता हूं कि हमें इसको यथाशीघ्र पूरा करना चाहिए। हमें इसकी मौलिक अधिकार बनाने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करना चाहिए जिससे जब तक हम काम नहीं दे सकें तब तक बेरोजगारों को कम से कम बेकारी का भत्ता तो दे सकें। यह बेकारी का भत्ता देने के लिए हम बचनबद्ध हैं और इसको हमें पूरा करना चाहिए। जब तक हम यह नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम लोगों को काम देने के लिए वृद्धप्रतिश्वास नहीं होंगे।

[श्री. वाई. पी. शास्त्री]

अगर हम बेकारों की बेकारी का भत्ता देने लगेंगे तो हम सोचने पर बाध्य होंगे कि हमें बेकारों को बेकारी का भत्ता देना पड़ता है, क्यों नहीं हम उन्हें देश की तरक्की के काम में लगाएं। हमारे मन में इस तरह से उनको काम देने की चिंता होगी, आतुरता होगी। इस तरह से बेकारों का सहयोग भी देश के विकास में मिलेगा और उनकी रोजी रोटी भी चल सकेगी। इस तरह से हम बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान कर सकते हैं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, before we proceed further, we have hardly got eight minutes at our disposal and I have before me twenty-four names on the list. Is it the desire of the House that we should extend the time for this debate, so that more Members can speak?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We may sit till 6.30.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am ascertaining from the Government whether it is possible to continue this discussion on tomorrow, but there is no definite answer from the Government side. We can sit for the present upto 6.30.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us sit upto 7.00.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): There is meeting at 7.00 p.m.; let us sit upto 6.30 only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us sit upto 6.40 if the Government agrees.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, we are aware that this is a very important subject and many hon. Members want to express their views on this subject. As the Business Advisory Committee has advised and its report has been already approved by the

House and in view of the state of Government business that we want to get processed during this session, I would suggest that if the House feels like devoting more time to this subject, it might sit for a longer period this evening. But tomorrow morning, the Prime Minister may be permitted to start with the reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will sit upto 6.45.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The main Motion has been moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu on an issue of very great importance and interest, but I think he has not made any serious attempt to focus the attention on this country on the problem. The vast performance of his party's Government in West Bengal is a high example showing how the unemployment problem has not been solved.

The present Government is not serious enough to understand the explosive situation caused by the unemployment problem in this country. The proclamation in the manifesto of the Janata Party that they will eradicate destitution in ten years is nothing but a half-baked idea. I can say that it has no relevance after seeing the budget presented by them to this House.

18 hrs.

The dimensions of the problem are indeed grave. So, the Bhagavati Committee was appointed by the previous Government to go into it. The Planning Commission, which was controlled by Shri Mohan Dharia, the present Minister of Commerce in the Janata Government, then initiated a programme of half a million jobs, but it could not make even a dent so far as this problem of unemployment is concerned. The Bhagavati Committee estimated that there were more than 180 lakh unemployed persons in the country in 1971. Of them, about half, nearly 90 lakhs, were completely unemployed and another half were employed for less than 18 hours a week. In urban areas, about 16 lakh males

and 10 lakh females were unemployed, while in rural areas the number was 76 lakh males and 85 lakh females. I think it is an under-estimate. The enormity of the mounting problem of unemployment has not been realised by the day dreamers of the Janata Party and its leaders have made some adventurous statements. They have said that in the next ten years they will fully eradicate destitution. This word "destitution" is being used in place of poverty, just as for "family planning" they have now got "family welfare." If they are responsible, they must be that the people of this country are provided the basic needs of the society as is adumbrated in our Constitution. The Janata Party is saying that we have mauled and destroyed the edifice of the Constitution. But how far these people have solved the question of unemployment in West Bengal? These are half-baked ideas of the Janata Party in the economic field. The estimated addition to the labour force by 1986 will be about 65 million. This alone is more than three and a half times the present level of unemployment in the entire organised sector including both the public and private sectors. In addition, there is the huge backlog of unemployment, under-employment and thin employment.

Employment is going to be the most important challenge not only to the Planning Commission but to the Janata Party. The strategy to deal with the problem is likely to be altered if the threat by the new policy-makers to bring about a wholesale change in the direction of economic policies is put into practice. However, no novel ideas have so far been put forward by the leaders of the ruling coalition at the centre.

Shri Dharia wants to arrest hoarders, black marketeers, smugglers, etc. under MISA whereas Shri Advani and Shri Patel say that it is an obnoxious law. I do not know whether the CPM will also join them in this. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu says that it should be repealed. Then how can

the monopoly houses work when then are encouraging black-marketeers, the joint sector and the mixed sector? How can you introduce a special programme to fight unemployment in this country?

Since the mushroom growth of the Janata Party, the sons of the soil theory has started. In Maharashtra the Siva Sena is doing that. Wherever these things are developing, these are very dangerous signs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is alliance between Naik and Siva Sena.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Janata Party has not come out with any programme. Therefore, I feel that the Janata Party cannot fulfil the promises. They are only having day-dreams and half-baked ideas. We will take it up not only inside the Parliament but outside also and meet the challenge.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MOTIONS RE. UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM—Contd.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the statement of the Prime Minister has been more misunderstood than understood. To understand it properly, we have to examine it in certain context. We have to take for granted certain things in order to understand the statement given by the Prime Minister. He meant by the Statement that this promise is not like the promise

[Prof. R. K. Amin]

which has been given by the Congress in 1971 for abolition of poverty. The mandate of the people should also be taken into account while understanding that statement. The mandate is that we want bread and freedom both, not freedom alone and not bread alone. But we want both bread and freedom. That is why the way my hon. friends from CPM or CPI go, the way China or Russia goes, that way has been ruled out and the way America goes, that has also been ruled out. The stress has been put on the Gandhian way of adopting our policy for economic development. That must be taken into account.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only made a request to the Prime Minister to go and visit China and come back refreshed.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: The statement of the Prime Minister must be viewed in this context that the people want both, freedom and bread. Therefore, any discussion on unemployment should be with a view to achieving freedom and bread both and not freedom alone and not bread alone. Both must be simultaneously achieved.

Another confusion found in this discussion is that most of the people have understood the question of unemployment as understood in the advanced countries—8 hours work for 300 days in a year, all people above the age of 16 being employed and all that. That sort of a definition will not be applicable to our country in which 70 per cent of people are living on agriculture and 80 per cent of people are living in rural areas. That employment or unemployment definition will not be applicable to our country. We have to give a new definition of unemployment. Otherwise, we will be circling round and round. If I even ask the Prime Minister what is the total number of unemployed people in our country, he cannot give the exact figure. Not even Dr. Lakdawala or the Planning Commission can give the exact number. The Planning Commis-

sion itself has abolished the definition of unemployment by appointing the Dantwala Committee and that Committee has also said that the definition of unemployment as understood in advanced countries is irrelevant in so far as our country is concerned. Therefore, we have to give a new definition of unemployment as would be relevant to our country.

In my view, such a definition, should be related to the poverty line. A significant aspect of unemployment which we can discuss can be of two types. One is that we should see that no one who would like to work should be denied the work and the second is that unemployment should be to the extent the family or the household is below the poverty line. To that extent, the household is unemployed. The moment the household is out on the poverty line or above the poverty line, it should not be considered as unemployed. If you accept this definition, then it can be an operative definition. If this definition is accepted and if the Janata Party follows the policy which it has recommended then within 10 years it can abolish unemployment, and for that it must begin from now. Therefore, any concrete step which should be suggested should not be on communist line nor on capitalist line but it should be on Gandhian lines. It should be such that we can ensure that we are removing the poverty gradually, putting most of the families on or above the poverty line.

AN HON. MEMBER: The poverty line is also artificial

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Then, the scheme of establishing work places all over the country as suggested by Prof. Schumacher is already there and it should be started right now in our country.

Now, according to the scheme in the radius of 3 kilometre work place is to be established. We should say to everybody that those who want work

and are willing to work should go to the work place say, at 9 O'clock in the morning. The government should also give a promise and an assurance that those who come to the work place before 9 O'clock will be given work and they will be given Rs. 4 per day or whatever quantum of cash plus kind, we decide, which would be sufficient to put a man or a family on or above the poverty line.

Having given that assurance the work must also be given to them. We have enough work if we start Ambar Charkha, we have enough work if we start mini forest scheme, we have enough work if we begin digging wells, we have enough work if we start building roads. If these plans are ready in the district or even in those work places, the work could be provided. You are also giving ventilation to the grievances of those people who are so far unemployed and would like to have work. The people who would like to have work will go to the work places early morning before 9 O'clock.

The State should also ensure that we are giving them enough to remain on or above the poverty line and at the same time you are also ensuring that the type of work which could be done in the villages is being given. Simultaneously, our policy at the Centre should be on the Gandhian lines. We should produce goods and services which the poor people require; we should not bother about the goods and services which are required by the rich people. But it would be easier for us to estimate what would be the need of the food-grains, if we want to give enough foodgrains to everyone to eat. It would not be difficult for us to calculate what is the need and how many dhoties, chappals, kurtas and other things are required if we want to give to those who are below the poverty line. That could be calculated and the technique of production should be adopted as

suggested by the Gandhian principle. We should have not mass production but production for the masses on the Gandhian lines. If it is done, then there is no exploitation. The goods and services which are required by the poor people should be produced by the help of the poor people; they should help themselves; they should have their own production. Why should we not adopt that thing in our country so that we can put as many people as possible and as early as possible on or above the poverty line. That is what the Gandhian principle teaches us and that is the policy that should be adopted.

I can ask straightway my Janata Government why do they give investment allowance? That would lead to capital intensive industry. We want labour intensive industry. You give allowance to those who employ more people. Those who employ more people will be given a tax rebate. That sort of system should have been adopted. I would have appreciated from every corner of the House if there would have been some talk on the Budget regarding giving tax relief to those who give more employment rather than giving investment allowance. Why we should not have labour laws differently applied? But in this country, we have metropolitan centred industrialisation whereas we want urban centred industrialisation. Why differnt labour laws be not applied to those industries which go to the rural or semi-urban areas?

My friend has suggested that there is a mine in which Rs. 500 are given as a wage per month to a miner. Only two miles away, there is a labour who is not getting Rs. 2 a day. Why we should have that sort of situation? Let us ask the industries to go to the interior where the labour laws will not apply so that they get some work and some *rotti*. At the same time, if we have provided work place, then there will be no exploita-

[Prof. R. K. Amin]

tion of labour because they will have to be given at least more than Rs. 4 or whatever they get in the work places. That sort of labour laws could be there.

Our taxation policy should be such that small scale industries should be encouraged and not the large scale industries. I am not against the large scale industries or the small scale industries but so long as I can produce goods and services by small units, I will not go in for the bigger units and so on. The Gandhian principle wants that sort of decentralisation. They want to avoid exploitation; they want to decentralise industry so that everybody gets work. It is only on this principle that we should begin. It could be started just now, and if it is started now, within ten years it could be finished. But my hon. friends must remember that the mandate of the people has categorically shown that the Indira wave of 1971-77 is not acceptable to them, neither the Russian way of dictatorship in which only bread is assured, but bread with freedom is acceptable. And that is what I recommend to the Prime Minister to follow.

श्री हुकम बेव नारायण यादव (मध्यवनी):
 सभापति महोदय, यह जो बेकारी का सवाल है इस के बारे में मव लोगों ने काफी वर्णन किया है लेकिन मैं सरकार के सामने यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि बेकारों को काम देना है तो उस के लिए योजना बनेगी और योजना के लिए पैसा चाहिए सरकार को, तो माननीय सदस्यों को यह भी सुझाव देना चाहिए कि हम जो योजना देंगे बेकारों को काम देने के लिए उस के लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा क्योंकि कोई यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, यह जिम्मेदारी सम्पूर्ण देश की है। बेकारों की अगर काम नहीं देंगे तो लोकतंत्र खतरे में पड़ेगा और लोकतंत्र खतरे में पड़ेगा तो फिर यह संसद भारत में जिन्दा नहीं रह सकेगी। यह बेकारी की भख इस देश से

लोकतंत्र को मिटा कर संसद को भी खा जायगी। इसलिए संसदीय प्रणाली को बचाना है तो हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम इस काम को करें।

मेरा इस में एक ही सवाल है कि संकल्प वाली सरकार हो और मजबूत इच्छा वाली सरकार हो तो कोई बड़ा काम नहीं है। इस समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस के सामने बाधा भी है। एक तो यह कि अगर बेकारों को काम या बेकारी भत्ता देने की बात करेंगे तो दूसरी तरफ निजी सम्पत्ति के जो अधिकार है जिस को आप ने कहा कि संविधान से हटायेंगे इसी के साथ उसको भी हटाना पड़ेगा। सम्पत्ति संबंधी अधिकार न रहे तब यह हो सकता है। जब आप सम्पत्ति अपने हाथ में लेंगे, उस अधिकार से उन को बंचित करेंगे तब तो सरकार उस सम्पत्ति को अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार उपयोग में ला सकेगी बेकारों को काम देने के सवाल पर। इसलिए इस काम को भी एक साथ कपना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात न्यूनतम और अधिकतम, कम से कम और अधिक से अधिक की है। मैं यह कहूँगा कि चाहे वह साम्यवाद हो चाहे पूँजीवाद हो, दोनों के एक दृष्टिकोण है लेकिन जैसा हमारे साथी ब्रजभूषण तिवारी जी ने कहा हम लोगों की दृष्टि साफ़ है। दुनिया के अन्दर इस मामले में पूँजीवाद और साम्यवाद दोनों की एक दृष्टि है। चाहे वह साम्यवादी देश ही चाहे पूँजीवादी देश हो, दोनों आज दुनियां के अन्दर अपने सामराज्यवाद के नक्शे को फैला रहे। हैं चाहे वह अमेरिका हो या रूस हो, इनसे मुश्किलों हमदर्दी नहीं है। व्यापारी बन कर वे दोनों लूटने वाले हैं। इसलिए हमें अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत करनी होगी। इसलिए अधिकतम और न्यूनतम की जो बात है उसको भी सामने रखने की आवश्यकता है। जब आपने कहा कि दस से ज्यादा किसी को नहीं देंगे और एक से कम नहीं रहने देंगे तो दस से

ऊपर जितनी पूँजी है उस को ले आइये और बेकारों को काम देने में उस पूँजी को लगाइये । पूँजी पड़ी हुई है, पूँजी कहीं से लानी नहीं है ।

तीसरी जगह पंजी है काले धन के रूप में । इसको मैं कहूँगा कि दो तरह से खत्म किया जा सकता है । एक तो आप विमुद्रीकरण कीजिये जिससे सारा गलत पैसा खत्म हो जायेगा और दूसरा रचनात्मक तरीका है जिससे हम व्यापारी के पास से उस काले धन को निकाल सकते हैं । हम उससे कहें कि अमुक तिथि तक अपनी सारी पंजी, अपना सारा काला धन लघु और कुटीर उद्योग में तथा लोगों को रोजगार देने में विनियोग करते हैं तो हम उनसे नहीं पूछेंगे कि यह पैसा वे कहां से लाए और अमुक तिथि तक अगर उस पुँजी की उन्होंने इस प्रकार के उद्योग धंधों में और लोगों को काम देने में नहीं लगाया तो उस तिथि के बाद हम उसका विमुद्रीकरण कर देंगे । उनके वे सारे नोट उनके घरों में पड़े सड़ जायेंगे । मजबूर हो कर उन निजी पंजीपतियों को या तो उस पैसे को रोजगार में लगाना होगा या फिर वह पैसा सड़ जाएगा । तो यह भी एक इटिकोण हो सकता है कि या तो वे उस पैसे को लोगों को काम देने में लगायें और नहीं तो उनके पैसे रह घोषित कर दीजिये ।

चौथा तरीका इसका है कि हम जो बचा सकते हैं उसको बचायें । देश की समस्याओं का समाधान करना है और बेरोजगारों की समस्या को हल करना है तो हमें कंजम बनना पड़ेगा । जब युद्ध हुआ था तो इंग्लॅण्ड बालों ने कंजूसी की थी । लड़ाई के जमाने में पिन के बदले बबूल का कांटा कागजों में लगाया गया था । यह इतिहास बतलाता है । तो अगर हम देश के बेरोजगारों को काम देना चाहते हैं तो हमें

गांधी जी के रास्ते पर, सादगी के रास्ते पर चलना होगा और सादगी की शुरुआत कहां से होगी ? दिल्ली से करेंगे तो उसका प्रतिबिम्ब और जगह पड़ेगा । दिल्ली में अगर फिजूलखचीं और ऐयाशी रहेंगी तो बेरोजगारों की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिए ऐयाशी पर जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, फैशन, आट-बाट, शान शौकत पर जितना पैसा खर्च हो रहा है उसमें आप कटीती करिये । और उस पैसे को बचाकर छोटे-छोटे रोजगारों पर लगायें । आप कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि जो फैशन का सामान आप आयात करते हैं, टैरिलिन, टेरिकाट, डेकरान, लिपिस्टक, पाऊडर, कोका कोला, ये सारे जो विदेशी सामान हैं, उनकी क्या आवश्यकता है ? क्या हम लाल-दंत मंजन और गेहू से अपने दांतों को साफ नहीं रख सकते, जो कालगेट से दांत साफ करें ? हमारे यहां गांव में कहावत है—धर में भूंजी भांग नहीं और बाहर फुटानी । पेट में अन्न नहीं, तन पर वस्त्र नहीं, शरीर में खून नहीं और चेहरे पर लगाओ—लिपिस्टक । देह में खून नहीं, लिपिस्टक से अपना मृह रंग करके सुन्दरता भले ही निखार लें, लेकिन भीतर में ताकत नहीं है । अगर शरीर के अन्दर खून रहेगा तो लिपिस्टक नहीं चाहिये । इसलिए अगर लाल करना ही है तो खून बढ़ा कर शरीर को लाल करें । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि फैशन का जितना भी सामान आयात होता है—उस सारे आयात को बन्द करना पड़ेगा और उस पैसे से देश में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करनी होगी । आज हमारे इटिकोण में फर्क है । साम्यवाद का कहना है कि श्रीद्योगिकीकरण करो और गांधी जी ने कहा था कि ग्रामों का श्रीद्योगिकीकरण नहीं, बल्कि उद्योगों का ग्रामीकरण करना होगा । आप छोटी-छोटी मशीनें बना कर गांव में हर

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

हाथ को काम दीजिये । आज देश में 11 करोड़ बेकार हैं—उतनी ही छोटी-छोटी मशीनें बना कर आप उनको दीजिये । गांधी जी का एक सूतवाला चर्चा आज इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है—आप 6-7 सूतवाला चर्चा बना कर गांवों में दीजिये, जिस से उत्पादन अधिक हो और लागों को काम मिले । सरकार इसके लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित करे—इस सम्बन्ध में दोषकालीन, अल्प-कालीन और तत्कालीन—इन तीन योजनाओं को लेकर प्रशासन आगे बढ़े, तभी बेरोजगार लोगों को काम मिलेगा देश में अपार पंसा है, जिसका पता मैंने आपको बतलाया है । उस पैसे से आप बेरोजगारों के लिए रोजगार के साधन जुटाइये । अगर संकल्प नहीं होगा तो साधन भी उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे । दस साल में रोजगार जल्द दिया जाए—यह हमारी सरकार का दृढ़ संकल्प है । प्रधान मंत्री ने इसको कह दिया है । पूरे संकल्प के माथ आप इन योजनाओं को लाग कीजिये । निराशा के बातावरण में संसद ही नहीं लोकतंत्र पर भी खतरा आने वाला है और वह खतरा मंसद को ही नहीं लोकतंत्र को भी मिटा कर रहेगा, इसलिए बेरोजगारी की भूख को मिटाना बहुत ही आवश्यक है ।

श्री कल्दाण जेन (इंदौर) : सभापति महोदय, यहां पर चर्चा तो काफी हुई लेकिन बुनियादी चीजों पर केवल एक दो सदस्य ही बोले । मैं सम्मानित सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे हिन्दुस्तान की परिस्थिति को समझें । हिन्दुस्तान और चीन की परिस्थिति एक सरीखी है । अमरीका और रूस की परिस्थिति हिन्दुस्तान की परिस्थिति से अलग है । यहां पर सबसे ज्यादा परिवर्तन करना होगा, जिसकी गलत बुनियाद कांग्रेस सरकार

से डाली और वह परिवर्तन है तकनीक का । इस देश में कौन सी तकनीक हो इसका उदाहरण तिवारी जी ने दिया । अमरीका में एक स्क्वायर मील में 22 व्यक्ति रहते हैं, रूस में एक स्क्वायर मील में 7 व्यक्ति रहते हैं जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में एक स्क्वायर मील में 350 व्यक्ति रहते हैं । जिस भूल्क में एक स्क्वायर मील में आवादी का घनत्व ज्यादा होगा और पूँजी की कमी होगी वहां कभी भी आप बड़ी मशीनों से लोगों को रोजगार नहीं दे सकते हैं । अमरीका में एक व्यक्ति के पीछे 15-20 हजार रुपए का इंवेस्टमेंट है, रूस में एक व्यक्ति के पीछे 1-10 हजार का इंवेस्टमेंट है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में एक व्यक्ति के पीछे 150 रुपए का कैपिटल इंवेस्टमेंट है । जहां पर पूँजी की कमी हो और आवादी का घनत्व ज्यादा हो वहां पर छोटे और कुटीर उद्योग और कृषि के द्वारा ही अधिक से अ क्लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है । रूस में जब क्रांति हुई तो एक ने लेनिन से पूछा कि सोशलिज्म की डेफिनीशन क्या है तो लेनिन ने कहा “एलेक्ट्रिसिटी” । मैं कहूँगा कि मोरारजी भाई से अगर कोई पूछे कि आपके समाजवाद में जनता का सबसे बड़ा कार्यक्रम क्या है तो मेरे हिसाब से वह है “खेत को पानी” । इसका मतलब है सारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था का परिवर्तन करना । इस प्रकार से एक तो तकनीक में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए जिस पर बहुत बहस होने की संभावना है । कांग्रेस ने गलत सोचा और कम्युनिस्टों ने भी गलत सोचा और जैसा श्री ज्योतिर्मय बमु जी ने कहा कि मोरारजी भाई चीन जायें तो मैं सहमत हूँ कि चीन ने प्रगति की है और उसका कारण विकेन्द्रीकरण रहा है । वहां छोटे उद्योगों का उपयोग हुआ है ।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा दूसरा मुझाव यह है—जिस के बारे में संसद सदस्य सोचें, यहां एक कण्डीशन में बैठ कर आप हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को नहीं मिटा सकते हैं—आप उपभोग पर रोक लगाइये,

खर्च पर रोक लगाइये। जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में उपभोग पर रोक नहीं लगेगी, खर्च पर रोक नहीं लगेगी, इस का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा, लोगों की रोजगार नहीं मिल सकेगा। जहां 100 रुपये में से 80 रुपया तनखाव पर खर्च होता हो और बाकी का अधिकांश पैसा एयाशी पर खर्च होता हो—इस से आप रोजगार नहीं दे सकेंगे। पहले भी इस समस्या पर इस संसद् में बहसें हो चुकी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय संसद सदस्य इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें—जिस मुल्क के अन्दर आमदनी 1000 रुपये हो, उस मुल्क में एक व्यक्ति को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितनी तनखाव ह देनी चाहिये और कितना खर्च करने की छूट देनी चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर किसी भी व्यक्ति को, चाहे वह संत्री हो, अधिकारी हो, 2000 रुपये से ज्यादा तनखाव ह नहीं देनी चाहिये, साथ ही किसी भी व्यक्ति को दो हजार रुपये महीने से ज्यादा खर्च करने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये। मैं परम्परा करूँगा कि एक व्यक्ति एक हजार रुपये रोज कमाये, लेकिन जहां तक खर्च करने का सवाल है, वह दो हजार रुपये मासिक रोज्यादा खर्च न कर सके। हम लोग सोचें कि कौन सी वह चीज़ है, जिस पर पैसा खर्च होता है, कौन सी वह चीज़ है जिसके करने से पूँजी का निर्माण हो सकता है। आज खर्च का सब से बड़ा साधन निजी वाहन है, पब्लिक स्कूल है, रेलवे का प्रथम दर्जा है, एवर कांडीशन और टेलीविजन हैं, ये ग्राम लोगों के उपभोग की वस्तुएं नहीं हैं, इन को रोकने के लिये हम को बन्दिश लगानी होगी। इस लिये ज़रूरी है कि खर्च पर रोक लगायें, उपभोग पर रोक लगायें, इन पर रोक लगाने से ही पूँजी का निर्माण हो सकेगा।

पिछले तीस सालों से बेरोजगारी की समस्या पर चर्चा हो रही है। आज 12 करोड़ तक बेरोजगारों की संख्या बताई जाती है। इस को क्य करने का एक ही तरीका हो सकता है—किस को महात्मा गांधी जी ने बताया था—मैं ऐसे वाइसराय का मरना परम्परा करूँगा

जो अपने ऊपर हजारों रुपया खर्च करता है। इसी तरह से यदि प्रधान मंत्री, मंत्रीगण, संसद् सदस्य अपने ऊपर इस तरह से खर्च करें तो क्या आप उन को मरते हुए 'देखना परम्परा करेंगे? आप हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता की आह को समझने की कोशिश करें, वह किस प्रकार का जीवन व्यतीत करती है और हम किस प्रकार का जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। जीवन में सादगी लाई जाये उपभोग पर रोक लगाई जाये, खर्च पर रोक लगाई जाये, तभी इस देश में पूँजी का निर्माण होगा और उस पूँजी से छीटी मशीनों, कुटीर-उद्योग की व्यवस्था करें, कम्प्यूटर को बन्द किया जाय। कम्प्यूटरों की इस देश में ज़रूरत नहीं है। अमरीका हम को कम्प्यूटर देता है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में उस की ज़रूरत नहीं है। हमें हावेस्टर्ज़ की ज़रूरत नहीं है, छोटे ट्रेक्टर्स की ज़रूरत है। आज एक जूते का कारबाना खुलता है—उस में मुश्किल से 20 लोगों को काम मिलता है, लेकिन उस के बदले में एक हजार मौर्चियों का धन्धा ख़र्च हो जाता है। यह चीज़ हम को देखनी होगी।

मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ—सरकारों कर्मचारियों की सेवा की उम्र आज हमारे यहां 58 वर्ष है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचें और इस को घटा कर 55 वर्ष कर दिया जाये। किसी भी व्यक्ति को एकस्टेन्शन न दिया जाय। साथ ही किसी भी बेरोजगार को सरकारी नौकरी न दी जाय, कलम घिसने की नौकरी न दी जाय, जब तक सरकार का खर्च 20 प्रतिशत न हो जाये। आज सरकार के प्रशासन का खर्च 70 या 80 प्रतिशत है, चाहे पंचायत हो, नगर निगम हो, राज्य सरकार हो या केन्द्र सरकार हो। सरकारी कायलियों में नई भर्ती बन्द होनी चाहिये और इस में जो पैसा बचे वह निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च हो।

आज मैं हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता की ओर से आप से निवेदन करता

[श्री कल्याण जेन]

है—हमें सब से पहले उदाहरण पेश करना है—खर्च की सीमा बांधने का। यदि हिन्दुस्तान के संसद् सदस्य, मंत्री और अधिकारी इस कार्य को करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर इस का बहुत अच्छा प्रसर होगा और हम आने वाले दस सालों में वास्तव में कोई चीज जनता को दे सकेंगे। अन्यथा इन थोथे नारों को लगाने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। जिस प्रकार से पिछले तीस सालों में हमें थोथे नारे सुनने को मिल हैं, कहीं हमारे साथ भी ऐसा न हो। इस लिये जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने जैसा वायदा जनता के साथ किया है—हम आजादी देंगे, रोटी देंगे, आजादी जनता पार्टी ने दी, इस लिये हम खुश हैं—लेकिन छः महीने तक और बारह महीने तक जनता इस चीज को मान लेगी लेकिन उस के बाद वह रोटी मारेंगी। उस को रोटी कैसे दे सकते हैं इस के लिए मैं ने कुछ सुझाव आपको दिये हैं और दुसरे साथियों ने भी अपने अपने सुझाव दिये हैं। किस तरह से हम हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को रोटी दे सकते हैं, इस का हल हम खोजें और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को रोटी दें।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I take this opportunity to mention certain aspects of the problem.

On the other occasion I presented to the House a profile of poverty and on this occasion many hon. Members have sought to provide a profile of the unemployment situation in the country. As the time is very much short, I would not like to discuss that.

But I would very much want to say that the magnitude of the problem is not only alarming but it is becoming more alarming with every passing day and year. In order to prove that, I only want to mention one figure. The Bhagavati Committee mentioned that the total number of

unemployed persons in 1971 was likely to be 18.7 million and this figure included 16.1 million in the rural areas and 2.6 million in the urban areas, thereby implying that the bulk of the unemployment is in the rural areas of our country. More recent figures say that the number would prove that the proportion or the magnitude is increasing year by year. The number of applicants on the live register has gone up from 9.27 million at the end of October 1975 to 9.59 million at the end of October 1976. In this connection, I only want to mention that this is the result of the development decade as has been mentioned by some of the Members here. Therefore, it implies that the number of the unemployed has increased by 3.4 per cent between these two particular points of time. In this context I want to say that I have got every belief and confidence that the Prime Minister means what he has, that he wants to eradicate unemployment during a period of 10 years. Here my point is that if the figure is correct that there is a 3.4 per cent increase every year, then if there is no frontal attack right from now, the problem would become all the more big and it will become insurmountable. In that context, the burden of the motion was very simple. The Prime Minister made a statement and a solemn announcement to the country that it is the intention of the Prime Minister and the government to eradicate destitution and poverty within a period of ten years. The burden of the motion was to spell out in concrete terms to begin with what steps the Government propose to take in this major direction.

In this question of choosing the direction, certain very vital questions arise. I am in complete agreement with my friend, Comrade Chandrappan that there should be a reversal of the policy, a reversal of our economic policies because the result of our economic policies has been this backlog of unemployment. What I mean

is that there should be a reversal of the direction of the economy. Having that in my view, I say that by maintaining the *status quo* the question cannot be solved and in this connection I also would not like to join issue with Prof. Amin when he says that the question of poverty line has to be stabilised, that is very much preposterous. He says that the object of the government is to stabilise the poverty line, that is, nobody should go off the poverty line. They want to perpetuate poverty in our country. They want to perpetuate slavery in our country and want to make our country a nation of the poor and slaves.

I am afraid the Prime Minister should not listen to or should not have that advice from his own partymen who seek to prove that poverty is to be stabilised. Slogan of all the sections of this House should be—poverty should be fought out, poverty should be eradicated. There should be war treatment against poverty which is the greatest enemy and the greatest monster in this country. I hope the hon. Prime Minister will not be misled by the so-called sophisticated theory.

In this connection, I also want to mention that there is a popular understanding—investment means employment. I disagree. I repudiate that fully because certain trades are discernable.

During the six months ending June 1975, the average daily employment stood at 5.66 million in 98,963 working factories. But in June 1974, the average daily employment stood at 5.57 million in 98,983 working factories. It implies that while there was a 5.5 per cent increase in the number of factories, the increase in employment was only of the order of 1.7 per cent. Therefore, it is not only the question of investment, it is the question of duration of investment which has been referred to by my friend Shri Chandrapan. I am in complete agreement in this regard with some

of the hon. members and particularly the Prime Minister and the policy statement of Janata Party—primacy is to be given to the rural sector, rural economy, etc. In that case I also want to remind the hon. Prime Minister that if there is a frontal attack on the subject the result will not be very much encouraging. I want to mention that the thought provoking speech given by Shri Biju Patnaik on the question of nationalisation is dangerous. I say that there should be control over the private sector. That will yield some result. I quote from the Economic Review 1975-76—

“Employment in the organised sector increased by about 2 per cent in 1974-75; the rise being almost entirely associated with the public sector.”

Employment in the private sector fell down.

The question of having some control over the private sector means that it should not be a private affairs of certain managerial personnel or certain monopoly sector. Therefore, some amount of control should be there and in that direction the question of nationalisation comes. Otherwise we are not enamoured of the word ‘nationalisation’ or ‘State Control’. It is the State control which can provide certain direction.

I would only mention that land reforms constitute the only key to the problem of industrialisation. Industrialisation should be rapid and in the correct line. Only this can provide employment to ever increasing army of unemployed. Unlike the predecessor Government, this Government should exercise the necessary political vision. The previous Government lacked this in respect of implementing the land reforms. This is the key to all the basic problems. The experience of the previous Government should be an eye-opener for this Government, which wants to provide work to all the able-bodied persons of this country. Poverty should not be stabilised but

[Shri Chitta Basu]

poverty should be fought back and poverty should be eradicated. That should be our objective.

भी एस० राम गोपाल रेहुरी (निजामाबाद). जनता पार्टी ने बादा किया है कि दस साल में बेरोजगारी को खत्म कर दिया जाएगा । इसका मतलब यह है कि यह सरकार उधर दस साल तक बैठने वाली है और इसकी इसको इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये । लेकिन आप नौ साल बेकार जाया करके दसवे साल यह नहीं कह नकरे हैं कि बेरोजगारी पूरी खत्म आपने कर दी है । हर साल आपको इस प्रतिशत बेकारी दूर करनी चाहिये और हर साल दम परसेट लोगों को ज्यादा काम मिलना चाहिये । दो करोड़ हर साल बच्चे पैदा होने वाले हैं आपकी पालिसी के लिहाज में । उन लोगों को भी काम मिलना चाहिये । यह आप में नहीं हो सकता है । जब तक आप फेमिली ज्ञानिंग और नसबंदी नहीं करेंगे उस वक्त तक देश में जो मकसद आपने सामने रखा है उसको आप पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे । दुटी पकड़ कर आपको करना होगा वर्ती यही होगा कि मर्ज बढ़ता जाएगा ज्यों ज्यों आप दवा करेंगे । आप कुछ भी करें यह बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जाएगी । देश में एकस्पर्ट्स का कहना है और उनका यह अंदाज़ा है कि देश की आबादी अस्मी करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिये, यह देश में समा नहीं सकेगी अभी हमारी आबादी 60-62 करोड़ हो गई है । अब और ज्यादा आबादी में इजाफा नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

समाप्ति महोदय, आप देखें कि जितने वैस्टर्न कट्टीज हैं उन में जब डिवेलेपमेंट का काम हो रहा था तो उनकी आबादी घटती चली गई थी । फांस में, जर्मनी में, इंग्लैंड में सब जगह घटती चली गई थी । हमारे यहां की आबादी बहुत तेज गति से

बढ़ रही है । बारह तेरह साल से हर एक साल उस में एक करोड़ तीस लाख का इजाफा होता चला गया है । अब आपकी जो पालिसी है उसके तहत तो हर साल दो करोड़ का इजाफा होगा और दस वर्ष में बीस करोड़ आबादी हमारे देश की ज्यादा हो जाएगी । कहने का मतलब यह है कि पांच दस करोड़ जो इस समय बेरोजगार हैं उनको भी काम मिलना चाहिये और जो बीस करोड़ आदमी नए आएंगे आपके जमाने में उनको भी रोजगार मिलना चाहिये । यह चीज़ आप से नहीं हो सकती है । इस वास्ते आप बेकार की बातें करना छोड़ दें । आपको प्रैक्टीकल तरीके से सोचना चाहिये ताकि देश का भला हो । इस तरह से देश से गरीबी भी कभी नहीं जा सकती । मैं समझता हूँ कि बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने की आपकी जितनी जिम्मेदारी है अपोजीशन के ऊपर भी वह जिम्मेदारी आती है । हम आपको सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं । लेकिन मेहरबानी करके जैसे दूसरे देश आबादी को रोकने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इजिप्ट में कर रहे हैं वैसे आपको भी यहां करना चाहिये । आप इसको भी देखें कि जितना डैथ रेट है उतना ही वर्ध रेट हो । यह मिलसिला दस साल बराबर चलता रहना चाहिये । आप दस साल में तभी बेरोजगारी को खत्म कर सकेंगे अगर आप पैदाइश और मौत का नेट बराबर ले आएं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M. The Prime Minister will reply tomorrow.

18-45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 28, 1977/Sravana 6, 1899 (Saka).