

Wednesday, July 21, 1977
Asadha 30, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

No. 35, Thursday, July 21, 1977/Asadha 30, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 21, 1977/Asadha 30,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Indigenous Medicines in Public Sector and by Cooperatives

*565. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to manufacture Ayurvedic, homoeopathic and other indigenous medicines in the Public Sector and by Cooperatives;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) रानीखेत में भारतीय चिकित्सा की एक केन्द्रीय फार्मसी के प्रबंध को चलाने के लिए कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक निगम की स्थापना करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

(ख) इस निगम के मुख्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार होंगे :—

(i) हिमालय क्षेत्र से अच्छी किस्म की जड़ी वृद्धियां एकत्र करना।

(ii) दवाइयां तैयार करने के लिए अपेक्षित जड़ी वृद्धियां पर्याप्त मात्रा में उगाना।

(iii) आौषधियां तैयार करना और उन्हें शुरू में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के आौषधालयों और भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति एवं होम्योपथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद को बेचना। किन्तु जैसे-जैसे आौषधियों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होती जाएगी उन्हें वैसे-वैसे अन्य अस्पतालों/संस्थाओं और बाजार में भी उनकी सप्लाई की जाएगी।

दवाईयां तैयार करने में आवश्यक मशीनों तथा अधिक से अधिक श्रमिकों को उपयोग में लाया जाएगा।

(य) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेहुँ : (ग) का प्रश्न क्यों नहीं उठता है?

श्री अनन्त दबे : यह निर्णय मंत्री महोदय ने एक कांफरेंस में उस समय घोषित किया था, जब कि संसद् का सत्र चल रहा था, हालांकि इस की घोषणा पहले संसद् में करनी चाहिए थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कांफरेंस में किस-किस स्तर के लोगों ने भाग लिया, उन्होंने क्या महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें की और संसद् का सत्र चलते हुए भी इस निर्णय की घोषणा पहले वहां क्यों की गई।

श्री राज नारायण : इस का प्रश्न से सीधा सम्बन्ध तो नहीं है, लेकिन सदस्यों को जानकारी देना मंत्री का कर्तव्य होता

है। जब संसद का सत्र नहीं होता है, तो हम कोई भी निर्णय लेने के लिए सक्षम हैं। हमारी कांफरेंस होती है, हम बड़े अच्छे अच्छे विद्वानों को बुलाते हैं और उन की सलाह लेकर कोई निर्णय करते हैं।

उधर से माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि (ग) का प्रश्न क्यों नहीं उठता है। (ग) में प्रश्न किया गया है कि इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की सम्भावना है। उत्तर में मैं ने बताया है कि इस का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है, क्योंकि हम ने निर्णय ले लिया है और उस निर्णय के मुताबिक कार्यक्रम चल रहा है।

श्री अनन्त दबे : इस कांफरेंस की सिफारिशों के बारे में कहा गया है :

"The Conference has also recommended the establishment of a National Institute of Indian systems of medicine including naturopathy, homoeopathy and a Central University in Delhi."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार दिल्ली में एक केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय बनाने के बारे में सोच रही हैं।

श्री राज नारायण : यह प्रश्न इस से नहीं उठता है। इस सम्बन्ध में आगे एक प्रश्न है। उस के उत्तर में यह बात साफ हो जायेगी।

श्री अनन्त दबे : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है कि इस कांफरेंस में किस-किस स्तर के लोगों ने भाग लिया और उन की महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें क्या हैं।

श्री राज नारायण : प्रश्न का भाग (क) यह है : "क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र में आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक और अन्य देशी औषधियों के उत्पादन के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।" मैं ने उत्तर में कहा है कि इस बारे में निर्णय

लिया जा चुका है। भाग (ख) इस प्रकार है : "यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं।" वे बातें मैं ने बता दी हैं। भाग (ग) में पूछा गया है : "इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की सम्भावना है।" जब हम ने पहले ही निर्णय ले लिया है, तो आगे किसी सम्भावना का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। मैं ने सब प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे दिया है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं जिस के दो भाग हैं। पहला तो यह कि जो इन्होंने कहा कि निर्णय ले लिया गया है, मैं विनम्र प्रार्थना करूँगा कि यह निर्णय आज नहीं, यह निर्णय तो मैं ने छः महीने या 1 वर्ष पहले ले लिया था, सौं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह निर्णय कार्यान्वित कब होगा और यह जो कारपोरेशन बन रहा है यह आस्तित्व में कब आएगा।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है हिमालय औषधियों का एक बड़ा भण्डार है —

पूर्वापर्यायोः तोयनिधी॒ वगाह्य स्थितः
पृथिव्यामिव मानदण्डः ।

हिमालय की यह कल्पना महाकवि कालिदास ने की है, तो रानीखेत में यह बन रहा है, इस बात की हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता है। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ समस्त हिमालय क्षेत्र में यह जो औषधियां हैं इन का अधिक से अधिक लाभ किस प्रकार से उठाया जाय इसके लिए क्या इस प्रकार के और कारपोरेशन या अन्य कारपोरेशन हिमालय के दूसरे अंगों में या इसी कारपोरेशन के और भाग हिमालय के अन्य भागों में भी बनाने की कोई योजना है?

श्री राज नारायण : अस्तुतरस्यां दिशिदेवतात्मा हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः
पूर्वापर्यायोः तोयनिधी॒ वगाह्य स्थितः
पृथिव्या इव मानदण्डः ॥

माननीय कर्ण सिंह जी ने कालिदास के इस श्लोक का आधा भाग ही कहा था ।

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : इस का नुर्जमा होना चाहिए जिस से हम लोग भी समझ सकें ।

श्री राज नारायण : अगर सदर साहब की इजाजत हो तो मैं तर्जुमा कर दूँगा ।

हिमालय पहाड़ का वर्णन कालिदास की अपने कुमारसंभव के प्रथम श्लोक में करते हैं है हिमालय, तुम पर्वतों के राजा हो, देवत-तुल्य हो, भारतवर्ष के उत्तर पूर्व में फैले हुए हो और बराबर मानदण्डा के समान समुद्र का अवगाहन करते रहते हो ।

उस हिमालय को कांग्रेस सरकार ने बेच दिया । और उस हिमालय के बारे में मैं और बता दूँ : मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है, मैं कर्ण सिंह जी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ क्योंकि वह भारतीय संस्कृति के एक प्रतीक भी है यद्यपि वे शेरवानी और पाजामा पहनते हैं । मैं उन से विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केवल कालिदास ने ही नहीं, मत्स्य पुराण में भी हिमालय का वर्णन किया है—

अहीन शरणं नित्यं
अहीन जन सेविताम
अहीन पश्यति गिरि ।
अहीन रत्न सम्पदा ॥

हिमालय का यह वर्णन मत्स्य पुराण में है कि है हिमालय, तुम अहीन हो यानी एश्वर्यशाली हो, तुम्हारे पर वही वास पा सकता है, तम्हारी शरण पा सकता है जो एश्वर्यशाली हो, तुम्हारी और वही देख सकता है, ताक सकता है जो एश्वर्यशाली हो क्यों कि तुम रत्न सम्पदाओं से भरे पड़े हो । यह हिमालय का वर्णन मत्स्य पुराण का है ।

मैं निहायत अदब के साथ इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में एक ऐसी हिजड़ी और नपंसक सरकार आई जिस की हिमालय की ओर ताकने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी और हिमालय का तिब्बत, कैलाश, मानसरोवर और संगम् नदी सब का सब चीन को दे दिया गया ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर कहां आया जो मैं ने पूछा था ।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं दे देता हूँ । अभी-अभी हम ने वहां पर रानीखेत में एक कम्पनी देसी औषधियों को बनाने के लिए खोल दिया है । इस के बारे में आगे एक सवाल है जिस में पूरा उत्तर आ जायगा कि उसमें क्या क्या उपकरण होंगे, कितने लाख रुपये की योजना है, क्या क्या जड़ी बूटियां वहां पर उपलब्ध हो रही हैं, कैसे-कैसे उसका कार्यक्रम चल रहा है, यह सब आगे के प्रश्न में आ रहा है । अगर जनाब सदर दोनों को एक में जोड़ दें तो मैं उस को भी ले लूँ ।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि अगर डा० कर्ण सिंह हिमालय में जड़ी बूटियों की खोज का अभियान चलाएं तो सरकार उनको पूरी मदद देगी ?

श्री राज नारायण : जी हां, सहर्ष और मैं उनसे अनुनय विनय आज ही से कर देता हूँ कि वे उस जगह बैठना छोड़ दें और इसी कार्यक्रम में लग जायं आज से ही ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेहुँ : मंत्री जी का प्रवचन सुनने के बाद मैं एक छोटा सा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि जड़ी बूटियों से जो दवाइयां बनाई जा रही हैं क्या वह एयर कंडीशन्ड इमारतों में बनाई जा रही हैं, खुले

मैदान में बनाई जा रही हैं या फैक्टरियों में बनाई जा रही हैं ?

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय सदस्य ने जौ प्रश्न किया है, मैं यह तो नहीं कहूँगा कि वह महत्वहीन है, इतना ही कहूँगा कि उसमें कुछ दम है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिल्कुल मैदान में दवाई नहीं बनती। दवाई जहां बनेगी वहां उसके लिए कोई बिल्डिंग होगी, कोई भवन होगा, उसके लिए मशीनें होंगी और उसको बनाने के लिए जो आवश्यक उपकरण हैं वह सब जुटाये जायेंगे और वह सब जुटाये जा रहे हैं। एयरकंडीशन्ड होने की वहां जरूरत नहीं है। हमारे मिल हिमालय को समझते हैं कि हिमालय खुद ही एयरकंडीशन्ड हैं। वहां अगर सम्मानित सदस्य चले जायें तो इन कपड़ों से काम नहीं चलेगा। (अवधान)

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेडी : धीरेन्द्र ब्रम्चारी ने वहां एयरकंडीशन्ड बनाया है।

श्री राज नारायण : कांग्रेस पार्टी के सम्मानित सदस्यों पर बराबर ब्रह्मचर्य का भूत संवार रहता है, वे धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी को अपने दिमाग से निकाल दें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर : मन्त्री जी को मालूम है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के उत्तर पूर्व में हिमालय पर्वत है और पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार भी आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां बनाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र से आयुर्वेदिक दवाई बनाने का कारखाना बनाने की योजना है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें सहायता देगी ?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं माननीय सदस्य की राग से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ। आयुर्वेदिक, यन्नानी या भारतीय चिकित्सा की किसी पद्धति को विकसित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें जितना भी काम करेंगी उसमें हमारी

जितनी शक्ति होगी मदद देने की हम सब मदद देंगे।

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के संग्रह की बात कही तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या उनकी जानकारी में यह बात है कि अनेक प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण द्रव्य तिरोहित हो रहे हैं जैसे कस्तूरी है, कस्तूरी मृगों के लुप्त होने के कारण कस्तूरी उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है। इसी प्रकार से बसलोचन है जो कि बांसों के जंगल कटने से उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार, मेघा, महामेघा, ऋद्धि आदि अष्टवर्ग की औषधियां भी हैं जो उस क्षेत्र से निकल रही हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों की रचना में बहुत बड़ा विकार आ रहा है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा सेल कायम किया है, कोई रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट या रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी कायम की है जो कि इन औषधियों को फिर पुनर्जीवित कर सके, इनको फिर से लगाया जा सके और उसके सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी दी जा सके क्योंकि यह औषधियां विवादास्पद भी हैं।

श्री राज नारायण : जी हां। मैं माननीय सदस्य को इस बात की जानकारी करा दूँ कि रानीखेत में जो हमने कम्पनी बनाने का निर्णय लिया है वह निर्णय असल में पहले का नहीं था, डा० कर्णसिंह जी को शायद गलतफहमी थी कि यह निर्णय पहले का था। यह तो अभी कैविनेट की जो तीसरी या चांथी मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें कम्पनी खोलने का निर्णय लिया गया था।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मन्त्रालय का निर्णय पहले का था, कैविनेट का निर्णय अब हुआ है।

श्री राज नारायण : मन्त्रालय ही तो मस्तिष्क बना कर कैविनेट के सामने रखता

है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के मन्त्रालय ने अपना मस्विदा बना कर कैबिनेट के सामने पेश किया। माननीय कर्णसिंह जी उस मन्त्रालय के सम्मानित मन्त्री रहे हैं, उनको आसानी से इस बात की जानकारी हो जानी चाहिये थी कि मन्त्रालय पहले मस्विदा बनात है, फिर उस मस्विदे को कैबिनेट के सामने पेश करता है, कैबिनेट के सदस्य उसको ऐप्रूव करते हैं।

हमने कम्पनी बनाने का फँसला कर लिया है, वह भवत उपलब्ध हो रहा है। इसमें 11 लाख रुपया खर्च होगा—साढ़े सात लाख रुपया भवत और उपकरणों आदि पर और दार्ढीतीन लाख रुपया देवाइयां और जड़ी-बूटियां खरीदने पर। वहां केसर की खेती भी करवाने जा रहे हैं। बंसलोचन के बारे में भी सम्मानित सदस्य ने पूछा था—बंसलोचन को किस तरह से उपजाया जाय, सुरक्षित किया जाय, इसकी व्यवस्था भी हो रही है। कस्तूरी के बारे में भी विचार-विनियम चल रहा है कि किस तरह से शुद्ध कस्तूरी उपलब्ध हो सके, क्योंकि बहुत सी दवाइयों में कस्तूरी की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। हाथ, शरीर, अंगप्रत्यंग की अनुप्राणित करने वाली दवाइयों में कस्तूरी का अंश जरूर पड़ता है।

हमारे बंगाल के एक मननीय सदस्य ने पहले जो प्रश्न पूछा था, मैं उन्हें इतना और कहना चाहता हूँ कि वैस्ट बंगाल को इस सम्बन्ध में पहले भी मदद दी गई थी और आगे भी जो मदद कर सकते हैं, वह जरूर करेंगे।

श्री दुर्मा चन्द्र : मैं मननीय मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देश में आयुर्वेद के जितने अस्पताल और डिस्पैसरीज हैं—इनमें कितने परसेन्ट दवाइयां गवनमेंट की फर्मसीज़ की प्रोडक्ट होती हैं और कितने परसेन्ट प्राइवेट कारखानों से लेकर जहरत को पूरा किया जाता है?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं सम्मानित सदस्य को पुनः मुबारकवाद देता हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि थोड़ा समय देकर मुझे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देने का मौका दिया जाय, क्योंकि बिना विस्तार से बताये सम्मानित सदस्य फिर अनेक प्रश्न पूछेंगे।

सबसे पहले तो अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर हमारे आयोग्यालय कहां-कहां हैं—इसको समझ लें। भारत सरकार ने ज्येष्ठ पर में एक आयुर्वेदीय राष्ट्रीय संस्थान खोला है। चिकित्सा का एक ऐसा ही संस्थान पूना में खोला जा रहा है। सिद्ध, यूनानी, आदि के भी ऐसे ही संस्थान यथासमय खोले जायेंगे। इसी तरह से : योग्यके लिये दिल्ली में एक अनुसन्धान केन्द्र खोला जा रहा है, विश्वायतन योगाश्रम की पहले काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है।

अब मैं राज्यों के बारे में भी बतला दूँ कि भारतवर्ष में किन-किन राज्यों में तथा कहां-कहां आयुर्वेद के कालिजिज हैं।

आनंद्र

1. गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेदिक, कालिज, चन्द्रमल्लस बेला, हैदराबाद।
2. गवर्नमेंट अनन्त लक्ष्मी आयुर्वेदिक कालिज, स्टेशन रोड, वारंगल।
3. डॉ नारीराम श्मशनी गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेदिक कालिज, विजयवाड़ा।
4. श्री रंगांचारी राममोहन आयुर्वेदिक कालिज, गुन्टूर।

आनंद्र में ये चार कालिजिज हैं, इनके अतिरिक्त गैर-सरकारी कालिजिज भी हैं, उनकी सूचना हम मंगा रहे हैं।

स्वास्थ्य

5. गवर्नमेंट आयुर्वेदिक कालिज, गोहाटी।

बिहार

6. गवर्नेंट आयुर्वेदिक कालिज, पो० कदमकुआं, पटना ।
7. श्री यतिन्द्र नारायण अष्टांग आयुर्वेदिक कालिज, चम्पानगर, भागलपुर ।
8. अयोध्या शिवकुमारी आयुर्वेदिक कालिज, बैगूसराय, ज़िला चम्पारन ।

गुजरात

9. सेठ जे० पी० आयुर्वेद महाविद्यालय, ओल्ड सामलदास कालिज, वादवा, भावनगर, (सीराष्ट्र)
10. श्री अखण्डानन्द आयुर्वेद महाविद्यालय, अपोजिट विकटोरिया गार्डन, भावरा, अहमदाबाद ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : इसको टेबिल पर रख दीजिये ।

श्री राज नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं विरोध पक्ष में होता था, तो मैं कहता था कि सरकार उत्तर को छिपाती है, उसको पूरा उत्तर देना चाहिये । मेरी मांग होती थी कि सरकार पूरा उत्तर दे । अब जब मैं सरकारी पक्ष में हूँ और पूरा उत्तर देने लगता हूँ तो विरोध पक्ष सुनने से इंकार करता है ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप उत्तर को पुस्तिका के रूप में देना चाहते हैं—इससे कठिनाई होती है ।

श्री राज नारायण : तब मैं इतना ही बता देना चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह से आयुर्वेद के और भी सरकारी औषधालय हैं ।

Setting up of Committee of Members of Parliament for Calcutta Telephones

*566. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has considered the proposal for setting up of small Committee of the Members of Parliament to go into the grievances of Calcutta Telephone subscribers and suggest measures for improvement of the functioning of Calcutta Telephone; and

(b) if so, the action taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) and (b). The proposal has been examined. The grievances of telephone subscribers are being looked into and attended to by Calcutta Telephone Administration on a continuing basis. The Telephone Advisory Committee which discusses various grievances of telephone subscribers and advises the Department on improvement of local and trunk services is shortly to be re-constituted for Calcutta. This Committee will have on it Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and representatives of other civic and local organisations. A Committee of Senior Experts has been constituted to go into such aspects as organisational structure, procedures of work, system of forecasting and perspective planning necessary for efficient functioning of the four metropolitan Telephone Districts. In view of these, it is considered that a special Parliamentary Committee for going into the grievances of telephone subscribers of Calcutta Telephones is not necessary.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I am again to remind our hon. Minister of the Janata Party that although they are known as Janata Ministers, still I find that the 30 years ghost of Congress mentality is till not only haunting them, but also dominating their mind.

I had raised the same question previously.

AN HON. MEMBER: How many times?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Many times. I put the same type of question. The continuing basis of examination has been going on. And when the continuing basis of examination is going on, the misery is continuing for the subscriber. His telephone is continuing, then the wrong connection to his telephone is continuing, no reply to his telephone calls is continuing and the miseries of the subscribers of the Calcutta telephones are continuing. If a real survey is made about the functioning of the Calcutta telephones, I think the House will be surprised and shocked to see for how much time the telephones remain in operation and for how many hours and how many days the telephones remain dead. If you just make a survey, you will be astonished to see how the telephone subscribers in Calcutta are suffering.

Now, the hon. Minister has given a stereotyped reply like the one given by the Congress earlier in big and high sounding terms like organisational structure, procedures of work, system of forecasting etc. It is said that an Expert Committee has been appointed. This Expert Committee is not the one which is appointed for the first time. In the last two Lok Sabha also this type of Expert Committee had been appointed. I had the misfortune to remain as a Member of the Telephone Advisory Committee for three successive terms. I know the functioning of this Committee. I know the functioning of this Telephone Advisory Committee. Some 40 or 45 members are there. For one hour from the start of its meeting, there is a pandemonium prevailing there. There, they talk about how many members will be able to get sanction for specialized categories of telephones. That is the only function. Never are fundamental and basis problems discussed there.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I request Mr. Samar Guha through you Sir, to be kind to others whose questions are there to be answered after him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I appreciate it. I am one of the victims-there are thousands of them-among the Calcutta telephone subscribers. The expert committee is not going to do anything. I want to know whether Government of India will re-examine the question, because the appointment of a parliamentary committee has a different meaning. Its influence will have an effect on the officials there, as well as on the public. Will the assurance given by the earlier Communications Minister, Mr. Fernandes that the matter will be considered thoroughly, be fulfilled, and the question of instituting a parliamentary committee will be considered again-to go into this plaguing disease that is continuing for years in the Calcutta Telephones?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाने का अभी कोई निष्चय नहीं किया गया है। परन्तु जो आप खराबियां बता रहे हैं, उनके बारे में मैं आपको बताता हूँ। वहां के जो केबल्स में खराबियां आ गयी हैं, उन खराबियों को दुर्लक्ष करने के लिए लंगभंग दो साल के अन्दर तीन हजार किलो मीटर केबलों की दुर्लक्षी की हम कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

श्री समर गुह : आपने क्या केबल लगाये हैं, जरा वहां जाकर देखिए। हम जानते हैं Calcutta is no longer the industrial capital of eastern India, because of the horrible conditions of the telephones. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you go on like this, he will take more time.

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सदस्य महोदय ने कहा यह काफी हद तक सत्य है कि वहां खराबियां हैं। परन्तु उनको

ठीक करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। उन खराबियों को दूर करने के बास्ते ही दो वर्ष के अन्दर तीन हजार किलो मीटर इम्प्रूव्ड वैरायटी के केबल्स हम वहां लगाने जा रहे हैं। इस साल लगभग डेढ़ हजार किलो मीटर लम्बे केबल को दुरुस्त व इम्प्रूव्ड वैराइटी लगवाने का कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा। जो खराबियां वहां पर हैं उनको दुरुस्त करने के लिए यह सब कुछ नये ढंग से किया जा रहा है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister: (a) the number of telephone connections at present, i.e. these given to the subscribers in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, as also the new telephone lines which are to be connected and given to the subscribers during 1977-78; and (b) whether it is a fact that in the rural areas, in the expansion programmes of the telephones, exorbitant charges are being levied by the government.

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : कलकत्ता के सम्बन्ध में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इस साल चालीस हजार टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नए वहां दिए जाएंगे।

श्री समर गुह : दिल्ली में?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : उसका नोटिस देंगे तो वह भी बता देंगा।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The Minister has stated that during the last two years 3,000 lines have been laid in the Calcutta area. Exchange numbers 67, 64, 618, 44, 24 and 47 are always out of order. But the peculiarity is this that at the end of the month the Telephone Department sends bills for regular charges as if these telephone exchanges were working throughout the month. May I know whether the Government have any information regarding this? What is the maintenance procedure of these exchanges and telephone lines in the Calcutta area?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : पहली जुलाई को चौदह सौ टेलीफोन खराब थे। उनमें से सात सौ ठीक कर दिए गए हैं। वहां पर 24 घंटे काम किया जा रहा है। जल्दी ही इस समय जो खराबियां हैं उनको दूर कर दिया जाएगा।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I have gone to the Telephone Bhavan to find out the procedure for maintenance. The man in charge was saying that it is only because of the maintenance procedure and maintenance arrangement that the Calcutta telephones is suffering so much, but the Centre is not looking into the matter. That is their complaint.

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : केबल्ज को दुरुस्त करने के लिए प्रेशराइजेशन सिस्टम शुरू किया जा रहा है। जिस जगह छेद हो जाता है गड्ढे खोदने के कारण उसको दुरुस्त करने के लिए नये जल्दी ही कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और उपाय अपनाए जा रहे हैं। कैसे मालूम पड़े कहां पर छेद हुआ है एक नया इंस्ट्रुमेंट लगाया गया है ताकि पता चल जाए कि कहां खराबी है और उसको दुरुस्त करने के लिए हर प्रकार से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: The Minister in charge of the Department gives some plans for doing certain things in the course of the next two years. Is it the intention that the subscribers of the Calcutta telephones will be waiting for these two years? Here I would like to mention my personal experience. I submitted my nomination on the 16th February and the voting was on the 16th March. For 20 days during this period my telephone was out of order. Even though I wrote so many letters to the General Manager, Calcutta Telephones, I received a reply only after the completion of the third week. Then, I will narrate another interesting experience. The Delhi telephones seems to be no better. Day before yesterday I tried to contact Shri George Fernandes, who was the Minister in charge of this

Department till the other day. Both his residential telephones were out of order. Even telephone No. 198 kept me waiting for more than half an hour to have it recorded that these telephones were out of order. So, the Delhi telephones also seem to be in a bad condition. Is the Minister aware of it?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : मैं जानता हूँ कि यहां पर भी खराबियां हैं और कलकत्ता की तो खराब हालत है। इसको दुरुस्त करने के लिए जल्दी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। सिस्टम में बहुत सी जो खराबियां आ गई हैं उनको दुरुस्त करने के लिए एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई गई है।

श्री सोमजीभाई डामोर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इण्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट में अनक्रिट हुए कम्प्युनिकेशन्स मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में टेली-फोन में शिकायतें हैं... (व्यवधान) सारे देश में जो शिकायतें हैं उनके लिये कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाएगी कि शिकायतें कम हों, जैसे आपने कहा कि 14 हजार में से 700 शिकायतें ठीक हुई हैं। तो सारे देश की जो टेलीफोन से सम्बन्धित शिकायतें हैं उनको ठीक करने के लिये कोई उचित व्यवस्था है कि नहीं?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : सारी शिकायतों के लिये, इनको दुरुस्त करने के लिये एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बैठी हुई है जिसमें सारे देश के जिलों से भी लोग हैं इसके जानकार उनकी एक कमेटी बनाई गई है और सारे देश में जो खराबियां हैं उनको कैसे दुरुस्त किया जाए इसकी विस्तृत खगमग 2 महीने के अन्दर वह कमेटी प्रस्तुत करेगी।

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: The hon. Minister stated that these problems can be dealt with by the Telephone Advisory Committee. Like my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, I was

a Member of this Committee for a very long time. This Committee merely decides about the priority amongst the pending applications, nothing more than that. The problems of the Calcutta telephones are very much more acute because for over ten years there has been an annual backlog of over 100,000 telephones. Besides, there are certain new cross bar exchanges which have been introduced there and when you try to get a cross bar exchange number from a traditional number, the answer that you get is that the exchange is out of order. So, will the hon. Minister appoint a small parliamentary committee to look into these chronic problems?

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : मैंने आपको बताया है कि एक्सपर्ट कमेटी सारी खराबियों को दूर करने के बारे में विचार करने के लिये बैठी हुई है जो दो महीने में गिरोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगी, इसलिये पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाने का अभी विचार नहीं है। परन्तु इसके बाद भी अगर दुरुस्ती नहीं होगी तो विचार करेंगे कि पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी उस पर विचार करे या न करे।

Expansion of Public Sector Steel Plants

*567. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to expand the existing integrated public sector steel plants; and

(b) if so, the salient features in regard to capacity and expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Expansion of existing public sector steel plants are being undertaken in a

phased manner keeping in view changes in demand pattern, availability of resources etc.

2. The Expansion of Projects cover not only increase in capacity but also diversifications that result in production of more sophisticated products. The Salient Features of the schemes presently under implementation/consideration are as given below:—

(i) **EXPANSION OF BHILAI STEEL PLANT**

Bhilai Steel Plant expansion from 2.5 million tonnes to 4.0 million tonnes to produce additionally .95 million tonnes of Heavy Plates and 238 million tonnes of Billets at an estimated cost of Rs. 937 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 126.5 crores.

(ii) **EXPANSION OF BOKARO STEEL PLANT**

Bokaro Steel Plant expansion from 1.7 million tonnes to 4.0 million tonnes with increased production of Cold Roiled Flat Products at a total cost of Rs. 947 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 154.4 crores.

(iii) **ALLOY STEEL PLANT, DURGAPUR**

The proposal to set up additional melting facilities to produce ingots for rolling into blooms/billets in the existing blooming and billet mill with an estimated cost of Rs. 8.46 crores inclusive of a foreign exchange component of Rs. 0.18 crores, has been approved by SAIL.

(iv) **COLD ROLLED GRAIN ORIENTED AND NON-ORIENTED SILICON ELECTRICAL SHEETS AT THE ROURKELA STEEL PLANT**

The proposal to manufacture Electrical Sheets with an estimated cost of about Rs. 111 crores is under consideration.

(v) **INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO. (Rehabilitation Scheme).**

In order to bring up the capacity of the Plant to its rated level of 1.0 million tonne, a rehabilitation scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 610 crores is under implementation.

(vi) **DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT**

Certain diversification proposals are under consideration of Government.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: From the statement it is understood that the Government are undertaking in a phased manner the expansion of the existing public sector steel plants. I also understand that the expansion projects cover not only increasing capacity but also, diversification resulting in production of more sophisticated products. May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the insipient glut situation in the steel market, this programme of increasing the capacity of production will result in the utilisation of steel in a socially desirable way? May I also know whether the proposed expansion programme will affect the steel projects reported to have been already sanctioned in the country, particularly in Vizag, Salem and Vijayanagar (Hospet).

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member has made a statement instead of asking a question. He has assumed that Vishakhapatnam and Hospet steel plants have been sanctioned which is only partially correct.

As far as the expansion of plants is concerned, there is a schedule of expansion and it is continuing. It will be completed by 1980, 1981 and 82 and by that time both the internal as well as the external demands will be there.

As far as the other projects—Salem, Hospet, Vishakhapatnam are concerned, the hon. Member knows very well that a Task Force was appointed by the previous Government and new locations recommended for consideration of Government were:

1. Vishakhapatnam plant based on Bailadila ore.

2. Another plant based on Bonaigarh iron ore deposits in Orissa.

3. A plant on the Western Ghat based on Kudremukh iron ore deposits.

4. Another plant based on iron ore deposits of Goa Supplemented by iron ore from Bellary-Hospet reserves.

These were the possible locations recommended by the Task Force. As I have said earlier during the debate on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry, all these matters are receiving the urgent attention of the Government.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: What are the particular sophisticated products which various steel mills are proposing to produce? Whether these sophisticated products made as a result of diversification programme are meant for the consumption of affluent segments of our society or whether they are meant for export purposes.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Any sophistication of these products does not mean that it will go to the affluent sections of the people. All the sophisticated products are meant for the consuming industries like the electrical and other industries which need better class of steel for quality manufacture for internal consumption as well as for export.

SHRI S. KUNDU: For a long time the expansion programme of Rourkela Steel Plant is hanging fire. When we demand a second steel plant, we are told that Rourkela Steel Plant will be expanded and when we ask for its expansion, we are told that it has not yet reached its rated capacity. For a long time, the people of Orissa in particular and the people of India in general have been befooled. Dust has been thrown in their eyes and the national interest has been given a go-by for political interest by the former Congress Government. I would like the present Minister to announce a firm date by which time the expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant will

begin. Secondly, when will the second steel plant be located in Orissa?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I can assure the hon. Member from Orissa that all the political or economic imbalances which appear to be there, according to the Member, in planning and location of steel plants will be corrected by this Government.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Minister is rather very lucky in going to a Ministry which has given an all-time high record of production of 10 million tonnes of steel to this country. In 1947, we had only two integrated steel plants with a capacity of 1.3 million tonnes. Then, there was an ambitious steel programme in the Second Five Year Plan to raise the production from 1.3 million tonnes to 6 million tonnes. Later on, the capacity was raised to 8.9 million tonnes. I am sure he will keep up this progress because this is an indication how the country should progress.

May I know from the hon. Minister as to by what time the 4-million-tonne stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant without the cold rolling mill or with the cold rolling mill will come into operation and, secondly, what is the latest position with regard to steel plants of Salem, Vizag, Vijyanagar and Hospet and whether he has made any further feasibility studies of locating steel plants without political considerations in other parts of the country?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: This is a counter question to the question asked by the hon. Member from Orissa. As to when the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant is expected to be completed, as I said earlier, it will be done by 1981-82. About the other plants, I have said that any political or economic imbalances that may be found in the location of all these steel plants, these will be taken into account and corrected.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: He has not replied to my question. My question was as to when the 4-million-tonne stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant without the cold rolling mill or with the cold rolling mill will come into operation.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have said already that it will be done by 1981-82.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Without cold rolling mill?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: With cold rolling mill. There is no expansion without cold rolling mill. That is the only expansion which the hon. Member should know.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: In reply to the hon. Member, Dr. Henry Austin, the hon. Minister mentioned some projects, like, Vizag and others and he said that that has not been sanctioned. Is it a fact that the Vizag project has not been sanctioned? If that is so, how is it that the Andhra Pradesh Government has spent so much money on acquisition of land and other things?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The feasibility studies were ordered; the land acquisition had been ordered by the Steel Authority of India under the instructions of the then Government. Till today, the feasibility report, what is called the detailed project report or the DPR as it is sometimes called, of the Vizag project has not been received by the Government as yet. Therefore, you cannot say that the project has been sanctioned. The allocation of funds and everything has been done by the Planning Commission and the Cabinet. But I would assure this House that what the previous Government had done only for political considerations, we shall implement it for economic considerations.

श्री कन्दुकुल हेमपत्र चैत्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अवस्था का प्रश्न है। एक

प्रश्न 569 गरीब मजदूरों के विषय में पूछा गया है। उसके लिए समय देना चाहिए।

PROF. R. K. AMIN: The expansion programme which has been stated by the hon. Minister must have been based on certain demand projections and these demand projections were based on the basis of the pattern of investment which we were going to have according to the Congress Party manifesto. But now the Janata Party is having a different pattern of investment and, therefore, the demand projections will be different. Will the hon. Minister make changes in the expansion programme according to the investment pattern which the Janata Party is going to have?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: As far as the investment pattern of the Janata Party and its Government is concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that there will be no conflict in the investment pattern regarding the present expansion of the steel plants and future rapid expansion of the steel industry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think, the other day also, the hon. Minister, while replying expressed certain doubts regarding in coming steel plants located in various parts of the country including Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. When Mr. Kundu put a question, he had politicalised it and now he is not correctly coming out with an answer. On the basis of that, he said that they were politically sanctioned projects and now he is recommending on economic consideration. That means he wants to do some injustice for the consideration of the steel plants located in South. A suspicion has been created in the minds of the agitated Members from South. I want a categorical answer. We have spent a lot of money. I want a categorical assurance from him, as far as the economic aspect is concerned and he must also see that the economic imbalances of the southern States are

also taken into consideration. He should also assure us that they are going to implement all the projects which are under consideration.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I do not know what Mr. Lakkappa, my friend, was trying to get at. I have answered the question of my friend. (*Interruptions*) I will not let them down. Even so, if the Andhra friends take up cudgels against me for the Karnataka friends because you are contiguous, I have to say that there is a possibility of steel plant being located in Karnataka, but the location may change. But there is a clear possibility. As I have said earlier, the Visakhapatnam Plant will have the first priority in the expansion programme of the Janata Government. Salem production will be on stream by 1981. As far as the plant at Vijaynagar is concerned, I had discussions with the Chief Minister, experts and other people. It is very clear that the cost of production of the land-locked plant located in Karnataka will be far higher than the port based plant in Karnataka, in Mangalore. The economic possibilities are being studied and I can assure the hon. Member that I will not deal with such massive investment for any political consideration, whatsoever.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The items which are imported, namely, cold rolled grain oriented silicon steel electrical sheets for electric industry as well as tin plate—I would say tin sheets—which are required for the container industry, both are continuing to be imported. Would the hon. Minister say what is the time table for manufacture of both these items within the country?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have already given it in the statement. Perhaps the hon. Member wants to know about cold rolled grain oriented and non-oriented silicon electrical sheets. I think what he says is about CRGO sheets. A project of Rs. 111 crores is now under consideration of the Gov-

ernment which will produce about 65,000 to 70,000 tonnes of CRGO sheets, and other improvements are being made in the Rourkela Steel Plant itself for which we have recently sanctioned Rs. 27 crores to revamp the hot strip mills so that more cold-rolled sheets could be produced from that plant. By 1981-82 when the Bokaro expansion is complete, the entire demand of the cold-rolled sheets of India will be more than fully met.

Sixth National Conference on Communicable Diseases

*568. **SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth National Conference on communicable diseases had urged the Government to establish a statutory agency to look into the problem of water pollution and enforce effective control through suitable measures to be adopted by local agencies;

(b) whether the Conference had also said in a resolution that the tuberculosis programme in the country was not progressing satisfactorily; and

(c) the reaction of Government and the steps taken in this regard?

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

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठाये हैं। उनका एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(ग) सरकार ने तिम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं:—

1. भारत सरकार ने 1974 में एक अधिनियम लागू किया था जिसका नाम

है “जल (संदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974” जिसके अन्तर्गत जल संदूषण के नियंत्रण से संबंधित सभी मामलों की जांच की जा सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त मल-निकास (मानव और पशुओं का मल, गन्दा पानी आदि) की अव्यवस्था जो जल संदूषण का महत्वपूर्ण कारण है, को भी इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है।

2. सरकार राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन और विस्तार के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है। ये कदम इस प्रकार हैं:—

(क) देश के प्रत्येक जिले में समुदायवार जिला क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम चलाना।

(ख) बी०सी०जी० टीके लगाने के काम को सामान्य स्वास्थ्य सेवा के साथ मिलाना।

(ग) देहाती इलाकों में चिकित्सा अधिकारियों और बहुदेशीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं (पुरुष और महिला) का क्षय रोग के रोगियों का पता लगाने के काम में सहयोग प्राप्त करना जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में थूक इकट्ठा करना और क्षयरोग से पीड़ित रोगियों का घर पर इलाज करना भी शामिल है।

(घ) राज्यों में जिन जिला क्षयरोग केन्द्रों में अभी तक कोई एक्सरे उपकरण नहीं हैं वहां ऐसे उपकरण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता से एक्सरे उपकरण प्राप्त करना।

(ङ) राज्य क्षयरोग केन्द्रों के काम को फिर से तेज़ करना और उन्हें इस कार्यक्रम को मोनीटर और सुपरवाइज करने में लगाना।

(च) राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम में लोगों का पर्याप्त सहयोग सुनिश्चित

करने के लिए देहाती क्षेत्रों में बाल-चिकित्सकों, प्राइवेट चिकित्सकों और सामुदायिक नेताओं का सहयोग प्राप्त करना।

(छ) क्षयरोग में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा को जन अभियान के रूप में आरम्भ करना।

श्री शिव सम्पत्ति राम : माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से सम्बन्धित। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि देश भर में टी० बी० के कुल कितने रोगी हैं? सम्मेलन में एक संकल्प में कहा है कि देश में क्षय रोग कार्यक्रम संतोषजनक ढंग से प्रगति नहीं कर रहा है तो सरकार ने इस कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए हैं उनको पूरा करने में कितना समय और खर्च लगेगा?

श्री राज नारायण : सम्मानित सदस्य ने सम्मेलन के बारे प्रश्न किया है। सम्मेलन की क्या रिकमेंडेशन्स हैं वह मैं भेटे तौर पर बता दूँ। यह सम्मेलन 17-19 दिसम्बर को हुआ था और इसकी अध्यक्षा थीं डा० सुशीला नैयर। इसकी रिकमेंडेशन्स कुछ इस प्रकार हैं:

“The tuberculosis programme in the country is not progressing satisfactorily. A national sample survey is required to be taken up as the last survey is 20 years old. Apart from the survey, it should be reviewed and a methodology should be worked out to intensify it.”

(व्यवधान) जब कोई कोटेशन या रेजोलूशन होगा उसको मैं अंग्रेजी में ही पढ़ दूँगा। जब मुझे अपने हृदय और आत्मा से बोलना होगा तो मैं अपनी मातृभाषा में ही बोलूँगा।

इसका जो आखिरी हिस्सा है उसको भी मैं पढ़ दूँँ:

"For effective public health education, it is necessary that there should be a study of social habits and customs of the population in rural areas. Involvement of local leaders, school teachers, local *Dais* and local indigenous practitioners seems to be necessary for effective health delivery to the masses. Fusion of modern ideas has to be made with the established health practices the people have been following for a long time. Exposure of medical students to the communicable diseases is too meagre in comparison to the mortality and morbidity brought about by communicable diseases. At least three months should be devoted to the study of communicable diseases."

"Every hospital should have an Isolation Ward. In the training of medical students, it is necessary to place much greater emphasis on Pollution of Water, Land and Food, Campaign for improvement of environmental sanitation to be taken up at all levels".

श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय सदस्य^{जी}को यह जानकारी भी करा दूँ कि दूत के रोग क्या-क्या होते हैं और कैसे फैलते हैं और उसके लिये हम ने क्या किया है। एक सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड बना है, इसके प्रालावा 14 राज्यों में एक-एक बोर्ड बनाया गया है। यह 1974 का एक्ट है, लेकिन मैं सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिए बता देना चाहता हूँ कि इस बोर्ड के तहत आज तक जो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी, वह कार्यवाही नहीं के बराबर हुई है। चूंकि आज हम को उत्तर देना था, इसलिये हम ने बोर्ड के चेअरमैन साहब को बुलाया था। बोर्ड के चेअरमैन हैं—श्री निलय चौधरी और इस बोर्ड में 15 मेम्बर्जन हैं। यदि मैं सब के नाम पढ़ कर बताऊँ तो इसमें थोड़ी देर लगेगी। लेकिन मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ—वाटर-पौल्यूशन—पानी के दूषित होने से बहुत से रोग पैदा हो रहे हैं। हम ने इन चेअरमैन साहब से जानकारी हासिल

करनी चाही कि राज्यों में जो बोर्ड बने हुए हैं, उनसे सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड ने कब-कब क्या कार्यवाही कराई? उदाहरण के लिये गंगा के पानी को लेते हैं—वाराणसी गंगा का पानी, कलकत्ता गंगा का पानी। गंगा को हम गंगा-माता कहते हैं, जैसे जाहनबी का पवित्र तट है—वाराणसी, जो संस्कृत का केन्द्र है, विश्व का केन्द्र है, लेकिन वाराणसी की गंगा में कितनी ज्यादा गन्दगी है, जो कही नहीं जा सकती। गंगा नदी को यदि हम देखें तो वह दिखाई पड़ती है—निर्मल चन्द्रिका, प्रकृत्तल और श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण के लिये रमणी का मुखड़ा। तो ऐसी पवित्र गंगा की धारा को अशुद्ध कर दिया है। पुरानी सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, लेकिन अब नई सरकार जो श्री भोराजी देसाई के नेतृत्व में बनी है, हम उसके लिये काम करने जा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Question Hour is now over.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I would be thankful to you if you can ask the Hon. Minister to at least speak slowly while speaking in his beautiful Hindi so that we may also be able to follow something. The entire House is laughing at his jokes and humour, but we are mere spectators without being able to participate in the discussion.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्रामीण धर्मिकों को मजूरी का भुगतान

* 569. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के धर्मिकों को वह मजूरी नहीं दी जा रही है जो सरकार ने निर्धारित की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें निर्धारित दरों पर मजूरी का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). यह मामला मुख्यतः राज्य क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। राज्य सरकारों को समय समय पर सलाह दी जाती रही है कि वे अधिसूचित चूनतम मजदूरी दरों के प्रवर्तन के लिए प्रभावी कार्रवाइयां करें। जो कार्रवाइयां की गई हैं, उनमें से कुछ ये हैं—प्रशासनिक ढांचे को मजबूत बनाना, श्रम विभाग तथा राजस्व कृषि और प्रामीण विकास जैसे विभागों के कर्मचारियों की भी सेवाओं का उपयोग करना, तथा दावा प्राप्तिकारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करना।

इस्पात मजूरी बोर्ड द्वारा रिफेक्टरीज संयंत्र के लिये सिफारिश किए गये बेतनमान

* 570. श्री रामदास सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस्पात मजूरी बोर्ड द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये बेतनमानों के लिए रिफेक्टरीज संयंत्र के श्रमिकों की मांग स्वीकार कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पट्टनायक) : (क) और (ख). संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का संकेत हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिं. के रामगढ़ स्थित ऊप्पमसह कारखाने के श्रमिकों की उस मांग से है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि उन्हें भी वही बेतनमान मिलने चाहिए जो कम्पनी के इस्पात कारखानों के श्रमिकों को मिलते हैं। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जो प्रबन्धकों और श्रमिकों द्वारा बातचीत

से तय किया जाना है। 29 जून, 1977 को दोनों पक्षों में एक समझौता हो गया है जिसके फलस्वरूप ऊप्पमसह कारखाने के श्रमिकों को संशोधित बेतनमान और कुछ अन्य लाभ दिये गये हैं।

Diseases due to Pollution in Visakhapatnam

* 571. SHRI DRONAMARAJU SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on account of pollution from Hindustan Polymers of Visakhapatnam, people are getting ill and suffering from various diseases; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check this menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बन्धित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास की योजना

* 572. श्री युवराज : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अवृत्तवर 1976 में हुए श्रम मत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह महसूस किया गया था कि बन्धित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास की बत्तमान योजना तथा गैर-योजना विकास योजनाएं अपर्याप्त हैं और केन्द्र से विशिष्ट एवं पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करके पृथक् कार्यक्रम बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की गई है और केन्द्र से विशिष्ट एवं पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करके

जो कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है तथा यदि ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अमंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). नवम्बर, 1975 में हुई सचिवों की बैठकों में यह निर्णय किया गया कि बन्धित श्रमिकों को कुछ वर्तमान चालू योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहायता दी जानी चाहिए, जैसे मकानों के लिए स्थानों का बटवारा और उन पर स्वामित्व के अधिकार देना, खेती के लिए भूमि का आर्वटन, अनु-सूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बच्चों के लिए मुफ्त शिक्षा तथा होस्टलों में निःशुल्क रहने की सुविधाएं, कृषि-कार्यों विकास के लिए ऋण तथा ब्याज की रियायती दरों पर ऋण। इस निर्णय की पुष्टि मार्च, 1976 में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में की गई जिसमें यह सिफारिश भी की गई कि राज्यों की योजनाएँ बनाते समय इन राज्यों की वार्षिक योजनाओं में, मुक्त कराये गये बन्धित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए पर्याप्त धन-व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। परन्तु, अक्टूबर, 1976 में हुए 28वें अमंत्री सम्मेलन में अमंत्री मंत्रियों ने अम्पावेदन किया कि मुक्त कराये गये बन्धित श्रमिकों को पुनः बसाने के लिए—विशेषकर ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां इस प्रकार के बन्धित श्रमिक विकेन्द्रित हैं—वर्तमान योजना और विकास संबंधी स्कीमें अपर्याप्त हीमी। इस मामले पर मार्च, 1977 में हुई सचिवों की बैठक में विचार किया गया और सभी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर यह सहमति हुई कि चूंकि अधिकांश राज्यों में पुनः बसाए जाने हेतु मुक्त कराये गये बन्धित श्रमिकों की संख्या सापेक्ष रूप से कम है, इसलिए इस संबंध में किसी अतिरिक्त स्कीम की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। परन्तु चूंकि बन्धित श्रमिकों को पुनः बसाने का महत्व निर्विवाद है, इसलिए यह मुझाव दिया गया कि राज्य सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध में होने वाले खर्च का बहन

वर्तमान स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत करना चाहिए। परन्तु बाद में यदि यह पता लगे कि किन्हीं विशेष क्षेत्रों में कतिपय बन्धित श्रमिकों की वर्तमान स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत सहायता नहीं की जा सकी तो इस प्रकार की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा। इस संबंध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि राज्यों की योजनाओं में, जिनमें नाना प्रकार की सम्बद्ध योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं, अब पहले की अपेक्षा 30 अधिक परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है। परन्तु यदि कोई ऐसे मामले हों, जिनमें धन की कमी के कारण बन्धित श्रमिकों के किसी अलग-अलग ग्रुप को पुनः बसाने में कठिनाइयां हों तो केन्द्रीय सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि धन की कमी के कारण पुनर्वास कार्य में कोई रुकावट न आये तथा कोई भी व्यक्ति बन्धित न रहे।

Appointment of Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Consuls General

*573. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new appointments of the Indian Ambassadors, High Commissioners, Consuls General, etc. have been made since the Janata Party took office in March this year; if so, full facts thereof;

(b) the number of such vacant posts not yet filled;

(c) when will they be filled; and

(d) how—by career diplomats or from amongst the eminent people drawn from public life?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been 10 appointments of Heads of Mission since the present Government took office. They are in the

course of completing their formalities, briefing, etc., before assuming office.

Counsuls—General/Consuls etc. have also actually assumed charge during this period. At other levels, a number of appointments have been made in the course of normal administration.

(b) There are four such vacant posts of Heads of Mission.

(c) and (d). Persons concerned have been selected for 3 of these posts and will be proceeding shortly to assume charge. Two of these have been drawn from public life and one from within the service. Formalities connected with the selection of a suitable Head of Mission for the fourth vacant post are being completed.

Nickel Plant at Sukinda

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

(a) whether Government have stipulated any time for completion of modification of the pilot plant for Nickel to be located at Sukinda; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While sanctioning the additional cost it was stipulated that the modifications of the Pilot Plant, and requisite tests on the ore should be completed by the Consultants M/s. Chemicals & Metallurgical Design Company and report submitted by end of September, 1977. To ensure that the Consultants adhered to the stipulated schedule, a Bank guarantee of maximum Rs. 40,000 was obtained from the Consultants.

Formation of Trust for Research in Ayurved at Coimbatore

*575. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Ayurvedic trust for undertaking research in Ayurved has been formed at Coimbatore in collaboration with the World Health Organisation and the Indian Council of Medical Research; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). World Health Organisation and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the Indian Council of Medical Research have agreed for mutual collaboration on the research study entitled "Research on Efficacy of Ayurvedic Treatment 'Rheumatoid Arthritis' (Amavata in Ayurveda)" to be conducted at the Ayurvedic Trust and Research Institute in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu under the joint sponsorship of the WHO and the ICMR during the years 1977 to 1980. The World Health Organisation has agreed to provide the ICMR a total sum of US \$ 20,000 in a phased manner during the first two years, namely 1977 and 1978, of this four year study. The research study has started with effect from 1st April, 1977.

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय द्रुतावास

* 576 श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय विदेशों में कितने भारतीय द्रुतावास कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनके क्या प्रमुख कार्य हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में उनके लिए कुछ नये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री ग्रटल बिहारी बाजपेही) :

(क) विदेशों में भारत के 124 मिशन एवं केन्द्र हैं। हमारे इन मिशनों एवं केन्द्रों का मुख्य कार्य राष्ट्रीय विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे हितों की रक्षा करना एवं उनको संबंधित करना और सम्बद्ध देशों के साथ संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करना है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हां। 28 मार्च, 1977 को उप-राष्ट्रपति ने जोकि भारत के राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं, अपने भाषण में सरकार की नीति की मोटी रूपरेखा का संक्षेप में उल्लेख किया था। धोषित नीतियों के अनुरूप अपने मिशनों को और भी समुचित निदेश दे दिए गए हैं। मोटे तौर पर, विदेश मंत्रालय के लिए अनुदान पर विचार करते समय इन पर प्रकाश डाला गया था।

Survey regarding T.B. incidence

*577. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the views of the Director of New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre that 40,000 citizens in the Capital do not know that they have T.B.;

(b) when the last survey was conducted in this regard;

(c) the reasons for not conducting survey for a very long period; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and the action proposed to be taken to conduct the survey and treat the patients?

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

(b) The latest round of the survey was completed in March 1977 and the results are being analysed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise as the survey has already been conducted and the patients are being treated in the normal pattern.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को कृषि श्रमिकों पर लागू करना

*578. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को कृषि श्रमिकों पर लागू करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

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

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). सरकार इस बात के लिए उत्सुक है कि समाज सुरक्षा और बीमे की प्रसुविधाएं ग्रामीण श्रमिकों को भी उपलब्ध हों और सरकार कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को ग्रामीण श्रमिकों पर लागू करने की संभावना पर विचार कर रही है, यद्यपि इस आशय का कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव तैयार नहीं हुआ है।

Taralin powder as adulterant of coffee

*579. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow the use of C. Taralin powder like chikori to be used as adulterant of coffee;

(b) whether Government are aware that C. Taralin powder, which is prepared from C. Taralin, if added with coffee powder like chikori, a better drink than chikori mixed coffee can be prepared;

(c) whether Government are also aware that C. Taralin is available in plenty in our country and especially in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make necessary amendments in Prevention of Food Adulteration Act to allow free use of C. Taralin Powder as adulterant of coffee?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) There is no proposal to allow the use of Cassiatora Linn in coffee.

(b) Such information is not available.

(c) It is a small weed plant found throughout India.

(d) No, Sir.

Demands of Resident Doctors and Interns of Safdarjung Hospital

*580. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Resident Doctors and Interns are demanding the solution of their old demands in the Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) whether accommodation and amenities at the Hospital are grossly inadequate for the situation;

(c) whether Resident Doctors Association has approached the Government for solution of their demands;

(d) the steps Government have taken to solve the problem and avert agitation or satyagrah by the Doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) There are no specific demands in writing from the Resident Doctors of the Safdarjung Hospital. However, the Resident Doctors' Association of the Hospital had a meeting on 1-7-1977 with the Medical Supdt. to discuss about improving amenities for them.

(b). A total of 272 resident doctors are eligible for allotment of accommodation. The Hospital authorities have been able to provide accommodation to 253 officers of different categories of the resident doctors.

(c). The Resident Doctors' Association of the Safdarjung Hospital have met the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital to discuss about their various requirements which includes the problem of accommodation.

(d) The problems relating to accommodation for resident doctors will be sorted out after the new Nurses Hostel is built and the resident doctors are provided accommodation currently allotted to Nursing staff.

बीड़ी उद्योग में काम कर रहे श्रमिकों की काम की स्थिति की जांच के लिए अध्ययन दल

* 581. श्री कवृश्लाल हेमराज जैन : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बीड़ी उद्योग में नियोजित लाखों श्रमिकों की शोचनीय स्थिति, काम करने की असंतोषजनक दशा, अत्याधु बालकों और युवा महिलाओं के शोषण, अपर्याप्त मजूरी आदि की जांच कराने के लिए सरकार एक अध्ययन दल का गठन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका गठन कब तक हो जायगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम भंडी (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा): (क) और (ख). बीड़ी श्रमिकों की कार्य दशाओं, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण को विनियमित करने तथा 14 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों एवं महिलाओं और किशोरों के 7.00 बजे सायंकाल से 6.00 प्रातः काल के बीच नियोजन पर रोक लगाने के लिए बीड़ी तथा सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 के अधीन पहले से ही सांविधिक उपबंध विद्यमान हैं। उनकी मजदूरी दरें राज्य सरकारों आदि, द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन निर्धारित की जाती हैं। अतः सरकार अध्ययन दल का गठन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती।

New instrument for eye operations

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

(a) whether National Physical Laboratory has developed a new instrument for eye operations;

(b) if so, whether thousands of patients will be able to get their eye cataract operated within seconds; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Discontentment among Junior Doctors

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

(a) whether there is considerable discontentment among Junior doctors all over the country about their service conditions and prospects; and

(b) if so, what the Government propose to do about it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is considerable discontentment among junior doctors about their service conditions and prospects. The service conditions vary from State to State and since health is a State Subject, there cannot be a uniform policy for providing emoluments and other facilities to junior doctors in all the States.

The service conditions vary from State to state and depend on the availability of financial resources, the spread of the existing services and the further needs of the community. In our view the prospects for self-employment of doctors in rural and semi-rural areas are bright. Available information in respect of State Governments/Union Territories is given in the Statement.

Statement

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION REGARDING DISCONTENTMENT AMONG JUNIOR DOCTORS IN THE COUNTRY

The requisite information in regard to the question is available from the following States/U.Ts. namely, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry and Madhya Pradesh. The position in respect of the various

States/Union Territories is as given against each:—

1. *Himachal Pradesh* There is no discontentment among Junior Doctors about their service conditions and future prospects.

2. *Kerala* There is no category of Junior Doctors as such. The lowest category of doctors in the State are the Assistant Surgeons and Insurance Medical Officers. Their main difficulties are accommodation and other minimum facilities when posted to rural areas and in remote and hilly areas. These difficulties are being solved on a phased programme according to availability of funds.

3. *Uttar Pradesh* The Junior Doctors in the State went on a strike from May 4 to 14. Their demands included enhancement of emoluments, scrapping of C.D.S., stipends to unpaid post-graduate students, provision of free accommodation, leave facilities etc. These demands are under the active consideration of the State Government.

4. *Manipur* There is discontentment among Junior Doctors in the State. The State Government is trying to improve working conditions and to provide necessary amenities.

5. *Orissa* The Junior Assistant Surgeons with D.M.S.M. qualification and Junior Assistant Surgeons who acquired M.B.B.S. in condensed course demanded re-designation as Assistant Surgeon and service conditions and future prospects. The demands are under consideration of the State Government.

6. *Andhra Pradesh* The Association of Post-Graduate Students and Interns in the State made representation to the State Government containing several demands. The main demands include enhancement of stipends to Post-Graduates and Interns, assurance of job after passing, increase of post-graduate seats, creation of senior house surgery, formation of a Medical University in Andhra Pradesh and manner of selection of post-graduate students. These demands were looked into by the State Government and the State Health Minister made a statement on the Floor of the House regarding the decision of the State Government in regard to the demands of the Junior Doctors.

7. *Pondicherry* There are no Junior Doctors in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

• The Junior Doctors Association in the State had represented for revision of scales and improvement of service conditions and prospects. These demands are under consideration of the State Government.

दैनिक मजूरी पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों
की दशा सुधारता:

* 584. डा० 'लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेये कि :

(क) क्या दैनिक मजूरी पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की दशा सुधारने संबंधी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

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

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री वीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) येर (ख). अनुमानतः कुल मिलाकर संकेत असंगठित क्षेत्र के उन श्रमिकों की दशाओं की और है जिनमें से बहुत से श्रामिकों पर न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले अनुसूचित रोजगारों में लग जाते हैं इस अधिनियम में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के निर्धारण तथा उनके संशोधन, काम धंटों, समयोपरि भत्ते और साप्ताहिक विश्राम दिवस आदि की व्यवस्था है। इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले अनुसूचित रोजगारों के श्रमिकों के संबंध में न्यूनतम मजदूरी में संगत सरकारी (केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार, जैसी भी स्थिति हो) द्वारा समय समय पर संशोधन किया जाता है। यह कुछ वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनेक रोजगार अनुसूची के अध्योन लाये गये शीघ्र ही एक विशेष सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का विचार है ताकि ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की समस्याओं पर विचार किया जा सके। और उनकी दशाओं को सुधारने के लिए उक्त सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों को व्याप से रखते हुए आगे आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा सके।

Introduction of Watch Making Trade in I.T.I.s, Delhi

4254. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether no training facility is available in respect of watch making trade in various I.T.I.s., in Delhi;

(b) if, so, whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to introduce such course in the I.T.I.s. of Delhi; and

(c) if so, by when the same will commence?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). At present no training facility is available in respect of this trade. It is, however, proposed to start this trade in the Industrial Training Institute, Narela (Delhi) from 1st August, 1978 on an experimental basis.

Survey for Lime stone in Himachal Pradesh

4255. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding limestone stock in Bilaspur, Chamba, Kangra, Sirmur in Mimachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the manner in which these stocks are being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Total estimated reserves in Bilaspur, Sirmur and Kangra Districts are approximately 225 million tonnes and in Chamba District are tentatively placed at 350 million tonnes.

(c) Production from Bilaspur and Sirmur is presently being utilised in hydrated lime, paper and sugar industries. The cement Corporation of India are setting up a cement factory in Sirmur district with a capacity of 2,00,000 tonnes per annum.

Post Offices to every Villages of Bihar

4256. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any time bound programme to provide post offices in each village in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the number of post offices to be opened during the current year and time by which all the villages will have post offices?

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

(b) It is proposed to open 100 post offices in the rural areas of Bihar in the current financial year.

Dismissal of Workmen in Khetri Copper Complex

4258. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether management of Khetri Copper Complex has dismissed nine workmen on 31st May, 1975 without any charge sheet, enquiry etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons for not following the procedure as per standing orders and law;

(c) whether out of 13 workmen involved in the same criminal case pending, management has chosen 9 trade union workers only for summary dismissals on 31st May, 1975; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Nine workmen were dismissed on 31-5-75 in connection with certain incidents of serious violence which took place on 29-5-75 at Kolihan Copper Mines of Khetri Copper Complex.

The issues relating to these workmen have been referred by the Central Government/State Government of Rajasthan to the Industrial Tribunal at Jaipur for adjudication. The matter is subjudice.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged misuse of Telephones installed at Officers' residences

4259. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

a) the economies made by his Ministry in the context of the recent orders issued by the Ministry of Finance in the matter of reducing expenditure on telephones installed both at the residences and offices of the P&T Department;

(b) whether only book adjustment is made in case of calls made from the P&T Officers' Telephones, if so what check is exercised against the misuse of S.T.D. facilities as also the unlimited number of calls allowed to these Officers;

(c) which of the categories of Officers are allowed STD facilities at their Office and Residences and the justification for the same when there is a facility of booking Service Calls always available to them; and

(d) what other measures he proposes to take to prevent the misuse of the telephones for private purposes when no payment for the calls made is to be made?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) All Heads of P&T Units have been instructed to effect economy in expenditure on telephones consistent with efficiency and interest of service. The need for economy is constantly kept in view. Telephones are installed only as they are needed.

(b) Telephones provided in the offices of P&T officers are service connections and the question of book adjustment does not arise. For residential service connections, the same rules apply as for other Government servants.

(c) Officers of Senior Time Scale and above are allowed STD facilities on office connections and the gazetted officers on residential telephone connections. Exigencies of service require this arrangement.

(d) The existing arrangements are satisfactory and no other measures are contemplated for the purpose.

Stainless Steel Industry

4260. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1964 no new capacity should be created in the field of Stainless steel industry;

(b) whether the Stainless Steel Re-rollers have established industries in contravention of above Act; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to initiate action against such Stainless Steel Re-rollers?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act does not deal with the subject of creation of capacity. The industry is being regulated in accordance with the licensing policy determined from time to time.

(b) No such contravention has come to notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up Corporation for Production of Indigenous system of medicines at Ranikhet, U.P.

4261. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Corporation for the Centralised production of medicines of indigenous systems (Ayurvedic and Unani) at Banikhet in U.P.;

(b) if so, keeping in mind the efficacy of Indian systems of medicine and their availability in rural areas, whether Government have sought the assistance of some experts in ayurvedic medicines from various States also; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

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

(b) A Board of Directors of the Corporation, comprising of experts in Ayurvedic medicine also is proposed to be constituted.

(c) The main objectives of the Corporation shall be:—

(i) Collection of good quality herbs from the Himalayan region.

(ii) Cultivation of adequate quantities of herb required for the manufacture of medicines.

(iii) Manufacture of Drugs and sell them to the dispensaries under the C. G. H. S. Scheme and the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, to start with. supply will, however, be extended in phases, with the corresponding increase in production to other hospitals/ institutions and in the market.

Post Offices/Branch Post Offices/Public Call Offices/Telephone Exchanges in States.

4262. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices including Branch Post Offices and Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges in the country and State-wise break up; and

(b) the conditions laid down to open a Post Office and a telephone exchange and when it is introduced?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) The total number of Post Offices (including Branch Post Offices), Long Distance Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges as on 1-4-1977 was 120999, 6633, and 5819 respectively. A State-wise breakup is given in statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-780/77].

(b) (i) New Telephone Exchange are opened whenever Technoeconomic studies based on registered demand indicate financial viability of exchanges i.e., enough revenue to cover Annual Running Cost of providing the service.

(ii) Conditions for opening of post office are given in the statement 'B' laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-780/77]. These conditions were introduced in 1959 last modified in 1974.

Inclusion of Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations in extradition Treaties

4263. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Government has any proposal to include violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations in Extradition Treaties with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Yes, Sir. The Government has the proposal to include violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations in Extradition Treaties with other countries.

Diplomatic Exchange with Israel

4264. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have diplomatic exchange with Israel;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to support P. L. O.'s demand for a separate State?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India has all along supported the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to a national State and sovereignty.

दरीबा में जल्दी की स्थापने

4265. श्री भग्नु कुमार शर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स हिन्दूस्तान जिक सिमिटेड द्वारा राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में खनन की जा रही राजपुर दरीबा जस्ता खान-क्षेत्र में जिन गांव वालों की भूमि अधिकारियों द्वारा अधिगृहीत की गई है उनके क्या नाम हैं और कितनी भूमि किस तारीख को अधिगृहीत की गई है; और

(ख) क्या अधिकारियों द्वारा भूमि अधिगृहीत किए जाने के बाद भी गांव वालों को उनकी भूमि के लिए कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पट्टनायक) : (क) वांछित जानकारी अनुबंध 1 में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रक्षा गया देस्तिए संचया एल० टी० 781/77]

(ख) जी नहीं, जिन लोगों की भूमि अधिगृहीत की गई थी उन सबको उचित मुआवजा दिया जा चुका है।

Mode of Compulsory Sterilisation

4266. SHRI KANVAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- the different modes of compulsory sterilisation adopted by the erstwhile Government;
- the result of the policy of the Congress Government;
- what steps Government propose to take to popularise family welfare; and
- what result Government expect from this policy in the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Since Health and Family Welfare was a State subject, para 15 of the National Population Policy statement dated 16-4-1976 stated as follows:—

"Where a State legislature, in exercise to its own powers, decides that the time is ripe and it is necessary of pass legislation for compulsory sterilisation, it may do so".

No such legislation, however, was brought into force in any State. Although the Maharashtra Family (Restriction on size) Bill, 1976, duly passed by the Maharashtra State Legislatures, was referred by the State Government to the Centre for obtaining the assent of the President of India, President's assent was withheld to the Bill. Draft Bills on Compulsory Family Planning/Sterilisation referred to the Central Government by the Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh Governments were similarly returned.

Para 16 of the Statement stated as follows:

"Some States have also introduced a series of measures directed towards their employees and other citizens in the matter of preferential allotment of houses, loans etc. for those who have accepted family planning. In this sphere also we have decided to leave it to each individual State to introduce such measures as they consider necessary and desirable. Employees of the Union Govt. will be expected to adopt the small family norm and necessary changes will be made in their services/conduct rules to ensure this."

As a result, some State Governments introduced disincentives like the following: (i) stoppage of increments, pay and promotion etc. etc. and withdrawal of facilities like children's education allowance, medical reimbursement, allotment of house, transfer T. A., loans, advances, etc., to Government servants who had two/three children and had not undergone

sterilisation. (ii) In the case of the general public, making sterilisation a condition precedent for the grant of licences under the Essential Commodities Act, issue of permits under the Motor Vehicles Act, grant of Scholarships for higher education, admission against reserved MBBS/Engineering seats, allotment of lands/sites, vehicles, loans, etc. These disincentives have now either been withdrawn fully or are being withdrawn by the State Governments.

In the case of the Central Government servants Rule 21-A was introduced in the C.C.S. (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and orders were issued withdrawing some facilities from Government servants who produce a child in excess of three after 30-9-1977.

(b) Forcible sterilization campaign resulted in more harm than benefit to the country. It is true that since the inception of the programme 27.05 million sterilization have been performed and 20.6 per cent of the total couples in the reproductive age group have been covered and 29.00 million births have been averted, yet the country has suffered the following direct and indirect consequences:—

(1) This campaign gave rise to acute public resentment and the very name of family planning came to be hated by the people.

(2) Many public lives were lost in police firing.

(3) The real objective which was denied, could not be achieved by forcible sterilization. This marginal annual decline in population growth rate could have also been achieved by voluntary sterilization, I.U.D. insertion and by popularization of Ayurvedic contraception methods in the rural and far flung areas through rural health workers by persuasive means.

The so called gain of marginal control of population growth which could have been achieved by other methods and through motivation,

also resulted in complicated problems Family Planning became a symbol of hatred and the concept of "limited family" for social welfare also became suspect in the eyes of the people This led to a feeling of discontent in the public and in some instances resulted in acute resentment.

(4) The present Government inherited hundreds of thousands of persons who were suffering from forcible sterilization and inadequate medical attention. Providing relief to these was a complex task and directions had to be given repeatedly to State Governments to provide medical aid and relief to them.

For this reason, the new Government had to completely stop this forcible campaign.

(c) The Family Welfare Programme will now be based on the revised Family Welfare Programme. Policy Details of revised Policy had been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No 79 and Unstarred Question No. 638 announced on 16-6-1977.

Government of India is re-energising the publicity set ups, both at the disposal of the Centre and State Governments to popularise the Family Welfare Programme. All media, including Extension Education, will be utilized for this purpose. The State Governments have been told in particular that the basis of the programme is absolutely voluntary. Rule 21-A of the C.C.S. (Conduct) Rules, 1964 shall be repealed and the orders withdrawing certain facilities from Government servants who produce more than 3 children after 30-9-1977, shall be withdrawn.

It is proposed to obtain the co-operation of the rural women in implementing the family welfare programme with the assistance of Mahila Mandals functioning in the rural areas. It is also proposed to obtain the assistance of the co-operatives functioning in the rural areas. For this purpose an integrated

approach is being developed. Greater emphasis and attention will be paid on schemes for improving the health of mothers and children. A maternity centres approach towards popularizing the small family norm will be adopted. The training of the traditional Birth Attendants who assist women at the time of child birth in villages will be intensified. A special campaign will be mounted through the mass media to educate and inform the community about the services provided by the Government for maternal and child health and family welfare.

(d) Efforts will be made to bring down the birth rate at the rate of one per thousand per annum, reaching the level of 30 and 25 per thousand by the end of Fifth and Sixth Plans respectively.

Facility of Transfer of Bond

4267. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of Transfer of Bond (for technical training) from one Government Department to another as per Ministry of Home Affairs Memo. No. F5|10|66-Estt(C) dated 15th April, 1966, is given to all employees by Government and Public Undertakings including Heavy Electricals Limited;

(b) whether this facility has been denied by M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes candidates for their rise;

(c) whether it has flouted the above policy and even harassed and prosecuted SC|ST candidates who left Government job to join higher posts in other Government undertakings; and

(d) whether M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd. has waived Bond amount for non SC|ST candidates who left Government job to join private employment?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. F.5|10|66-Estt(C) dated 15th April, 1966 is applicable to Government employees only, and is not applicable automatically to employees of the Public Undertakings.

Whereas Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. have introduced practice in line with the above O.M. of 15-4-1966 of Ministry of Home Affairs, the practice in a number of other undertakings is at variance with these instructions.

(b) According to the existing rules of Hindustan Copper Ltd., the facility of transfer of Bond is not permissible to any employee, whether SC|ST or not.

(c) Since the Home Ministry's instructions referred to in (a) above relate to Government servants only, the question of Hindustan Copper Limited flouting these instructions does not arise. The Company files civil suits in cases where the employees default in fulfilling the terms of bond.

(d) So far, Hindustan Copper Ltd. have waived the bond condition on extreme compassionate grounds in respect of two candidates who were not SC|ST.

In one case, under tragic circumstances, the wife of the employee died at Khetri hospital. After leaving Hindustan Copper Ltd. he took up an appointment in the private sector.

In the other case, the employee was released from the bond after he contacted pulmonary tuberculosis and was on leave for 153 days in a period of 12 months. It is not known whether he has taken up employment anywhere, after he resigned from the Company's services with effect from 24-2-1977.

राजस्थान के नगरों और दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के बीच डायल घुमा कर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

4268. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के मुख्य नगरों और दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के बीच डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने को व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनमें डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री वृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जयपुर और अलवर से दिल्ली के लिए और दिल्ली से जयपुर और अलवर के लिए उपभोक्ता ट्रूक डायलिंग सेवा उपलब्ध है । दिल्ली से जोधपुर के लिए उपभोक्ता ट्रूक डायलिंग सेवा उपलब्ध है और आशा है कि मार्च 1978 तक जोधपुर से दिल्ली के लिए भी यह सेवा दे दी जाएगी ।

अजमेर, बीकानेर, कोटा और उदयपुर से दिल्ली के लिए उपभोक्ता ट्रूक डायलिंग सेवा 1979-80 में उपलब्ध हो जाएगी । आशा है कि बम्बई के लिए उपभोक्ता ट्रूक डायलिंग सेवा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दी जा सकेगी ।

Adulteration in Groundnut Oil

4269. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Groundnut oil available through retailers has unpleasant taste and smell and apart from some stickiness due to long holding this smell is due to the mixture of castor oil which is cheaper than groundnut oil;

(b) whether Government realise that this adulteration enables the traders to increase their profits; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent adulteration which will soon spread to the rural areas particularly in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

जिक स्मेल्टर, उदयपुर की लागत

4270. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिक स्मेल्टर, उदयपुर (राजस्थान) पर कुल कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पट्टनायक) : जनवरी, 1968 में स्थापित और 18000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाले देवरी जस्ता प्रद्रावक (उदयपुर के निकट) की कुल अनुमानित लागत 816.47 लाख रुपए है ।

हाल ही में प्रद्रावक की क्षमता 18000 टन से बढ़ाकर 45000 टन की गई है । विस्तार की नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत 2681 लाख रुपए है । विस्तार पर 31-3-77 तक वास्तविक व्यय लगभग 2660 लाख रुपये हुआ ।

Expenditure on Expansion of Telephone Services in Orissa

4271. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the amount of money proposed to be spent on the expansion of telephone services in Orissa during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA) : An amount of Rs. 167.88 lakhs is pro-

posed to be spent on on-going Capital Works during 1977-78. In addition, several New Major Works are also budgeted to be taken up during the year.

Cases pending before Dhanbad Industrial Tribunal

4272. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of the labour pending before Dhanbad Industrial Tribunal;

(b) the oldest case pending and average rate of disposal of the cases;

(c) whether despite large number of labour cases pending always, one Tribunal remains out of function for one reason or other; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to speed up the disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) At present two Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts are functioning at Dhanbad and as on 30-6-77, 81 cases were pending with each Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Dhanbad.

(b) The oldest case has been pending since 1973 because of a stay order by the High Court. On an average 7 cases are being disposed of in a month by a Tribunal-cum-Labour Court.

(c) and (d). It is a fact that occasionally one post of Presiding Officer remains vacant due to the formalities involved in selecting a suitable person following transfer or reversion to the parent cadre of the existing incumbent. But the cases pending with the Tribunal-cum-Labour Court having no Presiding Officer are distributed among other functioning Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts so that cases are not unduly delayed.

पलामू में खनिज निकालना

4273. श्री राम देवर्णी राम: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पलामू जिले में बहुत प्रकार के खनिज हैं जिन्हें अभी नहीं निकाला गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें शीघ्र निकालने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पट्टनायक) : (क) और (ख). कोयला, डोलो-माइट, फायरले, ग्रेफाइट, कच्चा लोहा और चूना पन्थर के खनिजों के अलावा, जो पहले से ही निकाले जा रहे हैं, बिहार सरकार की हाल ही की खोजों से भवनाथपुर में रौक फास्फेट के लगभग 700 लाख टन भंडारों के संकेत मिले हैं। फिट-पुट मात्रा में बेरिल, तांबा, सीसा-जस्ता अयस्क, गारनेट, अश्वक, स्टैटोइट और वर्गीकुलाइट होने की भी सूचना है। तुलसीडामर एरिया के निकट डोलोमाइट भंडारों की खोज का काम भी चल रहा है। खोज कार्य पूरा होने पर साध्यता अध्ययन करने का विचार है।

दिल्ली फार्मेसी कॉसिल द्वारा वार्षिक पंजीकरण शुल्क में वृद्धि

4274. श्री मही लाल: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली फार्मेसी कॉसिल ने वार्षिक पंजीकरण नवीकरण शुल्क 3 रुपए से बढ़ाकर 25 रुपए कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें 8.33 ग्रूमा से भी अधिक की वृद्धि कर दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि फार्मेसिस्टों की आय या मजूरी में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस शुल्क को घटाकर पुनः 3 रुपए करने का विचार है?

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

(ख) पुरानी दरें 1958 में निश्चित की गई थीं। दिल्ली फार्मेसी कॉसिल के वर्तमान संसाधनों और खर्च का मूल्यांकन करने तथा पंजीकरण के व्यापारिक मूल्य पर विचार करने के बाद दिल्ली प्रशासन ने शुल्क की दरों में इस लिए बढ़िया किया है। इस मामले पर बढ़ता हुआ वार्षिक वित्तीय बोझ कम हो जाए।

(ग) शुल्क बढ़ाने के विरुद्ध दिल्ली प्रशासन को दिल्ली फार्मेसी कॉसिल दिल्ली केमिस्टस एसोसियेशन और फार्मेसिस्ट्स से अभ्यावेदन मिले थे। इस मामले पर दिल्ली प्रशासन विचार कर रहा है।

Conference of Practitioners of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy

4275. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two-day All India Conference of the Practitioners of Indian system of medicine and homoeopathy was held recently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

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

(b) and (c). The subjects discussed in the All India Conference of Practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy held on the 25th and 26th June, 1977, at New Delhi and the recommendations made thereon, are given below:

Item No. 1

Training and Utilisation of Practitioners of Indian systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy in Rural Health Scheme.

The conference endorsed the proposal to select the village level worker by representatives of villagers to ensure their active participation in this programme. It recommended that preference should be given in such selection to practitioners of Indigenous medicine (ISM&H) who are already serving the community in that area. Where such a practitioner of Indigenous medicine (ISM&H) is not available it should be ensured that the villager chosen is not less than 20 years old, has studied at least upto 10th class and is mature. He should be given necessary training for a period of not less than 3 months. If a practitioner of Indigenous medicine (ISM&H) is selected, such a person may be given a shorter orientation training in preventive and public health aspects. For standardised training programme proper manuals should be prepared and made available in all regional languages. The Primary Health Centres may be made the Centres of training. Training should be carried out by qualified and trained staff in the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy. Referral centres for treatment should also be established at Taluk and District levels. The health workers should be given training in methods of Yoga and Nature Cure and books/periodicals on these courses should also be arranged for the health workers to keep them abreast with the developments.

Item No. 2

Production, manufacture and distribution of raw drugs, formulations and medicinal kit.

The kit should contain medicines of all systems and care should be taken to avoid contamination and mixing up. A manual or hand book in simple language should be provided.

ed for the guidance of the health workers. Booklets on health education may also be provided. Adequate arrangements should be made for regular supply of prepared medicines and replenishment of the kit without delay. Pharmacies should be established under the public as well as cooperative sector to produce quality medicines at cheap prices. The taxation rates of raw materials used and the finished products of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy medicines should be reviewed and tax burden lessened or eliminated completely to reduce their prices. Accessories and other implements for treatment under Nature Cure and Yoga should be produced and distributed to the Health Workers.

Item No. 3

Utilisation of attached hospitals of colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy for patients from rural areas and contribution of teachers of such colleges in rural health schemes.

Primary Health Centres involved in rural health programme should have close liaison with the nearby colleges and hospitals of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy in the State. These Colleges should also adopt certain number of villages in the vicinity and organise mobile clinics and impart practical training to students in rural medical needs. These Colleges may also be utilised for the training of the health worker.

Other recommendations:

1. The States should be allowed reasonable flexibility to develop the rural health scheme to suit the local conditions and the facilities available.

2. There should be a model Institute established in every State and the National Institutes already started by the Centre should be developed expeditiously. An apex body of National Institute complex on the lines of All India Institute of Medical

Sciences should be established along-with a Central University utilising the Tibbia College Campus for development of Indian Systems of Medicine, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy.

3. Research efforts should be re-oriented to ensure that Indian Systems of Medicine, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy get their proper place and full opportunity for development according to their individual doctrine.

4. Educational Institutions of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy should be brought under the purview of University Grants Commission so that the scales of pay and the financial aid is made available to them. State/Central Government should give adequate financial assistance for the development of under-graduate Institutions.

5. States which do not have separate Directorates for Indian Systems of Medicine or Homoeopathy should establish them on priority basis. There should be separate budget provision for these systems and these funds should not be diverted to other heads.

6. Villagers should be made aware of the importance of and be familiar with the medicinal plants of their region and should be encouraged to grow and develop herb gardens in Panchayat Peripheral land and conserve medicinal plants in forests and agricultural lands.

7. Steps should be taken to expedite compilation and publication of Official Pharmacopoeias in Indian Systems of Medicine and establish full-fledged laboratories for testing, standardisation of these drugs.

8. Sufficient funds should be provided by the Central/State Government for implementation of various recommendations which should be entrusted to the officers of the Indian Systems of Medicine.

Man-days lost during last six months**4276. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:****DR. HENRY AUSTIN:**

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of man-days were lost during the last six months;

(b) if so, whether this is a record one;

(c) how many of them were in the Central or State sphere and how much in the public sector; and

(d) what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Complete statistics in regard to the number of mandays lost due to industrial disputes are still awaited from several State Governments; till such reports are available, it is not possible to reach any conclusion.

However, a statement giving the break-up of available figures of man-days lost for the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 and 1977 (Jan. May) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 782/77].

(d) Wherever necessary, the Government is intervening in disputes with a view to promoting settlements. The Government are also proposing to make changes in the law relating to industrial relations, and for this purpose has set up a tripartite Committee which is likely to submit its report within a period of two months. The report of the Committee will enable the Government to bring forward the necessary legislation on the subject.

कैबिनेट डेरी, दिल्ली को बन्द किया जाना

4277. श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा है :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिरला बन्धुओं ने आपात काल के दौरान कैबिनेट डेरी, दिल्ली को बन्द कर दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और इसके फलस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति वे रोजगार हुए और उनको वैकल्पिक रोजगार दिलाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मन्त्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार उब्त फर्म जो कि डालमिया बन्धुओं की है और न कि बिडला बन्धु की, दृष्ट प्राप्त करने में प्रबन्धकों द्वारा अनुभव की गई कथित किनाड़ों के कारण बन्द हो गयी। वे रोजगार हुए श्रमिकों की संख्या 145 थी। यह सूची मिली है कि इनमें से 92 श्रमिकों ने अपने बकाया दावों का पूर्ण और अन्तिम रूप से निपटान कर लिया है—51 श्रमिकों ने 31 मई, 1976 को किए गए समझौते के बाद और शेष 41 श्रमिकों के 31 अगस्त, 1976 को हुए समझौते के बाद दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार इन समझौतों में श्रमिकों को वैकल्पिक रोजगार की अवस्था का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया और न ही ऐष्ट श्रमिकों ने इस संबंध में दिल्ली प्रशासन को कोई अभ्यावेदन दिया।

Telephone Connections in Ankleshwar Industrial Estate in Gujarat.

4278. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections operating in Ankleshwar Industrial Estate in Gujarat State;

(b) the number of applications still pending for connection; and

(c) the time by which these connections will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) The number of telephone connections in Ankleshwar Industrial Estate as on 15-7-77 is 37 (Thirty seven).

(b) The number of applications still pending as on 15-7-1977 is 19 (Nineteen).

(c) These connections will be provided within four months.

Grant to Central Board for Workers Education

4279. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board for Workers Education is training workers in the techniques of trade unionism; and

(b) whether any grant has been given to the above Board this year?

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

(b) A provision of Rs. 151.63 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1977-78. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 71.25 lakhs has been released to the Board as grant till now.

Pension and G.P.F. facilities to the Employees of All India Institute of Medical Sciences

4280. SHRI JALAGAM KONDALA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pension scheme has been introduced for the employees of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, whether while employees opting for pension have been allowed the benefit of death-cum-retirement gratuity, no such benefit of death-cum-retirement gratuity is available to the employees opting for the G.P.F. scheme of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard i.e. the extension of benefit of the death-cum-retirement gratuity to the G.P.F. optees of the A.I.I.M.S.; and

(d) the other educational institutions of Delhi University having both the G.P.F.-cum-pension scheme as well as G.P.F.-cum-gratuity schemes, where benefits of death-cum-retirement gratuity have not been extended to the employees opting for the respective G.P.F. schemes as made out by the University Grants Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c). The existing Contributory Provident Fund Scheme operated by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, has been replaced by the Pension-cum-Gratuity Scheme as applicable to Central Government servants. There shall be only one scheme namely Pension-cum-Gratuity Scheme obligatory for all fresh entrants. So far as existing employees are concerned, they have been given an option either to continue under the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme or to come under the Pension-cum-Gratuity Scheme. However, employees opting for C.P.F. Scheme are eligible for death gratuity in case if he/she dies while in service.

(d) Necessary information is being collected.

Functioning of Telephone Department in Karnataka

4281. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Posts and Telegraphs Department in State of Karnataka is not functioning well and the telephone department in particular;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to overhaul the department for efficiency;

(c) whether the letters posted are delivered very late and in certain cases are not delivered at all;

(d) whether complaints made against them are not being properly responded and even they are not forwarded to the Central Department; and

(e) if so, whether Government are considering to get the reports from *each State on the complaints made and action taken by the department?*

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Posts and Telegraphs Department in general, and the Telephone Department in particular in the State of Karnataka are functioning well. To maintain the efficiency, constant monitoring of the service performance is undertaken and corrective measures taken promptly.

(c) No, Sir. The arrangements for delivery of letters are satisfactory.

(d) and (e). All complaints are being attended to promptly. Periodical review of pending complaints is undertaken by the Heads of the Karnataka Postal and Telecommunication Circles.

The P&T Directorate, New Delhi obtains periodical reports on the complaints work in each circle and carries out systematic review.

Opening of Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh

4282. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more post offices in the villages of Andhra Pradesh during this year; and

(b) if so, the number of post offices to be opened during this year and time when all the villages will have post office each?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 155, during the current financial year. There is no proposal at present to provide Post Offices to all the villages of Andhra Pradesh.

Malanjkhand Copper Deposits

4283. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on developing the Malanjkhand copper deposits in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) by what time commercial production will start and the details of the phased programme drawn for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The Government has accorded sanction for the Malanjkhand Copper Project which envisages a production of 2 million tonnes of ore at full capacity. The preparatory work which includes development of infrastructure and ordering of equipment, construction of residential accommodation etc. has been initiated by Hindustan Copper Limited.

(b) The commercial production at Malanjkhand is scheduled to start in the last quarter of 1981. The details of the phased programme for the execution of the project are as below:

(1) Completion of mine pre-construction work	By October, 1978.
(2) Mine construction and erection of matching Concentrator of one million tonnes capacity	3 years after the completion of the preparatory period i.e. by September, 1981.
(3) Expansion of mine and concentrator capacity to 2 million tonnes/annum.	By September, 1983.

जामनगर मेडिकल कालेज और अहमदाबाद मेडिकल कालेज, गुजरात में सीटों की संख्या को कम किया जाना

4284. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या गुजरात में जामनगर मेडिकल कालेज और अहमदाबाद मेडिकल कालेज में पचास पचास सीटें कम कर दी गई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इन मेडिकल कालेजों में ये सीटें कम किये जाने के विरुद्ध अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो किस में और कब; और

(ग) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् एक सांविधिक निकाय है जो उन प्रतिमानों और मानकों को निर्धारित करता है जिनकी मेडिकल कालेज से आशा की जाती है। बी० जे० मेडिकल कालेज, अहमदाबाद तथा एम० पी० शाह मेडिकल कालेज, जामनगर में शिक्षण की जो सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं, उनके निरीक्षण के आधार पर और परिषद् के निरीक्षकों के निष्कर्षों तथा सुझावों के आधार पर भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् ने य० सिफारिश की कि बी० जे० मेडिकल कालेज, अहमदाबाद में दाखिलों की संख्या 210 से घटा कर 150 कर दी जाए और एम० पी० शाह मेडिकल

कालेज, जामनगर में 175 से घटा कर 125 कर दी जाए। भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों और प्रतिमानों के अनुसार कम की गई सीटों की यह संख्या इन कालेजों में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के अनुरूप होगी।

(ख) और (ग) गुजरात सरकार से केवल बी० जे० मेडिकल कालेज, अहमदाबाद में सीटें बहाल करने के बारे में अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। इन अध्यावेदनों पर भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् ने विचार फिया है और वह 1977-78 में सीटों को संख्या 185 करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है।

Target for opening post offices/sub-Post Offices in Bihar

4285. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether target fixed for opening of new Post Offices and sub-Post Offices in Bihar for the year 1976-77 has been achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) No such target was fixed.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Cycle Allowance to Post-men

4286. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that cycle allowance granted to Postmen is far from minimum to meet the requirement;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the cycle allowance; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) The grant of cycle allowance is governed by the general orders issued by the Government which are applicable to all Central Government employees. There are no separate orders for the Postman cadre in the P & T Department and they are getting Rs. 6 P.M. as Cycle allowance as applicable to other Central Government employees. The present allowance is not considered inadequate.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal.

Private Agencies appointed by SAIL for sale of Iron.

4287. DR BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL has appointed private agencies for the distribution and sale of iron to consumers and have opened iron dockyards for this purpose;

(b) if so, the names and number of such agencies throughout the country; and the criteria in appointing these agencies;

(c) whether Government received any representation against the agency running iron dump at Batala, Punjab;

(d) whether political persons were benefited by the previous Government in giving these agencies; and

(e) the amount earned by the agency at Batala upto date year-wise since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names and addresses of handling and storage agents appointed by HSL are given in the enclosed Statement. In appointing these agents the following general criteria have been taken into consideration:—

- (1) Reputation of the party.
- (2) Financial standing of the party.
- (3) Business dealings of the party with HSL.
- (4) Its experience and resourcefulness.
- (5) Availability of equipment like weighing bridges, cranes etc.
- (6) Suitability of land, facility of railway siding and road transport.
- (7) Security in the shape of deposit/Guarantee, etc.
- (8) Remuneration demanded by the party.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This complaint about Batala is under examination.

(e) The agent at Batala was appointed in November, 1974. Remuneration paid to him since inception is furnished below year-wise:—

Period	Quantity delivered	Remuneration pa'd	
		Tonnes	Rs.
1974-75	11,188	3,63,136.84	
1975-76	43,623	16,32,272.66	
1976-77	62,342	9,62,286.35	
1977-78 (upto June '77)	17,528	3,82,193.04	

Statement**CALCUTTA ZONE.****Calcutta**

1. M/s. Aditya Iron and Steel Co., Santoshpur, Calcutta.
2. M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra (P) Ltd., K. P. Docks, Paharpur, Calcutta.
3. M/s. Tata Scob Dealer's Association, Shibpurchar, Shalimar, Howrah.
4. M/s. Feroze Sons, Shibpurchar, Shalimar, Howrah.
5. M/s. T. D. Kumar and Bros., Shibpurchar, Shalimar, Howrah.
6. M/s. Pig Iron Supplying Syndicate (P) Ltd., Shalimar, Howrah.
7. M/s. Soorajmall Baijnath, Shalimar, Howrah.

Gauhati

8. M/s. Ashok Industries, Tinsukia.

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE**Kanpur**

9. M/s. Singh Engineering Works, Kanpur.
10. M/s. U. P. Small Industries Corp. Ltd., Kanpur.

Bhilai

11. M/s. MSSIDC Near Shakti Ofset, Wardha Road, Nagpur.

WESTERN ZONE**Bombay**

12. M/s. MSSIDC, Managanese Ore Depot, BPT Rly., Bombay.
13. M/s. Mathani Handling and Transport Co; Nathani Steel Yard Edg., Bombay.
14. M/s. Western Ministeel Yard, Muland, Bombay.

15. M/s. Crescent Enterprise, Kurla, Bombay.

16. M/s. Gupta Tubes and Pipes (P) Ltd., M. Vasenji Road, Bombay.

17. M/s. Shah Iron and Steel Co., Bombay.

18. M/s. Amrit Steel Ltd., Thana.

19. M/s. Rathi Ministeel Ltd., Thana.

20. M/s. P. V Sharoff, Pune Goods Yards, Pune.

Ahmedabad

21. M/s. GSSIC, Shed No. A/5/6 Gorwa Indl. Estate, Baroda.

NORTHERN ZONE**Ghaziabad**

22. M/s. Amrit Steel Ltd., Amrit Nagar, Ghaziabad, Agra.

23. M/s. UPSIC Ltd., Hathras Road, Agra-6.

Jaipur

24. M/s. Rajasthan SIC Ltd., Kota.

NORTH-WEST ZONE**Jullundur**

25. M/s. Punjab Steel Corp., Batala.

26. Punjab SIC Ltd., Focal Point, Dhandary Kalan, Industrial Area 'B' Ludhiana.

27. M/s. Mahawar Steel Trading Co., Mandi Gobindgarh.

28. M/s. Punjab SIC Ltd., Mandi Gobindgarh.

Srinagar

29. M/s. Kashmir Rolling Mills, Canal Road, Shakti Nagar Jammu.

SOUTHERN ZONE**Madras**

30. M/s. India Co., (P) Ltd., Korukupet, Madras.

Secunderabad

31. M/s. Ravi Machineries, Lakhmi Nagar Vijayawada-II.

Bangalore

32. M/s. R. Kuppuswamy, Bangalore.

33. M/s. Vithal Balwant Hirwadhar, Raviwarpath, Belgam-2.

Coimbatore

34. M/s. India Co., Ltd., Tiruchirapalli.

Total number of Consignment Agents-34.

Aid to Lesotho

4288. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. N. Security Council had unanimously recommended to member countries to provide \$ 100.8 million aid to Lesotho to enable it to withstand any pressure from South Africa to recognise the independence of Transkei, a South African created ethnic area; and

(b) if so, what assistance India has provided in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) Yes. Sir. But the figure is \$ 113 million.

(b) We announced as our contribution a sum of Rs. 1 million in form of commodity and services from India to this special fund at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in June, 1977.

Territorial Sea

4289. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India made a non-committal statement at the Law of the Sea Conference on 24th June, 1977 to review a Bangladesh proposal for delimiting its 'baseline' on the northern part of the Bay of Bengal on a liberal basis;

(b) whether Bangladesh also lined up Islamic States to support its proposal at the discussion of the Committee dealing with Territorial Sea issues; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) to (c). On 23rd June, 1977, the Indian delegate to the Law of the Sea Conference made a statement on the proposal made by Bangladesh to draw straight baselines in special circumstances joining points at sea near their coast. In his statement, the Indian delegate stated that no such baselines should be drawn in demarcating the maritime boundaries and in measuring the zones of national jurisdiction such as the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf. Several countries including some Muslim States spoke in favour of the Bangladesh proposal.

Expansion of Ballabgarh Telephone Exchange

4290. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to expand the Ballabgarh telephone exchange under Delhi District; and

(b) whether the Government has under consideration the consolidation of Ballabgarh, Badarpur and Faridabad Telephone Exchanges into one Exchange system; if so, the dead line for the same together with the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) Plans are in hand to replace the present 500 lines exchange at Ballabgarh by a 1500 line main automatic exchange. Land for construction of the building for the new exchange has been taken over in April, 1977. Building plans are being drawn up. Auto exchange equipment is also being arranged to be supplied to match with the progress of construction of the building.

(b) No, Sir.

Waiving off Regulations at Chasnala Colliery which caused accident

4291. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Directorate General of Mines' Safety had, on the basis of the enquiry report filed for Chasnala accident occurred on 27th December, 1975, waived certain important provisions of Regulations in the area where accident took place without any request from the management;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against those who waived off the important provisions of the Safety Regulations;

(c) whether the officials of the management of Directorate General of Mines' Safety had any knowledge or were they negligent in not having the proper knowledge of the extension of old water logged working which caused the accident; and

(d) how did such a situation arise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) There is no mention, in the Report of the Court of Inquiry appointed to enquire into the

causes of and circumstances attending the accident that occurred in Chasnala Colliery on 27th December, 1975, of any waiver of any important provisions of the Regulations having been made by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety in the area where the accident took place.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Court of Inquiry did not hold any officials of the Directorate General of Mines Safety responsible for negligence or for not having knowledge of the extensions of the old water logged working.

(d) The Court of Inquiry has observed that the accident in Chasnala Colliery on 27th December, 1975 must be considered to have occurred due to the carelessness of some of the officers of the mine management.

Aluminium Industry hit by Power cut

4292. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aluminium factories have been badly hit by the drastic power cut during recent months;

(b) if so, the extent of the power cut in major industries and the expected production loss thereby; and

(c) the immediate measures being taken to ensure the power supply to these units?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The maximum power cuts imposed by the State Electricity Boards on aluminium smelters in recent months are as indicated below:

Location of Smelter	Percentage of power cut on power actually sanctioned
(i) Bsigum (Karnataka)	50%
(ii) Renukoot (U.P.)	90%
(iii) Mettur Tamil Nadu	50%

As a result of these cuts, the loss of aluminium production during April—June, 1977 was about 6,000 tonnes.

(c) Government have taken up the matter (regarding increasing of power availability for aluminium production) with the concerned State Governments/Electricity Boards.

Retention Price of Steel

4293. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to revise the retention price for steel;
- (b) if so, facts thereof; and
- (c) the parties that have demanded a higher steel retention price?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The retention price for steel does not affect the selling price. The retention price is calculated, taking into account the cost of production, fair return on investment etc. The difference between selling and retention prices is funded plant-wise and can be withdrawn by the plant concerned for utilisation on capital schemes.

(c) All the main steel plants have been asking for higher retention price.

Payment to Blood Donors

4294. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a large variation in the rates paid to the blood donors per 300 cc bottle;

(b) if so, detailed rates prevalent in different States;

(c) the reason for such a large variation in the rates paid; and

(d) whether various malpractices in Blood Transfusion Centres have come to the notice of the Government and the action taken to ensure fair deal to blood donors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project

4295. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erstwhile Government gave the Canadian firm Met-Cham the entire contract for construction in Kudremukh Iron Ore Project in contravention of the proposal put forward by the experts that two separate contracts with two different firms one for engineering the Mining Complex and the other for laying the pipe line should be given;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the US firm, Betchel is assisting the Canadian firm in this construction; and

(d) if so, the details of the terms of agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). There was no proposal at any stage to separate the pipeline from the Mine Complex and to award separate contracts for these works. Originally, the thinking was in terms of having a Mining Associate for preparing mine plans, drawing up the basic process flow-sheet, selecting mining equipment etc., and a separate Engineer Constructor for the design engineering and construction work. Bids were invited accordingly. Canadian Met-Chem had inter alia quoted for both the services. After careful consideration of the offers received and detailed discussions with the tenderers by an inter-ministerial Negotiating Committee, it was decided to accept the unanimous recommendation of the Committee in favour of the composite offer of Canadian Met-Chem for appointment as Mining Associate and Engineer Constructor for the project. Apart from being the cheapest, this offer provided the best guarantees regarding timely completion, satisfactory performance and elimination of inter-face problems.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The slurry pipeline is an integral part of the project and its engineering and construction is within the scope of work of Canadian Met-Chem. In accordance with the arrangement stipulated in the Letter of Intent, Met-Chem have appointed Bechtel Corporation as their sub-contractor for the basic design and engineering of the slurry pipeline. From out of the fees payable to them, Net-Chem will pay a fee to Bechtel Corporation for this work. The detailed engineering and construction of the slurry pipeline will be done through suitable Indian agencies, under the supervision of foreign consultants.

उत्तर प्रदेश की टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का पुनर्गठन

4296. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का पुनर्गठन करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक हो जायगा और इसमें किन-किन क्षेत्रों के प्रति-निधियों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जायगा ;

(ग) क्या डाक व तार नथा टेलीफोन के लिए राज्य के संसद सदस्यों की एक पथक समिति बनाने का भी विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों के पुनर्गठन के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) इन समितियों में सदस्यों को नामजद करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न हितों की ओर से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है । ये समितियां शीघ्र ही गठित कर दी जाएंगी ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गांवों के लिये मोबाइल हेल्प केयर यूनिट

4297. श्री सुभाष आहूजा :

श्री यजदत्त शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दूरस्थ गांवों में मोबाइल हेल्प केयर यूनिटों की व्यवस्था करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्समंबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नरायण) : (क) और (ख). मेडिकल कालेजों के माध्यम से गश्ती निदान-शालायें उपलब्ध करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है। फिर भी, राज्य योजना स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुछ एक गश्ती स्वास्थ्य एकक और गश्ती अस्पताल कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Proposal for shifting Sub-Post Office from Kiri Buru

4298. **SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to move the Sub-post Office from Kiriburu to some other place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकघर

4299. **श्री राधवजी: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) मध्यप्रदेश में इस समय कुल कितने डाकघर हैं; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय प्रत्येक 100 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर औसतन कितने डाकघर हैं और वहां इस दृष्टि से अत्यधिक पिछड़े तीन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :
(क) 7090।

(ख) प्रत्येक 100 वर्ग किलोमीटर के लिए 1.61 डाकघर हैं। इस दृष्टि से अत्यधिक पिछड़े तीन जिलों के नाम हैं: बस्तर, झंबुआ और रायपुर।

Splitting up Primary Health centres in Maharashtra

4300. **SHRI S. H. NAIK:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with the Health Department in respect of splitting the primary health centres into two in each block of the Panchayat Samiti in Maharashtra;

(b) the steps taken to sanction it so far; and

(c) by what time it will be approved?

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

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

Closure of Bidi Units

4301. **SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some bidi units have been closed on account of levy of excise duty on it; and

(b) if so, how many workers have gone out of employment due to this?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA BARMA): (a) No instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

मधुबनी में डिवीजनल डाक व तार कार्यालय

खोलना

4302. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादवः क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विहार राज्य के मधुबनी जिले में डाक-तार विभाग का कोई डिवीजनल कार्यालय नहीं है जिसके कारण वहां के कर्मचारियों को काफी कष्ट होता है;

(ख) क्या दरभंगा-मधुबनी-समस्तीपुर पहले एक ही जिला था परन्तु अब इन्हें अलग-अलग जिला बना दिया गया है; जब कि डिवीजनल कार्यालय केवल दरभंगा में ही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मधुबनी में डिवीजनल कार्यालय खोलने का है, यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक खोला जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) मधुबनी में डाक डिवीजन का कोई पृथक कार्यालय नहीं है। मधुबनी जिले की डाक सुविधाओं का नियंत्रण और प्रशासन दरभंगा डाक डिवीजन करता है। इस बारे में कर्मचारियों से कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ख) दरभंगा डाक डिवीजन में पहले दरभंगा, मधुबनी और समस्तीपुर राजस्व जिले थे। 1973 में इसे दो भागों में विभाजित करके समस्तीपुर में एक अलग डिवीजन बनाया गया था।

(ग) कार्यभार के आधार पर फिलहाल मधुबनी में अलग से डाक डिवीजन बनाने का औचित्य नहीं बनता है।

Extra-Departmental Post Offices in West Bengal

4303. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of extra-departmental Post Office in rural areas in West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the number of extra-departmental branch Post Offices upgraded to departmental Post Offices; and

(c) the condition of up-gradation from Extra-Departmental to Departmental Post Offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) The districte-wise information is furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) Seventy extra-departmental Branch Post Offices were upgraded to departmental Post Office during the period from 1st April, 1974 to 31st March, 1977.

(c) Extra-Departmental Post Offices are upgraded to Departmental Sub Post Offices if:

(i) the parent Sub Post Office of the proposed Post Office has more than 20 Branch Post Offices in account and its sub-account work needs decentralisation.

OR

(ii) the proposed Extra-Departmental Post Office has on its own a minimum work-load of 5 hours per day.

Statement

Statement showing the number of extra-departmental post Offices in rural areas in West Bengal, district-wise.

Name of the District	No. of Extra-Departmental Post Offices
1. Burdwan	511
2. Birbhum	325
3. Bankura	341
4. Darjeeling	55
5. Cooch Behar	152
6. Hoog'ly	351
7. Howrah	223
8. Jalpaiguri	202
9. Malda	210
10. Midnapur	977
11. Murshidabad	407
12. Nadia	282
13. Purulia	264
14. West Dinajpur	235
15. 24 Pargns.	806
TOTAL	5341

नसबन्दी के खराब हुए आपरेशन

4304. श्री राम नरेश कुमाराहा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान किये गये नसबन्दी के आपरेशनों के खराब होने के संबंध में सरकार को अब तक कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) जिन प्रस्तुतों तथा महिलाओं के आपरेशन खराब हुए, उन्हें अलग-अलग, कितनी वित्तीय सहायता अब तक दी गई है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) मन्त्रालय में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के बारे में बहुत अधिक संभ्या में शिकायती पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनको विषय-वार छांटा जा रहा है। जब तक सभी पत्र नहीं छांट लिए जाते यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इसमें कितने पत्र नसबन्दी के खराब होने के बारे में हैं।

(ख) आपरेशन खराब होने (अर्थात् जटिलता उत्पन्न होने) पर किसी भी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता देने का नियम नहीं है। इस प्रकार के सभी केसों को पूरी डाक्टरी सहायता दी जाती है, जिसका सारा खर्च सरकार उठाती है।

Mode of selection for admission in Medical institutions

4305. SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of selection of students for admission to the institutions such as JIPMER, AIIMS, Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh etc.;

(b) the extent of reservations of seats for candidates hailing from the States in which the Institutes are located;

(c) the number of seats reserved for students from most backward classes;

(d) the extent of participation of the staff of this Institute concerned in conducting the examination such as paper setting, valuation and other assessments; and

(e) whether the authorities publish in this case the names of all successful candidates, the number of marks got by them in University, written test and *viva voce* test to avoid mal-practices?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (e). Requisite information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

JAIPMER, Pondicherry

A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi

Post-graduate Institute,
Chandigarh

(a) Admission is made entirely on the basis of merit in the entrance examination which is conducted on All-India basis;

(a) Admission is made on the basis of merit by holding competitive entrance examination;

(a) All the Selections to Post-graduate courses are made on merit on All-India basis. (There is no MBBS course in PGI).

(b) & (c). Out of 65 seats for MBBS 15 seats are reserved for State candidates as under:

Pondicherry open Genl. 11
Pondicherry open S.C. 3
Pondicherry open S.T. 1

(b) No seats are reserved for any State or Union Territory including Delhi in which the AIIMS is located;

(b) There is no reservation of seats for candidates hailing from the States in which the Institute is located;

(c) For admission to MBBS Course 20% of the total seats are reserved for SC/ST candidates.

(c) No seats are reserved for students from backward classes. Reservation is, however, made for candidates belonging to SC/ST.

For admission to Post-graduate courses, 25% of the total seats are reserved for those who have served in the rural areas for more than 2 years; medical graduates from backward areas, SC/ST candidates and those who are working under Family Welfare programme;

(d) The Institute has no part in paper setting, valuation and assessment.

(d) For admission to MBBS courses, the paper setting and valuations is done by teachers from other Universities in India.

(d) The staff is involved in the conduct of examination and assessment of the candidates.

As regards admission to Post-graduate courses, paper setting, valuation and clinical assessment is done by faculty Members of the respective Departments. After the assessment by the faculty, the candidates are finally interviewed by the Selection Committee consisting of Director, Dean, a representative from the Dte. G.H.S., Head of the respective Department and one senior faculty member from the allied specialities.

(e) The marks obtained by the candidates are not published but a list of selected candidates is displayed on the notice board and the selected candidates are informed immediately.

(e) The Institute does not publish or notify either to the successful Candidates of others, the number of marks obtained by them in written *viva-voce* test.

(e) The marks obtained by all candidates, who are successful or otherwise in the written and practical/clinical examinations are displayed on the Notice Board.

Telephone connections to subscribers of Chapakhrowa-Sadia

4306. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of telephone subscribers of Chapakhrowa-Sadia under D.E.T., Dibrugarh, Assam have deposited their money long back;

(b) if so, whether they have been provided with telephone connections;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) by when, the Government propose to provide the connections?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) No, Sir. Only two applicants have paid advanced deposits so far out of the 25 prospective subscribers.

(b) to (d). The connections can be provided only when a telephone exchange is opened at the place which in turn depends on registration of adequate demand to make the project economically viable.

New centres for vocational training

4307. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new centres for vocational training during 1977-78;

(b) if so, the number of proposed vocational training centres and where they are to be located; and

(c) the number of trainees to whom the vocational training would be imparted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):

(a) to (c). The responsibility of opening centres for Vocational Training now rests with the State Governments/Union Territories concerned. The State Directors dealing with the Craftsmen Training Scheme were, however, addressed and the information as made available by them is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State/No. Union Territory	Whether Govt. propose to open new Centres during 1977-78	No. of Centres proposed to be opened and where to be located.	No. of trainees to whom vocational Training would be imparted.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	No	—	—
2	Assam	Yes	One at Dhemaji under Tribal Sub-Plan.	156
3	Bihar	No	—	—
4	Gujarat	Yes	One at Ahwa (Distt. Dang)	76
5	Haryana	No	—	—
6	Himachal Pradesh	No	—	—

97	Written Answers	ASADHA 30, 1899 (SAKA)	Written Answers	98
1	2	3	4	5
7	Jammu & Kashmir	. No	—	—
8	Karnataka	. Yes	One at Lingasugar (Raichur District).	32
9	Kerala	. Yes	2 One at Kattappana (Idukki) and one for women at Trivandrum.	120 and 144
10	Maharashtra	. Yes	4 Tribal Areas Shahada (Dhule) Ambegaon (Pune) Gadchiroli (Chandrapur) and at Kinwatt (Nanded Distt.)	100 at each Centre
11	Madhya Pradesh	. Yes	One I.T.I. for women at Bhopal	80
12	Manipur	. Yes	Two (a) at Nungba (West Dist.) (b) At Henglep (South Distt.).	24
13	Meghalaya	. No	—	—
14	Nagaland	. No	—	—
15	Orissa	. No	—	—
16	Punjab	. No	—	—
17	Rajasthan	. No	—	—
18	Tamil Nadu	. No	—	—
19	Tripura*	. Yes	—	—
20	Uttar Pradesh	. Yes	One at Unnao One already sanctioned to start at Ghaziabad in 1977	120 148
21	West Bengal	. No	—	—
22	Arunachal Pradesh	. Yes	Eight. At Pangin and Tezu Pasighat in Siang Dist. Roing and Tezu in Lohit Distt., Itanagar and Nacho in Subansiri Distt. Dadam and Mopakhat in Tirap Distt.	56
23	Andaman Nicobar*	. .		
24	Chandigarh	. . No	—	—
25	Dadar Nagar Haveli*	. .		
26	Delhi	. . Yes	Two (1) Khichri Pur (Trilok Pur) (2) Nandnagri	192 192
27	Goa Daman Diu	. No	—	—
28	Laksha Deep*	. .	—	—
29	Mizoram	. . No	—	—
30	Pondicherry	. . No	—	—

*Information not received.

Hunger strike by apprentices at Bokaro Steel Ltd.

4308. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether there was a mass hunger strike by about four hundred apprentices at Bokaro Steel Limited, Bokaro, from 4th July, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): In pursuance of their demands, the apprentices, engaged under the Apprentices Act at Bokaro Steel Limited, Bokaro started a relay fast from the 4th June, 1977. From 5th July, 1977, five of these Act Apprentices started an indefinite fast. As a result of discussions held between the management of Bokaro Steel Ltd. and representatives of the apprentices, an accord was arrived at on 10th July, 1977. The apprentices have since withdrawn their agitation and called off the hunger strike.

Lock-out by Pfizer Limited (Bombay)

4309. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pfizer Limited (Bombay) has decided to lock-out its factory at Thana-Belapur Road (Bombay) on and from 18th July, 1977;

(b) if so, the major points of dispute between the management and the labour; and

(c) what efforts have been made or proposed to be made by Government to avert the lock-out?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to the information made available by the Govern-

ment of Maharashtra the management had given notice of lock-out from July 18, 1977 following agitation and alleged obstruction of trucks carrying raw-materials by the workers. The main disputed issue relates, it is reported, to the absorption of temporary workers on permanent basis. The State Industrial Relations Machinery are looking into the matter and have already held several discussions with the parties in an effort to resolve the matter.

Steel plants encouraging small scale industries

4310. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the precise part played by Steel Plants for encouraging small scale industries;

(b) the number of small scale industries that have grown round each Plant, the categories of their production and the value of annual production;

(c) the role proposed for the Steel Plants including old and those proposed to be set up for the projected expansion of small scale industries; and

(d) the salient features of the plants in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a), (c) and (d). The managements of Steel Plants provide encouragement to small scale industries in a variety of ways such as by placing orders on them for items which can be manufactured by them, providing technical know-how and guidance, arranging or helping in procurement of raw materials, providing testing and laboratory facilities, carrying out a regular review and earmarking of items which can be off-loaded to the small scale units etc

It is proposed to continue this policy and to extend full cooperation to the State Governments and other agencies concerned for promoting such industries.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the House.

Mineral exploration of Satpura Ranges

4311. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had ever been made in the past for mineral exploration in the Satpura ranges (Satpura Hills Maharashtra); and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to undertake the survey in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Geological Surveys in Satpura ranges covering parts of Dhule, Jalgaon and Amravati districts of Maharashtra have been carried out by the Directorate of Geology and Mining Government of Maharashtra and Geological Survey of India.

(b) Question does not arise.

हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में हैंजे की की घटनाएँ

4312. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में हैंजा का महामारी के रूप में फैलना इस कारण से है कि वहां पर जो टीका लगाया जा रहा है वह निष्प्रभावी है क्योंकि उसके प्रभावी रहने का समय एक वर्ष पूर्व समाप्त हो चुका था और यदि हां, तो ऐसे डाक्टरों के विश्व सार्वजनिक हित में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Grant-in-aid for short wave Diathermy

4313. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a written representation dated 7th May, 1977 from Patients Relief Association, Sholapur in regard to grant-in-aid for short-wave Diathermy unit; and

(b) if so, what action has the Government taken or propose to take and when?

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

(b) The institution was advised by the Ministry on 15th June, 1977 to send their application for grant-in-aid through the State Government. This has not been received as yet.

Telegraph/Public Offices Facilities in Ratnagiri Distt., Maharashtra

4314. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start telegraph or public call offices in villages in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra where no medical facilities are available within a radius of ten miles of those villages; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment to Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

4315. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make any amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Availability of Medicinal Herbs in Himachal Pradesh

4316. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding availability of medicinal herbs in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up factories in Himachal Pradesh for making use of these herbs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Survey of Medicinal Plants Wing in the Regional Research Centre at Jodhpur, under the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has conducted the medico-botanical exploration of forest areas of Kangra, Una, Hamirpur, Kulu, Churah, Mandi, Dalhousie, Simla, Upper Kulu, Lahaul Spiti, Nahan, Pangi and Sukhet. This

Wing has in possession 719 identified herbarium sheets covering 101 families.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

गुजरात के अम्बाली और दांता को टेलीफोन लाइन से जोड़ना

4317. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गुजरात में अम्बाली एक प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ स्थान है और हजारों लोग इस स्थान की यात्रा करते हैं परन्तु इसे अभी तक इसके तहसील मुख्यालय दांता के साथ टेलीफोन लाइन से नहीं जोड़ा गया है; और

(ख) क्या इस प्रसिद्ध स्थान को इसकी तहसील के साथ टेलीफोन [लाइन से शीघ्र ही जोड़ा जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृज लाल वर्मा) :

(क) अम्बाजी (अम्बाली नहीं) और दांता के बीच कोई सीधा संकिट नहीं है और ट्रक्काले विसनगर, महसाना, पालनपुर और आबू रोड के रास्ते से मिलाई जाती है।

(ख) दांता को पालनपुर से जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और यह सीधा संकिट दे दिए जाने के बाद अम्बाजी और दांता के बीच की काले आबू रोड [और पालनपुर के मार्ग से लगाई जाएंगी।

दांता तहसील मुख्यालय को पालनपुर के साथ सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन से जोड़ना

4318. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा [करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में दांता तहसील मुख्यालय को पालनपुर जिला मुख्यालय के साथ और तक सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन से नहीं जोड़ा गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ट्रंक काल करने में कभी एक दिन लग जाता है और अत्यावश्यक तथा तुरन्त किये जाने वाले सरकारी काम में विलम्ब हो जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन दोनों स्थानों को सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :
(क) पालनपुर और दांता तहसील मुख्यालयों के बीच सीधी डायरिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है। दांता में केवल एक पी० सी० ओ० है। ट्रंक कालों में यदि कोई विलम्ब होता है तो इसका कारण यह नहीं माना जा सकता कि सीधी डायरिंग सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। आमतौर पर विलम्ब का कारण टेलीफोन लाइनों में गड़बड़ी या दोषों का आ जाना है।

(ख) फिलहाल इन दोनों स्थानों के बीच सीधी डायरिंग की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। क्योंकि इन के बीच जितना ट्रैफिक है उससे सीधी डायरिंग का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता।

गुजरात में राधनपुर और हारीज के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन

4319. श्री मोती भाई ग्रार० चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राधनपुर और हारीज के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन न होने के कारण लोगों को ट्रंक काल के लिये घंटों इंतजार करनी पड़ती है;

(ख) क्या ये दोनों स्थान व्यापार के केन्द्र हैं और दोनों के बीच केवल 40 किलोमीटर की दूरी है; और

(ग) क्या शीघ्र ही सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन लगाने के लिये कार्यवाही की जायेगी ताकि इस संबंध में वहाँ के लोगों को लाभ मिल सके ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृज लाल वर्मा) :

(क) ऐसा अनुमान है कि इस प्रश्न में उल्लिखित राधनपुर स्थान वही है जिसे राधनपुर कहते हैं। राधनपुर और हारीज के बीच के ट्रंक काल फिलहाल अहमदाबाद ट्रंक एक्सचेंज के रास्ते से होकर जाते हैं। यदि लाइन में कोई गड़बड़ी होती है तो ट्रंक कालों में विलम्ब हो सकता है।

(ख) जी हाँ। इन के बीच की दूरी करीब 40 किलोमीटर है।

(ग) इस समय राधनपुर और हारीज दोनों स्थानों पर मैनुअल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हैं, इसलिए इन के बीच सीधी डायरिंग प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, इन दोनों स्थानों के बीच एक सीधी ट्रंक लाइन लगाने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

Production in Khetri Mines

4320. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) production with average grade month-wise of Khetri mines of Khetri Copper Complex from January, 1975 onwards;

(b) ore milled in concentrator plant of Khetri Copper Complex month-wise with grade from January, 1975 onwards;

(c) production of Blister and Anode copper month-wise from January, 1975 onwards at Khetri Copper Complex;

(d) production of Electrolytic copper month-wise from January, 1975 onwards; and

(e) production of Sulphuric Acid and S.S.P. at T.S.P. month-wise from January, 1975 onwards in Fertiliser plant of Khetri Copper Complex?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (e). The requisite information is given in Annexures I, II & III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-783/77].

Pending C.B.I. investigations against Khetri Copper Complex Officers

4321. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) number of officers of Khetri Copper Complex against whom the C.B.I. investigations are pending;

(b) number of officers given increments at Khetri Copper Complex pending investigations by C.B.I.;

(c) number of officers punished after C.B.I. reports;

(d) number of officers given promotions in the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 at Khetri Copper Complex; and

(e) number of workmen got promotions in the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 at Khetri Copper Complex?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No case is pending investigation in the C.B.I., as of today, against any officer of Khetri Copper Complex of Hindustan Copper Limited.

(b) The Company has given increments to officers pending investigations by C.B.I. as, according to its Rules, an increment is not withheld unless a

specific penalty to that effect is imposed on an officer.

(c) Four officers of Khetri Copper Complex of the Company have already been punished on the basis of C.B.I. reports received after completion of investigations and departmental action is in progress against another eleven officers.

(d) Number of officers of Khetri Copper Complex, promoted during 1974 to 1976, is as follows:—

1974	26
1975	37
1976	46

(e) Number of workmen of Khetri Copper Complex, promoted during 1974 to 1976, is as follows:—

1974	223
1975	178
1976	181

Ore production in Kolihan Copper Mines

4322. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) ore production with average grade at Kolihan Copper Mines, month-wise, from January, 1975 onwards;

(b) ore transportation with average grade through aerial ropeway, month-wise, from January, 1975 onwards; and

(c) ore stockpile at Kolihan Copper mines?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The requisite information in respect of Kolihan Copper Mines is given in the attached statement.

(c) 1,08,243 tonnes as on 30.6.1977.

Statement

Unit : Tonnes

Month	Ore Production	Grade % Cu.	Transportation by Aerial Ropeway	Grade % Cu.
January, 1975	20,568	1.20	27,366	1.26
February	22,521	1.78	23,160	1.76
March	24,597	2.08	34,395	1.97
April	27,170	1.71	33,580	1.53
May	25,239	1.10	27,578	1.07
June	20,445	0.99	25,022	0.95
July	22,570	1.13	19,634	1.25
August	26,069	1.26	20,923	1.20
September	20,025	1.98	19,268	1.32
October	18,606	2.39	27,784	1.6
November	18,548	2.65	16,908	1.84
December	28,512	2.47	23,043	2.02
January, 1976	25,654	2.54	17,984	1.71
February	22,134	2.65	33,148	1.95
March	30,783	2.62	48,865	1.98
April	30,845	2.22	51,806	1.75
May	31,216	2.63	42,936	1.68
June	32,754	2.38	34,861	1.72
July	36,657	1.76	22,592	1.37
August	37,807	1.56	45,673	1.43
September	35,600	1.86	50,821	1.49
October	33,918	1.83	37,527	1.53
November	35,300	1.18	42,507	1.24
December	34,368	0.99	39,609	1.00

January, 1977	40,302	1.05	49,950	1.16
February	39,845	1.22	49,527	1.17
March	32,740	1.21	36,379	1.06
April	124,889	1.19	2,992	1.41
May	23,801	1.31	26,915	1.10
June	26,780	1.14	41,903	0.98

NOTE: Transportation of ore by aerial ropeway also includes ore from Chandmari and Kolihan stockpiles.

Misuse of S.T.D. Facilities by P&T Officers

4323. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephones installed at P&T Inspection Quarters in the metropolitan cities like Delhi/New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras carry S.T.D. facilities also; if so, the justification therefor;

(b) whether the holidaying and touring officers of the P&T Department can freely use these phones for private purposes also;

(c) whether only book transfer or adjustment of the bills only is made; and

(d) if so, what measures have been or are being devised to prevent the misuse of these phones and whether the registers of calls made from these phones are checked by any authority if so, at what level and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) In general, telephones installed at P&T Inspection Quarters are STD barred. The telephones installed in the P&T Inspection Quarters under the charge of the General Managers of the Telephone Districts at Delhi, Bombay and Madras are STD barred. The tele-

phone installed in the Inspection Quarters at Telephone Bhavan, Calcutta, will be STD barred as soon as special equipment for STD barring has been installed in the exchange. Information in respect of other P&T Inspection Quarters in these towns is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) These telephones are available for use by those using the Inspection Quarters.

(c) and (d). These are service telephones for local calls no book adjustments are made. For trunk calls, bills are issued which are forwarded to the occupants for further processing/payment.

Retired Central Government Officers as Advisers/Consultants in H.S.L., SAIL etc.

4324. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Undertakings under his Ministry like the Hindustan Steel Ltd., the SAIL, etc. which have employed retired Central Government Officers as Advisers/Consultants in their offices located in New Delhi;

(b) the particulars of such Officers, the posts held by them before

retirement, the period of their employment with these undertakings—part time or whole time—and the remuneration payable per month in addition to conveyance facilities, if any;

(c) how far the expertise of these Officers has helped improving the efficiency and financial working of these undertakings; and

(d) whether the utility of spending money on such Advisers/Consultants is proposed to be examined in view of the fact that the financial condition of some of these undertakings is far from satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (IHRs BIJU PATNAIK): (a) At present, only Steel Authority of India Limited has employed a retired Central Government Officer as Adviser (Medical & Health Public Health) in New Delhi.

(b) The officer retired as Director of Medical Research, Armed Forces Medical Services, on 25th October 1975. He was reemployed by Steel Authority of India Limited with Government approval for a period of one year from 3rd February, 1976, on a monthly pay of Rs. 3000 in the scale of pay of Rs. 2500—3000 minus pension/pensionary benefits. In addition, he has been allowed conveyance allowance of Rs. 200 per month and entertainment allowance of Rs. 2400 per annum. His employment has been extended for another one year upto 2nd February, 1978 on the same terms & conditions with Government approval.

(c) The officer has been appointed with a view to providing a continuous feed-back on all aspects of medical health facilities provided for the employees in the various subsidiaries of the Company and suggesting suitable improvements thereon based on his vast experience in medical research and industrial health. Apart from focussing attention on industrial health & occupational hazards, his services have been useful in the areas of reducing incidence of malaria & of family

planning. He is presently engaged on a number of projects including establishment of specialist centres in the Company's hospitals.

(d) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) to c) above.

Retirement age of Officers of Telephone and Telegraph Engineering Service

4325. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retirement age of Officers of the Telephone and Telegraph Engineering Services—both class II and I who first go on deputation to the Indian Telephone Industries Limited and later get themselves absorbed there is 60 years against 58 years in P&T Department;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these Officers after absorption in the I.T.I. are also entitled to draw full pay of the post held by them in addition to the pension they earn for Government service and also get the benefit of gratuity and Provident Fund contribution for their service in the I.T.I.; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving them this double benefit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). The normal age of retirement of officers in the Indian Telephones Industries Limited (this includes Government officers on deputation or permanently absorbed in the Complany) is 58 years.

(c) and (d). The terms offered to Government Officers permanently absorbed in public enterprises are regulated by the orders issued by the Government from time to time and these are equally applicable to P&T officers who first go on deputation to ITI and later get themselves absorbed in the

services of the Company. These orders permit drawal of pay of the post in ITI in addition to pension, as also Provident Fund and gratuity benefits as admissible under the company's rules.

Bidis at receptions in Indian Embassies

4326. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to ask the Indian Embassies to offer bidis alongwith cigarettes and cigars at the receptions and parties hosted by them;

(b) whether any suggestion has also been made by the Bidi Industry to the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Indian Missions and offices abroad are free to offer bidis along with cigarettes and cigars at receptions and parties hosted by them.

(b) We are not aware of this.

(c) Does not arise.

अमरकंटक, चित्रकूट तथा परसमानिया में पाई जाने वाली शौषधियां

4327. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अमरकंटक, चित्रकूट तथा परसमानिया (सतना) में दुर्लभ शौषधियां पाई जाती हैं लेकिन उनका उपयोग करने और उनसे शौषधियों का निर्माण

करने के लिए अब तक कुछ नहीं किया गया हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन शौषधियों का उपयोग करने के लिए सतना, रीवा अथवा शहडोल में कोई रसायन प्रयोगशाला (दवा बनाना का कारबाना) स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नरायण) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर यथासमय रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) भारत सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विदेशी सरकारों को आमंत्रण

3328. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व के किन देशों की सरकारों ने गत दो महीनों में भारत के प्रधान मंत्री को अपने देश में आने के निमंत्रण भेजे हैं;

(ख) सरकार ने किन देशों के प्रधान मंत्रियों और राष्ट्रपतियों को भारत में आने के लिये निमंत्रण दिया है;

(ग) किन देशों ने निमंत्रण स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(घ) भारत सरकार ने किन देशों का निमंत्रण स्वीकार कर लिया है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): (क) से (घ). विगत लगभग दो माह में प्रधान मंत्री को मित्र देशों की यात्रा के कई निमंत्रण भिजे हैं। इसी तरह विदेशी राज्याध्यक्षों को और शासनाध्यक्षों को निमंत्रण दिये भी गये हैं। ये निमंत्रण सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार्य कर लिये गये हैं और

इनकी तारीखें यथा समय पारस्परिक सुविधा के आधार और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रथा के अनुसार तथा की जायेंगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में नये डाक एवं तार घर

4329. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री राधवर्जी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में डाक तार विभाग का मध्य प्रदेश में क्या सुविधायें देने का विचार है; और

(ख) कितने नये डाकघर व तारघर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है और वह किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृज लाल वर्मा) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान निम्नलिखित डाक और तार सुविधायें देने का प्रस्ताव है :

(i) डाकघर : देहाती इलाकों में 750 और शहरी इलाकों में 51

(ii) लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर : 150

(iii) तारघर : 200

(iv) टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज : फिलाई, दवास और कोरबा में 20 लाइनों के एक्सचेंज।

(v) रायपुर में टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज का 50 लाइनों से 100 लाइनों तक का विस्तार।

(vi) छोटे आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज : 15 भौजूदा एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार : 20

(ख) (i) डाकघर : किन-किन स्थानों पर नये डाकघर खोले जायेंगे उनकी सही जानकारी प्रस्तावों की विस्तार से जांच करने पर मिलेगी।

(ii) जिन स्थानों पर तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, उनके नामों का उल्लेख अनुबन्ध में किया गया है। [पंचालय में रखा गया। वेलिये संख्या एसटी-784 77]

Opening of Post Offices in Orissa

4330. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices proposed to be opened during the current year in Orissa; and

(b) the total area which is not covered with postal facilities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) 124 in rural areas and 25 in urban areas.

(b) All urban area in Orissa is covered with post offices. In rural area, 5814 villages have post offices out of total number of 47197 villages.

Opening of Telephone Exchange in Orissa

4331. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be opened during the current year in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): It is proposed to open 4 new telephone exchanges in Orissa during the current financial year.

Issue of licences for mini steel plants

4332. SHRI ANANT DAVE:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

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

(a) the total number of licences issued so far for setting up mini steel plants in the country;

(b) the total production capacity of these licences;

(c) the amount advanced by the nationalised banks, and other financial institutions to these mini steel plants; and

(d) the extent of production in these mini steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a), (b) and (d). As on 1-1-1977 there were 206 licensed/registered electric arc furnace units in the country with a total production capacity of 43.64 lakh tonnes of mild steel ingots/billets per annum. Cases of the units which had not implemented their projects, have been under review and so far 28 licences with a total capacity of 4.22 lakh tonnes and 3 Letters of Intent with a total capacity of 2.00 lakh tonnes have been revoked/cancelled. The total capacity of the remaining 175 units is 37.42 lakh tonnes per annum. The total production of ingot steel by the electric arc furnace units during the last three years was as under:—

1974-75	6.7 lakh tonnes
1975-76	6.1 lakh tonnes.
1976-77	11.6 lakh tonnes.

(c) The information is being collected.

Hijacking of Indian Airlines Boeing 737 bound for Jaipur

4333. SHRI ANANT DAVE:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reaction of Pakistan Government on the protest lodged by India on the release of six Urdu speaking hijackers who hijacked the Jaipur bound Indian

Airlines Boeing 737 to Lahore with 77 passengers and seven crew on the board?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): An Indian Airlines Boeing 737 bound for Jaipur from Delhi was hijacked to Lahore on September 10, 1976, by a group of six persons who were taken into custody by the Pakistan authorities. On October 9, 1976, an official spokesman of the Government of Pakistan stated that the preliminary investigation against the hijackers had been complete and that they would be tried for violating the laws of Pakistan. On learning subsequently of the Government of Pakistan's decision to release the hijackers, the Government of India expressed its regret and deplored the action of the Government of Pakistan and the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs issued a statement to this effect on January 6, 1977. There have been no developments since then.

Direct Dialling system within a radius of 40 Kilometers

4334. SHRI ANANT DAVE:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the proposal under consideration of the Government to have direct dialling system with rural areas where still there is trunk call system within a radius of 40 kilometers from Delhi;

(b) when a decision is likely to be implemented in this regard; and

(c) in case no such proposal is under consideration of the Government the particular steps being taken to remove the difficulties and inconvenience of the callers from Delhi

to these rural areas like Loni near Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration for providing direct dialling facility to all the places within a radius of 40 kilometers from Delhi.

(c) Subscribers at Loni and other exchanges around Delhi are obtained by Delhi subscribers via the Delhi Trunk Exchange. Circuits between Delhi Trunk Exchange and these exchanges have been provided in adequate number to handle the traffic to and from these exchanges. In case of Loni, there are five trunk circuits which are adequate at present.

Sterilisation Case recorded in past six months

4335. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether not a single case of sterilisation operation has been recorded in the country during the six months of the current year;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(c) if not, how many such operations have taken place in the country during this period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c). The provisional number of sterilisations performed during the period January to May, 1977 was 1,093,764. The figures for June, 1977 are awaited.

Settlement of disputes

4336. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI PRASANNBHAJI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of disputes referred to the Union Minister for settlement up-to-date since he took over the charge;

(b) in how many cases he has settled the issues and how many cases are still pending; and

(c) by what time he is likely to settle all the issues referred to him?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Union Labour Minister was able to bring about amicable settlements in all the four disputes in which he personally intervened. Besides these, 270 failure of Conciliation Reports were received by the Ministry and 220 were disposed of by the Ministry between 26-3-1977 (the day on which the Labour Minister took over) and 15-7-1977.

Persons suffering from Glandular Ailments

4337. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* on the 24th December, 1976 to the effect that one in every 10 patients upto the age of 30 years and mostly belonging to the lower strata of society were found in a study to be suffering from various glandular ailments; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to improve the situation and proper treatment of the disease?

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

(b) Glandular ailments have many different causes, prevention and treatment will, therefore, depend on the cause. The glandular ailments due to tuberculosis, filariasis and goitre are being covered under the respective control Programmes. There are, however, many diseases such as Hodgkin's disease, leukaemia, tumours of the lymph gland, chronic and acute septic conditions of the glands etc. For these no specific preventive measures are available and these conditions are treated as and when such patients report for medical relief.

Deaths due to Malaria

4338. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of persons died due to Malaria during 1976 and 1977 state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): 40 deaths due to Malaria have been recorded in 1976 in the following States:

Name of the State	No. of deaths
Andhra Pradesh	1
Assam	30
Bihar	2
Maharashtra	1
Punjab	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
West Bengal	2
DNK Project	1
Mizoram	1
	40

No deaths due to Malaria has been reported during 1977 so far.

Himachal Pradesh target for sterilisation

4339. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for sterilisation during emergency in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) to what extent the target was fulfilled in Himachal Pradesh during emergency;

(c) the details of financial and other assistance given to Himachal Pradesh for the purpose;

(d) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding deaths due to sterilisation in the State; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). The target for sterilisations fixed for the state of Himachal Pradesh for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77, which cover the emergency period, and the achievements for the two years are as under:—

Year	Target for sterilisation	Achievement	Percentage achievement
1975-76	18,600	16,832	90.5
1976-77	31,500	100,990*	320.6

(c) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(d) and (e). The number of deaths as reported by H. P. Govt. due to sterilisation operations during 1975-76 and 1976-77 are as follows:

Year	Number of deaths
1975-76	3
1976-77	6

*Provisional

Statement

Details of the assistance given to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during 1975-76 and 1976-77 are as under :—

Cash Grant	1975-76 (Rs.)	1976-77 (Rs.)
(i) Direction and Administration	9,00,000	11,75,000
(ii) Rural FW Services	22,00,000	26,50,000
(iii) Urban FW Services	3,50,000	3,50,000
(iv) Transport	1,96,000	3,47,000
(v) Compensation for IUD and Sterilisation	7,17,000	94,49,000
(vi) Other Services and Supplies	85,000	6,26,000
(vii) Mass Education	42,000	50,000
(viii) Training, Research and Statistics	—	71,000
SUB-TOTAL	44,90,000	147,18,000
 Value of Supplies issued in kind	 (Rs.)	 (Rs.)
(i) Vaccine for Immunization	80,173	89,330
(ii) Tablets of Iron and Folic Acid & Vit. 'A' Solution	11,760	1,13,088
(iii) Conventional Contraceptives	2,63,022	1,16,031
(iv) Oral Pills	370	—
(v) Cu. T	3,344	22,700
(vi) Refrigerators	—	1,630
SUB-TOTAL	3,58,669	3,42,779

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटे का भरा जाना

4340. श्री युवराज : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसदीय कार्य विभाग अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों

के पदों के आरक्षण के बारे में कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये अनुदेशों का दृढ़तापूर्वक पालन कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या इस विभाग में कुल 114 कर्मचारियों में से केवल 3 कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त अनुदेशों का पालन करते हुए अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे को कब तक पूरा करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). इस विभाग में “ख” समूह के पदों की सीधी भर्ती संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और “ग” समूह के पदों की सीधी भर्ती अधीनस्थ सेवा आयोग के द्वारा की जाती है। आरक्षित रिक्तियों सहित सभी रिक्तियों की सूचना निरपवाद रूप से इन एजेन्सियों को दी जाती है लेकिन अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कभी-कभी आरक्षित रिक्तियां इस विषय पर स्थाई अनुदेशों के अनुसार अनारक्षित मान ली जाती हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ मामलों में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों ने जिन्हें इन पदों के नियुक्ति प्रस्ताव दिये गये थे, अपनी अनिच्छा प्रकट की और कुछ अन्य मामलों में नियुक्ति किये गये थे उम्मीदवारों ने कुछ समय के बाद त्यागपत्र दे दिये। परिणामस्वरूप विभाग में इस समय अनुसूचित जनजातियों के केवल 3 कर्मचारी हैं। तथापि अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए कोटे को यथाशीघ्र पूरा करने का हर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कटिहार (बिहार) में भूमि का अर्जन किया जाना

4341. श्री युवराज : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत कटिहार (बिहार) में भूमि का

अर्जन किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो कब और कितनी लागत पर;

(ख) क्या कटिहार बिहार का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ एक औद्योगिक नगर है;

(ग) क्या गत वर्ष कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा परियोजना के निर्माण आदि के खर्च के लिए 10.46 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई थी; और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें से अब तक कितना खर्च किया गया है; और

(घ) कटिहार में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा परियोजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है :—

(क) जी हाँ, अक्टूबर, 1963 में 77,347.63 रु० की लागत पर।

(ख) जी नहीं, जहाँ तक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के कार्यान्वयन का संबंध है।

(ग) कटिहार में 6 डाक्टरों वाले कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा औषधालय और कर्मचारियों के ब्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए 25-3-1975 को 12.10 लाख रुपये के प्लान और प्राकलन मंजूर किये गये। तथापि अभी तक राज्य सरकारों से धन रिलीज करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) यह योजना कटिहार में 15-12-1957 से पहले ही लागू है।

न्यूनतम भजूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षकों तथा दावा अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

4342. श्री युवराज : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि श्रमिकों के हितों की विशेष देखभाल के लिए सभी राज्यों में न्यूनतम भजूरी अधिनियम के अधीन निरीक्षकों तथा दावा अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने निरीक्षक और दावा अधिकारी हैं और उन पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना बज्जर्च होता है ;

(ख) क्या कृषि मजदूरों को न्यूनतम भजूरी दिलाने के लिए मजूरी दरें अधिसूचित की जाती है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य ने कब संशोधित दरें अधिसूचित की थीं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या न्यूनतम भजूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम भजूरी दिलाने की पुरानी प्रक्रिया अव्यावहारिक प्रतीत होती है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में कौन-सी नयी प्रक्रिया अपनाने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अमंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) न्यूनतम भजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 की शारा 19 और 20 में इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन और प्रबन्धन के लिए निरीक्षक तथा दावा अधिकारी नियुक्त करने की व्यवस्था है। कृषि के संबंध में इस अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन नुस्खतया राज्यों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है और निरीक्षकों तथा दावा अधिकारियों की संख्या और उन पर प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा किए गए कुल व्यय के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) एक विवरण, जिसमें कृषि श्रमिकों को देख भजूरी-दरें तथा निमिनल राज्यों में

इन दरों के लागू होने की तारीखें दी गई हैं, सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है [प्रन्वालय में रखा गया]। वेस्टइंड संख्या एल टी 785/77]

(ग) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, समय समय पर राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का प्रभारी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

बिहार को स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्रों के लिये विशेष सहायता

4343. श्री युवराज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिण्डडे राज्यों में चिकित्सा की विशेष सुविधा देने के लिये योजनायें तैयार की हैं ;

(ख) क्या बिहार भारत का एक सबसे पिण्डडा राज्य माना जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी अधूरे स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्रों और कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण पूरा करने के लिये बिहार को विशेष सहायता देने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब और कितनी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिए एक ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना तैयार की गई है।

(ख) प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर देखा जाये तो बिहार भी पिण्डडे राज्यों में आता है।

(ग) और (घ) उप-केन्द्रों के भवन और कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर बनाने का कार्य राज्य योजना में शामिल न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्य-

क्रम के अन्तर्गत आता है। फिर भी योजना आयोग ने बिहार राज्य में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 700 उपकेन्द्र खोलने के लिये 155.40 लाख रुपयों की व्यवस्था की है।

Class IV P&T employees of U.P. Circle

4344. SHRI R. D. RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of class IV employees working in each Postal, Telegraph, Civil Engineering, Telephone Division in U.P. Circle, *vis-a-vis* number of persons (i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the steps Government intends to take for filling up the vacancies reserved for (i) Scheduled Castes and (ii) Scheduled Tribes in the divisions referred to in (a) above; and

(c) whether complaints with regard to their negligible representation have been brought to the notice of Government in past by the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) All possible steps for filling reserved vacancies are being taken. When there is shortage, the vacancies are notified to the concerned Employment Exchanges including the Central Employment Exchange. Apart from advertisements being issued in the local newspapers, vacancies meant for reserved communities are also intimated to the recognised Associations and Organisations of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for sponsoring of suitable candidates.

(c) Yes, Sir. But the representation of SC/ST communities is not

negligible. For example, the percentage of SC/ST employees in the P & T Department as on 1-1-76 was 19.4 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively in class IV posts. (Now group 'D') excluding sweepers.

Benefits to Extra Department Agents

4345. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a system of Extra Department Agents was introduced in the post offices some years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for doing so and broad details of the working of the said system;

(c) the salary scales and other benefits being paid to such Extra Department Agents; and

(d) the number of hours of their work and whether they are paid on a part time basis while forced to work on almost full time basis?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) and (b). The Extra-Department system has been in existence for over a century in the Indian Post Offices. The system is necessary for operating and extending postal facility in rural and backward areas of the country where full work load for having a departmental post office is not justified. The Extra Departmental employees are required to work for only 2 to 5 hours a day. They are part time employees and are expected to have other source of income.

(c) and (d). They are paid allowances between a minimum of Rs. 75/- P.M. and a maximum of Rs. 155/- P.M. depending upon the average workload of each person and the hours for which they perform duty. They are paid a maximum gratuity upto Rs. 750/- as a terminal benefit subject to satisfaction of certain conditions laid down under the rules and

regulations. The Extra Department Agents are not forced to work on full time basis.

Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad

4346. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Passport Office at Ahmedabad has been for long accepting the guarantee bond on the three-rupee stamp paper from those intending to obtain a passport to go abroad;

(b) whether the said guarantee bond is now being required on Rs. 16.50 stamp paper;

(c) if so, reasons and broad details thereof; and

(d) whether the intending Indian visitors going abroad are obliged to pay the difference in the amount of the said stamp papers as a penalty; and if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). Since the inception of the Regional Passport Office in Ahmedabad in November, 1969 the guarantee bond executed on Rs. 3/- stamp paper were being accepted. The stamp duty payable on the guarantee bond is determined by the State Government. In September 1973, the Collector and Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Government of Gujarat, informed the Regional Passport Office that the Guarantee Bond furnished by applicants for passports was chargeable to stamp Duty of Rs. 16.50 as per Article 54(b) of Bombay Stamp Act 1958 as the category of "Security Bond" and requested that all concerned might be informed. Accordingly from 1st October 1973 the Regional Passport Officer, Ahmedabad, has been accepting Guarantee Bonds at the enhanced rate of Rs. 16.50 p. The rate of stamp paper for the guarantee bond was again

raised by the Gujarat Govt. to Rs. 22.00 since 26th August 1975 and accordingly the RPO is accepting guarantee bonds in stamp papers of the value of Rs. 22.00 from that date.

(d) The Regional Passport Officer, Ahmedabad has not collected the difference in the amounts from those who submitted their applications prior to 1st October, 1973.

तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाना

4337. श्री महीलाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रीय सेवा आयोग योजना के श्रीष्टधारालयों में काम करने वाले अनेक चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के मामले में तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को अब तक लागू नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और ये सिफारिशें कब तक लागू की जायेंगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस आशय का निर्णय किया था कि 1 जनवरी, 1973 से पूर्व संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के श्रीष्टधारालयों में काम करने वाले चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को 700-1300 रुपये के वेतन मान में रखा जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को 650-1200 रुपये के वेतन मान में रखने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें 700-1300 रुपये का वेतनमान कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री श्री राज नारायण : (क) से (घ)। तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार यह फैसला किया गया था कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य

सेवा के कनिष्ठ चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को जो पहली जनवरी, 1973 को सेवा में थे, एक चयन समिति द्वारा सक्षीर्णित करने के पांचाल 700-1300 रु. के संशोधित वर्ग-1 के कनिष्ठ वेतनमान में रखा जाए। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के लगभग 1300 डाक्टरों में से अब तक 639 अधिकारियों को 700-1300 रु. के संशोधित वर्ग-1 के कनिष्ठ वेतनमान में रखा जा चुका है। 171 डाक्टरों के संबंध में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ लिखा पढ़ी की जा रही है। लगभग 170 अधिकारियों के मामले गोपनीय रिपोर्टें के न आवेदन का राशन स्के पड़े हैं तथा संबंधित संगठनों को उनकी गोपनीय रिपोर्ट जल्दी भेजने के लिये समरण पद्धति दिये गए हैं। इन गोपनीय रिपोर्टों के मिल जावे पर उनके मामलों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ उदाया जाएगा। इनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के कुछ अधिकारी भी सम्मिलित हैं। जिन 320 अधिकारियों को 1-1-1973 के बाद नियुक्त किया गया था उन्हें किस प्रकार वेतनमानों में रखा जाए इसके बारे में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग का निर्णय हाल ही में प्राप्त हुआ है। और इन मामलों में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ लिखा पढ़ी की जा रही है। कुछ अधिकारियों से संशोधित वेतनमान देने के बारे में अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे और उन्हें तब तक के लिए अनन्तिम रूप से 650-1200 रुपये के वर्ग-2 स्टॉडर्ड वेतनमान में रखने की अनुमति दे दी है जब तक उन्हें संशोधित वर्ग-1 कनिष्ठ वेतनमान में नहीं रख दिया जाता।

Housing and medical facilities to P&T employees of Gujarat

4348. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of P&T in the State of Gujarat are facing acute

problem of housing and medical facilities;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether they have pointed out to him that they are being treated indifferently in comparison to their counterparts in the States; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to help them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) to (d). The P&T employees in Gujarat enjoy the same facilities in regard to housing and medical services as their colleagues elsewhere. As on 1-4-77, 1294 quarters were available in Gujarat for the P&T staff against a total strength of 28,372. 36 quarters are under construction and are likely to be completed by the end of this financial year. Construction of another 150 quarters is being taken up during the year.

As regards medical facilities, the P&T employees including those in Gujarat are entitled to all medical facilities as admissible to other Central Government employees under the Central Civil Services (Medical Attendance) Rule 1944. In addition, special P&T dispensaries for out-door treatment of P&T employees and their families exclusively, have been opened wherever there is a large concentration of such personnel. At present, such P&T dispensaries are functioning at Ahmedabad and Baroda in Gujarat.

Gold traced in river beds in Orissa

4349. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether deposits of gold mineral have been traced in some of the river beds and other places in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sporadic occurrences of alluvial gold have been reported in some of the rivers in Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts of Orissa.

The Mining and Geology Department of Orissa also carried out investigation of some auriferous veins in Keonjhar but did not find gold of economic significance.

Minimum Wages for Workers in Chromite Mines in Orissa

4350. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any minimum wages for the mine workers working in the chromite mines of Orissa was fixed;

(b) if so, at what rate and when it was fixed;

(c) whether the same is being implemented in Orissa;

(d) whether the Central Labour Department in Orissa had suggested a higher rate and if so, what was the higher rate of wage suggested; and

(e) whether Government are contemplating to further increase the minimum wages of the mine workers in Orissa working in chromite mines?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Minimum wages in the Chromite mines were notified under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in June, 1976. The notified rates are as under:

Unskilled Workers—	Rs. 5.80 per day
Semi Skilled Workers—	Rs. 7.25 per day
Skilled/Clerical Workers—	Rs. 8.70 per day

The above rates are being implemented in Orissa.

(d) and (e). No, Sir.

Installation of Public Call Office in DIZ area, New Delhi

4351. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the installation of an external type Public Call Office in the DIZ area, Mandir Marg, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कैसर के रोग के उपचार के लिए कन्द्र तथा
अस्पताल

4352. डॉ लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेप्रेस : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री कैसर होने के मामलों में बुद्धि के बारे में 7 जुलाई, 1972 के अलारंकित प्रेस सेल्या 2801 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कैसर के निदान केन्द्र व उपचार केन्द्र कहां-कहां स्थित हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे भए विवरण में ही यह है। [अन्वालय में रखा गया। वैकल्पिक संलग्न एस टी 786 77]।

विदेशों में भारतीय सांस्कृतिक कार्यालय खोला जाना

4353. श्री लाल लाल पटेल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विदेशों में नये सांस्कृतिक कार्यालय खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस-किस देश में; और

(ग) प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) और (ख). फिजी और ग्रूपाना में विद्यमान सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के अलावा विदेश में नये सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र खोलने के प्रणाली की भारत सरकार जांच कर रही है ।

(ग) विदेश स्थित भारतीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों में पुस्तकालय और वाचनालय कम होते हैं। प्रत्येक केन्द्र भारतीय नृत्य और संगीत तथा हिन्दी की भी नियमित कक्षाएं चलाता है और समय समय पर फिल्म शो, व्याख्यान और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करता है। नृत्य और संगीत के शिक्षक कार्यक्रम इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कभी कभी पड़ोसी क्षेत्रों में भी जाते हैं ।

गांवों में आयुर्वेदिक अस्पतालों का खोला जाना

4355. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार कुल वितने आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय हैं और वे कहां-कहां पर हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार छोटे-छोटे गांवों में आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय और अस्पताल खोलने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर यथासम्भव रख दी जाएगी ।

गुम हुए मनीआर्डर

4356. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रति वर्ष नेक मनीआर्डर निर्दिष्ट स्थानों पर नहीं पहुंचते हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में ऐसे कुल कितने मामले सामने आये हैं ; और

(ग) इन मामलों में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृजलाल वर्मा) :

(क) मनीआर्डरों के मार्ग में गुम हो जाने और उनकी अदायगी न होने के बारे में हर साल कुछ शिकायतें मिलती हैं। जब यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि मनीआर्डर गुम हो गया है तो ऐसे मामलों को निपटाने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाती है और डुप्लीकेट मनीआर्डर जारी करके मनीआर्डर भेजने वाले/पाने वाले को, जैसा भी मामला हो, जल्द ही अदायगी कर दी जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग) यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इस यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

एक्षुपंक्चर पद्धति का शूरू किया जाना

4357. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बाबा बहादुरशाह नामक एक सज्जन 'एक्षुपंक्चर' पद्धति से दमा और मिर्गी का इलाज करते हैं;

(ख) क्या 'एक्यूपंक्चर' पद्धति चीन में बहुप्रचलित है और भारत सरकार भी इस पद्धति को भारत में शुरू करना चाहती है; और

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) सरकार को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). चीनी देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति की एक्यूपंक्चर तकनीक चीन में प्रचलित है। भारत में इस पद्धति को आरम्भ करने के बारे में कोई नीति विषयक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। इस तकनीक में जो व्यक्ति प्रेशिक्षित हैं वे देश में एक्यूपंक्चर द्वारा चिकित्सा कर रहे हैं।

गुम मनीआर्डरों के बारे में शिकायतें

4358. श्री लालजी भाई: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न स्थानों से निरन्तर इस आशय की शिकायतें आती रहती हैं कि अनेक मामलों में मनीआर्डर निर्दिष्ट स्थानों पर नहीं पहुँचते और न ही उनकी शिकायतों पर कोई कार्यवाही होती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार के पास पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार इस तरह के कितने मामले आये हैं;

(ग) अब तक ऐसे कितने मामलों का निपटान हो गया है; और

(घ) कितने दोषी व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बुज लाल बर्मा) : (क) मनीआर्डरों के मार्ग में गुम हो जाने

और उनकी अदायगी न होने के बारे में हर साल कुछ शिकायतें मिलती हैं। जब यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि मनीआर्डर गुम हो गया है तो ऐसे मामलों को निपटाने के लिये तुरन्त कार्रवाई की जाती है और डुप्लीकेट मनी-आर्डर जारी करके मनीआर्डर भेजने वाले, पाने वाले को, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, जल्दी ही अदायगी कर दी जाती है।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जारही है और उसे यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Medical and Housing Facilities to P&T Employees of Assam

4359. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have kept Rs. 1 crore for housing to P&T employees;

(b) if so, how much out of it will be spent in the State of Assam for the employees of P&T Deptt. there;

(c) whether the work of the employees of P&T there is very hard and have to work for long hours;

(d) whether Government are considering to give more housing and medical facilities to them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Originally an allocation of Rs. 6 crores had been made in the Union Budget for construction of housing for the P&T employees throughout the country. In the recent budget the amount has been increased by Rs. 1 crore.

(b) Rs. 12.85 lakhs.

(c) The nature and hours of work of the P&T employees throughout the country are generally similar.

(d) and (e). It is the endeavour of the Government to provide maximum housing and medical facilities to all classes of its employees in all areas within the overall limitations of resources.

There are at present 1591 residential quarters available in Assam for a total regular staff strength of 14478. 65 additional quarters are under construction, out of which 43 are likely to be completed during the current financial year.

The P&T employees all over the country are entitled to free medical care as admissible to all other Central Government servants under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules 1944. Whenever there are large concentrations of P&T employees, special PT Dispensaries have been opened. In Assam 2 such dispensaries are working at Gauhati & Dibrugarh. These dispensaries provide out-door treatment exclusively for the P&T employees and members of their families.

मध्य प्रदेश में बीड़ी बनाने के काम पर कम आयु के बच्चों को रखना

4360. श्री कवृहस्ताल हेमराज जैन : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस प्रवृत्ति की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बीड़ी कारखानों के अधिकों से प्रति सप्ताह साठ बच्चे से अधिक काम लिया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या बीड़ी और सिंगार शामक (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 की अवहेलना कर कम आयु के बच्चों से भी बीड़ी बनाने का काम लिया जाता है तथा इसकी रोकथाम के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

संसदीय कार्य और अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उत्तर नकारात्मक है।

बीड़ी कारखानों के कमंचारी

4361. श्री कवृहस्ताल हेमराज जैन : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बीड़ी कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है और इन कारखानों में काम कर रहे अधिकों की कुल संख्या, राज्यवार, कितनी है; और

(ख) इन कारखानों में स्थान की तंगी, हवावान, पेय जल और शौचालयों आदि की व्यवस्था देखने के लिए गत वर्ष प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने कारखानों का निरीक्षण किया गया और कितने कारखानों के विशुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की बेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

बीड़ी कमंचारियों की स्थिति में सुधार

4362. श्री कवृहस्ताल हेमराज जैन : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है कि बीड़ी भज्जूरों के कार्य करने के स्थान भवे और अस्वच्छ होते हैं और वहां पेय जल का अभाव होता है जिसके परिणामवृक्ष उनके स्वास्थ्य पर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बीड़ी मजदूरों के काम की दशा को सुधारने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) (क) और (ख) इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। बीड़ी और सिंगार श्रमिक (रोजगार की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 (जिसे राज्य सरकारों आदि द्वारा लागू किया जाता है) में ग्रीष्मोगिक परिसरों को साफ सुधारा रखने और नियोजकों द्वारा श्रमिकों की पीने के स्वास्थ्यकर जल की पूर्ति करने के संबंध में पहले से व्यवस्था है।

Health and Family Welfare Centres in Gujarat

4363. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Health and Family Welfare Centres opened and proposed to be opened in the backward area of Gujarat State, District-wise; and

(b) nature of facilities provided for the Tribals and Harijans?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) 64 Primary Health Centres with 68 Rural Family Welfare Centres and 374 Rural Sub-Centres are functioning in backward areas of Gujarat. No additional Primary Health Centre/Rural Family Welfare Centre is proposed to be opened during 1977-78. However, the sub-centres functioning at Solia in Broach District and Hanumantwad in Balsar District will be upgraded

to Dispensaries during the year. District-wise break-up of the Primary Health Centres, Rural Family Welfare Centres and Sub-centres functioning in the backward districts is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The following facilities are being provided to Tribals and Harijans in the State through the net-work of Primary Health Centres/Rural Family Welfare Centres and Sub-Centres:

- (i) Medical aid;
- (ii) Improvement of sanitary conditions;
- (iii) Provision of safe water;
- (iv) Provision of sanitary latrines;
- (v) Control of communicable diseases:—
 - (a) Immunisation against small-pox, tetanus and diphtheria;
 - (b) Facilities for isolation and treatment of cases;
 - (c) Supply of dehydration powder.
- (vi) Maternal and Child health services:
 - (a) Ante-natal services;
 - (b) Post-natal services;
 - (c) Infant health services;
 - (d) Pre-school health care.
- (vii) Family Welfare Services.
- (viii) Facilities for health education.
- (ix) Provision of Laboratory Services.
- (x) Improvement of registration of vital events.

Statement

Number of Health and Family Welfare Centres functioning in Backward Areas of Gujarat State

Name of the District	Number of Centres functioning		
	Primary Health Centres	Rural Family Welfare Centres at the Primary Health Centres	Rural Sub-Centres
I	2	3	4
(1) Broach	8	8	48
(2) Panchmahals	16	16	104
(3) Surat	14	13	72
(4) Bulsar	13	13	69
(5) Sabarkanta	6	6	40
(6) Baroda	5	5	29
(7) Dang	2	2	12
TOTAL	64	63	374

Payment of Bonus to Postal Employees working in Savings Banks

4364. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether bonus is being given to postal employees working in savings banks?

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

Central Family Planning Research Centre

4365. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the activities of the Central Family Planning Research Centre; and

(b) whether it is giving training to the statisticians and artists?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI

RAJ NARAIN): (a) There is no Institution by the name of Central Family Planning and Research Centre under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, there is a Family Planning Training and Research Centre located in Bombay under the Ministry.

The activities of this Centre are:—

1. (i) To impart training in health and family welfare to different categories of workers deputed from different States.
- (ii) To supervise and guide the students placed for field placement.
2. To arrange educational programmes for the general public in different communities.
3. To carry out research studies related to training education and Health and Family Welfare Programme.
4. To provide family welfare and other welfare services to people.

(b) Family Welfare (Planning) Training and Research Centre, Bombay does not give training to Statisticians and Artists.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

4366. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when Kudremukh Iron Ore Company at Bangalore was registered;

(b) the purpose of the company; and

(c) the provision made this year for investment in the above company?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited was registered on the 2nd April, 1976 at Bangalore for the purpose of implementing the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project for the production and supply of 150 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate to Iran in terms of the Sale and Purchase Contract with the National Iranian Steel Industries Company and the Financial Agreement with the Imperial Government of Iran, entered into by the Steel Authority of India Limited on the 4th November, 1975.

(c) The provision made in the budget for 1977-78 for investment in KIOCL is Rs. 136.97 crores.

National Institute of Homoeopathy

4367. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute for Homoeopathy was established; and

(b) if so, the purpose for which it was established?

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

(b) The Institute has been established with the following objects:—

(i) To promote the growth and development of Homoeopathy.

(ii) To produce graduates and post-graduates in Homoeopathy.

(iii) To conduct research on various aspects of Homoeopathy.

(iv) To provide medical care through Homoeopathy to the suffering humanity on no profit no loss basis.

(v) To provide and assist in providing services and facilities for research, evaluation, training, consultation and guidance related to Homoeopathy.

(vi) To conduct experiments and develop patterns of teaching in under-graduate and post-graduate education on various aspects of Homoeopathy.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme

4368. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes drawn under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme and the progress achieved in their implementation;

(b) the industries selected for the purpose and details of guidelines issued to them;

(c) whether a watch is kept to see to what extent the Scheme is benefiting in post-apprentice period to get permanent employment or to become self-employed; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The apprenticeship training is imparted to apprentices in accordance with the provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1961. The progress achieved in its implementation is given in Chapter I and Chapter III in Report, 1976-77 (Volume II) of the Ministry of Labour already presented to the Lok Sabha. A list of industries specified under the Act is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-787/77].

(c) and (d). Yes. Upto March, 1976, the total number of apprentices who successfully completed training was 1,12,251. As on 30-6-1976, the number of passed-out apprentices on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges was 24,634. This figure suffers from the limitation that all the apprentices registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed and all the passed-out apprentices are not necessarily registered with the Employment Exchanges. Instructions have been issued to ensure that priority consideration is given by employers to passed-out apprentices in the matter of employment.

Employment to Half-a-Million Educated Unemployed

4369. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes drawn by the Ministry under his leadership to create employment to the half-a-million educated unemployed registered with employment exchanges;

(b) the financial provisions made in the current year for each scheme and the employment to be created thereunder; and

(c) what steps are being taken to accelerate the programme keeping in view the likely number of new registrations during this year and every year to follow?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The Union Budget for 1977-78 contains a provision of Rs. 6 crores for a scheme to provide 'seed' money and other finance to enterprising educated unemployed considered eligible for assistance. In addition, the Union Budget provides for additional outlays for agriculture, irrigation, power, khadi and village industries, sericulture, handlooms, postal and telephone facilities in rural areas and wide ranging rural infrastructure programmes, covering, among other things, such schemes as durable link roads and rural drinking water supply. These schemes are expected to create substantial employment opportunities both for the educated and the uneducated unemployed.

In order to achieve the objective of removing destitution within 10 years, Government propose to follow an employment oriented strategy for development. The Planning Commission have been asked to formulate the 6th Five Year Plan with a high employment content.

Telephone Connections to Persons of Gondal Taluka Rajkot (Gujarat)

4370. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether deposits of Rs. 1000/- have been made with the Telephone Department from the Kolithad and other villages of Gondal Taluka of Rajkot district in Gujarat in 1976 for the installation of an auto-telephone Exchange there;

(b) if so, the number of persons and organisations who have deposited money for the purpose and the amount in each case and the dates of their deposits;

(c) the reasons for not providing telephone connections to them so far;

(d) when the telephone connections would be given to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 13 applicants have paid advance deposits on 15th September, 1976 for registering their telephone demand.

(c) to (e). Connections could not be provided as there is no telephone exchange in the area. A project estimate for installation of a telephone exchange is under examination by the General Manager (Telecommunications), Gujarat Circle. Connections will be given after sanctioning and opening of an exchange.

Opening of Medical Colleges in Delhi

4371. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great demand for opening of new medical colleges in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demand?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Stockyard in Gulf Country

4372. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to examine the possibility of opening a stockyard in the Gulf country to serve as base for distribution of its products to West Asian Nations;

(b) if so, the salient features of policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) the names of foreign countries to which Indian steel is being exported at present?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). SAIL International Limited, the canalising agency for export of iron and steel has been considering the possibility of opening a stockyard in the Gulf Country for maximising steel export in the West Asian Countries.

(c) Steel export during the last three years to the countries named below:—

1. Abu Dhabi.
2. Aden.
3. Afghanistan.
4. Australia.
5. Bahrain.
6. Bangladesh.
7. Burma.
8. Mozambique.
9. Bulgaria.
10. Belgium.
11. Czechoslovakia.
12. Doha.
13. Dubai.
14. DPR Korea.
15. Ethiopia.
16. Egypt.
17. Greece.
18. Hong Kong.
19. Holland.
20. Iraq.
21. Iran.
22. Italy.
23. Indonesia.
24. Japan.
25. Jordan.
26. Kuwait
27. Kenya.
28. Libya.
29. Lebanon.
30. Muscat.
31. Mexico.
32. Mauritius.
33. Malaysia.
34. Nigeria.
35. Philippines.
36. Pakistan.
37. Poland.
38. Rumania.
39. Sweden.
40. Syria.
41. Saudi Arabia.
42. Singapore.
43. Sri Lanka.
44. Turkey.
45. Tanzania.
46. Thailand.
47. Taiwan.
48. U.S.A.
49. U.K.
50. U.S.S.R.
51. Venezuela.
52. Yugoslavia.
53. Yaman.
54. Zambia.
55. Sey-Chelles.

Microwave Equipments for P. & T. Department

4373. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether immediate orders are going to be placed on Budavox Company of Hungary for supply of Microwave equipments for Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) whether Government have satisfied themselves with the microwave equipments supplied by the company about 3 years ago worth about 10 crores of rupees;

(c) persons who are were connected with this business deals and whether any cases of impropriety have been reported to Government;

(d) whether any impropriety has also been reported in the matter of supply of telecommunication equipments by M/s. Ericsson India Ltd., Calcutta; and

(e) if so, facts thereof?

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

(b) No supply was made 3 years ago. Against the order placed on the firm in 1973 the equipment supply was completed in 1976-77. Installation in one section has been completed. The installed equipment is satisfactory and is under "proving in".

(c) The purchase has been made after detailed evaluation of offers by expert teams and approval of the Government. No single officer is concerned with this procurement. No case of impropriety relating to this purchase has been reported to the Ministry of Communications.

(d) No case of impropriety has been reported to the Ministry of Communications relating to purchase of telecommunication items from M/s Ericsson India Ltd., Calcutta.

(e) Does not arise.

Cross Bar Exchange Equipment for P&T Department

4374. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are soon going to buy cross bar exchange equipment for the Posts and Telegraphs Department in spite of criticism in Parliament; and

(b) whether more and more orders for this equipment are being placed on Nippon Electric Company of Japan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) and (b). Earlier, the performance of the Pentaconta type of crossbar equipment, which has been installed in India since 1967, had been the subject of discussion in Parliament. New type of crossbar equipment whose performance is better, has recently been purchased after calling for global tenders against a World Bank Loan, from two companies in Japan of which Nippon Electric Company is one. For meeting further demands, proposals are under consideration for procuring more such equipment from the same two companies of Japan under a Yen Credit.

Supply of Oxygen Valves and Bearings to Bokaro Steel Plant

4375. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported by the Economic Times, dated 17th April, 1977, the Soviet-aided Bokaro Steel Plant's inventories of Oxygen Valves and Bearings have reached the minimal level as the Russians have informed New Delhi that they are not in a position to supply these critical items for quite some time;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The inventory of Oxygen Valves and bearings at Bokaro Steel Plant has not come down to the minimal level when delay or failure in obtaining these items would cause serious damage to the plant and machinery. So far as Oxygen Valves are concerned, Soviets have expressed

their inability to supply Bokaro's requirement of a particular type of Oxygen Valve as it is no longer produced in that country. Bokaro is placing trial orders for this item on an indigenous party and is also inviting global tenders. In case of bearings, the USSR has agreed to supply them.

(c) The impression conveyed by the News item is not correct.

इस्पात की आवश्यकता

4376. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या इस्पात

और सान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1977-78 में देश में खपत के लिए इस्पात की कितनी मात्रा होगी; और

(ख) क्या इतना उत्पादन होगा जिससे यह मांग पूरी हो सके ?

इस्पात और सान मंत्री (श्री बीजू यद्यनाथक) : (क) वर्ष 1977-78 में साधारण इस्पात की देशीय खपत 73.7 लाख टन होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) कुछ साइजों/ग्रेडों के इस्पात को छोड़कर जिसका अभी भी आयात करने की आवश्यकता रहेगी, देशीय मांग की तुलना में देशीय उत्पादन काफी अधिक होने की आशा है। वर्ष 1977-78 में नियर्ति के लिए लगभग 24.1 लाख टन का लध्य भी रखा गया है।

घरेलू कर्मचारी

4377. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार घरेलू कर्मचारियों की दशा सुधारने हेतु कुछ विशेष कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). कुछ समय पूर्व घरेलू श्रमिकों के बारे में समुचित विद्यान के सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव था। इस मामले पर राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके विचार किया जा रहा है ?

प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर

4378. डा० लक्ष्मी नरायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च 1977 में कितने गांव के ग्रुप के लिये एक डाकघर की व्यवस्था थी; और

(ख) अग्रामी पांच वर्षों के पश्चात् कितने गांवों के ग्रुप के लिये एक डाकघर की व्यवस्था होगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृज लाल वर्मा) :

(क) मार्च 1977 में प्रत्येक डाकघर से औसतन 6.08 गांवों को डाक सेवा मिल रही थी।

(ख) इस समय इसका सही सही अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितने डाकघर खोले जायेंग क्योंकि डाकघरों का खोला जाना साधन सुलभ होने पर निर्भर करता है। तथापि, आशा है कि अगले पांच वर्षों के बाद प्रत्येक डाकघर से डाक सेवा पाने वाले गांवों की औसत संख्या 6 से कम होगी।

दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई देशों के साथ आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध

4379. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई देशों के साथ आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक संबंध सुधारने की दिशा में सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में पहले ही क्या कार्यवाही की; और

(ख) भविष्य में इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या नये कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई देशों के साथ आर्थिक संबंधों को सुधारने की दिशा में की गई कार्यवाही में व्यापार करार करना, प्रदर्शनियों/मेलों में भाग लेना, बाजार सर्वेषण करना, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निविदाओं में भाग लेना, व्यापार सूचना प्रसारित करना तथा व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडलों का आना जाना शामिल है। इसके फलस्वरूप इनमें से अधिकांश देशों के साथ हमारा व्यापार बहुत बढ़ गया है और विगत तीन वर्षों में इनके साथ हमारा आंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग तीव्र गति से बढ़ा है।

सांस्कृतिक संबंधों के क्षेत्र में, विगत तीन वर्षों में विदेशनाम और वाइलैण्ड के साथ करारों पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं और मलेशिया और श्री लंका के साथ इसी प्रकार के करार करने तथा फिलीपीन्स और इंडोनेशिया के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान के कार्यक्रमों के प्रयास जारी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस क्षेत्र के कई देशों के छात्रों को भारत में उच्चतर अध्ययन और प्रशिक्षण के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई हैं।

(ख) इन देशों के साथ संयुक्त उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में सहयोग करने की सभी समावनाओं का पता लगाया जा रहा है। इंडोनेशिया

के साथ यथा शीघ्र एक व्यापार करार करने और विदेशनाम के साथ एक नया व्यापार करार संपन्न करने का भी विचार है।

दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया क्षेत्र के अधिकाधिक देशों के साथ आंतर्राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक करार करने तथा सांस्कृतिक मंडलियों, शिक्षा शास्त्रियों तथा विद्वानों के आदान-प्रदान और दूसरे सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों को सघनतर करने के प्रयास भी किये जा रहे हैं।

Appointment of Class IV Employees in Bokaro Steel Ltd.

4380. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointment of Fourth class employees in Bokaro Steel Ltd., was kept reserved for the persons of the displaced areas of Bokaro—char in Dhanbad.

(b) whether this commitment was broken during the last three years, specially during Emergency; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to provide the displaced persons employment in Bokaro Steel Ltd.?

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

(b) and (c). Recruitment to Class IV posts in Bokaro Steel Limited is preferentially done from amongst displaced persons, scheduled castes/tribes and ex-servicemen. The displaced persons in the list of selected candidates are given priority for appointment. The dependents of the deceased employees of the Company are also considered for employment to Class IV posts on humanitarian grounds. This policy has been followed consistently except in the case of specialised jobs calling for higher physical stamina, for which candidates from the general category have

also been recruited in the absence of suitable displaced persons from the Employment Exchange.

Chasnala Colliery Accident

4381. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that source of water accumulation on surface which caused accident at Chasnala Mine, Bihar on 5-4-1976, was known to the officials of Directorate of Mines' Safety and also of the management; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against those officials who knew of the danger but failed to take corrective steps?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Court of Inquiry appointed to enquire into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident which occurred in Chasnala Mine on 5-4-76 has observed that the accumulation of water in the Quarry bed that caused the accident was known to Shri Dipak Sarkar, Agent and Area Manager of 3/4 Incline and quarries of Chasnala Colliery and the accident took place due to his carelessness.

(b) The report as well as the action to be taken against this officer is under consideration.

Diploma Holders in Mine-Surveying of Orissa School of Mining Engineering, Keonjagarh

4382. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diploma holders in mine-surveying of the Orissa School of Mining Engineering, Keonjagarh are not treated at par as qualified

surveyors with the diploma-holders in Mining Engineering of the same Institution;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this behalf; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The Diploma in Mine Surveying of the Orissa School of Mining Engineering, Keonjagarh has not yet been included in the list of diplomas approved for the purpose.

(c) and (d). A representation in this regard has been received by the Directorate General of Mines Safety which is under their consideration.

Construction of Head Post Office Building at Keonjagarh

4383. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a new building for the Head Post Office at Keonjagarh;

(b) if so, estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the probable date by which the building is to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Black-Listing for making Spurious Drugs

4384. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the concerns which were detected for making spurious drugs by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation; and

(b) whether those concerns have been black-listed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The names of the concerns which were detected making spurious drugs are:

1. M/s. Virani Pharmaceuticals, Faridabad.

2. M/s. Mahaka Pharma, Hyderabad.

3. M/s. Medichem Laboratories, Hyderabad.

4. M/s. Modern Drugs, Hyderabad.

5. M/s. King Chemicals, Hyderabad.

(b) There is no provision under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for blacklisting the concerns. Prosecutions have, however, been launched against the concerns at 1 to 4 above. The concern at 4 has been convicted by the Court. The State Drugs Controller, Andhra Pradesh has been requested to launch prosecution against the concern at 5 above.

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को वातानुकूलित बनाना।

4385. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मशीनों के उचित कार्य करने के लिए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को वातानुकूलित करना कहुत अवश्यक है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में कैसे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें

वातानुकूलित करने की व्यवस्था विद्यमान नहीं है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार उनको कब तक वातानुकूलित करने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृद्धसरस वर्मा) :

(क) जी हां। एस० ए० एस०-१ टाइप के बड़े आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजों (स्टाउचर और क्रासबार दोनों) के संतोषजनक कार्य करने के लिए उन्हें वातानुकूलित करना जरूरी होता है।

(ख) 236 में से 35।

(ग) इन सभी मामलों में आशा है कि आगामी 24 महीनों में उत्तरोत्तर वातानुकूलन उपलब्ध हो जाएग।

Chasnala Colliery Accident

4386. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the inquiry report of Chasnala mine accident occurred on 27th December, 1975, it is established that the extended channel of old working which caused the accident was not shown on the old statutory plan prepared in 1949;

(b) is it true that Mines' Safety Department had verified these old plans in the year 1949/1950 and maintained in their office as a correct record; and

(c) who is responsible for this serious omission and what action Government propose to take for this omission?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b), The Court of Inquiry appointed to enquire into the causes of

and circumstances attending the accident that occurred in the Chasnala Colliery on 27-12-75 has not drawn any conclusion to this effect.

(c) Does not arise.

S.C. & S.T. Employees in Units under SAIL

4387. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in all the units under SAIL in all different grades and their percentage to the total employees separately;

(b) what is the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the recruitment of the last three years specially during the Emergency; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to restore the percentages of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the prescribed level?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):
(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी में भाषणों की सुविधा हेतु धनराशि का नियतन

4388. श्री सुरेन्द्र विष्टमः :

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने विदेश मंत्री द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी में अपने भाषण देने के प्रयोजनार्थ अपेक्षित 6 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि की व्यवस्था करने का निर्यय इस बीच कर लिया है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : जी, नहीं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के अपामी अधिवेशन में विदेश मंत्री द्वारा अपना मूल्य भाषण हिन्दी में देसे पर कोई खर्च नहीं होगा क्योंकि दुभाषियों को अंग्रेजी अनुचाद की प्रति पहले ही दी जाएगी।

हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक अधिकारिक भाषा बनाने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के स्वीकारात्मक निर्णय की अपेक्षा होगी। ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र में किसी अतिरिक्त भाषा को वहां की अधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में चलाने के लिये मौजूदा अनुमानों के अनुसार पहले तीन वर्षों के लिए लगभग 12 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी। चौथे वर्ष का खर्च लगभग 4.2 करोड़ रुपया होगा जो समिति के कारण हर वर्ष 7.5 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ सकता है।

Bokaro Town Planning

4389. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Utkrid village had been acquired by the Bokaro Steel Limited;

(b) whether the villagers were not given any alternative site where they could shift;

(c) whether according to the revised planning Bokaro Steel Limited would not require that village for township;

(d) whether villages desire to pay back the compensation money to retain their village; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to release Utkrid village from the Bokaro Town Planning?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Ukrid village had been acquired by the Bihar Government for Bokaro Steel Limited.

(b) The villagers were given alternative sites by the Government of Bihar.

(c) Bokaro Steel Limited do require the lands of this village for the township complex of the Plant.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Telephone to Panchayat Headquarters of Orissa

4390. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install telephone system in every Panchayat Headquarter in Orissa during 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VARMA):

Total regular employees in R.S.P. as on 30-6-77	Scheduled caste employees	Percentage of Scheduled Caste employees	Scheduled tribe employees	Percentage of Scheduled tribe employees
36,701	3,069	8.36	6,060	16.51

वेतन भर्तों में असमानता

4392. श्री हुक्म देव नारायण यादव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुर्गापुर, भिलाई, राउरकेला और बोकारो इस्पात कारखानों में प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी, तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचरियों की कुल संख्या क्या है तथा 1975 और 1976 के दौरान श्रेणीवार और संघर्षवार उनके वेतनों तथा भर्तों पर कितना अंतर हुआ ;

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Employees in Rourkela Steel Limited

4391. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees under Hindustan Steel Limited, Rourkela, at present, in all cadres of posts and jobs; and

(b) out of the total Employees what is the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees and their percentage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The total number of regular employees of all categories in the Rourkela Steel Plant and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees and their percentage, as on 30th June, 77, is given below:—

(ख) सबसे अधिक वेतन पाने वाले अधिकारी का क्या नाम है तथा उसे कितना वेतन मिलता है और सब से कम वेतन पाने वाले कमचारी को मासिक वेतन कितना मिलता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का समता लाने के लिए वेतन तथा भर्तों में असमानता दूर करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या व्यौरा है ?

इस्पात और सान मंत्री (श्री बी. वी. पट्टनाथक) : (क) से जानकारी प्राप्त हो जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Branch Post Offices in Birbhum

4393. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices in rural areas in Birbhum;

(b) the number of Branch Post Offices upgraded to Sub-Post Offices; and

(c) the conditions for up-gradations of Post Offices with P.C.O.?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): (a) There are 319 Branch Post Offices in rural areas of Birbhum District.

(b) Three Branch Post Offices have been upgraded to Sub Post Offices during the period from 1-4-74 to 30-6-77.

(c) Conditions for upgradation of Post Offices and providing Public Call Offices are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(A) Conditions for upgradation of Branch Post Offices into Sub-post offices:

(i) The parent sub office of the proposed Branch Post Offices has more than 20 Branch Post Offices in account and its sub A/C work needs decentralisation.

OR

The proposed branch post office has on its own a workload of 5 hrs. or more per day even though its parent office may have 20 or less branch offices in account.

(ii) The loss on upgradation should not exceed Rs. 1000 per annum in rural areas and Rs. 500 p.a. in urban areas.

(B) Conditions for providing Public Call Office:

(i) Public Call Office is normally provided at place having post office if the scheme is financially viable.

(ii) In case of loss this facility can be provided on loss guarantee basis if some interested party is willing to indemnify the loss.

(iii) In the case of the following categories of Stations, telephone facility can be provided the anticipated revenue is at least 25 per cent of Annual Recurring Expenditure (ARE) in ordinary areas, 15 per cent of the ARE in case of backward areas and 10 per cent of ARE in case of hilly areas:

(1) Places beyond 40 Kms. from a working Telephone Exchange.

(2) Places having a population of 5,000 situated within 12.5 Kms. of an existing exchange (the population condition is relaxed to 2,500 in case of hilly and backward areas).

(3) Tourist and Pilgrim centres.

(4) Agricultural/Irrigation and Power project sites/Townships.

These conditions stands waived in the following categories of the stations:

(a) District headquarters.

(b) Sub Divisional headquarters.

(c) Tehsil headquarters.

(d) Sub tehsil headquarters.

(e) Block headquarters.

(f) Places with population of more than 10,000.

Proposal of Maharashtra Government regarding increase of Seats for Medical Courses in Hospitals

4394. DR. VASANT KUMAR

PANDIT:

SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE:

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

(a) whether Indian Medical Council has rejected the proposal of Maharashtra Government to increase the seats for medical courses in the State hospitals;

(b) whether in spite of the rejection by the Indian Medical Council, the Government of Maharashtra have decided to double the number of seats and shown its willingness to provide the necessary funds;

(c) whether the Student and Youth Organisations have threatened a massive agitation if the number of seats is not increased; and

(d) if so, the final decision taken by the Government on the above issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) and (b). The proposal of Maharashtra Government regarding increase in the seats of medical courses is still under consideration of the Government of India.

However, State Government have shown its willingness to provide additional funds if the number of seats is increased.

(c) and (d). Representations have been made from a large number of students and some organisations for increasing seats for the current year only. Keeping in view the peculiar situation the Government of India is examining the proposals.

Reward for motivating Family Planning cases

4395. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers rewarded for motivating the family planning cases, the nature of reward given to them and the total amount incurred as a result of this, State-wise;

(b) whether to obtain this reward, they applied all foul means including the use of force and other illegal pressures; and

(c) whether Government propose to recover that award and punish them for abuse of power and position?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) to (c). Replies in this regard have so far been received from the States of Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Kerala and West Bengal and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra, Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry and these are shown in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	State/U.T.	Part A	Replies received	
			Part B	Part C
1	Maharashtra . . .	No special Award has been given to motivators.	Question does not arise.	
2	Manipur . . .	An amount of Rs. 300 was given to 4 doctors for high performance in Sterilisation operations.	No.	Question does not arise.
3	Orissa . . .	Nil	Question does not arise.	
4	Kerala . . .	62 Officers were given awards at the total expenditure of Rs. 6,525.	No.	Question does not arise.
5	West Bengal . . .	106 Officers were given awards out of which 52 were given medals and 54 were given cash prizes. Expenditure on medals was Rs. 624 and on cash awards Rs. 14,450.	No.	Question does not arise.
6	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	Nil	Question does not arise.	
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Question does not arise.	
8	Pondicherry . . .	Nil	Question does not arise.	

Purchase of Telecommunications Equipments from Japan

4396. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a loan of \$ 30 million was granted by the Government of Japan for purchase of telecommunication equipment from that country in 1977;

(b) is it true that the Ministry of Communications has a proposal to place orders with Nippon Electric Co. Ltd. without calling for global tenders;

(c) is it a fact that orders worth crores of rupees were placed with Nippon Electric Co. Ltd., without calling tenders in 1974 and onwards; and

(d) if so, why the usual practice of calling for tenders was abandoned in case of Nippon Electric Co.?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Orders have been placed from time to time by the Government of India with the Nippon Electric Company and other Japanese firms, as well as with other international companies on the basis of global tenders against World Bank credits. This has been done after evaluation by teams of technical and financial experts and after obtaining the concurrence of the World Bank.

Now and then, purchases of additional quantities of equipment have also been made at the same competitive prices as were accepted against World Bank credit.

No purchase has been made from the Nippon Electric Company except as out-lined above.

Proposals are under consideration by Government for purchases of

equipment from firms in Japan against the Yen Credit at the same price as were accepted against World Bank Credit and which are competitive.

(d) Does not arise.

Rise in Closures, Lay-Offs and Lock-Out in Maharashtra and Karnataka

4397. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very recently closures, lay-offs, lock-outs arising out of owners'/managements' authoritarian policies have recorded a sharp rise in Maharashtra and Karnataka industrial regions;

(b) if so, the figures for the same for the last two years; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to secure the interests of the workers as well as the economic interests of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

मालदीव सरकार द्वारा एक द्वीप पट्टे पर दिया जाना।

4398. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मालदीव सरकार हिन्द महासागर में एक द्वीप को अमरीका अथवा किसी अन्य देश को विकास हेतु पट्टे पर दे रही है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में तथ्यों का पता लगाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) से (ग). मालदीव की सरकार ने मई-जून, 1976 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अखबारों में विज्ञापन देकर मालदीवयाई द्वीप श्रीखला के धूर दक्षिण में स्थित गान नामक छोटे से द्वीप को पट्टे पर उठाने के विज्ञापन दिये थे और कहा था कि इसकी वर्तमान सुविधाओं सहित किसी भी उचित प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है । बताया जाता है कि मालदीव की सरकार को उत्तर में कई प्रस्ताव मिले हैं लेकिन भारत सरकार को यह नहीं मालूम है कि इस सम्बन्ध में मालदीव की सरकार द्वारा कोई अंतिम निर्णय लिया गया है या नहीं । मालदीव सरकार अपनी पर्यटक आकर्षण क्षमता के विकास कार्य में लगी हुई है और ऐसा लगता है कि वह गान को भी विदेशी सहयोग से पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण के गेन्ड्र के रूप में विकसित करना चाहती है ।

S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack

4399. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve and fully equip the cancer wing of S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack during 1977-78; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) The Government of India have no such proposal.

(b) The question does not arise.

Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Indore

4400. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed qualifications for the post of Central Provident Fund Commissioner and whether the present incumbent of the post was appointed on the basis of these qualifications;

(b) the number of employees suspended, removed from service and transferred within or outside the state by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Indore during the emergency and the reasons for their transfer; and

(c) whether these employees have since been taken back in service in accordance with the policy of the present Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (Commissioners) Recruitment Rules, 1966 as amended from time to time, the post of Central Provident Fund Commissioner in the scale of Rs. 2000—125/2—2250 is required to be filled by promotion failing which by transfer on deputation. Departmental promotion is to be made from the grade of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Special Grade) in the scale of Rs. 1500—1800, with a minimum of 3 years service in the grade after appointment thereto on a regular basis. Appointment by transfer on deputation is required to be made by suitable officers of the IAS or Central Secretariat Service or Central Services, Class I, eligible for appointment as Director in the Secretariat of the Government of India or Officers under the Central or State Governments holding analogous posts failing which officers with at least 5

years' regular service in posts in the scale of Rs. 1500—1800 (revised) or equivalent under the Central or State Governments.

In accordance with the recruitment rules, the present incumbent was appointed to the post on promotion on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee of which a member of the Union Public Service Commission was the Chairman.

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

ब्रिटेन में भारतीय उच्चायुक्त हारा दिया गया
वक्तव्य

4401. श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान ब्रिटेन में भारत के उच्चायुक्त, श्री बी० के० नेहरू के सरकारी पत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें भारतीय जेलों में राजनीतिक बन्दियों के साथ बताव के बारे में “टाइम्स” लन्दन में छपा है और जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि “द केयर एण्ड द कनसन शब्द बाई द स्टेट अथारिटीज अपान द बेलफेयर आफ द डिटैन्यूज हु आर वेल हाउसड, वेल पे एण्ड वेल ट्रीटेड इज आलमोट मैटरनल” (राज्य अधिकारियों द्वारा नजरबन्दियों के बारे में दिखाई गई चिन्ता, जिनको रहने को अच्छा स्थान दिया गया, अच्छा खाना दिया गया और जिनसे अच्छा व्यवहार किया गया, लगभग वर के व्यक्तियों के प्रति दर्शाई गई चिन्ता के समान थी);

(ख) श्री नेहरू ने इस प्रकार का पत्र किस आधार पर लिखा और वह (मंत्री) अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव और जानकारी के

अनुसार इसकी कहाँ तक पुष्टि समर्थन करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या श्री बी० के० नेहरू द्वारा इस प्रकार के वक्तव्यों के बाद भी सरकार उन्हें बहाँ पर अपने प्रतिनिधि के रूप में बनाये रखना देश के हित में समझती है ; और

(घ) श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित, श्री आर० के० नेहरू और श्री बी० के० नेहरू के अलावा नेहरू परिवार के अन्य किन सदस्यों को अवधा नजदीकी रिस्तेदारों को विदेशों में राजदूत नियुक्त किया गया है ?

विदेश बंग्री (जी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) जी, हाँ 16 जून, 1976 के 'सन्डे टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित एक पत्र में बी० के० में भारत के हाई कमिक्सर श्री बी० के० नेहरू ने अन्य बासों के साथ-साथ यह भी कहा था : "अतः मैं बन्दी बनाए गए लोगों की संख्या से संबंधित आरोपों या उन्हें तंत्र किये जाने के बारे में कोई ठिप्पणी करना आवश्यक नहीं सबकक्षा अपितु आवृ एक विलच्छ विवरण के रूप में इस संबंध में भारत के अन्यों न्यावालब के फैसले का कुछ अंश बहाँ उद्घरित करना चाहूँगा जिसमें नजरबंदों पर दुष्यंवहार के आरोप लगाये गए थे : 'राज्य अधिकारियों द्वारा नजरबंदों के बारे में बिखाइ नहीं चिन्ता, जिनको रहने को अच्छा स्थान दिया गया, अच्छा खाना दिया गया श्रीर जिनके अच्छों व्यक्तियां दर्शाइ दिया गया, लगभग धर के व्यक्तियों प्रति दर्शाइ गई चिन्ता के समान थी' । किन्तु संदर्भाधीन यह उद्घरण न्यायाधीश श्री एम० एच० बेग द्वारा दिये गये एक अन्य फैसले से है ।

(ख) पिछली सरकार ने आपातकाल की घोषणा, अन्य कार्बोहाइड्रों तथा उसके द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का आचित्य समझाने के

लिए विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों को तत्संबंधी पृष्ठभूमि-सामग्री के साथ निर्देश दिये थे । विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में क्षेत्र-रत्न प्रतिनिधियों का यह भी एक वक्तव्य है कि वे सतारड़ सरकार के कार्यों और नीतियों को यथासंभव विश्वसनीय ढंग से समझाएं । हाई कमिशनर द्वारा उद्घरित अंश में व्यक्त विचारों से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ ।

(म) जैसा कि 23 जून, 1977 के अंताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 1630 के उत्तर में कहा जा चुका है एसी उन्मीद की जाती है कि श्री बी० के० नेहरू लंबाग तीन बहीने में अपना कार्यकाल पूरा कर के अपने पद का कार्यभार छोड़ देंगे ।

(घ) श्री ए० के० दर जो राजदूत थे और अब सेवानिवृत्त हो गए हैं । श्री ए० एन० मेहता आजकल मेक्सिको में भारत के राजदूत के पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं । ये दोनों अधिकारी भारतीय विदेश सेवा के हैं जो उक्त सेवा के वरिष्ठ संदर्श्य होने के नाते राजदूत नियुक्त किये गए थे ।

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 2800 dt. 7-7-1977 re: Orders for not charging from outdoor patients.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): In Unstarred Question No. 2800 put in the Lok Sabha on 7-7-1977, it was asked by Shri R. K. Mhaisig

whether Central Government have urged the State Governments not to charge any patients visiting hospitals for out-door treatment; if so, when the appeal was made; and the response thereon—Statewise. We have given a negative reply with reference to all parts of the Question.

However, the reply to part (a) of the Question is actually in the affirmative. With reference to part (b), it may be stated that an appeal was made on the 4th of June, 1977.

As regards part (c) of the Question it may be stated that so far only eight replies have been received from the State Governments/Union Territories as under:—

(i) Government of Orissa—"No levy is being charged from patients visiting Government hospitals/clinics for out-door treatment, nor is there any proposal at present for such levy".

(ii) Government of Karnataka—"In our State, patients are treated free in Government-run hospitals, except in the city of Bangalore where the referral system has been introduced and where, in consequence, they are charged 25 paise per patient. However, the Superintendents of the hospitals have been given the discretionary power to exempt the registration fee, if the patients are really poor and unable to pay".

(iii) Government of Gujarat—"In the State of Gujarat we have not been charging any such fees in all the dis-

pensaries and hospitals run by the State Government."

(iv) Government of Punjab—"In Punjab Government Hospitals/dispensaries/Primary Health Centres, a parchi fee @ 0.10 paisa is charged from the outdoor patients other than Government Servants and persons entitled to free medical treatment. For poor people with no income of their own the Medical Officer, in charge of a hospital/dispensary/Primary Health Centre, had the discretion not to charge any parchi fee. This discretion is, however, limited to 10 per cent of the attendance for the day".

(v) Government of Sikkim—"In the State of Sikkim no levy is being charged from patients visiting the out-door department of the various State Hospitals. All the treatment to the poor patients is provided free of charge from the State funds".

(vi) Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands—"At present no fee is being levied from out-door patients in so far as the hospitals/ dispensaries in this Union Territory are concerned".

(vii) Government of Himachal Pradesh—"In this State no fee is levied on the poor for their treatment. For exempting the other people from such a levy, the matter is under consideration of this Government".

(viii) Government of Rajasthan—"Luckily in the Government hospitals of Rajasthan no such levy is charged from the patients".

12.07 hrs.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over and we are now on the second subject of Motion for election of Speaker. Please take your seats now.

Shri Morarji Desai may please move his motion.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri K. S. Hegde, a member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House."

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): I support the motion moved by the Prime Minister that Shri K. S. Hegde be chosen as the Speaker of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Shri K. S. Hegde, a member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I ask the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition to conduct Shri K. S. Hegde to the Chair, I would like to congratulate Shri K. S. Hegde on his unanimous election as Speaker. As far as I am concerned, he can be sure of all the cooperation that is available and that should be given. I can assure him that in the conduct of his speakership, he will find me a very helping hand.

This chair is not a very comfortable chair, I can tell him. It is full of thorns, one who sits on this chair has to sit virtually on a seat of thorns. There are pressures, pulls and every other kind of thing from both sides of the House and when you are here, Mr. Hegde, as Speaker, you will have to contend with all these pulls and pressures, but I am sure that having been a judge and also a legislator and with all your varied experience, you

will know how to manage with these pulls and pressures.

Being in the chair, Sir, I can tell you that one should act only according to what he feels is right according to the practices in this Parliament and what is good for democratic functioning of the Parliament and not be swayed either by any subjective or political considerations. I am sure, Sir, that in the conduct of your speakership, you will uphold all these traditions built up in this House.

I now call upon the Leader of the House, our Prime Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition, to conduct you to the chair.

The Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition conducted Shri K. S. Hegde to the Chair.

12.07 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER in the Chair**]

FELICITATIONS TO THE SPEAKER

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, may I take this opportunity to say how happy we are and how fortunate we are in having you as the Speaker of this great House? You have shown remarkable intellectual integrity in all the work that you have done and have also left a distinct mark in the legal world by making sacrifices, when required, without any hesitation. We are also fortunate that not only you have eminent judicial experience, but you have also the experience of a legislator. Therefore, this happy combination of the two, I am sure, will convert this chair, which was described as a chair of thorns, into a chair of roses. Of course, the roses are never without thorns, but those thorns will not touch you, I have no doubt in my mind.

It is the Parliament, which is the repository of the majesty and sovereignty of the people; particularly this House is the repository of its expressed will and the Speaker is the

repository of the dignity, freedom and rights of not only the Parliament, but also of the Nation. And I have no doubt that all these three are safe in your able hands.

We have survived the onslaughts on democracy and we have come out stronger in democracy which also imposes both facilities and difficulties, facilities because now there will be no question of any undemocratic behaviour on the part of any of us and difficulties because passions and expectations have arisen as a result of suppression which may for some time create difficulties. But, I have no doubt that with your wisdom and sound judgment you will be able to smoothen all those difficulties and find out a very nice way for every occasion.

I can only assure you not only on my behalf and on behalf of this side but on behalf of the whole House with full confidence that we shall fully co-operate in your work which though difficult but is most essential, by giving you the fullest co-operation not only in everything that you say and do but also by carrying out your directions without raising even a murmur or any dissent from them.

I again felicitate you on occupying this Chair with full confidence that the dignity and freedom of the nation and also the Parliament are safe in your hands.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): It is a great occasion for you, Sir, and I think it is also an occasion of happiness for us to congratulate you on your election to the high office of Speakership.

You are not a new person to any high office because in your life, you have held very many important offices. I have personally had association with you when you were the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court and I can say that I have the pleasant memories of those associations and, later on, you were promoted to the

highest Bench in the country. Now you have been chosen to another distinguished office of the democratic India and I think this is perhaps a unique honour any citizen of India can aspire for.

Though you have held and sat on the Benches in the Judiciary, you are not a new person to the work of the legislature. Apart from your experience of the last three months in this House, I think you have got experience, for a longer period, as a Member of Parliament in the other House. Therefore, we are sure that we will have not only the judicious approach to the work that you will be taking but also you will have the political understanding of the problems and the political methods of dealing with the political beings here, because, as I was telling the other day, the most important thing for the Speaker is to deal with the Members, reflecting here the moods of the country. We have a responsibility to raise the problems of the people here. Sometimes they are pleasant and sometimes they are unpleasant, but we have to do our duty and I can assure you that we will certainly try to do that duty without any laxness. Even if it is unpleasant, we will have to do our duty.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, while congratulating you, has assured you that he will be helpful to you. Now I will make a request to you to please be helpful to the Opposition. I have said so, because if anybody needs any protection in the House it is the Opposition and, therefore, I am making this appeal to you. I would not make such appeal to the Government.

We will have to raise issues, argue with them, co-operate with them and if necessary confront with them as the occasion demands. It will go on. This is the democratic way of working in this House. Naturally, you will hold the scales even. I am sure of that and I look forward with that confidence and in that hope. I assure you on my behalf and on behalf of

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan] this party sitting in Opposition that as far as your authority in the House is concerned, it will be respected without any condition. As a judge, you were judging others. Now in days to come and in months to come, the people of India will judge all of us including yourself as to how we are functioning in this Sovereign House because this House is the mirror of Indian life, Indian people and Indian democracy. I, therefore, consider you to be a very fortunate person to have undertaken this onerous responsibility.

I wish you all good luck.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I congratulate you on behalf of my party for being elected unanimously as the Speaker. This occasion of your being elected a Speaker in place of your predecessor is a very good occasion as your predecessor has been elevated to the highest position in the country.

In view of your past background as a Judge of the highest court of the country and a long career as a legislator I think in you there has been the combination to become a very good effective Speaker, particularly at a time when the situation in the country is not in normal condition, but in an abnormal condition. You have the experience of the moods that are reflected in this House. The question of thorns has come out of that. We represent the people. Our party in particular represents the toiling masses. They are very much in discontent now due to various factors. The rise in prices of essential commodities is creating a very big discontentment and tension outside. Simultaneously, new consciousness is growing among the masses. Whenever there is any torture against Harijans, as per new consciousness which was not there earlier, a new tendency of condemnation, a militant mood demanding immediate redressal, immediate stoppage, is arising outside. We being the leaders want to reflect their view-points here in the House immediately. If the scope is gagged here, generally this House becomes a place

for tension and turmoil, we will not be able to do our duty. So, you are becoming a Speaker at a time when the situation outside is such where the people's mood, their demands and grievances, must get immediate reflection in the House so that some immediate remedy is achieved.

Here the greatest consideration is demanded of the Speaker so that the people's voice is being properly reflected here. And that scope must be given to the Members. That is why your responsibilities are greater at a time when the country is heading towards further democratisation and the old forces who were opposed to democratisation, are very much alive and, in each State, they are opposing this advancement to democracy.

That is why the situation outside is becoming more and more tense and the reflection is bound to be in this forum, which is the highest forum for reflecting the demands, grievances and viewpoints of the people

So, I hope that the expectation roused in the people after the victory of the Janata Party and the formation of the new Government, must get due consideration in your functioning. I hope you will prove yourself to be worthy of the new responsibilities in which you have been placed.

Sir, on behalf of my Party, I offer the fullest cooperation in your functioning as Speaker in this House and I wish every success in your functioning.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Speaker, with great pleasure, I congratulate you on behalf of the Anna D. M. K. The post that you are now occupying is a fitting one as far as we feel and the whole world has appreciated the concept of consensus. In a democracy like ours the post of the Speaker is to be honoured as the Prime Minister correctly expressed it.

As far as we are concerned, we would like to tell you very clearly that the present Government is very much interested in decentralising the powers and, at the same time, encouraging the democratic forces in this country. I feel, Sir, that you will decentralise the powers here in this House also and see that Article 14 is very well applied in this House and equal opportunities are given to Members in this august House as they have their responsibility to their constituencies.

So far as my Party is concerned, we are the third largest Group in this House—we may be small in number of 19—but, as you know, as a judge you have expressed that it is not the number that counts but its the ideas and qualities that count. When you were elevated to this Chair, I was really proud to see in this august House, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Chavan expressed or gave his views that you ceased to be a politician and when you occupied the Chair here, he made a remark that you continue to be a politician there too! I was happy that a judge is also a politician. The only thing is that he should not be a politician while delivering judgment.

So, I was happy that you continue to be a politician. But, I am sure you, as Speaker, will continue to be a judge politician also. This is a happy combination which can do good to this House. I am reminded of my arguments in a court—I do not want to name that particular judge—where that particular judge was speaking throughout; there, as advocates, when we address, the judges are supposed to listen. But, in that court, the judge was speaking throughout and he was not allowing us to speak. I said that this was the first occasion that I had come across wherein the arguments, were not permitted to be placed by the advocates whereas the judge was pressing his arguments and imposing the judgement on me. The term Speaker suggests that you won't speak

throughout. That does not mean that you won't speak at all. You will speak and under your guidance many will speak. In the courts you have had the experience of seeing only two advocate, arguing one at a time and the other afterwards. Unfortunately, in this House, there is a beautiful experience of five talking at the same time and sometimes the Speaker has the problem. We do not follow the language of the other Member, because we come from the Southern State. When I say that, I am not speaking in the concept of North and South. In this House the position is that some of us who mostly come from the Southern States do not know Hindi or any other language except their mother-tongue. I appreciate at the same time, that you have great affection and love for your mother-tongue and we hope you will speak in your mother-tongue. When you speak in your mother-tongue, you must realise that we too have affection and love towards our mother-tongue. But, unfortunately, Hindi is not our mother-tongue and we cannot follow that.

Just one hour back the Health Minister was answering a certain question in Hindi. I was really admiring that. He was making a jest in Hindi. But, unfortunately, I could not follow a single joke of his to-day. I do not blame the translation. I myself sometimes speak fast but the speed at which he speaks nobody can translate. I understand that he was very humorous. Humour is good for health and that too when it comes from the Health Minister. We want this humour also to come to us. So I take this opportunity while felicitating you that you please see to it that most of us on this side are given an opportunity, not of time but I feel of understanding and expressing our views which can contribute to the progress and welfare of the nation. So, Sir, once again on behalf of my party and Members I felicitate you.

At the same time I may say, Sir, that many of us are quite young. Unfortunately, thirteen of us are

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

advocates and we feel we are well qualified also. So, our request to you, Sir, is that please give us correct time and opportunity to express our views.

Sir, I have read a great number of your judgements. You have held that high office with great dignity and also laid down your office in the correct spirit. I congratulated you even at that time. Before the Bar Association of Madras High Court I spoke high of you. Sir, men of integrity some time lack courage. But I think at that time you stood up and had taken the position with courage. I appreciate the Prime Minister for having selected you and it is a unanimous choice of the whole House.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Sir, I congratulate you on behalf of my party for your unanimous election. You have been a Member of this House for the last few weeks and you were also in the Rajya Sabha earlier. Therefore, you are very well familiar with the way in which those two Houses are functioning. Whether we call it a Chair of roses or thorns probably it depends on the mental attitude one takes. Since you are a renowned Judge, we expect from you a judicial treatment. One thing about the judges is that they should hear the arguments of all sides and as long as that quality is there in you we believe that we will get ample opportunity to express ourselves. And, Sir, when the House gets so hot that no body will understand what other people are saying you will kindly intervene and see that normalcy is restored. So, I am quite sure that your experience as judge for the last 20 years will stand in good stead in functioning as Speaker of the House. Your integrity and ability is well-known throughout the country.

May I also say a word about the language difficulty. Of course, we are enjoying the feats of most of our friends from that side as most of them get heated. At that time I quiet-

ly enjoy their speeches. Translation arrangements require to be improved.

I am quite sure that as far as you are concerned, you may not have time and other things. But we have absolutely no doubt that you will have a judicial mind in your observations. I congratulate you once again.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMIAH (Guntur): Sir, I am very grateful to you for having given me this opportunity of adding my own rose to the bouquet which has been given to you by the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition. May I say, as Mr Chavan has said that the Opposition needs protection but if there is one sector that needs protection more than any, it is independent Members. And We deserve it too because we are not a party to any pulls and pressures stated by the hon. Deputy Speaker. We will be good members and well behaved Sir, a reference has been made to your experience as judge and as a politician. May I say, having had the privilege of knowing you personally over the years, that you have also a third quality? It is said that a Speaker does not require a rare quality, but he requires a common quality in a rare measure, that is common sense. And that you have in abundance. I am sure that will stand you in good stead in making your seat a seat of dignity coupled with justice.

Now, everyone knows, at least those who have studied the history of Speakers in the world, that in American system, the Speaker is supposed to have more power than prestige. In the British system, the Speaker is supposed to have more prestige than power. I hope when your term ends we would tell of you that you have made the office of Speaker in this country an office of powerful prestige.

Two more things I would like to mention here. One is that whatever your personal views and predilections prior to the elevation to the Chair, might have been towards men and matters, I am sure hereafter you will render even justice to one and

all. As one of the senior Members of this House, I hope it may not be impertinent of me if I quote a few words from the observations of President, Patel, on the office of Speaker. He said.

"Anyone who aspires to fill this great office with any hope of success must lay aside all that is personal, all that is of party, all that savours of political predilection and learn to subordinate everything to the great interests of the House as a whole. Not that it is possible for anyone to divert himself so completely of the influence of his political associations and the teachings of a lifetime. He may have his political opinions, he may retain them; he may have his prejudices; but in his general decisions and in his treatment of individual Members no trace of them should find any place."

I am quite sure you will follow this. In the end, Sir, I may remind you, and you might recollect that of what one hon'ble lady Member sitting behind me in this central row remarked once "Mr. Speaker, Sir, you always look to the right and left. Why don't you look straight? I hope you will kindly remember this.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all feel proud that you have occupied the Chair of this House with the unique distinction with a combination of vast experience both in the Legislature and in the country's highest forum of justice. Sir, you were a victim of injustice while in the Supreme Court, as a result of an executive fiat. In the highest tradition of public life, you resigned and exposed to the world to which way our country has been drifting and to what limit nepotism can go.

It is a corollary to dictatorship. You showed the beginning of the end. Though we were in the Opposition at that time, we expressed our resentment but our resentment was drowned in the noise of the majority. The electorate has fully vindicated your

, stand and has sent you here. We feel proud that you are occupying this august chair. You are now going to regulate the proceedings of this highest law making body in this country. Its power and sovereignty as stated by Mr. Chavan has been over emphasised by abrogating the supremacy of the judiciary, barring any constitutional amendments from judicial review and slamming the door of the High Court for redress for any other purpose under article 226 of the Constitution. As you know the legislature, judiciary and the executive are the three main pillars on which the edifice of democracy stands. If any pillar is weakened the entire edifice will fall. We independent members, however insignificant we may be in number, at times do contribute to the proceedings of the House and I request that you should give more time so that we could have our say. With these words, I join the sentiments and felicitations that have been offered to you from all sides.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvattupuzha): On behalf of the Kerala Congress Parliamentary group and myself I congratulate you on being elected to this exalted office. You are new to this office but you are well known as an eminent and fair minded judge. Your experience in the Supreme Court as a judge will surely help you to become a great Speaker. I think the controversy over the role of the Supreme Court and Parliament as regards their supremacy has somewhat been settled by your election as Speaker of this House.

You have fought for your rights at the Supreme Court and I am sure you will understand when we the small groups in Parliament fight for our rights. Recognised state parties like ours hardly get a chance to express our independent views. Though we are small in number, I think we have our importance when matters of our State come up here. Please be good enough to give us a patient hearing especially when matters of our State, Kerala, come up for dis-

[SHRI GEORGE MATHEW]

cussion. I hope you will have a soft corner for us, the small groups in Parliament.

I have nothing much to add now. Finally I want to extend to you on behalf of my party and myself our fullest cooperation and wish you all success.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deem it a great privilege to congratulate you and felicitate you most respectfully and warmly on your occupying the honourable and historic Chair in this House. Your unanimous choice today reflects a mood of unity in the midst of acute differences and I think it augurs well for this House in the days, weeks and months ahead. The fact that you have been elected unanimously and so warmly will also help solve the problems that we may encounter. It is also pleasant to see how you were led from your seat—I was glad, incidentally, that a little before 12 O' clock you left this row and went further—by the hon. Leader of the House, the Prime Minister and the hon. Leader of the Opposition. It was very pleasant to see both of them taking you to the Chair. When you seemed hesitant to go and when both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition gently and persuasively pushed you to the Chair, I was reminded of the tradition in the British House of Commons where this institution had functioned for centuries. The Speaker of the House, although he wants to go there, hesitates to go there because it is a seat which requires so many qualities and it has so many responsibilities to discharge. It is the highest office that we Members of this House can afford to give to any one of us. The fact that you are one of us makes us respect you and love you and give you our loyalty and support. Many distinguished predecessors of yours in this Chair have added dignity and respect not only to the Chair and to this House

but, if I may say so, to parliamentary democracy in this country.

All of them have been good Speakers. Some of them have been outstanding and a few have also been world-famous. I am quite sure that you will also add to that great lustre which is there in the Chair. Your experience as a former Judge should of course, come as a great support. But I am quite sure you know that it is one thing to be a judge of the Supreme Court but quite another to be Speaker of this House. But with your tact, ability, competence and parliamentary experience, I am sure you will make a good Speaker.

The qualities of impartiality and fairplay, and particularly the qualities of tact, vision, consideration and courtesy which I am sure you will reflect in your sayings and doings in this House will greatly assist the deliberations of this august and free House of India's democratic republic. We all in this House and outside in public life need the qualities of independence, integrity and impartiality. But if there is any one person who needs it to the utmost extent, it is perhaps your good self—the hon. Speaker—because your office is pivotal in parliamentary democracy. We are happy that that pivotal and crucial role is going to be played by an eminent jurist, a distinguished parliamentarian and above all a great humanist and a gentleman.

With these words, I congratulate you once again. I do not need to say that the independent voice and free voice, wherever it comes from, will never be stifled or suppressed by the Speaker. With these words I offer you my sincere congratulations.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, my speech will be brief but my happiness a your election shall not be brief. You stand upon the threshold of a new office, a new office to which you have been chosen unanimously by the members of this House because of your great wisdom, your integrity and your

sence of responsibility to guide and sustain the work of this House. My prayer and plea to the members is this: May we use the lamp of your wisdom to light the path of our deliberations!

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): Sir, on behalf of my small group, I rise to congratulate you and associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed here when you assume the august office of Speaker. It is a good augury that the office of the Presiding Officer of this august House has come to be selected or elected unanimously by consensus and I think that points to a good future. With these words, I congratulate you once again.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to join the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and other hon. member in conveying my feelings of felicitation to you on this great occasion of your assumption of the office of Speakership of this great House. You as Speaker occupy a very important position in the notional life of our country, which has chosen this Parliament to be one of the principal instruments in bringing about social change and economic freedom. Naturally, as Speaker, you also occupy an important position in framing that policy which leads us to that goal. You would also permit me to mention at this stage that the last Lok Sabha election and the Vidhan Sabha elections which have been recently held have brought out unmistakably a phenomenon, namely, that there is plurality in our political life of today. Plurality of the political forces has become a reality in our country. That phenomenon of plurality is bound to be reflected in this House, because we represent one of the single units of the plural identity. Naturally, as a member of the Forward Bloc, a tiny group in this big august House, I would expect that you should also see that the plurality which has been accepted by the country should also be respected in due way under your guidance in this big House.

In conclusion, I once again extend my felicitations to you as Speaker of the House and seek your guidance and instruction, so that we can also contribute our mite for the formulation of this great country and defending parliamentary democracy.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Sir, as an independent member, let me also raise my feeble voice to felicitate you. I have been a member of this House for 21 years and in spite of that, I cannot understand anything spoken by the other side. Perhaps it may be due to my prejudice regarding the imposition of Hindi on the south and on me. Anyhow, I cannot understand it. I request you to permit me to place before you that when questions of language came up, in the past, this House used to a rush through and hustle the opposition. As a matter of fact, I myself had the sad experience of breaking the doors of the Parliament lobby because the parliamentary practice of opening the doors and letting out and letting in people for every voting was not followed. They wanted to rush through the whole thing. But thanks to members on both sides, a privilege motion against me was not taken up and I was not punished. But I hope under your able guidance, this sensitive problem will get sufficient attention from you, so as not to compel people like me—I am an old man now; younger people have come in—to resort to such things. I once again offer my congratulations to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Some members of the ruling party and some members of the opposition parties have also sent their names but I am told there is no convention to do it. I am sorry I will not be able to call upon them to speak.

Hon. Members, I sincerely thank you for bestowing your confidence in me by unanimously electing me to this high office. I am overwhelmed by the very kind words that have been

[MR. SPEAKER]

spoken of me by the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and the leaders of various groups and other hon. members. I shall endeavour to deserve them.

From now onwards, I belong to the whole House and every section of the House has a claim on me. I request your willing cooperation, understanding, and if I may ask, even your indulgence sometimes, but above all your firm support to preserve and sustain the Chair's authority, not because it is desirable but because it represents your collective will. Today you have constituted me as the guardian of the rights of the House. I assure one and all of you that I will make no distinction between a member and a member, between a party and a party and between a region and a region. I shall hold the balance even. I shall discharge my duties without fear or favour, affection or ill-will. My past record as a Judge is a guarantee for this assurance.)

This is the occasion when I look to the traditions of the House and beyond it. We had eminent Speakers like Shri Vithalbhai Patel, whose portrait is here before us to inspire us. We had equally eminent Speakers like Shri Mavalankar and not the least of all, his successors including my immediate predecessor, Dr. Reddy. Let us all march together from progress to progress and let this Parliament be a model for others. Let us try to achieve the dream of the greatest man of this century, Gandhiji. God help us in this direction. The task you have entrusted to me is full of difficulties. It is a challenging one. I am proud of the fact that you chose me to meet this challenge. I am sure with your cooperation, I will surmount all difficulties.

I am conscious of the fact that my lack of proficiency of Hindi is a handicap for the efficient discharge of my duties. But I am determined to make good that deficiency soon. I would be needing your goodwill and under-

standing in furthering the common endeavour and in maintaining a climate of cordiality and mutual responsiveness in this House, so that our proceedings may become a constructive exercise in realising our substantive goal of a democratic people and a better life for the common man.

The role of a Member of Parliament during Question Hour is very important. It is an instrument to control the working of the Government. We have to enlarge the scope of that role and make it more effective. Hence, I propose to call a meeting of the leaders of parties and groups at an early date to consider how we can achieve that objective.

Our rules of procedure were framed 25 years back. The functions of Parliament were also conceived at the same time. The period is a fairly long period for a fast-moving society. All of us desire to make Parliament an effective instrument for achieving the socio-economic revolution, a task that brooks no delay. Therefore, it may be necessary for us to consider what changes we should make in our rules of procedure and method of functioning. This is a big task and it calls for co-operation of all the sections of the people.

May I, once again, express my grateful thanks to all of you for the great honour you have done me by electing me unanimously? I assure you of my unfailing devotion and loyalty to the service of this House? Jai Hind.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Chengalapattu): Sir, on a point of clarification. Though you, I would like to say a few words.

MR SPEAKER: I am sorry, this is not the occasion for that. I will give you another occasion.

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12.53 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to present the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification. Please refer to paragraph 7 of the Report which has been submitted to the House. It is a very curious and rather intriguing para. It says:

"The Committee noted in this connection the 14th Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions (Third Lok Sabha) was adopted by the House on 8th March 1963."

—that is, fourteen years ago. But the successor Committee....

MR. SPEAKER: On what is he speaking?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On the Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.54 hrs

MOTION RE ANNUAL REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1975-76—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission. Shri Lakkappa will continue his speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a good opportunity for me to congratulate you

on your elevation as Speaker. It is a matter for pride not only for Karnataka but for the entire country. I wish you all success.

When I was speaking on this very important subject, my hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar, interjected me.

The other day I was referring to the functioning of the Business Management Institute at Bangalore. The demand is fully justified that it should come within the purview of the University Grants Commission as the Education Ministry is spending crores of rupees on this Institute, and there is need to control the squandering of money by this Institute. I have got all the relevant record with me. I hope this Ministry would exercise diligence and prudence to probe into this matter immediately.

There is one Director, Mr. Ramaswamy, who is the head of this Institute to which the Education Ministry provides Rs. 18 lakhs. The Karnataka Government has given them Rs. 30 lakhs as developmental grants together with 100 acres of land free. As this is taxpayer's money, the Director of the Institute cannot act according to his whims and fancies, by-passing the rules and regulations of the Institute.

Corrupt practices are prevailing there. More than Rs. 5 lakhs have been squandered out of the building fund by way of hiring of buildings and showing patronage to a few people. Irregular and illegal procedures have been followed. Bangalore is a naturally air-conditioned city, but Rs. 3.35 lakhs have been spent there on air-conditioning the residence and office, and Rs. 2.771 have been paid as rent to a building without occupying it. Rs. 1.3 lakhs have been advanced to the landlord, and Rs. 8,000 has been charged as brokerage; Rs. 2.32 lakhs have been paid for a temporary building and rented premises, while the actual cost is only one-third of this amount.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Is there any provision that has been made by you for distribution of liquor? Their liquor and entertainment charges come to Rs. 59,000. There are three guest houses and a huge expenditure is incurred on them. On the plea that the doctor is not available, reimbursement is made merely on the basis of a certificate signed by Mr. Ranaswamy. His steno spent Rs. 1900/- on cigarettes. Mr. Morarji Desai is very much opposed to smoking. There is a tax on bidi, tobacco and cigarettes. But this gentleman is freely indulging in these things. All the money has been spent on liquor and cigarettes. The Director's secretariat consists of 12 people. Furnishing his residence i.e bed-spreads have cost Rs. 4600/-. Items worth lakhs of rupees have been purchased without quotations. There is a fleet of Ford cars. Where is the necessity for Ford cars? There are jeeps, mini-buses, 2-wheelers and auto-rickshaws and what not.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, how much more time are you likely to take?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I had requested for half-an-hour.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have 5 more minutes. The House now stands adjourned for lunch, we will re-assemble at 2 o' clock.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Shri TTDIB CHAUDHURI in the Chair].

MOTION RE. REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, 1975-76-Contd.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, I was referring to the corruption prevailing in the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. Of course, I was not casting any aspersion on the present Minister. But, I think, he has seen the situation prevailing there and I hope that he would take all possible precautions and measures to remove this corruption. Previously, he was also doing something about it. An enquiry was ordered against the Director of that Institute. In order to cover up that enquiry the person who was holding that enquiry, his daughter was offered a seat in the MBBS course in the Institute. Therefore, the enquiry was washed away. So, such things are prevailing in the education institutions.

In order to enable that Institute to run smoothly, certain guidelines have to be issued. Why can you not take

it over under the UGC's control? Why should there not be a separate body for this because a lot of public money is being wasted? Useful suggestions have been made in the Report of the UGC, including that of bringing normalcy and discipline in the institutions. If at all anything that has been done by the previous Government is that a certain amount of discipline was brought in 1975-76. Certain radical reforms have been suggested. These reforms should reflect the socio-economic conditions prevailing in this country.

This country should be able to justify the type of education that we require. In this connection, I would like to invite your attention to the universities which are in States. We have to understand the purpose of our education and then a comprehensive programme has to be drawn up through universities. Nowadays, we have been seeing that there is no aim

and object for which they are coming up and absolutely there is no sanctity attached to them. There are no norms, no guidelines have been proposed. The administration is not running properly. I quite appreciate the eminent persons who head the UGC.

My friend on the other side was talking about the Card-holder. I strongly protest against this. That is not the spirit in which the Janata Party is expected to talk. I think even the Janata Party, those who supported the so-called total revolution, know how the students in Bihar are treated by the present Government. It is very shocking. I have received a copy of a letter written to the Home Minister, Mr. Charan Singh, about the conditions of the students in Bihar. They have narrated their story in this letter earnestly and frankly. It is said in the Memorandum:

"THE HUNDRED DARKEST DAYS IN ANY REGIME SINCE INDEPENDENCE.

"It is shocking and surprising that the Janata Party which championed for freedom and which claimed that freedom is there for people and in particular youth which stood by you in bad days.... Please do not forget this, you can never suppress the student community in this country. In your hundred days you have not protected the journalists and the Harijans, labour has been shot dead for demanding their rights and now you have arrested 800 doctors in Bihar.

This is in Bihar where Janata Party is in power. My friend, Mr. Karpoori Thakur is the Chief Minister there, and under the very nose of Mr. Charan Singh, these things are happening 800 doctors have been arrested in Bihar. The memorandum further says:

"We demand withdrawal of all the cases against doctors and release from jail within three days."

They have further said:

"In your manifesto you have promised 'the right to recall'. Please introduce it immediately. Failing to comply with this request, the Chatra Sangharsh Samiti will give a call to the youth and students of this country to paralyse the functioning of this Government...."

Not only this, they have demanded President's rule in Bihar. This is the situation about the student community 800 doctors have been arrested and detained without assigning any reason.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I come to the affiliated colleges. In my State there are a number of such colleges, engineering colleges and medical colleges which are run by the private people and which are affiliated to the University. Is there any check or control over them, over the malpractices prevailing there? There is the capitation fee. There is the students' unrest. Even in educational institutions para-military organisations are operating. Parochial, communal and all sorts of chauvinistic tendencies have been engineers through these institutions which are controlled and patronised by one community. That is why I have brought a Bill for abolition of caste system in the country. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and even my State are among the caste-ridden States. Under these circumstances, how can you bring about the so-called total revolution which you are talking about? It is very necessary that the parochial atmosphere and the tendencies which are regional in character should be done away with. In educational institutions, para-military organisations should not be encouraged. What happened in the Banaras Hindu University? There was a student unrest. This giving of political patronages and commercialisation of universities should be stopped. The University Grants Commission has

[*Shri K. Lakkappa*]

made certain suggestions. On the basis of those suggestions, I want to know, whether the present Government is thinking of giving any guidelines about the quality of education, about the standard of education, about bringing discipline among students and about appointing good professors and lecturers. In affiliated colleges, lecturers belonging to their own community have been appointed. You can make an inquiry into that. All these things are there. There have been political appointments of Vice-Chancellors. Whether the previous Government did it or whether you are doing it, it matters little. We do not agree with that sort of thing. Freedom in the academic sphere is very necessary; that free atmosphere is very necessary.

The Kothari Commission's report has been by-passed. Nothing has come out so far. Will the Minister say something on that?

Another point is about the weaker sections of this country. They are having a dual standard in education. The people belonging to the weaker sections do not get justice. Only the affluent class get admission in the universities. Universities should be established in the rural areas. There has been a mushroom growth of universities only in big cities. What will happen if you start universities in rural areas? By starting universities in rural areas, you can encourage the Harijans, minorities and other people belonging to the weaker sections. Can you show me one university where a Harijan is the Vice-Chancellor?

I would therefore respectfully submit that the hon. Minister, who is a new Minister, should not play a 'Padmanabha' role (that is, of helplessness) in the Ministry but should take a dynamic attitude and make a dynamic approach and see that the guidelines which are there are mercilessly implemented. At the same

time, if you want to give other guidelines for revamping and restructuring the whole atmosphere of the University, it can be done: it is very necessary that new dynamic guidelines should be issued by the Janata Government.

I hope the Minister will do all that this necessary. With these words, I conclude.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I consider that, in laying the Annual Report of the U.G.C. and making any submission on the University Grants Commission as a very useful body, mention must be made of the services rendered by Shri C. D. Deshmukh and Prof. D. S. Kothari.

I have to draw the attention of the House to our previous performance. It seems to me, as a teacher, that education, teachers and students often seem to be a forgotten factor—and this can be applied to the previous House which did not discuss the Annual Report of the UGC for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 and did not discuss the University Grants Commission's affairs at all for the whole year of 1976. Of course, this is what can be expected of the Indira Government: Possibly they were too busy propagating to the world outside that Lokmanya Jayaprakash Narain and others who were put behind bars were traitors and they had therefore no time to apply their mind to the problems of teachers, the Universities and the students.

Section 12 of the University Grants Commission Act suggested, amongst the functions of the Commission (in fact, these are the major functions) the promotion and coordination of University Education and determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in the Universities. If one looks at the functioning of the Universities in this country, there are two types of universities in our midst. A large number of them happen to be State Universi-

ties and the others are Central Universities. If one goes deep into the problem and considers the per capita expenditure on students in the State and the Central Universities, one would find an appalling discrimination going on in educational matters in this country for the last 30 years. No steps have ever been taken nor, I believe, ever been suggested by the former government to remove the disparities between the State and Central Universities. I consider that the UGC and also the Government of India, in the Ministry of Education, should apply their mind to this situation. The University Grants Commission's latest pay-scales are supposed to be in operation in this country since January 1, 1973—of course it was delayed by the Union Ministry of Education and they could announce it only two years after the recommendations were submitted to the Government of India—but even today many States are yet to accept these new pay-scales. Some States have already accepted them but only in principle and just a few of the States in India have started implementing the same.

You will be surprised to hear that the teachers of Assam were sent to jail for demanding the implementation of the UGC pay-scales as accepted by the Government of India. Some of them had to spend more than two years in jail. Prof. Ajit Sharma, who was my co-worker, while laying the foundation of the Assam College Teachers Association, was in jail long before the emergency and he could come out only in February, 1977. What was his crime? He had demanded the implementation of the University Grants Commission scales as recommended by the Government of India for the teachers of Assam. The situation was allowed to deteriorate. This was the position in many States, not only in Assam.

As regards the recommendations themselves, while making these recommendations for the new scales, they made certain innovations. While giving some financial benefits, they took away the right of the teachers, even

the competent ones among them, to serve upto the age of 65 years. No amount of persuasion could work with either the University Grants Commission or the Union Ministry of Education including the then Minister of Education, Shri Prof. Nurul Hasan—I will come to him later—who was always talking of maintaining standards. They could never listen to the logic of the situation. Even in the case of teachers who were recognised as good teachers and who had proved beneficial to the students, the tenure of their services was cut to the tune of five years.

I would also like to point out the plight of the teachers amidst us who were political sufferers and freedom fighters. In many of the Government departments as also Public Undertakings, persons who were political sufferers are given an extra benefit of time in their respective jobs upto a maximum period of five years. This has, however, not been done in the case of teachers all over India in spite of our repeated reminders both to the University Grants Commission as well as to the Union Ministry of Education. I would request the hon. Minister for Education to consider this aspect of the problem also.

I would now like to touch on the point of security of service of teachers and non-teaching staff. It is only in three States in India where the State Governments have enacted legislation concerning security of service. Though these are defective legislations, yet there are legislations in three States including West Bengal. I would suggest that similar legislations should come into being in all the States of India, if we really mean business, if we really desire that the teachers should give of their best to the young-men under their care.

While considering or recommending the pay-scales for teachers, the University Grants Commission along with the Union Ministry for Education were required to consider the pay-scales for Librarians and Physical Instructors, but our appeals to them in

[Prof. Dilip Chakravarty]

the past have failed to elicit a clear-cut positive recommendation upto now of new pay-scales concerning the Librarians and Physical Instructors.

Further, Sir, it is appalling to note that there are States, where the University Grants Commission pay-scales which were announced as early as 1957 have yet to be implemented and the teachers are always in arrears in getting their dues. There are teachers, who do not receive their salaries regularly. I believe the teachers are the only lot in our midst who go without receiving their monthly pay packets regularly. It is no good to suggest that people are not aware of these problems, but as we think of the soldiers only in time of war we think of the teachers only at the time of convocations. Now, one more day has been added, that is, the 5th September, the birthday of our ex-President, Shri Radhakrishnan. On that day we invite to distressed teachers, demonstrate them from the dais and offer them some pittance of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000. I would submit to the House—create a situation so that not a single teacher is called upon to come for this type of begging. I remember a tussle with one of the former Education Ministers of India. I had come with 10,000 teachers on the streets of Delhi demonstrating and demanding new pay-scales in the year 1966. I was told that teachers should not give expression of their protests through demonstration as this might lead to indiscipline. I reminded the then Union Education Minister that a teacher who fails to protest against wrongs done is a teacher who is not fit to educate our young hopefuls, is not fit to instil character in them. We are not supposed merely to teach on the basis of the syllabi proposed but also to teach something else and that this protest demonstration was in the context of a firm written commitment by the then Government of India that the pay-scales of teachers would be revised. It was not done on the plea of insufficiency of funds. At the same time, the pay-scales of Class I administrative service-holders in the govern-

ment were revised. That is an old story. I need not repeat and waste my time and the time of the House.

Now, regarding the management of private colleges, these colleges are there all over the country. There is one college at least the authorities of which spoilt more than a crore of rupees. There are colleges like that spread all over the country. Inquiries in depth must be undertaken so that we can know and really change the situation. While the teachers, and educational workers and the non-teaching staff are allowed to starve, there are persons who, by taking advantage of the great traditions of some of our institutions, have become academic traders. They are neither educationists nor academicians. They deal with academic trading. This should be given a go-by as the teachers cannot live merely on a diet of promises.

There is a lot of corruption and wastage in the field of education, not emanating from the teachers nor from the students but from a class of people, specially interested in exploiting education, without doing anything for education.

Now, I would point out to the conditions of one of our oldest universities in India. That is the Calcutta University. You are aware that the Calcutta University caters to one-tenth of our student population in the country. The total student population at the moment will be around 24 lakhs or a little more than that. The student population for which the University of Calcutta caters is more than 2,30,000. A few years ago, on behalf of the University of Calcutta, we came in a deputation to the University Grants Commission and also the then government. A committee was formed with the concurrence of the Government of India, Ghani Committee which went into the problems of the University of Calcutta. Now, something remains to be done both from the side of the University Grants Commission as also from the side of the Union Ministry of Education. Otherwise, we cannot stop this morass which is now enveloping the University of Calcutta, one of our premier

universities, and implement the recommendations of the Ghani Committee.

About the Jawaharlal Nehru University, it is a Central University. Yesterday figures were mentioned and it was quoted from this book. I also can quote them but not to waste the time of the House, I am not quoting them but I should like to mention that the per capita expenditure of a student in the Jawaharlal Nehru University is the highest in India. Figures were quoted yesterday. I am not quoting them again but all of us know how this University, the favourite child of the former government of India is functioning. Before going into the details, I would refer to clause 28 of the second schedule of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act.

Clause 28 reads—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in statute 27, the Executive Council may invite a person of high academic distinction and professional attainment to accept a post of Professor or Reader in the University as the case may be on such terms and conditions as it deems fit and on person agreeing to do so, appoint him to the post."

It is something like our former Education Minister Prof. Nurul Hasan chosen as a Professor of Delhi on a salary of Rs. 3,000, in a supernumerary post without passing through any selection committee and this gentleman was presiding over the destinies of education of India for quite a number of years. It was through this Clause 28, nearly 200 appointments had been given to the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

My friend, Shri Mishra, from our side yesterday pointed out certain things. He referred about the political affiliations of certain persons. I am not interested in mentioning the political affiliations of any person. But I am interested in the capacity of a person who can deliver lectures from which the students can benefit. There should be no other consideration than this.

Jawaharlal Nehru University, taking advantage of this clause, giving a

go-by to Clause 27, have appointed nearly 200 teachers, professors, Readers, etc. And obviously people with poorer qualifications have been appointed. My hon. friend Shri Mishra is right. They took into consideration political affiliations and all that. Shri Sathe is not here. I brought for him many more documents. I wish he should have been here. These things have to be looked into.

I have great respect for the University Grants Commission, but the University Grants Commission also failed to point this out. They were approving partners.

There is great corruption in the Jawaharlal Nehru University. Government of India allotted nearly Rs. 4 crores for construction of buildings, etc. How have these constructions taken place? Most of the money has already been spent. The Kaveri Hostel, for example, and the Dinning Hall for the students of the Jawaharlal Nehru University collapsed within one year after its construction was complete.

A protesting voice also came from my friend Shri Lakkappa. He is also absent. Here is a genuine grievance of the students. They gave representation and memorandum to the Government, to the U.G.C. demanding an enquiry. This is a fit case to institute an enquiry and the Chief Engineer, who was incharge of all these constructions has built up a big house in West Patel Nagar. Let the veracity of this statement be verified by making a sifting enquiry. The Chief Planner of all this is a notable person. He is demanded to visit abroad—foreign countries twice or thrice a year. Everybody is acquainted with him—Shri Munish Raja.

I started by saying that I have great respect for the performance of the University Grants Commission. But I would like to state one particular experience and then I shall resume my seat.

There is a good scheme of the University Grants Commission known as C.O.S.I.P. (College Science Improvement Programme). There was a sub-committee attached to the U.G.C.

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known as College Committee. I was made a Member of the College Committee and I had the honour to attend only one meeting—the first meeting of the College Committee. Myself along with some others raised the question of extending the benefits of C.O.S.I.P. to Humanities also in colleges all over the country. And that was one of the recommendations but the College Committee never met for the second time. This is wastage of public money. There were many more recommendations which, I believe, were never considered. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and, through him, to the U.G.C. Where there are many excellent officers who have had many problems and, possibly they would like to do many things if they were permitted to do them. That is how things move. At least there are certain aspects of the problem under their charge.

I started by saying that the students along with their teachers seemed to be forgotten factor; the U.G.C. tried to do something to help our students including the weaker sections amongst them. I know it. But, the same should be strengthened. Otherwise no real benefit can accrue to the students.

Sir, it is interesting to note that my friends from the opposite side were angry. On the last occasion, when our Finance Minister stated that the State Governments squandered away Rs. 400 crores all over the country. And they became angry when my friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy pointed out to them that during the emergency or during the Indira regime, it had made little economic progress. Prof. Hasan spoke on the U.G.C. last time as Education Minister on 6th August 1975. He said that he supported the report of the U.G.C. and informed that the rate of admission of students has outstripped the rate of economic growth which was very slow. When Mr. Sathe from that side Yesterday tried to make out his case there was objection to the introduction of the new pattern of education (10+2+3) and

he was lamenting and asked: wherefrom the finance would flow?

It was not this Government which introduced this scheme; it was not this Government which promised large financial allocations to the States. Many times the former Deputy Minister, Shri Arvind Netam both inside the House as well as outside promised large allocations from time to time and promised that large funds would be available to the States if they only agreed to the introduction of the new pattern. But, now, we are already in the midst of it. The hon. Minister of Education can suggest how to get out of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to tell you one thing. Here I have many names with me. But, I am placed with a difficulty. The Business Advisory Committee recommended the time for four hours for the discussion of this Report of the U.G.C. We have now nearly exhausted the balance of time. Also the Minister has to reply. He has indicated that he will require about 45 minutes.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: (Chirayinkil): You can extend the time.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): May I make a small submission to the House? When the discussion on the report of the U.G.C. was going on, unfortunately it was interrupted by a number of other things and so, we could not have a sustained, good and continuous debate. This is an important debate. And if, the whole House agrees we may extend it upto 5 O'Clock. I hope the Government will be agreeable, this being an important subject.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, the House Committee has already fixed four hours for discussion of this report of the U.G.C. If he wishes of the House are to extend this by half-an-hour, that can be done.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: No, No. We want more time for this.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Or else, fortyfive minutes can be given.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I will take half an hour and let them get 15 minutes from my time.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: If you extend this by one hour, the other business can be taken up.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, we may go upto 5.30 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the debate on UGC report may continue upto 5.30 P.M.?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, it is agreed that the debate on UGC report will continue upto 5.30 P.M. The Minister will reply to the debate at 4.45 PM.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Sir, the discussion on the UGC report given an opportunity to this House to discuss the problems of higher education. Within the limited time at my disposal, I would like to bring some of the important problems, which I think the higher education in our country is facing today. If you talk in absolute terms, namely, in terms of admission of students in the universities and the great number of universities and colleges, I must say, the performance was good.

One of the very important problem to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister is that we have a lopsided approach in deciding the priorities in our education. It is not only in the matter of higher education but, I think, the Minister will also agree that after Independence the country failed to provide any opportunity of education to large sections of people who are still illiterate.

Then there is the problem of drop-outs. When you come from the Higher Secondary stage to University Stage, you find that a very few fortunate elites in the society get an opportunity to have university education. This is the reality in our

country today. I know that some have-nots get a chance for school education but if you take the figure of such students in the university their number is very very low. It is in this background that I want to say that the Central universities are squandering public money.

Since there is lack of time I am not going into the details. I find that on a student of the Jawahar Lal Nehru university, the country spends nearly Rs. 10,000 per student, whereas a student in Ranchi University in Bihar gets Rs. 145 only. I do not think this is a very good distribution of public money for education and the Minister might explain it like this that for the Central University, the whole expenditure will have to be borne by the Union Government. That is an argument he may put forward. But my point is not against the Central University. These Central Universities if they become seats of learning, centres of academic excellence, then there is a point in spending money. But I think, as it is today, the Central Universities cannot claim that credit. So, I think a second look is necessary in regard to the functioning of the Central Universities. I do not say: scrap them altogether. But make them centres of academic excellence by improving their standards, etc.

Now one thing which is worrying me and I am sure the country also, is the commercialisation in the field of education. I find certain values get distorted. For example, a student who wants to get an admission in the Engineering College or in the Medical College learns first to give bribe to the management and you cannot expect him to be gentleman after coming out with a Degree Certificate. He will try to earn that money—as capitation fee—by any means. I am not suggesting any drastic step that you should immediately nationalise all these institutions. But this commercialisation business in the educational field should be stopped. Then the role of the private management should be gone into in all the seriousness it deserves.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Another problem is that a wide gap is developing between the education in the rural areas and in the urban sector. Perhaps, the example which I have cited—the expenditure of a student in JNU and that of a student in the North Bihar University—indicates that this gap should be bridged. There is another very important question, that is, educated unemployed. It shows the purposelessness in the attitude of the students which may result in frustration and ultimately it may lead to a lot of problems in the country. Then, there is no use of accusing that the students are indisciplined and they are irresponsible to the country. So, for the problem of educated unemployed, a solution should be found and the priority in the Government's plan should be given to this and the Ministry should come forward so that there should be proper manpower planning and that manpower planning in relation to the overall planning in the country.

The other problem is about the language—the medium of instruction. It is unfortunate even today in the higher seats of learning, our mother-tongue is not getting its proper place. I am not a fanatic to say that students should learn only in their mother-tongue and no other foreign language or the national language should be learnt. That is not my point. My point is that if you want to impart knowledge to a student, then the best way would be to impart him that knowledge through his own language, the language which has the smell of the earth, where he has been born—will make him understand the subject that he wants to learn. But at the same time we must give proper place to a foreign language as a library language and then the national language, surely Hindi, will have its own place. But the three-language formula should be implemented with all earnestness so that not only it will improve the quality of education but it will contribute to the strengthening of national integration.

I think university education can play an important role in this. Another thing I should like to say is about students and their democratic rights. After the Janata government came to power and after the emergency had been withdrawn, there was a fair chance that the students should be given full democratic rights in the educational institutions. I am sorry that it is not yet being done. So, the students' union should be allowed to function properly. India is one of the countries in the world having no national union of students. In almost all the countries there is a sort of a national union of students. It is not a union sponsored by any political party; unions come together and form a federation of unions which will represent the whole student community and their interests. I think the government will take some steps in that direction and set up a national union of students, in our country.

Coming to the last point, I know there is dearth of lands, I need not go into figures. What was allotted by the Planning Commission was much less than what was needed to meet the requirements of education. There should be more funds. There is no use asking me; where is the fund? It is the responsibility of the government to find funds and we in Parliament will extend you full support in your fight for more funds for education. You should also take into consideration the problems in a place like Delhi. In the capital itself students who get themselves promoted from the secondary schools find nowhere to go. There is no place. This perhaps shows the inadequacy of the funds for providing more colleges for the students and so this matter should receive the hon. Minister's attention.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): The country and the university campuses are in somewhat greater peace, now that we have a distinguished and able Education minister. I am not one of

those who are easily satisfied but I must say that the functioning of the Minister of Education is cause for great satisfaction of all of us.

The points I am making today are to suggest areas where action is needed and I shall not repeat the points made so far. It is clear that the UGC caters only for higher education as most speakers have said but its pattern of operation has been consistent with the congress party policy of perpetuation of privileges, ignorance, exploitation and tyranny. The UGC has been part and parcel of this perpetuation and has functioned as its instrument and that has led to the situation where a major crisis is looming in the horizon and the coming academic season is going to be a turbulent one. Facts and figures are being given sectionally. I should like to place before you some overall facts which will bring this out clearly and this is highlighted by the allocation of funds by the UGC for perpetuation of privileges. There are five central universities and they serve 1.7 per cent of the students but they get 20 per cent of the amount. State universities serve nearly 12.4 per cent of the students and they get 44.1 per cent of the grants. And the remaining 48 which account for 86 per cent of the student population, got only 36 per cent of the total grant. It is a clear case of a lop-sided distribution of funds, and it will obviously go not only to perpetuate the inequalities that are there in our society, but also actually to aggravate them. Along with this, instead of higher education reaching wider sections and deeper into the rural areas, we find the narrowing of this going on. For example, in the 60's the rate of growth of enrolment in higher education was 14.5 per cent per year. During the Emergency, this growth rate dropped to 2.5 per cent. Why was there such a sharp and steep fall in the rate of enrolment? It may be because Mr. Sanjay Gandhi never had higher education. This may have been part of the 20-point programme, and a part of a plan to bring the entire

population to that level. I do not know. But this is a serious issue. (Interruptions) Why this is important is this: the amount of money spent for educating one person for a Master's degree is equal to the amount spent to educate 21 persons through the primary school. Clearly this means that higher education is a very expensive process. Therefore, the equal allocation between all the sections of the population would have been very important: but yet we find that the Minister himself has sold in a number of places that the number of illiterates has actually gone up, and has increased to 23 crores. I know that during the Emergency we saw a large number of illiterates becoming decision-makers; but, unfortunately, I never thought that the rate of growth of illiteracy would be so high. This lop-sided financial priority should have meant that the UGC should have functioned with a great deal of circumspection. But on the contrary, on an examination of the UGC, we find that indeed not only did the UGC not function with circumspection, but it functioned in a manner in order to prefer its favourites and in a pre-determined manner. We have already discussed how supernumerary posts were created, and how UGC's chairman was first promoted by the Education Minister, and then in turn, the UGC created the post for the Education Minister to take. This was a glaring example.

15.00 hrs.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: The thesis of Mr. Nurul Hasan was on the courtiers in Moghul courts. He knew the art of being a courtier in Indira's court. He got the prize.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This kind of partial functioning was highlighted by the case of J.N.U. My friend here, Prof. Chakravarty is a very distinguished professor. He has brought to light many facts about the JNU. The question is: what was JNU conceived for? For education? Obviously not, because the qualifica-

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

tions of the professors he mentioned clearly show that education was not the primary objective. Obviously, it was a sanctuary for all discredited persons with a particular political line of thinking, those who take their cues from the holy city of Moscow; and they were given preference in this university. Academic integrity and qualifications never were the factors.

Prof. Chakravarty quoted the statutes which allowed them to make appointments as professors and Readers without referring to or consultation with a selection committee. 44 such professors posts were made—and about the total number, he himself referred to 200 such appointments. There are other bounties. I do not know whether the question of merit was ever considered; it is for the Minister to tell me. The UGC chairman's wife also got appointed in the process, in the university. It was a very convenient tool for distribution of patronage. Of course, we also know that Maneka Gandhi is a student or may be she is a professor; she is quite qualified to be a professor of JNU. She is now in the German Centre. Dubious characters were assigned Rs. 3.5 lakhs to write the history of Communist Party of India. This was done at the suggestion of two people. Mr. P. N. Haksar and Dr. S. Gopal, both of whom were appointed in a special Committee by the UGC. We know the academic qualifications of Mr. Haksar. We know that Dr. Gopal is the famous time-capsule Gopal, whose time-capsule is giving a lot of indigestion to the whole nation.

How can you have Rs. 3.5 lakhs to write a history of the Communist Party of India? How can you spend so much amount to write the history of discredited party which is growing smaller, smaller and smaller and which is burning with jealousy at the growth of the other Communist party, the CPM? (Interruptions) The voice of Moscow is always sweet to hear.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Is it wrong to have a history of the Communist Party of India written?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is not a factual point. It is a question. (Interruptions) I do not want to spend Rs. 3.5 lakhs on the history of the Jana Sangh at all. The kind of education given in the JNU is this: the only book-stall in the campus of JNU is a book-stall run by the People's Publishing House. It happens to publish only books of interest to people, viz. books on Lenin, Stalin etc.—I do not know whether you now publish books on Stalin—and books on Brezhnev and Brezhnev's fiery speeches on Asian Collective Security. I have myself been to the book-stall and found not a single book on Mahatma Gandhi or Jayaprakash Narain but only books published during Emergency on Emergency. (Interruptions) Mahatma Gandhi was called a traitor by you in 1942. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Your hands are stained with his blood. You are glorifying him now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The People's Publishing House being the only book-stall is a commentary on the state of affairs in JNU.

I want to know from the Education Minister why such discredited people like Dr. Nag Chaudhri should be allowed as vice-chancellor. The less said about him the better. He is a man who, on March 12 with other so-called intellectuals got a petition signed laying that academicians and intellectuals should vote for Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who supported the 42nd Amendment and who is known to have a reputation for being a man with an unacademic persuasion such as being frequently drunk in Embassy parties. A man like him, of Paunar variety, such a person should not be allowed to continue as a vice-chancellor even for one day. I know that the present Education Minister is a person who is very keen to maintain proper processes of law; but 3 or 4 months have elapsed; and if Dr. Nag Chaudhri does not have any shame and does not resign of his own accord after the public had rejected—

and the intellectuals by and large had rejected—his advice to vote for Mrs. Gandhi and the 42nd Amendment, he should be told very gently—if not more harshly; I am sure a person with a legal skill, like our Minister would be able to find a way. The Chancellor of this university happens to be a very educated person, *viz.* Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She is the chancellor, but by what right? What gives her the right of being the chancellor of this university in Delhi? It is a Central university, totally financed by it. In no other place in any other part of the country, with this kind of Central assistance, does a person like her occupy the position of Chancellor. I think that if she does not resign of her own accord, the statute should be changed. She was appointed under a statute. The statute can be changed by a law in Parliament; and I think it is high time that we got rid of Mrs. Gandhi, because the students want it; the teachers who are genuine teachers there, they want it. The employees, the non-academic staff, they too want this.... (*Interruptions*).

I would like, in conclusion, to bring one more thing to the notice of the Education Minister. Not only Jawaharlal Nehru University, but there are other educational institutions which are functioning like concentration camps. Take, for instance, an institution like the Indian Council of Social and Scientific Research. Have a look at the amount of money that is being distributed by the Indian Council of Social and Scientific Research. I think this institution needs a thorough check up. It has allotted a vast sum of money to a Congress-sponsored intellectual, and fellow with pretensions to learning, namely, a man called Shri V. P. Dutt, who has been nominated by the President as a Member of the Rajya Sabha, who formed the National Forum for Teachers, which functioned as police informers.....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, he is referring to a member of the other House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am referring to him as a teacher and not as a Member.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. The hon. Member has been referring to a number of people who are not members. Well, if it was relevant and permitted by the Chair, he can. But now he is referring to a member of another House. I would strongly urge you to rule whether it is right to discuss here the members of the other House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not referring to Dr. V. P. Dutt in his capacity as a member of the other House. He is referring to him in his capacity as an academician. So, he can do that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I think he has to be educated on parliamentary rules.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since there is absolute paucity of time, I would request hon. Member to cut down his observations as much as possible and other hon. Members to cut down their interruptions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to bring to the attention of the Education Minister the role of the so-called academician, who formed the National Forum of Teachers during the emergency which, according to us, functioned as an agency of police informers in the campus as to who is to be arrested or not to be arrested. This agency, this person, has been given a huge grant by the Indian Council of Social and Scientific Research to call an international conference on China some time in January 1978. This is not going to be a conference on China. Going by the names of people invited, it is quite clear it is going to function as a lobby for the Soviet Union in this country to create a climate against China in this country. So, I would like the Minister to have a thorough probe into this question of the allocation of Govern-

ment money for the purpose of convening such a hack conference under the aegis of a person who was thoroughly discredited and who was thoroughly associated with all the excesses under the emergency.

We have talked so much of physical torture and physical excesses during the emergency. But in the University there was mental torture and mental excesses, and this is a much more difficult area which needs a great deal of attention. I am quite sure, with the present Minister, we are going to get a good deal of justice in the matter. I have brought these few facts to his attention so that he can take action in these matters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a community whose educational problems have not been adequately taken care of during the last 30 years. I am talking about the minority communities, especially Muslims. I have been dealing with this subject recently, and I find that the cases of Muktabs, Madrasas and Islamic cultural centres have been totally neglected during the last 30 years. Whatever they had till 1947 have been decaying very fast, and in many States they have come to the end of the road. Teaching of Arabic and Persian is today very vital for the country because we have got very affluent oil-producing countries where Arabic and Persian will take us a long way: I know that they want to recruit from this country people who know Arabic and Persian, but they are not getting enough people. What sort of educational system do we have? The thing that was so prevalent here in this country has been done away with during the last 30 years. It is a matter of great pity.

It has been mentioned that some over-energetic Vice-Chancellors and executives in the universities during the emergency connived with the police to get people arrested and to unleash a reign of terror in the university campuses and among the stu-

dents, and J.N.U. in Delhi is a very distressing instance before us. Can we afford to allow those Vice-Chancellors and executives to continue, because they do not command respect from the students any more? How can you instal a Vice-Chancellor who does not command respect from the students?

Again, the students are now agitating. You are a gentle person. Kindly give a patient hearing to them, and do what they want. After all, universities are not meant for Members of Parliament or Professors, they are meant for students. If the students do not want somebody, please get rid of him. I do not know how you would get rid of him. That is your wisdom.

Look at the crisis that 30 years of Congress rule has produced. Today in Delhi boys and girls getting 75 per cent marks cannot get admission in the colleges. That is the information that I have got. On the other hand, illiteracy has gone up by leaps and bounds. I can give you the figures, but I will not give you today.

Two very well known colleges, including Miranda House, started admission before the publication of the merit list. This is a thing which is prohibited. I want to know from the hon. Minister how this was possible, and what steps have been taken against them.

There is discrimination between privileged and non-privileged universities. It has been elaborated upon. I do not want to go into the question.

We have inherited the legacy of the British colonial system, of the Governor becoming a decorative figure in the form of the Chancellor of a University. I have seen such Chancellors who will not be able to write two sentences correctly. We want to do away with this system. We want to have eminent educationists as Chancellors. There are many professors of merit who can be brought to the universities as Chancellors. We

had a very respected Member in this House, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee. The present system certainly cannot continue.

In the last 30 years of Congress rule we have been all the time talking of the gap between promise and performance. It is longer than the Sone bridge. The lowering of standards in college, university and school education is something which causes worry to every right-thinking person in the country.

On the question of the recognition of our degrees, the hon. Minister got away by saying that it was a matter of opinion, but it is not a matter of opinion. I want him to tell us precisely, if possible today, in how many cases and the number of countries and the universities therein where our degrees, including medical degrees have been de-recognised during the last ten years. I want to know what value our degrees carry in the international market. We would like to have the fullest details about this. The universities and colleges have become hotbeds of nepotism and favouritism and education has become the last object. Everything is there excepting education. Therefore, I leave it in the hands of the Education Minister to ensure and convince the House that things are moving ahead now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I was surprised to find that a tirade has been unleashed against the intellectuals of this country like Dr. Nagchaudhuri and the Chairman of UGC and others. They are critical of them because they want to instal their own men in their places in order to grind their own axe. The criticism against the Chairman of the U.G.C. is that he believes in Marxian philosophy. What is wrong in believing Marxism? Moreover, the Janata Party is honeymooning with Marxist Party.

One of the Members objected to the appointment of the wife of Chairman, UGC in the J. N. University.

She has done her doctorate and she is first class in her subject. She has been selected with proper interview. If you want to criticise her simply because she is the wife of the Chairman, that is unfair. Why should we drag her name unnecessarily?

Something was said about Dr. Nagchaudhuri. I know him and I can say that his integrity cannot be challenged. This is the House in which Mr. Subramaniam Swamy represents a political party, the Jan Sangh, who were the murderers of Mahatma Gandhi. (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Jan Sangh was founded in 1951 and Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in 1948. So, please correct your dates.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I stand corrected. It was the RSS which is the backbone of Jan Sangh.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The judicial commission says that it has nothing to do with that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Dr. K. N. Raj was the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University. He is one of the leading economists in the country. The same people who have dragged his name, had forced him to quit. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy thinks that he is the only doctor in the country today.

About the history of Communist Party of India, I do not know the reasons for objection. Sir, I don't know the date of birth of Mr. Subramaniam Swamy but I may remind him that Communist Party of India has its own history in the country even before he was born. It is a part of history of India. History of our country of this century is the history of the Congress and the history of freedom struggle is a part of the history of Congress. I am proud of that. Many people who are sitting on the other side, have made their contributions in this Party. I have contributed very little in this. You may not like it. But it is a fact. One can write the history of Jan

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Sangh. But it is only post-Independence history. You must write the history of RSS which was discredited in the country for the murder of the Father of the Nation....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Have you got any evidence? (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You look at the history. It is very unfortunate that even people like Mr. Subramaniam Swamy close their eyes at the history of RSS in the country.... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only ask one question. A person who was arrested after Gandhiji's murder and then released because he had got money behind him was awarded Padma Shri or Padma Vibhushan, I do not know, by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I do not want to mention the name.

He was Mr. Hansraj Gupta. (Interruptions) ..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I can only sympathise.... (Interruptions)

श्री उपरेन (देवरिया) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ. कि ये अपने विषय पर बोलें। ये गांधी जी की हत्या की बात कर रहे हैं, क्या ये भूल गये कि 1942 में आजादी की हत्या किसने करायी? वे लोग 1942 के आन्दोलन के समय हमें गिरफ्तार कराते थे। क्या अब इन सब बातों का जिक्र करने से काम चलने वाला है?

श्री नाथ सिंह (दौसा) : सभापति महोदय, समय पहले ही कम है, ये अपने विषय पर बोलें, ये विषयान्तर कर रहे हैं।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहा था कि मेरे ईद-गिर्द जो लोग हैं, वे सब बेईमान हैं, मुझे तो सिर्फ संजय गांधी पर विश्वास है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Coming to the UGC Report, the Children of this country have been subjected to experiments for a long time. The most sufferer today is the children of this country. I am afraid, for the last 30 years we are lacking a political leadership as regards education in this country. This is a book which my son is studying in the IIInd Standard. This is the Mathematics book. My son is only seven years old. Please look at the book. I do not know how to teach him. This is what has been imported by people like Mr. Subramaniam Swamy who visit America often. This is an infiltration and invasion to the academic institutions by the United States. These systems been rejected by America. But this has been copied for the children of our country....

श्री उपरेन : यह किताब नुरुल हसन साहब ने चलायी थी।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What nonsense is he speaking? (Interruptions)

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH (Amritsar): On a point of order, Sir. He has said, "What nonsense is he speaking?". He should withdraw these words.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: All right; without sense. (Interruptions)

श्री उपरेन : हम लोग जेल से छूट कर सीधे यहां चले आ रहे हैं: क्या हम यह बकवास सुनेंगे? (व्यवधान) हम यह बकवास सुनने नहीं आये हैं (व्यवधान) यह जनता पार्टी ने किताब नहीं चलायी है, यह नुरुल हसन साहब ने चलायी थी।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : इन्हें बोलने का तो सलीका आना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) ये कल के छोकरे आ गये हैं।

श्री उप्रसेन : हम भी 14 साल तक विद्यान सभा में रहे हैं और पार्टी के नेता रहे हैं। ये अपने को पुराना भेद्वार समझते हैं, इन्हें तो ये शब्द 'नानसेंस' नहीं बोलने चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस्तहान हो जाए कि कम्युनिस्ट ज्यादा पढ़े हैं या उप्रसेन ज्यादा पढ़े हैं। मैंने बम्बई में लेबर में कई साल काम किया है। जैड० ए० अहमद साहब उस बात को जानते हैं। आप क्या जानते हैं। आप कल के छोकरे हैं, बच्चे हैं। मैं सभापति महोदय की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि नूरुलहसन साहब के पास डिग्री है और मेरे पास नहीं है। जब उन्होंने डिग्री ली तब मैं 1942 में जेल में था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You just now conclude your speech.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am happy that I do not know what they say. If they object to my speech, I am not threatening. But the minister also will find it difficult to reply. When they criticise us, let them have the patience to listen to our criticism also. Do not get upset when we criticise you.

This is the book, which I hope the Minister will see and listen to what I say because this is a matter which concerns every child. My point is that this kind of experiment is being made over the children year after year and two generations have been spoiled by this experiment. Now, we are experimenting 10 plus 2 plus 3 system.

Some of the important points are made in the Report about the functioning of the UGC and other things. In my opinion, there is nothing to be worried about. There were speeches from your side, from your Party, with an intention to instal the people of your own choice, people of your political choice and so on. That will

mean that the UGC and other institutions today subject to politicking and creating more tension in the universities.

Look at this important point. Only 2000 colleges get money out of 4000. It means 50 per cent of the colleges are out of the purview of getting more money. Then the Janata Government is emphasising on rural development. It means development in all sphere. What does the University Grants Commission Amendment Act say? On page 2, it says:

"The universities had been informed that under Section 12(A) of the UGC amended Act, no university or college established after 17th June 1972 would be eligible for assistance from the Central Government or from any other organisation receiving Central Government funds unless the Commission had declared such institutions to be fit to receive central assistance."

This is the provision. You will not get assistance. How can you start colleges in the rural area? In connection, I have to point out one example of Kerala where we have started junior colleges for the students to complete their pre degree and then get admission in the universities for degree course. But they are not getting aid.

Then there is a point regarding the salary and emoluments of the staff. This is a very important point. In Kerala, this is a very big problem. On page 3 of the Report, it is clearly stated about the mal-practices. It says:

"On occasions, complaints have been received by the Commission regarding mal-practices in the payment of salaries to teachers. Since the Commission does not have any authority to interfere in the internal affairs of the colleges, such complaints have invariably been referred to the

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universities concerned for such action as they may like to take."

It means no action has been taken. So the government has to act in this regard to end this malpractice.

Then they have considered measures to improve the standard of colleges. It is a hopeless statement, if I quote. This is on the Section IV on page 37. It says:

"No improvement of standards in the real sense of the term is, therefore, possible unless the conditions of teaching and learning in the colleges are improve substantially."

They further say:

"Nearly 50 per cent of the colleges have an enrolment of below 400. Colleges with small enrolment find it difficult to become viable either financially or academically."

This is the problem. The standard is very low in these colleges. Because they are not better-staffed, because they are not better equipped, they have not been able to maintain a proper standard.

Now I come to the introduction of UGC scales all over the country. Mr. Biju Patnaik is here. He will not agree with me if I ask for introduction of the UGC scales all over the country. Because the different States are financially poor, they are not in a position to implement the UGC scales; they need Central assistance to implement the UGC scales. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this problem of implementation of the UGC scales in different States.

So far as the standard of education is concerned, it has to be improved. You have to give education to the maximum possible extent. Now what is the pattern of education that you see today? For example, if you make

a study of the students coming to the IAS, IFS and other cadres, you will find that 70 to 80 per cent of the students coming from public schools get recruited to these all-India cadres. That means, we are ignoring completely the other section of people. There are two sections in the country today. One is the rural poor, the poorer sections, who get just ordinary education, which is very meagre, just to learn reading and writing, nothing more; and the other section is the upper strata of the society who enjoy the facility of getting a better standard of education. I do admit that this has been pattern all these thirty years. This is not the first time that I am speaking on this. Whenever I had spoken in the past, I had pointed this out to the Government and the government officials. We have not been able to make any change so far. On this occasion I only make this appeal to the Minister—because the UGC has done something and it has to be improved—that he should see that politicking is avoided—politicking because of pressure from his own political party; that will only create more tension and more problems in the universities. He should try to improve the standard.

Lastly I come to the three-language formula. Language is a very sensitive problem. I have got here a copy of the letter from the Prime Minister to Shri M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, on the language issue. It has been reported in the papers. The Prime Minister has expressed his unhappiness over the statement of Shri M. G. Ramachandran in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly—while replying to the debate on Governor's Address—where he has said that he two-language formula will be continued. The different States have different problems. The people who do not know Hindi have been surprised and shocked to hear what the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Karpoori Thakur, said the other day. He said: 'I will use only Hindi and Hindi alone, and no other lan-

guage'. We have the three-language formula, and the three-language formula is the best solution. If you cannot find a solution to this problem, then the country's future will be in danger. The Prime Minister has said that it was a matter to be discussed privately. I disagree with him completely in this. It is a matter to be discussed publicly; it is a public issue; without the support and the acceptance of the people, we cannot implement any language formula. The three-language formula is the best basis to maintain the national integration and integrity. Nobody should turn fanatic. The language fanaticism will only spell danger for the unity of this country. I am for the three-language formula. But unfortunately the South Indian languages like Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada and Telugu and also Bengali are not being taught in any of the colleges or universities in the northern part of this country. When you are not implementing the three-language formula in this part of the country, in the northern part of this country, you have no right to ask Mr. M. G. Ramachandran to implement it in that area, in south. I humbly make this appeal to you: please see that the three-language formula is implemented in the real sense of the term and in all its spirit. That is the only way by which we can achieve national integration. I only wish to remind you this: You may belong to the ruling party here, but you are surrounded by States and people who do not belong to you.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री नायू सिंह (दौसा) : सभापति जी, मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री जी शिक्षा के बारे में बहुत जागरूक हैं और उनके जो वक्तव्य आये उनसे समूचा शिक्षा जगत ही नहीं, विद्यार्थी ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश को एक आशा की किरण नजर आयी कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन होगा। यू० जी० सी० की 1975-76 की जो रिपोर्ट छपी है, उसके प्रथम पृष्ठ पर ही लिखा गया

है कि इस वर्ष विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में बहुत शांति रही। लेकिन इस 'शांति रही' शब्द पर मुझे कठोर आपत्ति है और इसे इसमें से निकाला जाना चाहिये। क्योंकि यह शांति किस कीमत पर रही? हजारों विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों को जेलों में भेजकर वह शांति रही। यहां तक कि विश्वविद्यालयों के कई अधिकारियों ने उन्हें पड़कवाया।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की ही बात लीजिये, वहां के 230 शिक्षकों को जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया। विद्यार्थियों की संख्या तो हजारों में थी। इन विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों को जेल के सीखचों में बन्दकर के इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया है कि इस वर्ष शांति रही मुझे इस पर कठोर आपत्ति है और आशा है कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे और जो गलत व निराधार बात है, उसे इसमें से निकालेंगे। क्योंकि यह रिपोर्ट 1975-76 की जिस समय की है उस समय वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री शिक्षा मंत्री के पद पर नहीं थे बल्कि आज जो प्रोफेसर हैं, वह उस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी के शिक्षा मंत्री थे। तो इस रिपोर्ट में से ये शब्द निकाले जाने चाहियें, यह रिपोर्ट सरासर गलत व्यापी कर रही है।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा गया है कि इस वर्ष छात्रों की संख्या में 2.5 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई। कामर्स में यह बढ़ोतरी अधिक हुई और साइन्स में कम हुई। मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि छात्रों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई, लेकिन इस प्रवेश में ही बढ़ोतरी होने से कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा, जब तक कि हम शिक्षा के टीचिंग मैथड को सामाजिक, आर्थिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नहीं बनायेंगे। क्योंकि कामर्स का शिक्षक जो एकाउन्टेन्सी पढ़ाता है, उसको स्वयं एकाउन्टेन्सी का पता नहीं होता। जो कानून को पढ़ाता है, उसको कानून के व्यावहारिक पक्ष का पता होना चाहिये। केवल छात्रों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी से हमें संतोष मिल

[श्री नाशू सिंह]

जाये, इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि शिक्षक ऐसे होने चाहिये जो सोशियो-इकानामिक रीयलिटी को समझें, ऐसे नहीं जेसे हमारे नुलहसन साहब थे। अच्छे शिक्षकों को विश्वविद्यालयों में एप्लाईट किया जाना चाहिये।

स्टूडेंट्स वैलफेयर के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह किसका वैलफेयर कर रहे हैं? आपातकालीन स्थिति के दौरान, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, कि डीन आफ स्टूडेंट्स वैलफेयर ये या डीन आफ इन्दिरा वैलफेयर थे। क्योंकि विश्वविद्यालय में डीन आफ वैलफेयर ने विद्यार्थियों में गुटबाजी की और उनको लड़वाया और बीस सूक्ती व 5 सूक्ती कार्यक्रम के प्रचार के लिए उन्होंने क्या नहीं किया। इसका एक उदाहरण मैं अपको देता हूं। इस विश्वविद्यालय के श्री ए० एस० शुक्ला तिहाड़ जेल में श्री मुरली मनोहर शिक्षक का इंटरव्हिज़न करने के लिये गये। तो डीन आफ स्टूडेंट्स वैलफेयर इस तरह से विद्यार्थियों का वैलफेयर कर रहे थे। इस बात को कई लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि डीन आफ स्टूडेंट्स वैलफेयर की पोस्ट को परमानेन्ट न करके इसे बाईं-रोटेशन किया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही विश्वविद्यालयों में कैरियर गाइडेंस ब्यूरो की स्थापना होनी चाहिये और एम्प्लायमेंट इन्कार्मेशन एंड एडवाइजिंग ब्यूरो की भी स्थान-स्थान पर स्थापना होनी चाहिये।

एग्जामिनेशन रिफार्म के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में बड़े फ़ूँक के साथ कहा गया है कि ग्रेडिंग सिस्टम और एयेसमेंट की व्यवस्था को लागू कर के इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाया गया है। लोकनायक श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व वें एग्जामिनेशन रिफार्म के सम्बन्ध में काफी प्रयास हुए और समय-समय पर यू० जी० सी० को सुझाव

भी देंगे गये। लेकिन श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को प्रतिक्रियावादी कह कर उन सुझावों पर विचार नहीं किया गया। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उन सुझावों पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री स्वामी, ने पांच केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का जिक्र किया है। यू० जी० सी० के द्वारा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को समान रूप से ग्रांट नहीं दी जाती है—एक यूनिवर्सिटी को बहुत अधिक और दूसरी को बहुत कम; मैं आप के सामने तीन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में एक विद्यार्थी पर एक साल में केवल 383 रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं, जब कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में 5,221 रुपये और जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में 7,013 रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं। कांग्रेसी और कम्युनिस्ट भाईयों ने कहा था कि हम देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो समाजवाद लाया गया है, उस का नमूना आप के सामने है।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी को नेहरू जी के नाम पर इन्दिरा जी ने न जाने कितनी एड दी और उस यूनिवर्सिटी को* उस एड को नानप्लान ग्रांट कहा गया है। जो प्लान ग्रांट दी गई, वह अलग है।

राज्यों के अन्तर्गत जो विश्वविद्यालय आते हैं, उन में एक विद्यार्थी पर बहुत कम खर्च किया जाता होगा। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि सब विश्वविद्यालयों को केन्द्र के अधीन लाया जाये और उन्हें समान रूप से अनुदान दिया जाये।

यू० जी० सी० की रिपोर्ट के चौथे सेक्षण में कहा गया है कि कालेजों और

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए पैसे को बढ़ा दिया गया है । लेकिन विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में दाखिलों में गड़बड़ होती है । देखा जाता है कि फर्स्ट क्लास स्टूडेंट को विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाता है, जब कि सैकण्ड क्लास स्टूडेंट को प्रवेश दे दिया जाता है । मेरे सामने इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, पंजाब का एक उदाहरण है कि 70 परसेंट वाले विद्यार्थी को भी दाखिला नहीं दिया गया । पूरे देश के सम्बन्ध में इसी तरह के उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं । दिल्ली में सेंट स्टीफन्स कालेज और जीसस एंड मेरी कालेज में भी छात्रों के प्रवेश के बारे में इसी तरह के घपले हुए हैं ।

इस रिपोर्ट में खेल-कूद पर बहुत पैसा खर्च करने की बात कही गई है । बताया गया है कि 32 विश्वविद्यालयों और 85 कालेजों को खेल-कूद के विकास के लिए सहायता दी गई है । लेकिन वह सहायता किस काम की है ? हमारा खेलों का स्तर दिन-प्रति-दिन गिरता जा रहा है । किसी समय हाकी के क्षेत्र में संसार भर में हमारा ऊंचा स्थान था । लेकिन आज हाकी और क्रिकेट की क्या हालत है ? हम किसी भी खेल में दूसरे देशों के साथ कम्पीटीशन नहीं कर सकते हैं । आलिम्पिक्स में हम एक भी खेल में दुनिया के स्तर पर नहीं आ पाये । तो इसके लिए एक जांच होनी चाहिए कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ और इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । मेरा इसमें एक सुझाव है कि डायरेक्टर आफ फिजिकल एजूकेशन की तनावाह एक प्रोफेसर के बराबर होनी चाहिए ताकि वह उसमें अधिक रुचि ले और ठीक ढंग से कार्य कर सके ।

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL in the Chair]

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि कारस्पोर्डेंस कोसं जो मुरू किया है उसके अन्दर विद्यार्थियों

की संख्या दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ रही है और उसके ऊपर बढ़ा जर्वे अनुभव किया है । मुझे खुशी है कि इनकी संख्या बढ़ी है और इन्होंने जो बात कही है वह ठीक है । लेकिन हमारे जैसे गरीब देश में जो लोग कारस्पोर्डेंस कोसं की फीस नहीं दे सकते, उसमें जा कर नाम नहीं लिखा सकते, उनके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और मेरा सुझाव है कि ओपन यूनीवर्सिटी की स्थापना इस देश में होनी चाहिए जैसे दूसरे देशों में हैं जहां कोई व्यक्ति जब चाहे किसी भी कक्षा की परीक्षा में वैठ कर उसे उत्तीर्ण कर सकता है । ऐसी व्यवस्था यहां होनी चाहिए प्रो० नुरुल हसन साहब इस के बारे में बहुत बातें किया करते थे लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि इसके लिए कुछ कर नहीं पाये । इस मांग पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और ओपन यूनीवर्सिटी हमारे देश में स्थापित की जानी चाहिए ।

दूसरी चीज यू० जी सी के द्वारा पैसा खर्च करने को लोगों को विदेश में भेजा जाता है उसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । एक हमारे नुरुल हसन साहब के बड़े अच्छे मित्र हैं सतीश चन्द्र जी । उनकी नियुक्ति गलत हुई है, सब लोग जानते हैं इस बात को । अब तक जिन लोगों को विदेशों में भेजा गया हैं वे या तो इनके रिश्तेदार या इनके बहुत बड़े चमचे रहे हैं जिनको पैसा दे कर भेजा गया है ।

एक भाननीय सदस्य : ये चमचे क्या होते हैं ?

श्री नायू सिंह : जिस तरह इन्दिरा जी के कांग्रेस वाले सब चमचे थे ।

मेरा मतलब यह है कि जैसे इन्डो-प्रिटिश यूनीवर्सिटी के प्रोग्राम में अभी हाल ही में फर्स्ट क्लास एप्लीकेंट्स को रोक दिया गया केवल यह कह कर कि आपकी उम्र कम है । ये जो घपले हैं इनकी जांच होनी चाहिए

[श्री नाथू सिंह]

और जो इसके लिए दोषी पाये जायें उनको दण्ड निश्चित रूप से मिलना चाहिए। केवल निकालना ही काफी नहीं होगा बल्कि उन्हें दण्ड भी मिलना चाहिए।

जो डिग्री दी जाती है एम फिल व एम लट वण्ठरह की, उसके लिए टीचर्स फेलोशिप दी जाती है। यह ठीक है। मुझे इसके लिए खुशी है लेकिन इसका स्कोर बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ताकि वे लोग अपना वास्तविक काम करें और उसका अनुभव प्राप्त करें।

1947 में या उससे पहले हमारे छात्र आंदोलन को दबाने के लिए अंग्रेज तो प्रयत्न किया ही करते थे लेकिन इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने भी छात्र आंदोलनों को दबाने के लिए छात्र संघों को भंग करवा दिया और उनको कुचल दिया। मुझे विश्वास है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार हर विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज में छात्र-संघों की स्थापना करवायेगी, उन्हें छात्र संघ बनाने की पूरी छूट दे। आज जो छात्र संघ बनते हैं वे अपने पैसे से वह बनाते हैं। 2-2 रुपये या 5-5 रुपये इसके लिए इकट्ठा करते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यू०जी०सी० को मैंचिंग ग्रांट के रूप में 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान उसके लिए देना चाहिए और उनकी बिल्डिंग इत्यादि बनवाने के लिए सहायता दी जानी चाहिए।

शिक्षा की आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन की बात बहुत की जाती है। सब लोग यह कहते हैं, यू०जी०सी० भी कहती है, इसके बारे में कई बार रिपोर्ट भी रखी गई लेकिन अभी तक कोई परिवर्तन शिक्षा में नहीं किया गया।

.... (व्यब्धान)। मैं सबसे छोटा संसद सदस्य हूं और सबसे कम उम्र का हूं इसलिए मुझे 2-1 मिनट ज्यादा दे दीजिये।

शिक्षा में परिवर्तन के लिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि एक नेशनल एज्यूकेशन कमीशन बैठायें जो कि इसमें

आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करे। जयप्रकाश जी की क्रांति में जो इश्यूज आये हैं उन पर श्री ध्यान दिया जाये। 6 महीने के अन्दर उसकी रिपोर्ट आ जाय और फिर उसको कार्यान्वित किया जाये।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यू०जी०सी० के द्वारा अब तक जितने भी घपले किये गये हैं उनकी जांच करवाई जाये और दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्डित किया जाय और जो गलत नियुक्तियां विश्वविद्यालयों में की गई हैं उनके बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री जी कोई कमीशन बैठायें जो इस बात की जांच करें कि उनकी नियुक्ति किस तरह से की गई। आगे से विश्वविद्यालयों में नेता लोग घुस जाते हैं या राजनीति घुस जाती है उसे हटाकर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के प्वाइंट आफ व्य से नियुक्तियां न करके एकेडेमिक प्वाइंट आफ व्य से नियुक्तियां की जायें यह मेरा सुझाव है। आपने मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRI J. RAMESHWARA RAO (Mahboobnagar): I did not wish to interrupt my hon. colleague because he was making a maiden speech. I followed his speech very carefully. There is a particular phrase which he used. That is an un-parliamentary phrase. I would request you to have the speech examined and have that particular phrase expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is that phrase?

SHRI J. RAMESHWARA RAO: I shall repeat it provided that is also expunged.

इन्होंने कहा *

यह अन-पार्लियामेन्ट्री फैज़ था। माफ़ कीजिये, मैं हिन्दी समझता हूं, काफी अच्छी समझता हूं। आप जैसी हिन्दी में भी बोल सकता हूं। तो यह जो फैज़ यूज़ किया गया, यह अन-पार्लियामेन्ट्री है। चूंकि माननीय सदस्य

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

पहली बार बोल रहे थे, इस लिये मैं उनको इन्टररप्ट नहीं करना चाहता था। मैं चाहता हूँ—वह फेज़ भी एक्सपंज किया जाये और मैंने जो उसको रिपीट किया है, वह भी एक्सपंज किया जाये।

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : अगर आप मुझे निवेदन करने का मौका दें तो मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हम लोग इस विवाद में न जाये कि वह शब्द पार्लियामेन्ट्री था या अन-पार्लियामेन्ट्री था। मेरा निवेदन है कि संसद में ऐसी भाषा का प्रयोग होना चाहिए जो किसी के चित्त को दुखी न करे। मेरे नौजवान मित्र इससे सहमत होंगे और मैं उनसे आग्रह करूँगा कि वे शब्द वापस ले लें।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैंने जो शब्द कहा है, उस सम्बन्ध में आप मेरी भावनाओं को समझने की कोशिश करें।

सम्पादित महोदय : उसमें भावनाओं का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मेरा मतलब था कि इस पर किस प्रकार से पैसा खर्च किया जाता है—मैं उन शब्दों को वापस लेता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That may be expunged.

SHRI J. RAMESHWARA RAO: What I have said may also be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That also goes along with it. That may also be expunged.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): This discussion on the U.G.C. Committee's Report is valuable. I feel it must lead to some healthy and sane action with regard to reforms in the universities in our country. Reform in education, particularly higher education, is crucial to a developing democracy like ours. Unless we have a university pattern of education on the right and healthy lines and in the right direction, I am

afraid, we shall not be able to get advantages and benefits of a number of developmental projects which we may otherwise have because of the industrial advancement of our country.

At the outset I may also say that I find in this discussion which is about to conclude, a few individual references have been made to this and that scholar. I do understand that the feeling is very high, and some people do deserve to be criticised. But my friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy need not have been harsh on Dr. S. Gopal—the distinguished son of his late distinguished father, Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. I know for certain that he was harassed in times of emergency. If we behave with or talk about, the scholars like this, it is not going to do us good.

I want to ask this House as I am asking this question to myself—what is the U.G.C. for? After all, why do we want the University Grants Commission? As I understand, its role is that of a bridge between the Universities on one side and the Government on the other. If the U.G.C. were to become a Government Department, it defeats the purpose. If, on the other hand, U.G.C. becomes only a university and does not have a governmental administrative, financial bearing on the affairs and functioning and management of the universities, then also U.G.C. is not doing its functions.

U.G.C.'s function is therefore a kind of bridge between the universities on the one hand and the Government on the other. By Government—I have used it deliberately—I mean Central Government mainly. If that is so, then Mr. Chairman, I feel that the U.G.C. must be like a helpful and cementing bridge between the two. It must also see that it makes available larger and larger funds to the various universities according to the priorities set by the national needs as fixed by Parliament. The U.G.C. cannot arbitrarily decide that a large share will go to a minority of universities even

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though they may be doing good work. I am not saying anything at the moment about the working of the universities as such. Even if they do good work, the national needs demand that the money will be spent more equitably and not one or two universities getting a lion's share. Of course, funds must be made available. The U.G.C. must go on stressing it before the Education Minister that unless the U.G.C. gets more funds every year it will not be able to disburse the amount to various universities adequately and properly in our country.

I want to say one thing at the outset before I go to some broad and important points. The U.G.C. must remember that it is not bureaucracy. I am sorry to say this. But my feeling is that over a period of years, the U.G.C. in our country is functioning more and more as a bureaucracy. That is partly because of the fact that there is bureaucratisation everywhere in our country. We are doing everything and asking everything to be done by the State. The moment it is done, what happens is that everything leads to more bureaucracy, and then the bureaucracy gets an upper hand. I do not want the U.G.C. to become another bureaucratic department of the Government of India. I want that it should function as an independent, vigorous and critical institution or agency which will act as a meaningful bridge between the universities on the one hand and the Government on the other.

Having said that, I feel that the functions and responsibilities of the U.G.C. are very important. About the pattern of higher education in our country, particularly, in the last three decades, we have seen that it does give rise to a number of trends, stresses and strains. What one sees and witnesses in the university campuses in the last thirty years is of course very disturbing. That is partly because of this fact that our universities have been established so

quickly and they have expanded also very quickly in a short time.

In 1857, we had only three universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; in 1887 we had the Allahabad University; in 1916, we got 2 more universities—Banaras Hindu University and Mysore University; when Independence came in August 1947, we had only 16 universities, and now in thirty years' time, what is the picture that we see? We find 102 universities plus 9 institutions deemed to be universities, and many more are in the offing. I am not saying that we should not develop more universities. I am not unmindful of the regional claims for more colleges and universities; their claims are to some extent legitimate and justified for the establishment of new colleges and universities, although I am happy that the U.G.C. has put a stop to further growth of new universities for the time being. Even if you want one new university, what I am pointing out to this Hon. House is that for the last thirty years we have seen the number already rising from 16 to 102. These universities which are under the auspices and supervision of the U.G.C. have led to a tremendous burden on the U.G.C. and that has also led to certain problems. I will only mention a couple of points one by one in one sentence or two, because my time is limited. As regards the number of colleges in India, I find that upto at least the report of the U.G.C., it comes to 4,508 and the student population comes to 24,26,109.

Of course, we see that there are more colleges, and that more students are going to the colleges. But I must ask the question. One must have the courage to ask: in the interest of democracy and education both, are we to have merely more colleges or are we to have better and more colleges? In our enthusiasm we want to have more and more colleges; so we are also getting more and more sub-standard colleges. There is a mushroom-growth of colleges. As a pro-

fessor of a college in Ahmedabad for 19 years and as a principal for 8 years, I know how difficult it is to run a good college efficiently and how much time, talents and resources are required for raising the standards of education, the quality of education for producing scores of young men and women students for the betterment and future of the country.

I feel that the sub-standard colleges and the mushroom growth of the colleges must be stopped. I am glad that the U.G.C. has got a scheme what is called, a College Development Council.

16.00 hrs. ..

Then coming to the teachers, I feel that their salary-scale, their self-respect, their service conditions—all must be properly looked into and implemented honestly and fully. That is not being done. As an ex-Professor—as I do not have a formal position, so I call myself an ex-Professor—I do teach at various places including some colleges and universities occasionally, and I find that the professors need good salaries and good conditions. These are two things. One is the freedom to teach and the other the freedom to experiment, the freedom to do research, and may I say also that the U.G.C. must be more generous in terms of book allowances, etc. for the professors and the teachers. They should have their own private or home libraries. As regards students, I feel that students must start a campaign of "teach well" because they must expect their teachers to teach them well, not just teach but teach them well, and not dictate notes but talk and lecture in such a way that the students are able to think independently and depend less and less on their teachers. The examination fees and the tuition fees, library fee, laboratory fee, etc. which the students have to pay should not be too high. In the U.K. there were in all 17 universities in 1945. Today it has got 44 universities. The U.G.C.—the University Grants Committee as they call it in the UK—makes it a point to see that

the students fees are not proportionately raised to such an extent that it becomes impossible for economically poorer students to get into the colleges and universities. Therefore, the fees in terms of revenue must not be proportionately high. In other words, the Central Government must come forward to give funds to the universities so that the students fee does not become an attractive sum or a tempting proposition to get revenue for the colleges. Then, of course, admission problems, attention to students' needs and the students personal services are also the areas which have to be improved. Looking at the reports and looking at the various journals of the U.G.C., I find they have also got quite a few publications, quarterly journals, bulletins and many other publications which are good, and can, of course, be improved, while some of them are good, they are of good quality and substance. I am glad to know that the University Grants Commission has got plans and programmes, and have been implementing them, about the examination reform, continuing education, seminars, etc. They had seminars in Hyderabad and Pune recently. They are very much concerned about the syllabi, revision and strengthening them. They are doing a lot regarding the capital development projects, buildings, laboratories, Libraries, Hostels, residential units for teachers; they are also active about students' participation, summer schools, centres of advanced studies, research programmes, faculty improvements, etc. and also in using the services of experienced retired teachers by offering them visiting teaching fellowships, etc. So far so good.

I want to conclude by saying that unless you have the wider horizon in the whole thing, you cannot do well in the university education in this country. Here I have two suggestions to make. One is: let us have an open university as early as possible. In Britain, during Prime Minister Herold Wilson's Administration, Lord Robbins and others had taken the initiative in having what is called the

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Open University which was set up in 1971 at Milton Keys. The students and the general public, were thrilled, they were more joyful at learning again, and they came back to the open university through correspondence courses, through radio, through TV and through other media. That kind of open university must come in a country like India where formal education through university colleges is impossible for many, and it must therefore be conducted through the open university. So the open university is one thing which I would suggest.

Secondly, we must also have something very quick, something very concentrated with regard to the raising of the standards of college education by encouraging a few institutions as autonomous colleges. Unless we have a few autonomous colleges, we cannot do much by way of college and university education improvement. Therefore, Sir, what we need in education is direction and dedication. Leadership, is lacking. That lacuna must be removed by having good Vice Chancellors good Principals, good teachers, not politicking but teaching the students. If that is done, I am quite sure that the education as an instrument, education as an end, will be used purposefully and meaningfully so that we can survive the future, no matter how dark it may look at this moment. Thank you.

*SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM (Nilgiris): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1975-76. On behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to express my views on this Report of the U.G.C.

At the outset I would like to raise certain posers. Thirty years after achieving our Independence, what do

we witness in the field of education? Has our educational policy enabled us to solve the manifold miseries of our masses? Has our educational policy created additional job opportunities in the country? Unfortunately, to our dismay, we find that we have not made any appreciable progress in education; in fact, I should say that we are slipping back into primitive period. So far education has been confined to bulky books and the educated youths have not proved useful to the society. What is their contribution to the evolution of modern society in our country? Sir, it has become a matter of dispute and discussion. The graduates are groping in the dark. Their education has proved futile to the needs of the nation. They have not been able to contribute substantially to the social, cultural and economic growth of our country. The utility of higher education in India lies in its utter futility. I would like to emphasise that education should be a potent instrument for bringing out the latent talents of the blossoming buds of humanity for the very survival of human society.

In this background we should have a look at the 1975-76 Report of the University Grants Commission. Even a superficial scrutiny shows that there has been inequitable distribution of grants among the Universities in our country. You know, Sir, that there are 105 Universities in our country, out of which 7 are under the aegis of the Central Government, euphemistically called the Central Universities. Out of the total amount of Rs. 36 crores available at the disposal of the U.G.C., five Central Universities were given a sum of Rs. 17.21 crores in this year. The remaining hundred Universities were to remain content with the balance of Rs. 18.79, crores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Education why such a step-motherly approach should have been adopted by the U.G.C. towards the 100 Universities.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Sir, we go about bragging that India is an agricultural country and agriculture contributes 70 per cent of the national income. It is indisputable that the majority of our people are dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood. Yet, we have done very little for the progress of agricultural education in our country. I have to painfully point out that in the existing scheme of things lion's share of money is allocated to educational institutions imparting arts and science education, and agricultural education is to rest content with Lilliputian - share. I have to bemoan and bewail that, in all the Five Year Plans that have gone by, agricultural education received very scant attention in the hands of our Government. The agricultural Universities are the distant cousin of the U.G.C. I am constrained to quote from page 150 of the U.G.C. Report for 1975-76 that the Agricultural University in Tamil Nadu got a pittance of Rs. 2083 as plan allocation. I hope that at least in the coming years the Janata Government would give the prime of place for agricultural education and allocate adequate funds for Agricultural Universities enabling them to produce agricultural graduates and scientists who can take agriculture to the commanding heights of our economy.

I have to regrettfully point out that partly sums were spent during this year for Library Books and Scientific equipment for laboratories. You cannot contradict me if I say that educational standards would be only below par in Colleges which do not have good libraries and laboratories. In 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 2.42 crores was allocated for library Books and Rs. 3.63 crores for scientific equipment. As library and laboratory are the essential ingredient of higher education, the U.G.C. should not be stingy in allocating funds for this purpose.

I would like to recall that the father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi and our late lamented leader Arigner Anna used to emphasize repeatedly the

necessity of teaching the young and the youth of the country in mother-tongue. Even after three decades of our Independence, we do not have text books for higher education in mother-tongues. Consequently, the standard of education has gone down steeply. It is of paramount importance that text books for higher education must be brought out in mother tongues. Here, the U.G.C. has a vital role to play. Sir, the Universities alone can be entrusted with this onerous task of bringing out collegiate text-books in regional languages. It is a fact that the Universities do not have unlimited resources to undertake this work. The U.G.C. should formulate a plan of financial assistance to the Universities for this work of national importance. In 1975-76 the U.G.C. has not allotted any money for translating the collegiate text-books in regional languages. Sir, the hon. Minister of Education known for his dynamism must ensure that the U.G.C. works out a scheme for extending financial assistance to the Universities for the purpose of translating text books for higher education in regional languages.

With these words I conclude my speech.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : बहुत अच्छा हुआ कि साठे साहब आ गये हैं। उन्होंने यू०जी०सी० के बारे में कल यह कहा था कि 1975-76 का वर्ष अनुशासन का वर्ष था। हमारे उन महानुभावों ने जिन्होंने भारतवर्ष में कौलाद का अनुशासन पर्व लगाया था उनको यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि यह वर्ष अनुशासन का वर्ष नहीं था बल्कि आतंक का वर्ष था, सुशासन का नहीं दुशासन का वर्ष था। विश्वविद्यालयों के इतिहास में आपको कभी भी पढ़ने को नहीं मिलेगा कि इतना आतंक फैलाया गया हो। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने अभी अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि इसी राजधानी में दो सौ शिक्षक दिल्ली के एक विश्वविद्यालय के बन्दी बनाए गए थे।

[डा० रामबीं सिंह]

इस तरह की जो राज्य सत्ता है उसको एक मिनट भी गड़ी पर रहने का हक नहीं होना चाहिए था। समुच्य देश में क्या हालत हुई होगी इससे आप उसका सहज ही अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। मैं साठे साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं किसी राजनीतिक दल का सदस्य बही रहा हूं। अब आया हूं यहां आपकी कृपा से। मैं शुद्ध शिक्षक था। यह कहना कि यू०जी०सी० की रिपोर्ट का वह पन्ना जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि शान्ति का वर्ष या सचमुच में बिल्कुल झूठ से भरा हुआ है। यह अनुशासन का नहीं आतंक और बिल्कुल दुशासन का वर्ष था। इस वास्ते यू०जी०सी० की रिपोर्ट में सुधार की आवश्यकता थी।

यह भी कहा गया है कि यह जो यू०जी०सी० की रिपोर्ट है यह स्वतंत्र रिपोर्ट है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस वर्ष में भारतवर्ष की विद्या पर जितना बड़ा कुठाराधात हुआ है उतना बड़ा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। विद्या के सम्बन्ध में हम जानते हैं “सा विद्या या विमुक्तये”। जो कुठाराधात इस पर इस वर्ष हुआ उस प्रकार का पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। विद्या सत्ता और सम्पत्ति की दासी रहती है तो वह निस्तेज और निर्विर्य हो जाती है। इसीलिए 1975-76 के वर्ष में भारत की शिक्षा पद्धति शासकों की चरण धुलि का बंदन करती थी और इसीलिए वह शिक्षा शिक्षा नहीं रही बल्कि उसका सारा जो ध्येय या वह ही समाप्त हो गया।

तीसरी बात यह है कि यू०जी०सी० सचमुच में भारत वर्ष की शिक्षा पद्धति के साथ और भारतवर्ष की जनता के साथ विश्वसधात कर रहा है। 1650 करोड़ रुपये में से केवल तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर व्यय होते हैं और बाकी सारे विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा पर खर्च कर दिये जाते हैं। सचमुच में यह मास एजुकेशन नहीं है यह क्लास एजुकेशन है। यह विशिष्ट वर्ग के लिए है और विशिष्ट वर्ग बनाने का

एक सचमुच में नक्शा है। इससे कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। जितनी यूनिवर्सिटीय आप बना रहे हैं, जितने कालेज आप खोल रहे हैं ये केवल बेकारों की फौज खड़ी करने के कारखाने हैं। इस वास्ते सचमुच में यू०जी०सी० पर जो खर्च हो रहा है वह कम से कम होना चाहिए।

गांधी जी ने यूनिवर्सिटी के विषय में क्या कहा था? अभी अब्बा डी०एम०के० के साथी तमिल में बोल रहे थे। यह बड़ा प्रिय लगा। उन्होंने गांधी जी का कोटेशन दिया। गांधी जी ने स्पष्ट कहा था कि उच्च शिक्षा पर देश का सारे का सारा धन इस देश में नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। उच्च शिक्षा में ऐसे ऐसे विद्यार्थी होने चाहियें जो अपने पुरुषार्थ से कुछ कमा कर दे सकें। अगर उच्च शिक्षा को जल्दी से जल्दी स्वावलम्बी नहीं बना सकेंगे तो राष्ट्र के बच्चों को अशिक्षित बना कर के, राष्ट्र के स्कूलों पर छत न दे कर के शिक्षा के विकास का धमंड करना देश के साथ एक प्रकार का विश्वासधात है। जब देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग अशिक्षित रहें तब कुछ लोगों को शिक्षा देना और उनको बेकार रखना यह शिक्षा सिद्धान्त के बिल्कुल खिलाफ़ है। अगर समय होता तो बापू के उस उद्धरण को आपके सामने रखता जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि उच्च शिक्षा पर इस प्रकार का बेकार खर्च नहीं होना चाहिए, और सारा का सारा खर्च बिल्कुल सरकारी कोष से तो जाना ही नहीं चाहिए।

एक बात और यू०जी०सी० में है। यह ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन है, अनुदान आयोग है। लेकिन अनुदान में जितना असंतुलन अनुदान आयोग ने किया है, उतना किसी ने नहीं किया। क्या कारण है कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को ही सारा धन दे दिया जाय। क्या इन दो विश्वविद्यालयों ने ही कम्पूण भास्तव्य की शिक्षा

का ठेका लिया है? परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जो छोटे-छोटे विश्वविद्यालय हैं वह मर रहे हैं अनुदान के अभाव में। भारतवर्ष केवल दिल्ली और जे०ए०य०० से जीने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये अनुदान आयोग को मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि संतुलित अनुदान दे। असंतुलित अगर शिक्षा नहीं हो सकती है तो असंतुलित अनुदान भी नहीं हो सकता है।

मुझे तो आश्चर्य हुआ जब हमारे कुछ शिक्षक मित्रों ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अच्छाइयां देखीं। लगता है उन्हें शिक्षा का स्पर्श हुआ है, लेकिन शिक्षा में क्रान्ति का स्पर्श नहीं हुआ है। मालूम होना चाहिए कि भारतवर्ष में जो उच्च शिक्षा की परम्परा है वह औक्सफोर्ड और कैम्ब्रिज की परम्परा है, और आपनिवेशिक शिक्षा में जी रहे हैं। यह कोलोनियल एजुकेशन की देन है। ऐसी शिक्षा से भले ही हम कुछ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स या सरकारी नौकर निकाल सकते हैं, लेकिन आज एम०ए० पास करके कोई स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सकता। ऐसी शिक्षा जो स्वावलम्बन की शिक्षा न दे सके वह बेकार है। इसीलिए आज जब हम इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस कर रहे हैं तो हमें क्रान्तिकारी ढंग से विचार करना चाहिए, और आपनिवेशिक पद्धति में जो औक्सफोर्ड और कैम्ब्रिज की शिक्षा पद्धति है वह इस देश में चलने वाली नहीं है। वह साम्राज्य-वादी देश की शिक्षा पद्धति थी। हमारे यहां 65 करोड़ जनता है जिसमें से 13 करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में हम यहां औक्सफोर्ड और कैम्ब्रिज की शिक्षा दे करके अपनी बुद्धि का दिवाला दिखा रहे हैं। इसलिये इस रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, वह चाहे सतीशचन्द्र हों या और कोई दूसरे हों, सतीशचन्द्र जी कोई ऐसे विद्वान नहीं हैं जो कोठारी के समकक्ष रखे जा सकें,

जो भारतवर्ष में उनको कोई जानता हो। ऐसे ऐसे सैकड़ों लोग एक एक यूनिवर्सिटी में रहते हैं। वह तो "निमित्त मात्रं भव सब्य साचिन," वह तो राजसत्ता के निमित्त और उपकरण थे, और कोई खास उनकी हैसियत नहीं थी, और न उन्होंने कभी स्वतंत्रता से चिन्तन किया। इसलिये उनके विषय में कह कर मैं शिक्षक का अपमान नहीं करना चाहता। वह राजनीति के उपकरण थे, वह खास उद्देश्य से आये थे कि विश्वविद्यालयों से सचमुच इन्दिरा की परतंत्रता को परिवर्धित किया जाय। और यही कारण है कि एक एक विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति, खासकर के बिहार में एक एक कुलपति इन्दिरा के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का उद्घोष करते रहे। माननीय साठे कहते हैं कि शान्ति थी। मैं हजारीबाग जेल में था, भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय के लड़कों ने कहा एक क्वेश्चन पेपर के सम्बन्ध में कि वह क्वेश्चन आउट आफ सलेबस आया, उन्होंने कहा कि हम परीक्षा नहीं देंगे। तो 4 लड़कों को मीसा में ले आया गया। इसको अगर आप शांति कहते हैं तो इस भरघट की शांति में हिन्दुस्तान कभी नहीं रहना चाहता। इसलिये आज हमें विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में सांचना है।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) : प्रिसिपल लोगों और वाइस चांसलरों को... (ध्यवधान)

डा० रामजी सिंह : हम क्या कहना चाहते हैं, यह भी इनमें सुनने का साहस नहीं है।

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में एक जगह पर लिखा है कि यह रूरल वायस है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहां रूरल वायस है? इसमें ग्रामीण विश्वविद्यालयों की कहां रचना है, गांव के विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये कहां घन दे रहे हैं? लेकिन सचमुच में

[**डा० रामजी सिंह**]

रुरल वायस की चर्चा ही होती है, गांव के विश्वविद्यालयों में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के विकास आदि के लिये कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग भारत का तो कुछ लगता ही नहीं है। शिक्षा का अगर भारतीयकरण नहीं हो सकेगा और इस तरह से हम भारत में भी अभारतीय होकर ही रह सकेंगे। इस लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की यह रिपोर्ट सचमुच में भारतीयकरण की दिशा के विपरीत है। मैं इस बात की मांग करूँगा कि आगे आने वाली विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट भारतीयकरण की दिशा में होनी चाहिये।

इस विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा से जो सबसे बड़ी चीज़ तिकलती है, जिसका मैंने लिंक भी किया है, वह है बेरोजगारी। यह बेरोजगारी दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। हजारों करोड़ रुपया विश्वविद्यालयों पर बच्चे करके अगर बेकारी बढ़ती है तो वह बच्चे करना बिल्कुल गलत है। यह अलग बात है कि यह रिपोर्ट आपकी नहीं है। यह विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट जनता पार्टी के प्रशासन के अन्तर्भूत बनी हुई नहीं है। चूंकि एक आपचारिकता है, इसलिये हमें इसे पास करना है। हमारे ऊपर यह एक दुखान्त उत्तरदायित्व है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की इस तरह की रिपोर्ट किसी की भी हो सकती है, लेकिन जनता पार्टी की नहीं हो सकती है।

दो, तीन दिन पहले हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री जी ने कह दिया था कि पब्लिक स्कूल रहेंगे। हम लोगों ने इसकी चर्चा की थी, हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री ने आश्वस्त किया हम लोगों को। इस प्रकार के अकान्तिकारी और प्रतिक्रियावादी कदम को हम और बर्दाशत नहीं कर

सकते। लेकिन यह ठीक है कि जब तक शिक्षा पद्धति में बिल्कुल परिवर्तन न कर लें, तब तक यह चलेगी। लेकिन अन्ततः पब्लिक स्कूल नहीं चल सकते। जब हम समाजवाद की चर्चा करते हैं तो पब्लिक स्कूल और प्राइवेट स्कूल नहीं चल सकते हैं। राति में बिहार के सदस्यों के साथ हमारे माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी की चर्चा हुई, उसमें उन्होंने हमें आश्वस्त किया है। इसलिये हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे शिक्षा मन्त्री जी, जो एक आदर्श शिक्षक हैं, सौम्य हैं वह इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे। मैं चाहूँगा कि इनकी सौम्यता के साथ क्रान्ति का समन्वय हो। अगर क्रान्ति का संस्पर्श नहीं किया जायेगा तो इनकी सौम्यता गगन विहार करके रह जायेगी। भारत में विद्यार्थी समाज की ज्वालामुखी जब फूटेगी, तब उसमें सब समाप्त हो जायेगी।

प्रो० शिवनलाल सक्सेना (महाराजगंज)
माननीय सभापति महोदय, 16 महीने तक यू० जी० सी० का कोई चेयरमैन नहीं था। 28-9-74 को डा० जोजफ रिटायर हुए थे और श्री सतीशचन्द्र वाइस चेयरमैन मुकर्रर थे। उनको कहा गया था कि वह चेयरमैनी भी करें। 21-1-76 को 16 महीने बाद उनको चेयरमैन बना दिया गया, यानी 16 महीने तक कोई चेयरमैन नहीं रहा, केवल इसलिये कि श्री नूल हसन की मंशा थी कि सतीशचन्द्र जी ही चेयरमैन रह जायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही गलत बात थी। एमजेसी के टाइम में उनको इस तरह चेयरमैन बना देना बहुत बेजा बात थी, गलत बात थी। वह कभी वाइस चांसलर तक नहीं रहे और फिर भी उनको यू० जी० सी० का चेयरमैन बना दिया गया। इसी तरह से जो उनके बारे में कहा गया है कि उन्होंने अपनी बीड़ी को जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर बनवा दिया है, बहुत बेजा बात है और घोर मिसकान्डकट है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्रो० सतीशचन्द्र स्वयं ही इस्तीफा देंगे, नहीं तो उन्हें रीमूव कर देना चाहिए।

उनकी एचीवमेंट व्या है ? उनकी एचीवमेंट यह है कि देश के लगभग 46 सौ एकलिएटिड कालेजों को इस साल 3.60 करोड़ रुपये की ग्रांट दी गई है, जब कि डा० कोठारी के समय में 8.24 करोड़, 8.39 करोड़ 9.96 करोड़ और 12, 15 करोड़ रुपये की ग्रांट्स उनके टैन्योर के चार सालों में दी गई थीं ।

इसकी तुलना में 1976 में जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी को 2.19 करोड़ रुपये की प्लान ग्रांट और 1 करोड़ रुपये की नान-प्लान ग्रांट दी गई है । गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी में लगभग 59 हजार स्टूडेंट्स पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन उसको सिर्फ केन्द्रीय सरकार से 11 लाख रुपये की ग्रांट और यू० पी० सरकार से 5 लाख रुपये की ग्रांट दी गई है, जबकि जवाहर नाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी को 3.19 करोड़ रुपये की ग्रांट दी गई है, जहां सिर्फ दो हजार स्टूडेंट्स पढ़ते हैं । मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पुराने इंटरनेशनल ग्रान्ट हिट्रटी-व्यूशन सिस्टम का अविलम्ब खत्म करेंगे ।

हमारे देश में यूनिवर्सिटीज और कालेजिज में एनरोलमेंट 24,26,109 है, जिसमें से 113 यूनिवर्सिटीज में 3,67,581 और लगभग 46 सौ एफिलिएटेड कालेजिज में 20,58,528 है । इन 113 यूनिवर्सिटीज का एनरोलमेंट इतना कम होते हुए भी उन्हें लगभग 24 करोड़ रुपये प्लान ग्रांट और 37 करोड़ रुपये नान-प्लान ग्रांट, अर्थात् कुल 62 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, जब कि कालेजों को सिर्फ 3.60 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं । मुझे इस बात पर बहुत अफसोस है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आईन्दा ऐसा घोर पक्षपात नहीं होगा ।

कमीशन को इस बात का धमंड है कि उसने रेट आफ ग्रोथ को कम कर दिया है । यह शर्म की बात है । मैं गोरखपुर का रहने वाला हूँ । वह बहुत बड़ा जिला है और

उसकी आबादी करीब 32 लाख है । मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में लगभग 11 लाख की आबादी है, और वहां करीब आठ आठ लाख लोगों के पीछे एक एक डिग्री कालेज है । जब मैंने वहां एक नया कालेज खोलने की दरबारास्त दी, तो मुझे सूचित किया गया कि नये कालेज खोलना मना है । मैंने डा० नश्ल हसन से बात की, तो उन्होंने कहा कि बैकवर्ड एरिया में कालेज खोलना मना नहीं है । उन्होंने मुश्किल से यह लिख कर मुझे दिया । ले किन फिर भी वहां खोले हुए कालेज को मान्यता गत बर्ष नहीं दी गई । क्योंकि यू० पी० गवर्नरमेंट का कहना है कि उसके पास नये कालेज खोलने के लिये पैसा नहीं है । एक तरफ जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी को तीन करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा रकम सालाना ग्रान्ट में दे दी जाती है, मगर दूसरी तरफ बैकवर्ड एरियाज में कालेज खोलने के लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम बैकवर्ड एरियाज में, जहां शिक्षा का प्रसार कम है, नये कालेज खोलने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार इमदाद दे । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाउस की एक कमेटी जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में छानबीन करे कि वहां पर क्या होता है । पिछले दस सालों में वहां कितना खुँ हुआ है और उसकी क्या एचीवमेंट्स हैं ।

एक तो नये कालेज खोलने पर जो बैन है, उस को हटा दिया जाये, और दूसरे, जो कालेज इस समय चल रहे हैं, उन में नये सब-जैकट्स की पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सहायता दी जाये ।

टीचर्ज को जो नये स्केल दिये गये हैं, उन्हें लाग करने के बारे में यह निश्चय किया गया है कि पांच साल के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट बर्च का 80 परसेंट देगी और 20 परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट देगी, और पांच साल के बाद स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स सब खर्च बर्दास्त करेगी । मेरा कहना है कि स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स के लिए

[प्रो० शिव्वन लाल सक्सेना]

यह पूरा खर्च बर्दास्त करना असम्भव होगा । अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट ने अपना 80 परसेंट कान्ट्रीव्यूशन बन्द कर दिया, तो फिर बहुत से कालेजों में टीचर्च का नये स्केल नहीं मिल सकेंगे । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट पांच साल के बाद भी अपने 80 परसेंट कान्ट्रीव्यूशन को लगातार जारी रखे ।

मुझे अफसोस है कि इस 1975-76 की यू० जी० सी० की रिपोर्ट के अन्दर हाउस को मिसलीड करने की कोशिश की गई है । 1972-73 और 1973-74 में एक टेबुल अपेंडिक्स 11 दिया था जिसमें बताया गया था कि डबलपर्मेंट के लिए नानप्लान मद में और प्लान-मद में हर केन्द्रीय व स्टेट विश्व विद्यालय में कितना कितना खर्च किया गया है । 74-75 एवं 75-76 की रिपोर्टों में वह टेबल गायब है ताकि वह मालूम न हो सके कि कितना रुपया कहां खर्च हुआ है । यह बहुत बेजा बात है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट ऐसी बनाई जाये जो एनलाइटनिंग हो, छिपाने वाली न हो । छिपाने वाली रिपोर्ट एक क्रिमिनल कार्यवाही है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह सब बातें आइन्दा नहीं होगी और जो रिपोर्ट आएगी वह ठीक होगी और उसमें सारी बातों का व्योरा होगा ।

श्री भगतराम (फिल्मोर) : सभापति महोदय, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन का काम विश्वविद्यालयों में तालमेल रखने, शैक्षणिक मूल्यों को ऊंचा उठाने तथा विश्वविद्यालयों एवं कालेजों को सहायता देने का बताया गया है । परन्तु अफसोस है कि युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने देश के भिन्नभिन्न क्षेत्रों में और समाज के भिन्न-भिन्न वर्गों में असन्तुलन पैदा किया है । युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन का ध्यान खास कर धनी वर्ग की तरफ और शहरी क्षेत्रों की तरफ ज्यादा रहा है । शहरों में ज्यादा कालेज खोले गये हैं । उसके मुकाबले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बहुत कम

कालेज खोले गये हैं । यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन कालेजों का विकास करने के लिए जो सहायता देता है उसमें उसने यह कंडीशन लगाई है कि लड़कों के कालेज में बी० ए० की क्लास में कम से कम 400 छात्र संख्या होनी चाहिए और लड़कियों के कालेज में कम से कम 300 होनी चाहिए । यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है क्योंकि जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें जो कालेज है उनमें छात्रों की संख्या बहुत कम है, इसलिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के कालेज इससे बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं । उनके बहुत से कालेज बन्द हो रहे हैं और नये कालेजों का विकास भी नहीं हो रहा है । इसलिए यह जो कंडीशन लगाई गई है इसको कम किया जाये । सारे कालेज की जो स्ट्रैथ है उस पर यह चीज निभर होनी चाहिए और उसकी जो गणना है वह 250 छात्र की होनी चाहिए । तभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कालेज आगे विकास कर सकते हैं । क्योंकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कालेजों में गरीब किसानों और खेतिहार मजदूरों के लड़के पढ़ते हैं जिनके पास साधन नहीं होते, जिनके लड़के शहरों में नहीं जा सकते । इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों की शिक्षा पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कालेज हैं उन में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट की क्लासेज बहुत कम खोली गई हैं । मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आने वाले समय में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट क्लासेज ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोलने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय ।

यू० जी० सी० ने ब्रेतनमान के संबंध में जो सिफारिश की है वह 1-1-73 से लागू करने के लिए है । लेकिन देश के बहुत से भागों में उन सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं किया है और जहां लागू भी किया है वहां उस डेट से नहीं किया है । खास कर जो प्राइवेट कालेज हैं उन में नाम मात्र के कालेजों में वह ग्रेड दिया है । मेरा निवेदन है कि देश के सारे भागों में जितने भी कालेजेज हैं

उनमें यू जी सी के ग्रेड उसी डेट से लागू होने चाहिए और जो प्राइवेट कालेज हैं उनमें भी ऐसा प्रबंध करना चाहिए कि वे ग्रेड वहां भी लाग हों। अगर उनको कोई कठिनाई है तो आप उनके साथ बातचीत कीजिये और उनको सहायता दीजिये ताकि उनमें पढ़ाने वाले टीचरों को कोई नुकसान न हो और विद्यार्थियों को भी नुकसान न हो।

यू जी सी की सिफारिशों में लाइब्रेरियन और फिजिकल एज्यूकेशन के डाइरेक्टर के साथ बड़ा अन्याय किया गया है। पहले उनको लेक्चरर के बराबर ग्रेड दिया जाता था लेकिन इसमें नहीं दिया गया है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उनको भी इनके बराबर ही ग्रेड देना चाहिए ताकि उनके साथ न्याय हो सके।

इसके अलावा जो लड़कियों की शिक्षा है उस पर भी सरकार को खास ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में भेरा सुझाव है कि जब तक लड़कियों की शिक्षा लड़कों की शिक्षा के बराबर नहीं आ जाती तब तक उनको फी कर देना चाहिए। खास तौर से जो हरिजन और वीकर सेक्षन्स की लड़कियां हैं उनके लिए जरूर शिक्षा फी कर देनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा जो बजीफा हरिजनों को मिलता है उसको और बढ़ाना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही भेरा सुझाव है कि ग्रामीण लड़कियों के जो कालेजें हैं, चूंकि उनको दूर-दूर इधर उधर से आना पड़ता है इसलिए यू जी सी को चाहिए कि उन कालेजें को बदेज बढ़ादेने के लिये ग्रान्ट्स की व्यवस्था करे जिकि लड़कियां आसानी से वहां आकर शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें।

इसके साथ ही मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटीज के जो वाइस चांसलर हैं उनके खिलाफ प्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाए गए हैं। मैं आपको बताना

चाहता हूं कि पंजाब का जो यूनिवर्सिटी है उसके वाइस चांसलर के खिलाफ इसी पार्लियमेंट में आरोप लगाए जा चुके हैं और बहुत से पार्लियमेंट के मेम्बर्स ने इस सम्बन्ध में इक्वायरी करने के लिए कहा है। जो पंजाब के एम एल एज हैं उन्होंने भी शिक्षा मन्त्री जी से इक्वायरी करने के लिए कहा है। बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि अभी तक कोई इक्वायरी नहीं की गई है। यूनिवर्सिटीयों में जो बड़े बड़े धाध बैठे हैं जिन्होंने यूथ कांग्रेस के नाम पर और सरकार के कहने पर अपने यहां गुण्डा एलिमेंट को भर्ती किया और स्वतन्त्र विचार रखने वाले विद्यार्थियों को दाखला नहीं दिया, बल्कि उनको तंग किया, उनके खिलाफ जल्दी से जल्दी इक्वायरी होनी चाहिए अगर यह सरकार वहां से प्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करना चाहती है। इसके अलावा यू जी सी के खिलाफ भी आरोप लगाए गए हैं कि वह प्रष्टाचार का घर बना हुआ है। यू जी सी को भी इस तरह से ठीक करने की जरूरत है कि वह प्रजातान्त्रिक ढंग से काम कर सके और साथ ही जो यूनिवर्सिटीज और कालेज हैं वहां पर ठीक ढंग से शिक्षा दी जा सके। इसके लिए हमें टीचर्स और विद्यार्थियों का सहयोग लेना चाहिए। ऐसा करने पर ही ठीक ढंग से शिक्षा चल सकेगी और उसका विकास हो सकेगा।

और अधिक समय न लेते हुए अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि तभी हम इस देश में शिक्षा ठीक ढंग से चला सकते हैं जब हम उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रजातान्त्रिक बनायेंगे।

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रोखड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, हम आज यहां पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट में बहुत सारी बातें शाई हैं लेकिन समय की कमी की वजह से हम उन सारी बातों का उल्लेख नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसमें कहा गया है कि छात्रों की संख्या में

[श्री राम सेवक हजारी]

इस वर्ष केवल 2.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है यह विवादास्पद है। यह भी कहा गया है कि छात्रों की संख्या में नियन्त्रण किया जा रहा है। तो यह दोनों बातें एक साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। मैं माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री जी से कहूँगा कि आप एक तरफ नियन्त्रण करना चाहते हैं तो फिर दूसरी तरफ जो माध्यमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त छात्र बैठे हैं उनके लिए आपने क्या सोचा है? आखिर यह युवा शक्ति देश में किस तरफ जायेगी? इस बात की तरफ मन्त्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब आपने नियन्त्रण की बात उठाई है तो आप गम्भीरता-पूर्वक इस बात को भी सोचें कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर जो नौजवान बैठे रहेंगे उनका क्या होगा?

इसमें यह कहा गया है कि शिक्षा में वृद्धि हुई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1970-71 से ही निरन्तर उच्च शिक्षा के छात्रों की संख्या में ह्रास होता चला जा रहा है। 1961 से 1970 तक 14.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक वृद्धि होती थी लेकिन 1970-71 से 9 प्रतिशत हानी शुरू हुई जो कि घटते घटते 2.5 प्रतिशत तक आ गई है—यह क्या है? आप एक तरफ शिक्षा की बात करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ यह जो गिरती हुई स्थिति है, यह क्या संकेत करती है? विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा में बहुत ज्यादा गिरावट आई है और जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री हृषीकेश देव नारायण यादव ने कहा था—जिस तरह से वर्ण-व्यवस्था है, उसी तरह की वर्ण-व्यवस्था आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पैदा हो गई है। पटना यूनिवर्सिटी को लीजिये, मिथिला यूनिवर्सिटी को लीजिये, जिसका नाम अब ललित नारायण मिश्र, विश्वविद्यालय है और दूसरी तरफ अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को लीजिये, दोनों में कितना अन्तर है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस गिरावट को दूर किया जाय और इन विश्वविद्यालयों के स्तरों में दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के मुकाबले में समानता लाई जाए।

यदि आप शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एकरूपता लाना चाहते हैं तो सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में एक रूपता लानी होगी।

मुझे आज यह कहते हुए तनिक भी हिचक नहीं है कि जो विरोधी पक्ष में बैठे हुए लोग हैं—उन्होंने इस अन्तर को दूर करने का प्रयास नहीं किया। आज तक यह होता रहा कि जो सीमित लोग हैं, नेता हैं, अफसर हैं, उनके बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूलों में जाते थे, लेकिन आम जनता के बच्चे, किसान के बच्चा, मजदूर का बच्चा ऐसे स्कूलों में जाता था जिसमें न दीवारें थीं और न छप्पर था, आसमान के नीचे बैठ कर पढ़ता था। आज देश की 60 करोड़ जनता हमारी जनता सरकार से यह अपेक्षा रखती है कि वह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एकरूपता लायगी, एक चौकीदार का बेटा, एक मजदूर का बेटा और राष्ट्रपति का बेटा एक ही विद्यालय में पढ़ेंगा, एक तरह की शिक्षा प्राप्त करेगा, देश में एक तरह के शिक्षा संस्थान होंगे। मैं आप से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था लायें।

विश्वविद्यालय में जो गिरावट आई है उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि उन में जातीय आधार पर, दल के आधार पर नियकिताएं की गई हैं। आज जो वाइस चांस्लर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं उन को दलगत आधार पर नियुक्त किया जाता है, जातीय आधार पर नियुक्त किया जाता है। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण दूँ दरभंगा में ललित नारायण मिश्र विश्वविद्यालय है, वहां एक राजपत न नियुक्ति के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिया था, लेकिन उस की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई। जहां राजपूतों का आधिपत्य है, वहां आहुण की नियुक्ति नहीं होती है। और जहां आहुणों का आधिपत्य है वहां राजपूतों की नियुक्ति नहीं है। आप से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन सारी बातों को देखें और एक स्पत्ता लायें, न जातीय आधार पर और न दल के

आधार पर, बल्कि इन से ऊपर उठ कर नियुक्तियां होनी चाहिये। हम ने जमींदारी खत्म कर दी है, लेकिन आज शिक्षण संस्थाओं में इस तरह की जमींदारी बढ़ रही है। शिक्षा के मामले में आप आई० ए० एस० की नियुक्तियों को उठा कर देख लीजिये, किन के बच्चे आज आई० ए० एस० बनते हैं? किसी किसान का बेटा, किसी किरानी का बेटा, किसी मजदूर का बेटा आई० ए० एस० नहीं बनता है, केवल बड़े लोगों के बच्चे आई० ए० एस० बनते हैं जो मोटी-मोटी तनबड़ाहे पाते हैं, ऊंची कुर्सियों पर बैठते हैं। जब तक इसमें एकहस्ता नहीं लायेंगे, हमारे देश में समाजवाद नहीं आ सकेगा। मैं आप से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि देश में ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति चलायें जिस में दरिद्र का बेटा, चौकीदार का बेटा, चपरासी का बेटा, राष्ट्रपति और मंत्री का बेटा एक ही संस्थान में एक ही तरह की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सके।

आप की इस रिपोर्ट में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की चर्चा की गई है और उन के लिए 20 परसेंट आरक्षण किया गया है, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहा गया है कि इस आरक्षण की पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। क्यों पूर्ति नहीं हुई? आज हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में जो सक्षम है, योग्य हैं जिन की बहाली हो सकती है? उन की नियुक्ति नहीं होती है। वहां पर जो पदाधिकारी होते हैं, वे अपने लोगों को बहाल कर लेते हैं, इन लोगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मैं आप से आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप थोड़ा मजबूती से काम लीजिए और हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिये जो आरक्षण किया गया है उसे समूचित रूप से पूरा कराइये।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—माप ने जवाहर लाल नेहरू

विश्वविद्यालय खोल दिया। जवाहर लाल जी ने जो व्याप्ति दुनिया में प्राप्त की, वह इस देश की गढ़ी पर रह कर प्राप्त की और इसीलिये इस देश के लोगों ने उन को इतना प्यार दिया। लेकिन इस देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हुए हैं जैसे—प्रभावती जी, हमारे लोकनायक जय प्रकाश नारायण जी की धर्मन्यती जिनका स्वेगवास हो चुका है वे बापू के बहुत नजदीकी थीं, देश के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में उनका बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा, इसी तरह बाबू सूरज नारायण सिंह थे, जिहाने देश के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान पाया, ऐसे लोगों ने देश के लिये बहुत कुर्बानियां दी हैं, हमें खुशी होती यदि ऐसे लोगों के नाम पर आप विश्वविद्यालयों को खोलते। लेकिन ऐसे लोगों के नाम पर जो सत्ता में रहते हैं, विश्वविद्यालयों का नामकरण नहीं होना चाहिये। विश्वविद्यालयों का नामकरण आप ऐसे लोगों के नाम पर कीजिये जिहाने कुछ त्याग किया हो और देश के लिये कुछ काम किया हो और जिन के प्रति देश के लोगों की आंखें हो, विश्वास हो। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय या ललित नारायण विश्वविद्यालय जिसका नाम रखा हुआ है, उस का नाम प्रभावती विश्वविद्यालय यदि कर दिया जाये, तो हमें बड़ी खुशी होगी।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि शिक्षा भवित्व महोदय इस पर विचार करेग।

श्री अर्ली जन्नावती (प्रिवानी) : चैयरमैन साहब, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई है, उस पर मैं कुछ बोलने के लिये बड़ी हुई हूँ।

वह ठीक है कि हमारे देश में यूनिवर्सिटीयों की संख्या बड़ी है लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ उन का जो स्टैन्डर्ड है, वह बड़ा

[श्रीमती चन्द्रावती]

घटा है। इसी के साथ साथ कई यूनिवर्सिटियां ऐसी हैं जो कि राजनीति का अखाड़ा बन गई हैं। उन में एम्प्लायमेंट भी उसी आधार पर होते हैं मुझे पंजाब और कुरुक्षेत्र की यूनिवर्सिटियों का पता है। पंजाब में एक वाइस चान्सलर थे। उन का सपना राज्यपाल बनने का था और हर दूसरे तीसरे दिन किसी न किसी बी० आई० पी० को बुलाते रहते थे। इस तरह से उन्होंने सारी यूनिवर्सिटी को चौपट कर दिया। उन्होंने यह सोच रखा था कि इस तरह से बड़े लोगों को बुलाने से वे राज्यपाल बन जायेंगे पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का किसी जमाने में बहुत अच्छा स्टेन्डर्ड माना जाता था, लेकिन उनके बहां जाने से वह चौपट हो गया। कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी का कहाना ही क्या है। जस्टिस लाम्बा की डेथ हो गई। किस तरह से एक तहसील के लाइसर को एडवोकेट जनरल बनाया गया और उन को जज बना दिया गया और सीनेट का मेम्बर बनाया गया। बंशीलाल का जो लड़का सुरेन्द्र सिंह है, पता नहीं वह भी अब सीनेट का मेम्बर हैं या नहीं। वह थड़ डिवीजनर है। इस तरह के लोगों को सीनेट में रखा जाता है और जब इस तरह की बातें होती हैं तो कैसे यूनिवर्सिटियों की हालत सुधर सकती है। तो मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से यही कहना चाहती हूं कि हमें अच्छी नालिज, ज्ञान वाले लोगों को रखना चाहिये। यूनिवर्सिटियां ज्ञान के मन्दिर होने चाहिये न कि इस तरह के नालायक लोगों पर किसी न किसी तरह पहुंचाया जाये और राजनीति का अखाड़ा बनाया जाय क्योंकि इन पिछले कुछ सालों में काफी चीजों का डीजेनरेशन हुआ है। जब हम इतिहास पढ़ते थे यह तो सोचते थे कि पता नहीं किस तरह से नालायक आदमी अच्छी पोस्टों पर पहुंच जाते हैं लेकिन हम पीछे वही देखते रहे हैं कि नालायक से नालायक शादमी भी वाइस चान्सलर बन जाता है।

कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी का एक ऐतिहासिक नाम था और उस को बदल दिया गया उसका नाम चक्रवर्ती यूनिवर्सिटी कर दिया। श्री चक्रवर्ती और वंशी लाल ने जैसे हरियाणा को लूटा है, मैं आप को बया बताऊं। चक्रवर्ती के ऊपर भी अगर एक कमीशन बैठाया जाए, तो बहुत सी बातें पता चलेंगी उस की मौत पर भी लाखों रुपया खर्च किया गया। उस की मौत पर रुपया खर्च कर के उस को कुरुक्षेत्र लाया गया। मैं यह इसलिये बताना चाहती थी कि किस तरह से उस यूनिवर्सिटी के ऐतिहासिक नाम को बदल कर दूसरा नाम कर दिया गया। खैर इन को अकल आई और जाते जाते नाम ठीक कर दिया, नाम को बदल दिया, शुक्र है।

हाउस में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की चर्चा हुई। हमारे साउथ के भाइयों ने इस बारे में कुछ कहा लेकिन मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि अंग्रेजी को साउथ के भाइयों ने नहीं रखा बल्कि नार्थ के जो अंग्रेजीदां हैं उन लोगों ने रखा है। आज स्थिति यह है कि यहां पर 9 कोस के बाद भाषा बदल जाती है और जो कामन आदमी है, 9 कोस के बाद दूसरी बोली बोलने लगता है। इसलिए अंग्रेजी कामनमैन की भाषा नहीं हो सकती। वह आज एफ्लुयेन्ट लोगों की ही भाषा है। हिन्दुस्तान का जो कामन मैन है, किसान है, मजदूर है, या मैं कहूं छोटे छोटे मुलाजिम हैं, उनकी भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है। मुझे अंग्रेजी साहित्य पढ़ना बहुत पसन्द है। लेकिन मैं आपको बताऊं हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ लोगों को छोड़ कर सभी राइटर्स जो अंग्रेजी में लिखते हैं उनकी अंग्रेजी न अच्छी है न वे रोचक लिखते हैं। क्योंकि जिस भाषा में हम सोच नहीं सकते उस भाषा में लिखने की बात तो दूसरी है।

हम लाखों रुपये की रायल्टी विदेशी लेखकों को देते हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि साउथ की जो एक भाषा सभी को पढ़ाई जाए। जो भी भाषा पसन्द हो वह

भाषा पढ़ाई जाए। अगर हम इन भाषाओं की लिपि देवनागरी कर दें तो इससे देश में इमोशनल इन्टेंशन होगा। जो हम आजकल अलग अलग नजर आते हैं वह अलग अलग नजर नहीं आयेंगे।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहूंगी। शिक्षा के महकमे में आजकल वे लोग आते हैं जिन्हें दूसरी जगह नौकरी नहीं मिलती। इससे हमारे देश की शिक्षा समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। लोग इन लोगों से अपने बच्चों को पढ़वाना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर शिक्षा के महकमे में अच्छे से अच्छे लोग आयेंगे तो देश में अच्छे अच्छे नागरिक पैदा होंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूं कि अच्छे से अच्छे लोगों को शिक्षा के महकमे में लाया जाए। स्कूलों, कालिजों और यूनिवर्सिटियों सभी जगहों पर अच्छे से अच्छे लोग रखे जाने चाहिए।

एक बात मैं परिलक स्कूलों के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। परिलक स्कूल में एक बच्चे पर एक महीने में इतना खर्च होता है कि जो गांव के एक स्कूल का साल भर का बजट होता है। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि इन स्कूलों को बन्द कर दिया जा जाए। जब तक आप अच्छे स्कूल नहीं बनाते तब तक जो अच्छे स्कूल चल रहे हैं उन्हें बन्द करना ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन गांव के स्कूलों का स्टेप्डर्ड भी आप ऊंचा करें तभी देश का भविष्य बनेगा। शिक्षा जैसे विषय पर सबसे ज्यादा बहस होनी चाहिए, इस पर सब से ज्यादा पेसा खर्च होना चाहिए और सब से ज्यादा इसे मान्यता मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेडी (निजामाबाद): सभापति जी, अभी मैं अपनी बहन का भाषण सुन रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि उत्तर के लोगों को दक्षिण के लोगों की कोई भाषा सीखनी चाहिए। उत्तर के लोग दक्षिण की कोई भाषा सीखते हैं तो बहुत अच्छा है,

लेकिन अगर नहीं सीखते हैं तो हमें कोई परवाह नहीं है। फिर भी हम हिन्दी सीखने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह कोई व्यापार नहीं है। यह कहना कि थी लेंगेएज फारमूला ठीक नहीं है, यह सही नहीं है। जिसको साउथ में जाकर काम करना होगा उसे साउथ की भाषा सीखनी होगी। इसी तरह से हिन्दी को हर आदमी को सीखना होगा। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन का सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिए कि वह सबको हिन्दी सिखाये। दक्षिण के जो लोग हिन्दी का विरोध करते हैं वे राजनीति के कारण विरोध करते हैं। मैं आपको बताऊं कि मैं एस्टीमेट कमेटी के साथ तमिलनाडु गया था। उस समय इस कमेटी के चेअरमैन श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद थे। वहां पर बहुत बड़ी मीटिंग हुई। भागवत ज्ञा साहब अप्रेजी में भाषण देने लगे। जैसे ही वे अप्रेजी में बोलने लगे तो सभा में गडबड़ी हो गई और लोग कहने लगे कि आप तो हिन्दी के कवि हैं, आप हिन्दी में बोलिये। सभा में से एक बच्चा उठा और उसने उनके सारे भाषण का तमिल में तर्जुमा कर दिया। मद्रास में जाकर आप देखें। वहां सिनेमा का चार रुपये का टिकट उस सिनेमा के शुरू होने के एक महीने के बाद भी नहीं मिलता है। अगर मेरी यह बात गलत सिद्ध हो जाए तो मैं इस्टीफा देने के लिए तैयार हूं। हिन्दी पिक्चर देखने वहां लखनऊ से कोई नहीं जाता है। वहीं के लोग देखते हैं। हिन्दी जानने वाले दक्षिण में बहुत हैं, मद्रास में बहुत हैं। जो यहां हिन्दी के बारे में उनको लेकर कहा जा रहा है यह बिल्कुल पोलिटिकल और राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से कहा जा रहा है।

राजनीति बहुत हो गई है। मेहरबानी करके शिक्षा में आप राजनीति को न लाएं। आंध्र में छः यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं। 1942 में मैंने गंजारेशन किया था। आज तक जितने वहां इन विश्वविद्यालयों के बाइस चांसलर

[**श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी**]

हुए हैं किसी को भी उनके बारे में शिकायत करने का मौका नहीं मिला। अब हर बाइस चांसलर पर कीचड़ उछाली जा रही है। यू० जी सी का मुझे भी थोड़ा बहुत तज़बी है। जितने भी पत्र उनके पास जाते हैं उनका तुरन्त जवाब आ जाता है, ग्रांट फौरन दे दी जाती है, बिल्डिंग फंड देना हो तो फौरन दे दिया जाता है। सब काम वहां ठीक हो रहा है। जवाहरलाल ने यूनिवर्सिटी का भी मुझे तजुर्बा है। वहां के बाइस चांसलर के बारे में भी आपको ऐसी बातें नहीं कहनी चाहिए थीं। हमारे विद्यार्थियों में अभी भी बहुत इंडिसिप्लिन हैं। आप लोग ख्यामख्याह और ज्यादा उनमें इंडिसिप्लिन पैदा कर रहे हैं। पालियार्मेंट में बाइस चांसलर के बारे में इस तरह से गालियां देना अच्छा नहीं है। उनके खिलाफ कुछ कहना हो तो जरूर कहें लेकिन मंत्री जी के चेम्बर में जाकर उनसे कहें। यहां भाषण देंगे तो वह चीज़ पूरी प्रेस में जाएगी। लोग उसको देंगे तो अच्छा नहीं होगा। हमारे यहां प्रांध में छः यूनिवर्सिटीयों में कोई भी बाइस चांसलर अभी तक खराब नहीं निकला। एक से एक बढ़ कर अच्छा निकला है। नार्थ की यूनिवर्सिटीयों में भी कोई खराबी नहीं है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टैण्डर्ड पूरे देश की यूनिवर्सिटीयों में सब से बढ़ कर है। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टैण्डर्ड देश में सब से ऊंचा है। प्रांध के लोग यहां आकर बहुत से पढ़ रहे हैं। यह कहना कि यह भीर वह खराब हुआ है ठीक नहीं है। अगर कुछ खराब हुआ है तो हम लोगों का दिमाग खराब हुआ है।

16.58 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER in the Chair**]

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I

moved this Motion, I did not take any time in any introductory speech because I wanted to listen to the observations of the hon. Members. In fact, this report is for the year 1975-76 and it does not relate to the period that this present Government has been in power and I have been in-charge of the Ministry of Education. In fact, I am holding somebody else's baby; the baby may be good, beautiful or it may be ugly, but it depends on the attitude of the onlooker. Everybody looks at his own baby as good and beautiful and not at the other's.

Anyway, there are certain matters in this report, which actually deal with certain principles which have to be scrutinised by this august House and through this scrutiny, the present Ministry may find some guidelines. That is why, I consider this report to be very important and the discussions that have taken place are certainly of a great magnitude.

In course of the discussion, I am rather sorry to find that some extraneous matters have been brought in, but as they are of somewhat important nature, I should like to deal with them in brief because I do not have much time to deal with the problems of the universities in general, and the university Grants Commission particular. For instance, one hon. Member yesterday pointed out that Maulana Azad's book had some confidential portion; this portion was located in the National Archives and their confidential portion is missing. Now I got it checked up through the Director of archieves and the reports to me that this allegation is not true. He says that the packet with the seals intact is still there in the personal custody of the Director of Archives himself. In fact he rushed to the Archives last night to find out whether the allegation which was made here was true or not and he found that the seals were intact. So I assure this hon. Member that the seals are intact...

17.00 hrs.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It was Mr. Janeshwar Mishra. He is not there.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: ... and the confidential portion is there.

I would only request hon. Members that whenever they make such allegations concerning my Ministry, they may kindly bring these matters before me first so that I can personally request the officers concerned to check up the point and if they are not satisfied with the answer, only then that matter may be brought before this House. That will certainly save much time for this House and embarrassment for the officers.

Another matter was very forcefully placed before this House by hon. Member, Shri Lakkappa. He was telling us about the difficulties, corruption and other matters concerning the Indian Institute of Management. In fact he was annoyed with me because I had attended the convocation meeting of that institution. Of course, convocation is meant for giving proper honours to the students. It has nothing to do with the internal management of the institution. So, I wanted to meet the students and take part in the convocation. No, while the ceremony was going on, there were certain demonstrations by some outsiders. I am glad to say that I did not find any student participating in that demonstration. So, I met their representative and I have assured them, as I assure this House, that whatever points have been raised are being looked into. In fact, the points which have been raised by the Accounts Department of the Karnataka Government and the discrepancies in accounts which have been found have been referred to the management of the Institute and they are sending us their reply and if we find that any

proper case has been made out, suitable steps will be taken.

I am not in favour of passing judgment against anybody without giving him a hearing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been adorning the Bench of the Supreme Court. You know that we believe in the rule of law and nobody can be punished without being given an opportunity to him of being heard. So, we are going through that process and I hope after we get the reports from the management there, proper action will be taken.

Now, as regards the report itself, we notice that it has given not only the various aspects of the Commission's working during 1975-76 but it has also indicated certain guidelines which are being continued in subsequent years and at the end also we find a large number of appendices from which the condition of university education in general and of certain institutions of higher learning in particular can be obtained.

Hon. Member Shri Mavalankar was right in pointing out the nature of the University Grants Commission. He correctly stated that it will be like a bridge between the government and the universities. In fact, when the University Grants Commission was established, in the preamble we find that its object will be to have co-ordination and determination of standards in the universities and in Section 12 of the University Grants Commission Act we find the functions of the commission very clearly defined. But if we are to judge the success or the failure of the University Grants Commission, then we are to relate its activities to the objects which have been laid down in the statute. When we compare this, we come to the conclusion that by and large the University Grants Commission has

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succeeded in discharging the duty which has been allotted to it. I know there is much scope for improvement. In fact the previous Government also was not satisfied fully with the workings of the University Grants Commission. Therefore, a Review Committee was set up. That Review Committee has completed its deliberation. The report has been prepared and this Report has been placed before the House. If occasion arises, on that report some discussion may be there if the House so desires. It clearly shows that there is certainly scope for improvement in the working of the University Grants Commission. But that does not mean that we should denigrate whatever it has done. It has certainly done much good for our country in bringing up the standard of education at the university level. Of course, there may be some difference of opinion.

Hon. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu questioned my observation which I made the other day regarding standard of colleges and universities. I said that it simply depends upon the opinion of the individuals concerned. But even then we find that there has been a large advancement in the field of higher education. Appendix I itself shows that upto 146 we had 18 universities and now we have 105 universities (102 universities and afterwards three more were there) mentioned in the list and 9 institutions are deemed to be universities. So, there is a great enlargement of the scope of higher education. Of course, many hon. members criticised that there is a great deal of imbalance. To some extent we may agree with that view that there is imbalance. In fact in the first statement that I made before this august House, I stated that we ought to change the priority to some extent and in course of our discussion in this House on the question of adult education, we noted that now there are about 23 crores of people. I am talking of adults above the age of 15 years who are illiterate. So, that is a very staggering problem and we

should consider it to be a shame on our democracy. If we are to remove this shame, this calumny, then greater emphasis will have to be laid on adult education.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: On family planning.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: We shall certainly try to look into this if this matter was so simple as Shri Reddy suggested. We could then remove all the population and the problems will be changed. We have to look to the realities of the situation. We have, therefore, decided to set up National Board of Adult Education and I am glad to inform the House that I have been having a dialogue with the Planning Commission. This morning I met the Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission to discuss, the question of priorities in the coming Sixth Five Year Plan. This is not the first meeting that we would have. We shall certainly have more meetings to find out the priorities and allocation of funds and other matters will have to be dealt with at an appropriate time. So, we have to plan ahead so that proper emphasis might be laid on the parts where the need is the most.

It is also true that there is imbalance between the rural areas and urban areas. It is something of a part of history—historical traditions which we cannot get rid of.

Some hon. Members suggested that we should have rural universities. The suggestion is very good no doubt. But, are we able to have such rural universities in the present socio-economic context?

We are not able to have rural schools in every village not to speak of rural universities. If we have to set up schools in every village or a cluster of villages so that these schools are within the walking distance for our children in the rural areas, that would require an enormous sum and that will certainly have to

be provided by this House when, perhaps, the Sixth Five Year Plan will be discussed at some future date. But, we are no going within the constraints of the Fifth Five Year Plan and, under such constraints, we have to plan our action for the coming one year or a little more than one year. That is the position.

I have already pointed that out earlier, that is, last year, the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education clearly mentioned that roughly Rs. 3,300 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan had been demanded if the present system of education had to be improved. In fact, little more than Rs. 1200 crores only had been allocated so that the Standing Committee had to conclude or admit that the state of education in our country at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan would be worse than what it was at the beginning. That is the position that we have to face.

In future, with all such constraints we have to note that we are to make the best out of what we have. In that connection, I should certainly try to bear in mind some of the valuable suggestions that have been made.

Hon. Member Shri Ramji Singh wanted that the allocation of funds for universities should be cut down because it is somewhat of an elitist education. I do not know how far that is reflecting the socialist view, I had visited many socialist countries like China, Soviet Union and similar other countries which are ruled by democracy—governed by Labour Party. Nowhere I have found that higher educational institutions have been stopped. In fact, when I visited China, I found that the admissions to higher educational institutions were absolutely limited; they were related to the capability of the students as well as the possibility of getting jobs in future.

Therefore, there is complete man power planning and on the basis of

such man power planning, the admission in universities and higher educational institutions are restricted. Now, nobody can say that China is not a socialist country because it is restricting the higher education and allowing only a limited number of students to study in the higher educational institutions. Similarly, in other socialist countries of the democratic type, as in the case of Great Britain, we find that there are higher educational institutions, there are universities and, in recent times many new universities are being set up. We cannot stop the higher educational institution because that is not real socialism.

According to my comprehension of socialism, it is not a complete egalitarianism, it is not the steam-roller equality that is desirable for the country. It really means equal opportunity to be provided for the people who are capable of going through a particular form of education. Now, if we have that idea of equal opportunity, then, even in the university stage, equal opportunity should be provided for the people who are coming from the backward communities or poorer sections of the community. We find in the pattern of University Education, that point is kept very much in view because we find that provision for scholarships has been made. I know that adequate provisions for scholarships has been made. Perhaps more provisions could have been made. But, visions could have been made. But, still, certain provisions have been made. Similarly, a reference has been made to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Certainly, we find that in the matter of admissions, the topic has been taken up and discussed in greater detail and it has also been examined by the proper authorities and, ultimately, we find that the limits have been put to 20 per cent. When the matter was taken up at the forty-second meeting of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes

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and Scheduled Tribes, it was noted that the principle had not been completely followed.

So, the University Grants Commission in the light of these observations took up this matter in April 1976 and again requested the universities to intimate the present position regarding reservation of seats in the light of instructions issued by the Government of India. Now the position as obtaining in 110 universities from which replies have been received is as follows:

49 universities are observing strictly instructions issued by the Government of India in the matter. Of these, 19 universities have indicated the provision for relaxation of 5 per cent marks for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 45 universities the reservations of seats for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vary from 3 per cent to 33 per cent. So, you see the average is somewhat coming nearer, but as has already been indicated, 16 universities have not provided for reservation of seats for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But they have also indicated that no difficulties are being experienced by students belonging to these categories for admission to various courses in these universities. So, the University Grants Commission is very much conscious of this fact and it is trying to impress upon the universities that proper facilities must be given to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister has mentioned about the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I believe that is not satisfactory. Do you agree?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have said that there is always scope for improvement. In fact sometimes we find the difficulties even in regard to the allotment of seats.

Yesterday, Shrimati Goswami in Bengali cited certain statements and

findings of somebody in the Tata Institute. She spoke in Bengali and many hon. Members possibly did not understand. But that is also a serious problem. The problem is that where in such technical institutions and higher institutions provisions made for students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and this particularly relates to the Institutes of Technology or such institutions of technical education, we find that these students are not coming up to the standards prescribed for them. Therefore, even when they are admitted, they cannot keep pace with the method of teaching. So, this generates a sense of frustration, and just to avoid that, I had called a meeting of the representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner and the Directors of the IITs the other day and we are just thinking as to how to meet this problem. So we are thinking of giving special instructions to these students and find out some other remedy whereby these frustrations can be removed. I am citing these institutions to show that the provision may not be quite satisfactory, but there are some backlogs in our learning process which cannot be cured only in a few years time; it will take some time and this sector will have to be fostered and nurtured with the greatest degree of care that is available both at the hands of the UGC and at the hands of the authorities of the different universities and colleges.

That is with regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I agree with the hon. Members that the position may not be very bright, but at least the problem is known and the problem is sought to be attacked from all angles possible on the part of the Government. I would certainly expect that the hon. Members will give us suggestions as to how to tackle the specific problems which arise with regard to this category of students.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): The Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes students are finding it difficult in following the courses in which they are admitted. In certain universities they take the total number of seats available and they make some reservations and then they admit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to the courses for which they do not want to get admission. There are research workers, there are trained workers who can train them and make them suitable to enroll themselves for these technical courses. When you have higher qualification, for educating them as staff members naturally they require some training.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have understood the problem of the hon. Member and I have already told the House that special care is being taken so that they may be given special coaching. I am sorry I will not be able to meet many of the important points that have been raised; my time is running out and kindly bear with me for only ten minutes more because at 5.30 I have to close. We had general comments on growth of student enrolment. Many hon. members have made the point that there is reduction in the process. When we have noted that, some hon. Members think that it is a type of elitist education. Others say that there should be expansion of its scope. We should like to have a via media between the two. Instead of having more burden on the universities and colleges connected with them, efforts have been made to introduce non formal education and to make use of modern mass media and instruments of mass communication. We have correspondence courses. Some hon. Members rightly referred to the increase in the number of students in correspondence courses. In some universities radio and television are being used for this purpose. The idea of an open university is being examined for this purpose. We may come to a point when such an open university may be a reality. At least some steps are being taken in one university, Karnataka University and

you, Mr. Speaker, know very well that certain latitude had been given to the students who did not have their examinations in the earlier stages. We are examining the possibility of having open universities. At the present moment we are laying great stress on correspondence courses and through that we can reach a larger number of students.

In this connection the problem of Delhi University had been raised. The problem of admission is not a new problem. We have this problem every year but this year perhaps the problem has been acute. Before university admissions started, I had a meeting with the Vice Chancellor of the Delhi University in the presence of some hon. Members of this House who represent the Delhi constituencies and also the chief executive councillor of the Delhi Administration. We discussed the problem and we have indicated the guidelines to accommodate the large number of students who try to seek admission in various courses for this year. It has been indicated that there must not be any reduction in actual admission. The target was put at 33,000 last year; this should remain. It has also been decided to admit 10 per cent more students over and above to cover the dropouts. Additional 1000 seats have been provided in the regular colleges by permitting some colleges to start additional honours and pass courses in popular subjects. Seats have been increased by 1500 in the school of correspondence course and by 500 in the non-collegiate women's education course. The question of starting B. Com. (Hons.) course in the school of correspondence course is under consideration. After having provided additional seats as mentioned above, if it is found that still more seats are needed for more admissions, it is proposed to open evening classes in the existing colleges. The real problem is that perhaps after two years there may not be so much pressure for admission; because of the 10 plus 2 plus 3 system the number of students seeking admission in Delhi colleges

[Dr. Pratap Chander Chunder] may be reduced and if we open new colleges immediately they may not be viable. That is why it has been proposed to open evening classes in the existing colleges to meet the immediate problem.

About colleges in rural areas, unfortunately the picture is somewhat bleak because there are already existing colleges in rural areas in many parts of the country, but they have not been viable. The other day I had a discussion with the Maharashtra Education Minister and I have also been getting reports from the States through the newspapers. We find in rural areas there are certain intermediate and other colleges where the admissions have been so low that they are not able to make both ends meet.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: So far as rural area is concerned, please go to Manipal and see how it has developed economically.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There are exceptional cases. Exception only proves the rule. The difficulty is, in some cases the system is not viable. The main difficulty has been created by the sudden imposition of the 10+2+3 system. We have noted that the Kothari Commission wanted this to be spread over 20 years, but the previous government tried to impose it all of a sudden. That has created some difficulty in large parts of the country. Many States have not adopted it. Others have adopted it in principle, but they cannot properly work it out. The result is, the +2 stage is located in schools where they do not have laboratories and other facilities, whereas the colleges which already have such facilities are starving for want of admission. Therefore, we are reverting to the suggestion of the national policy on education, which was adopted by this House in 1968, i.e. +2 stage may be located either in the school or in the college or in both according to local conditions. That will somehow solve the imme-

diate problem, but it will not be a long-term solution. So, we are now having an exercise in looking into this system as a whole. As I said during my speech on the budget demands, a high-powered committee has been set up for looking into the content.

An hon. member referred to new mathematics, the syllabus etc. I am quite aware of it and I have been myself fighting against this particular new mathematics subject. It may be made optional. It was said by him that it had been borrowed from the USA. I might inform him that the USA more or less borrowed it from Soviet Russia. In the USA, now there is second thinking and they are trying to avoid new mathematics. We are also having a new look at the problems of new mathematics. It may remain as an additional subject. A special committee is looking into the matter.

Similarly, in regard to the +2 stage also, we know that there is the problem of the 2 year degree college, 3 year degree college and so on. It will have to be looked into very carefully and we have therefore called a meeting of the Education Ministers of the different States. This meeting will be held for 2 days, on 10th and 11th August next. Problems relating to education in general will be discussed. Naturally, problems of university education and higher education also will be discussed there.

I would conclude by appealing to the hon. members not to confuse the issue when we are discussing the problems of education. Each one of us has sworn by our Constitution, under which Education is still a State subject, although in the 42nd amendment, it has been brought into the current list. As I explained earlier, the Janata Party is committed to do away with the 42nd amendment. What will happen then I do not know. We should consider that later. But for the time being, unless and until, we pass any law here, we cannot deal with a topic which comes

within the scope of the States. Therefore, we have to take the States into confidence. In whatever improvement we would like to make in the field of education, we have to get the support of the States and their willing cooperation. And there cannot be any quarrel between the State and the Centre, whether in the case of language, university education or school education. We have, therefore, called a meeting of the Education Ministers to discuss the matter.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention one point with regard to the so-called imbalance in provision of grants between the Central universities and State universities. Hon. Members must remember that the Central universities are wholly financed by the University Grants Commission. Their day-to-day expenses as well as development expenses—everything—will have to be provided by the UGC, whereas in respect of State universities, there is a provision for matching grant, and then again, UGC gives development grants, but the recurring expenses are either met by the funds of the university and by those provided by the State Government. So, what is mentioned in the report here, does not actually reflect what amounts are being spent by the universities at the State level. Much more is being spent there, because States are providing funds to these universities. That should be borne in mind. Then again, the figures with regard to JNU or to the Delhi University may not be very correct, in their reflection of the real state of affairs. Much of the expenditure which has been criticized by the hon. Members was for the establishment of the university itself, and the construction of its houses, hostels etc. If we divide this by the number of students it would not really reflect the proper state of affairs. So we should not make that comparison.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to Appendix XII of this report from where it will

be found that under the tentative allocations indicated to the universities and institutions deemed to be universities for the 5th Plan, many of them have been clubbed together with State universities. In one column we get Rs. 50 lakhs for Kashi Vidya-peeth, K. S. Vishwa Vidyalaya at Dharbanga, Sampeernanand Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya and so on. Similarly we find allocations of Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 1 crore for Agra and Annamalai universities, and A. P. Singh institution at Berhampur. In this way, it is shown that some of these universities were receiving amounts . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You have already encroached upon the time of the Half-Hour Discussion.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I would like to sit down now; I thank the hon. Members for the suggestions that they have made. They will have utmost consideration on our part.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Before the Education Minister concludes, I would like him to say something about the implementation of the UGC pay-scales in all these cases and about ensuring monthly pay-packets to the teachers, without which education becomes meaningless. He has mentioned nothing about it. This problem was raised, as also the problem about corruption going on in some of the Central universities.

✓ 17.34 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter dated the 21st July, 1977 from Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, an elected Member from Nandyal constituency of Andhra Pradesh, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. Although it is not the practice to inform the House of the reasons for resignation, in this particular case, I am happy to inform the House that he has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha in view of his election

[Mr. Speaker]

as President of the Republic. I have accepted his resignation with effect from to-day, the 21st July 1977, afternoon.

17.35 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

RURAL POOR

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to raise a discussion on the question relating to the rural poor in our country.

(MISS ABHA MAITI in the Chair)

Madam Chairman, rural poverty has got many facets of its own. As I have got very little time at my disposal, I think you will agree with me that all the factors cannot be discussed in a proper way, and in a proper manner. Therefore, I shall limit myself to certain facets only so that I can bring to the notice of the House the immensity or the alarming proportion of the problem.

But my first endeavour would be to really locate or rather identify the dimension of the rural poor. In this effort, instead of marshalling facts and figures and statistics from other sources, I would like merely to rely upon the editorial today in the *Economic Times*. In that editorial it has been succinctly pointed out:

"According to the National Sample Survey of 1975 one Indian out of every five is a severe destitute, one in every three is a destitute and nearly half the population of the country is below the poverty line. The poor number over 245 million."

It goes on further to state:

"In rural India nearly 200 million people could spend less than 92 paise a day on bare necessities."

It further continues to say:

"The poorest rural households with assets less than Rs. 500 are

concentrated in Tamil Nadu, in Andhra, in West Bengal, in Karnataka and Maharashtra in that order."

Therefore, it is quite clear, the nation should know, this Parliament, this august House should know, what is the actual dimension of the poverty of our country. I am thankful to the Speaker, because he has allowed us to raise this very very important question on the floor of this House.

As I have mentioned earlier, rural poverty has many facets. I only want to take some of them. One is rural indebtedness. Let us try to identify the magnitude of the rural indebtedness. In that respect, I again rely on a statement made by the Reserve Bank of India. I shall say nothing from memory or sources which have no governmental authority. This is from the All India Debt and Investment Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India as on 30th June, 1971. There is a long list, State by State. In view of the shortage of time, I do not like to mention the figure of rural indebtedness for each State, but I certainly want to mention certain States. For example, I will mention Tamil Nadu, where the total indebtedness is Rs. 447 crores, and Andhra Pradesh Rs. 444 crores. Then I come to UP, where it is of the order of Rs. 475 crores. As I belong to West Bengal, I shall not do any injustice to my State also and to the poor people of my State. There the figure is Rs. 122 crores. If you total it up, it comes to about Rs. 4,000 crores.

Even a casual glance or a bird's eye view would reveal that the total liabilities of the rural households amount to a staggering figure of Rs. 3,921 crores, to be more exact. It further reveals that UP have a share of Rs. 475 crores, Tamil Nadu Rs. 447 crores, Andhra Pradesh Rs. 444 crores, Karnataka Rs. 400 crores and West Bengal Rs. 122 crores. On further scrutiny it is found that out of total liabilities of all the rural house-

hold, the share of liabilities of landless and those owning land upto five acres was estimated at 48.72 per cent meaning thereby that this weaker section of the community owns a debt burden of about 2000 crores approximately. That is the report as on June, 1971. Therefore, I would urge up on this House to really understand the magnitude of this problem. These statistics pose a very gigantic problem as to how liquidate rural indebtedness. This is the biggest problem which the Janata Government has to face today. It is not only the Janata Government but the entire House, the entire nation has to face this problem. I would not say that the matter has not been received the attention of the Government all these years. Certain actions were taken and I want to mention them. But what we emphasise is that the actions which have been taken are too adequate to meet the challenge, to fight the monster of poverty.

An inter-ministerial group consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Law, Home Affairs, Finance, Reserve Bank of India and Central Statistical Organisation recommended the following guidelines in July, 1975:

1. Suitable legislation for imposition of moratorium on debts due from landless labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers or rural artisans for a period of one year.
2. Legislation to cover total relief in the case of marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans whose house-hold income does not exceed Rs. 2400 per annum.
3. Legislation for the liquidation of rural debt by stages.

On the basis of these guidelines, legislations were enacted in various States but they were not adequate to meet the challenge. I merely want to point out that the object of the guidelines was very much limited. The object was to declare moratorium for

one year or merely to scale down the debts, the object was not there to cancel the debt. Therefore, I want to point out to the hon. House that if we want to properly tackle the problem, Government will have to take measures to see that all the debts of the rural poor agricultural labour, rural artisans with Rs. 5000 income per annum, marginal farmers with 5 acres of land—should be immediately cancelled. Therefore, I say that this should be the new guideline. Because of the changed conditions of the country, the Janata Government should frame new guidelines immediately.

AN HON. MEMBER: Will this include Government loan also?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: As far as I have understood the guidelines, these does not include the debt from Government, from cooperatives. I think, in the matter of computing indebtedness, debts taken from the Government, from the cooperatives, should also be taken into account.

In this debt is cancelled, that does not mean that the present-day rural population will not need further loan. Moneylenders have been abolished completely by legislation. But no substitute source of providing credit has been created as yet. In this matter, an expert committee has been appointed and that Committee has estimated that Rs. 175 crores will be needed to meet the consumption needs and they have limited their study to those persons who have 5 acres of land. The Government should not accept the recommendations of this Committee and new guidelines should be formulated so that consumption loan should be extended to all the rural poor so that the minimum needs of the entire rural poor can be met.

Now, the question of rural unemployment comes. Here the crucial question of land reforms comes. Unless you clearly bring about land reforms, the question of providing employment to

[**Shri Chitta Basu]**

the rural population cannot be guaranteed. In this respect, I want to tell the House the sordid performance of the erstwhile Congress Government. I have got these figures with me. It says that the total area which was declared surplus as on 30th April, 1977 is 37,08,641 and the number of beneficiaries is 8,16,544 all over the States. I have got the figures of all the States but due to paucity of time, I do not want to quote them. According to the Mahalanobis Committee Report, the total surplus land available was 630 lakh acres. In May, 1966 it was said that the total declared surplus was only 16 lakh acres. Of this 16 lakh acres, Government has taken possession of only 10 lakh acres and distribution so far has been made of only 4 lakh and 23 thousand, etc. The House will remember that the Mahalanobis Committee estimated that the available surplus would be 630 lakh standard acres. In 1970-71, the Dandekar and Raj Committee estimated it to be 4 crores and 20 lakhs. In 1972, according to the statement made by the Agriculture Minister, the available surplus was estimated to be 4 crores. Now, we have come to 37 lakhs out of which only 16 lakhs have so far been under the possession of the Government.

So far as the rural employment is concerned, I can give another startling figure to you. The Government says that they have made certain rural employment schemes. From 1972-73 to 1974-75, the total amount spent or released was Rs. 992 lakhs. What is the employment generated? This amount has generated employment for man-days of 181 lakhs. I do not know whether you are aware of the fact that there are at least 5 crores rural unemployed persons today. Of course, the Government has not come out with any figure in that respect.

I have merely described certain aspects of this problem. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to accept some of the suggestions I am going to make. Having re-

gard to all these facts, I suggest the following measures to be taken up by the Government. Firstly, a high-powered committee should be set up to make an in-depth study of the problem in its comprehensive nature, to recommend measures on long-term basis and also, by way of short-term measures, to take immediate steps to review the guidelines framed in July, 1975 by the inter-Ministerial group. Secondly the Government should review the State legislations made in this behalf with the objective in view that all debts of the rural poor beginning from the agricultural labourers to poor peasants owning upto 5 acres of land and artisans whose household income does not exceed Rs. 5000 per annum. They should see that legislation shall include all debts including those of the Government departments and cooperatives. Lastly, they should take such measures as are required for augmenting the rural employment potential.

In conclusion, I say, if the hon. Minister replies to the suggestions made, whether he accepts or rejects them, I think he will do a service to the nation and, thereby, fulfil the electoral promises which his party made during the election campaign.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Madam Chairman, this half-an Hour discussion, strictly speaking, to tackle the problem of rural poor is in fact adding insult to injury.

The United Nations report on per capita income shows that after 30 years of Independence, under the congress rule, of course, we are in deplorable condition. If you see the international figures, you will find that ours is not only the lowest per capita income but in the matter of consumption of calories or proteins, we are one of the lowest in the world. They talked about rehabilitating the bonded labour. By

their own admission. although they identified 75,000 such bonded labour—it is not really the full figure—they were able to find alternative occupation for only 3,000 people.

The expert committee on unemployment, that is the Bhagwati Committee, was set up on my resolution. Mr. Lakkappa knows all about it. That Committee had given a final report, but that has not been found its mention in the plan document, it was not mentioned in the plan document and there are no figures on rural unemployment today. There are no reliable figures on rural unemployment today.

After the Third Plan, the Planning Commission has religiously avoided giving figures. Today, we have about 120 million people who do not have enough money to buy cereals regularly. Fifteen per cent of the cheap cloth does not reach even 15 per cent of the poor people out of our total population because of poverty. On crash programme for rural employment. Mrs. Gandhi had got Rs. 120 crores. I was just going through one of the documents which is under my signature, that is the Public Accounts Committee's Report on 'Crash Programme For Rural Employment' (1974-75), 117th Report. Rs. 150 crores were taken out simply to feed certain political elements in the country and we have rehabilitated them. Similarly, there is also a programme called EAPP (Emergency Agriculture Production Programme). There also, money was taken out to feed certain political elements. I do not want to say anything more.

I want to know what is the thinking of the present Government with regard to tackling poverty in this country, which is so very acute. I do not have to ask anything more because this is a futile exercise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): This is a very interesting, useful and important subject. My friend has raised this issue. Do not see it from

a political angle because I know that every political party, when it comes into power in this country, one way or the other, has miserably failed to tackle this important problem. You cannot trade any more on these rural poor people. This is a very difficult situation. There is an article written by Mr. O. R. Krishnaswami. It says:

"Deterioration in their conditions. But the causative factors were not studied. With a view to filling in this gap, the present author made a comprehensive empirical study of the factors affecting economic conditions in the context of the agrarian changes during 1971-73. It showed that agricultural labourers in general are illiterate in the rural part belonging to the lower castes and are landless. They suffer from many socio-economic problems such as unemployment, lower wage rate, low income, no income, indebtedness, lack of any kind of organisational set up or association. The extent of their average unemployment is 183 days per year. Their average per capita annual income from wage and non-wage sources of income is Rs. 327. They spend more than 80 per cent of their income on their food which shows very low standard of living" let alone rehabilitation problem, housing problem and their health conditions.

I think one-third population of this country are suffering from these things. Even in Karnataka, we brought a series of legislation on bonded labour removal of bonded labour. I think, Mr. Radhiaiah would agree with me that we have brought a legislation on liquidation of indebtedness.

18.00 hrs.

What has happened in the last three or four months? We had nationalised the banks so that they could become involved in helping the poor, we had introduced this socio-economic measure to help the poor. But now they are not coming forward to help

[**Shri K. Lakkappa**]

the poor because the policy of the present Government is coming in the way of helping the poor, in the way of bringing any far-reaching and revolutionary changes in the society. I can see the thinking of the present Government. They are not for the poor people; they only pay lip-sympathy and shed crocodile tears. I want to tell them that these things will not work. It is no use appointing only committees and commissions because the present Government is very famous for appointing committees and commissions. I would like to know what is their comprehensive plan to help the rural poor, as a short-term measure, immediately, without loss of any time, what is the thinking of the Janata Government in eradicating rural poverty once and for all, by what time they are going to do it, what is the time limit that they are going to fix for the purpose—because they have fixed ten years to tackle the unemployment problem. I want to know whether the Janata Government is coming forward with a comprehensive programme, as a short-term measure, and by what point of time their Ministry is thinking of bringing such a measure—to eradicate poverty from this country.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): You know, Sir, the rural poor consists of agricultural labour, share-croppers and poor peasants. The situation has become so grave and horrible that the hon. Prime Minister—this news has appeared today in the newspapers—has written a letter to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Ram Naresh Yadav, and to the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Karpoori Thakur, to save the rural poor from the attack of the landlords and big land-owners: he has urged upon the Chief Minister to take urgent and proper steps to save the rural poor. As you know, the agricultural labourers are not getting the minimum wage fixed by the Government. The share-croppers are prevented from being recorded as share-croppers and

they are evicted from their lands. Even the poor agricultural labourers, who had been distributed the Government—vested land, are being evicted from those lands. Under these circumstances, we find that the feudal land relationship, the feudal exploitation, the feudal mentality, is the main cause of rural indebtedness and rural poverty. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government are going to take to end this feudal exploitation. If Government wants to end this feudal exploitation, is there any proposal with them for radical land reforms? Is there any proposal with the Government so that the agricultural labourers will get their minimum wage? What steps are Government going to take to save the share-croppers from eviction? To all these questions, I want answers from the Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): I know this is a fantastic problem for the Janata Government to tackle—even to reduce poverty, let alone removing poverty; such is the extent of poverty of the rural population. I also know that it cannot be tackled by the Agriculture Minister alone but that it has to be done in cooperation with the Minister of Finance as the policy of banking is also involved. I would like to tell my friend Shri Lakkappa that there is a 30 years' backlog and the exploitation of rural people has become worse in the 30 years' rule of the erstwhile Congress Government. (*Interruption*).

Now, I would like to ask the Minister a few categorical questions. Firstly, in reply to one of my questions earlier, as to whether the Central loan given to agriculturists in the drought-prone areas can be immediately remitted. I was told that the State Government can do it. I would like to know whether this policy will be pursued.

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government will take certain adequate measures to see whether, by single stroke, it is possible to completely abolish rural indebtedness by

bringing in a new type of banking policy so that the rural people, instead of going to landlords and money-lenders, can derive benefit from the rural banking system. That is the crux of the problem and only if we tackle that can we remove poverty.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Before the Minister replies, I want to draw his attention...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time please. Only four people have given notices and they have been called. Please don't waste time.

SHRI S. KUNDU: That is why, I want only to say that in regard to the problem of backward States, I think he should also make some sort of a policy announcement.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Though the time for discussion was very limited, it has been a useful discussion and I am thankful to the hon. Members.

This problem of rural indebtedness has been a very serious one for the last many years. This was so during the British regime and after that, also, it has been so far the last 30 years. Only in 1975 some action was taken in this direction and, considering the magnitude of the problem, certain guidelines were issued to the State. As my friend Shri Bosu has stated, the guidelines were issued to all the States. Certain States passed legislation in accordance with the guidelines while certain others have not complied strictly with the guidelines. Probably Mr. Bosu did not have all the facts with him. Guidelines regarding redemption of debt in the case of the weaker categories and scaling down in the case of other categories were issued. The total amount of rural indebtedness was to the tune of Rs. 3,921 crores. It was calculated that up to the extent of five acres the indebtedness was Rs. 1,910 crores, covering about 78 per

cent of the families living in rural areas. So, it was a big problem and the States started passing legislation according to the guidelines and most of the States (I have got all the data with me) passed legislation mainly for giving maximum benefit to the poorer sections of society. For example, in Assam the Assam Rural Indebtedness Act was passed in 1976 which was for the benefit of categories like marginal farmers, landless labourers and artisans. The object was total discharge of debts of 'scheduled debtors' and moratorium on debts due from marginal farmers and agricultural labourers with land-holdings upto eight bighas upto 8-11-77. The relief was: total discharge of debt to artisans with land-holdings upto 2 bighas and income limit of Rs. 1800/- per annum and of "scheduled debtors". The weaker sections of the society were cared for in the first instance. In West Bengal, the Act was passed in 1975 and then there was some amendment in 1976. The categories covered were: marginal farmers, small farmers, share croppers, landless labourers and artisans. Total discharge benefit was given to marginal farmers, whose land is unirrigated, share croppers, landless labourers and artisans with income upto Rs. 2400/- per annum. In the case of small farmers, marginal farmers with irrigated land, the debt was scaled down to 20 per cent of the estimated gross value of agricultural produce, multiplied by 7 repayable in seven years. In some States, legislations have been passed already. The Government of Bihar has taken action in respect of total discharge of debt of all categories having land upto 4 acres. The State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have passed legislations in respect of total discharge of debt of categories having land upto five acres. This is what has been done... (Interruptions) but we cannot remedy all the ills that have been left by the previous Government in a short period. We are, however, trying our best to do it.... (Interruptions).

श्री मुवरज़ (कटिहार) : जब से यह सरकार बनी है, क्या आप एक भी एविक्टेड टेनेंट को रेस्टोर करा सके हैं? क्या आपको किसी भी राज्य सरकार से कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि एक भी बेदखल बटाइदार को, जो लूपीकल्बरल लेबर का भी काम करते हैं, उनको जमीन दिला सकी है?

श्री उपरेन (देवरिया) कांग्रेस राज की क्या बात उभार रहे हैं, यह तो तीस साल का पाप है।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question posed was not raised initially in the discussion. The discussion relates to the question of rural indebtedness.

I would, however, like to mention that there have been some questions in this House regarding eviction and it was mentioned by my predecessor that they have not received any complaint of any such evictions. If particular cases are brought to the notice of the Government, necessary action would be taken accordingly. I have enquired from the office, and so far no significant complaint has been received regarding eviction from any particular area....(Interruptions)

Some mention was made of the difficulties that the previous debtors are now facing. They have been absolved of the previous debts, but whenever they need money at occasions like marriage, or some other occasion in the family like birth, or some death, they have to incur some expenses. Previously, the poor people used to get money from the village money-lenders. Now, for that, it has been provided that consumption credit will be given....(Interruptions).

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर) : यह अर्थमें जो मंत्री जी दे रहे हैं यह तो बड़े किसानों और सरमायेदारों वाला आर्गूमेंट है।

श्री सुरजोतसिंह बरनाला : ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री हुकम जन्द कछवाया : (उज्जैन) : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे सरकारी भाषा ऐसी बोलें जो कि जनता की भाषा हो। वे पूजीपतियों की भाषा में न बोलें।

श्री महीलाल : सोशल वर्कर भी यही बात बोलता है।

श्री उपरेन : 1950-51 में पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे कितने फीसदी लोग थे और अब 1977 में कितने फीसदी हैं, इसका जवाब मंत्री जी दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please hear the hon. Minister first?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: As I was telling, for that purpose consumption credit is being given to the poorer sections of the society. The institutional societies have been asked to help them at the time of such needs.

Madam Chairman, every effort is being made to give more and more facilities, cash credit and consumption credit to these poorer sections and it will be our endeavour to help them in every possible way.

With these words, I thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 2, 1977/ Asadha 31, 1899 (Saka).