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Thursday, November 30, 1978
Agrahayana 9, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 30, 1978/Agra-
hayana 9, 1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

increase of population

*166. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the population of the country has been increasing by leaps and bounds and that such increase poses a major obstacle to our economic progress and to the success of our development programmes;

(b) whether Government, whilst avoiding coercion, will accord the highest priority to the family planning programme and launch it in cooperation with State Governments and Voluntary Organisations; and

(c) whether Government will fix specific targets for every State and will provide necessary incentives including Central assistance for the fulfilment of such targets?

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

(क) यह सही है कि जन संख्या में वृद्धि रोकी नहीं गयी है।

3197 LS-1

(ख) जी हां। पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के प्रारूप के अनुसार परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को समाज-आर्थिक विकास योजना में उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती रहेगी। यद्यपि इस योजना अवधि में यह कार्यक्रम केन्द्र प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के रूप में ही बना रहेगा तथापि कार्यनीति यह रहेगी कि सभी स्तरों पर स्वास्थ्य, परिवार कल्याण, मातृ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य और पोषण की सेवाओं को अधिक से अधिक एकीकृत कर दिया जाय। इस कार्यक्रम को लागू करने में कहीं कोई जोर जबरदस्ती नहीं की जायेगी।

(ग) वांछित उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए एक संचालन कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है और संभावित कार्य के स्तरों को नियत करने के मान्य सिद्धांतों के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य-केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र के लिए संभावित कार्य के विशिष्ट स्तर प्रति वर्ष तय कर दिए जाते हैं।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय सहायता का प्रश्न है, परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम होने के नाते इसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को 100% सहायता दी जाती है। इसमें नसबंदी आपरेशन करवाने वालों और लूप पहनने वाली महिलाओं को उनकी संभावित मजदूरी की क्षति क्लिनिक तक आने-जाने के खर्च, अस्पताल में कुछ समय ठहरने आदि के खर्च की पूर्ति के लिए मुआवजे के रूप में जो सहायता दी जाती है, वह भी शामिल है।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister speaks about motivating the people in order to make good this programme. I should submit that before motivating the people, the Government and the political leaders must be motivated.

Now, Sir, the man responsible. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Particularly a young man!

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes Sir particularly a young man and not so young a man as the Minister and, apart from the young man, the man responsible is a man who cannot be called 'old' also, that is, the former Health Minister.

Now, what steps will Government take to show that it is really intending, in this programme, to remove the Raj Narain effect and, in particular, will the Government show its motivation and change back the name of 'family welfare' to 'family planning'? (*Interruptions*).

That is right. The Raj Narain effect has been as bad as the Sanjay effect.

Now, what are you going to do to remove the Raj Narain effect? Is the Government going to change the name of the programme from 'family welfare' back to 'family planning'?

I would also like to know whether the targets fixed by the previous Government which were to reduce the population growth or birth-rate from 35 per thousand in 1974 to 25 per thousand in 1984 remain good for this Government, and what steps the Government have taken to make this target good.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, जहाँ तक मोटिवेशन का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्य के विचार का आदर करता हूँ और मैंने हमेशा इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि कोई भी राष्ट्रीय समस्या, चाहे वह परिवार कल्याण

की हो, मलेरिया, उन्मूलन की हो या कोई दूसरी हो, उसमें जब तक पीपुल्स इन्वाल्वमेंट नहीं होगा तब तक उसमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है। इसी लिए हमने पीपुल्स इन्वाल्वमेंट और जो वालंट्री आर्गनाइजेशन हैं उनका भी इन्वाल्वमेंट लेने का अर्नेस्ट प्रयास किया है और मुझे विश्वास है कि हमें उसमें सफलता अवश्य मिलेगी।

जहाँ तक परिवार कल्याण या परिवार नियोजन शब्द का सम्बन्ध है, मैं माननीय सदस्य से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि परिवार नियोजन शब्द जो था उसका सचमुच में एक सीमित दायरा था। यदि परिवार का नाम भी लिया गया तो एक निर्जीव यूनिट के रूप में लिया गया था कि परिवार को काट-छांट कर छोटा कर दिया जाये। लेकिन अब परिवार कल्याण का जो शब्द लिया गया है वह परिवार एज ए होल लिया गया है और परिवार को लिविंग यूनिट माना गया है। मैं आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि परिवार की भिक्षा माँ होती है इसलिए माँ के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा और फिर माँ के बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा पहले आवश्यक मानी गई है और इसके बाद ही परिवार नियोजन का कार्य आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है। परिवार कल्याण की एक मैसिव स्कीम गत वर्ष हाथ में ली गई थी और उसमें एम सी एच के प्रोग्राम में 30-40 प्रतिशत सफलता मिली तथा विटैमिन ए के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में 30-35 प्रतिशत की सफलता मिली। इस प्रकार से हम परिवारों को कंविन्स करने में सफल होते जा रहे हैं कि अब जो दो बच्चे उनके होंगे उनकी रक्षा हो सकेगी। डिप्थीरिया, मालियो और टिटनस की इम्पुनাইजेशन वैक्सीन बच्चों को देने का प्रोग्राम भी सफल हो रहा है। (व्यवधान)

माननीय सदस्य ने बड़ा वाइटल प्रश्न उपस्थित किया है इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि परिवार कल्याण शब्द जो चित्र प्रस्तुत करता है उसको सदन तथा पत्रकारों के बीच

रख दिया जाये। परिवार ऐज ए होल हमने लिया है। इसलिए हमने इस शब्द को रखा है। परिवार नियोजन इसमें निहित है। परिवार नियोजन के अन्तर्गत पहले जो एवार्ड और दूसरो चीजें दो जातो थीं वह भी दी जा रही है। हमने स्टेट को नय तरीके से डिस्ट्रिक्ट और पंचायतों में बांट दिया है। मोटिवेशन के काम के बारे में हम ने

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving a very long answer.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को काम के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। जो स्टरलाइजेशन पहले 50 हजार पर था, अब एक लाख पर आ गया है। उस का टारगेट जो 30 प्रति हजार 1982-83 में लाना है, उस को जो वस्तु-स्थिति है, उस को हम ने दिया है।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, he has spoken so much, but my question remains unreplyed. My question was: whether the previous target of reducing population growth or birth rate of 25 per thousand remains. . .

MR. SPEAKER: He has said it remains. Now, put your second supplementary.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Under the sponsorship of the Government, whether a survey has been conducted by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare in pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet to ascertain public opinion in these matters so that more effective implementation of the new Family Welfare Programme could be undertaken? Now, this point has been brought out that people or informed group of people suggest statutory compulsion of sterilisation specially in the case of couples with two or more number of children. Whether this is correct and whether the Government will bring forward a law to make it compulsory for those who have large

family of say more than three children to undergo sterilisation and adopt family planning?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमान, जहां हम ने यह नॉति घोषित की है कि हम फैमिली प्लानिंग या स्टरलाइजेशन में कोअर-शन या कम्पलशन को यूज नहीं करेंगे, तब फिर स्टर लाइजेशन कम्पलसरी नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिए हमारी नॉति मोटिवेशन और पर्सुएशन में इस काम को करने की है।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Whether survey is there and whether a survey has been conducted by the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether a survey has been conducted.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : इन के पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैं ने कहा था कि हमारा जो स्कॉम 1978-79 में पर-थाउजेंड 30 हजार करने की है, उस को माडिफाई कर के हम ने 1982-83 में 30 प्रति हजार करने का किया है, इस को सर्वे के आधार पर माडिफाई कर के किया गया है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: There is no doubt that during the Emergency this programme of family planning was more than perverted, and there was considerable coercion and, therefore, it got a bad name. And, moreover, it is a fact that the former Prime Minister has gone on record that it was not she but Dr. Karan Singh, the then Health Minister, who was responsible for this excess in the implementation of the Family Planning Programme at that time. I hope, since Dr. Karan Singh is present in this House today, he will clarify this.

MR. SPEAKER: He has done it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My question is that during the last 20 months or so, an impression is created

in the minds of the people, on the basis of facts available, that the Janata Government is not in earnest about it, is not serious about this programme of Family Planning and that every hour about 33,000 children are born and while this question is being continued, more than a hundred children are born. Therefore, I want to know what is the strategy in regard to incentives and disincentives and whether it is a fact that there are certain States where the programme has got some good support. And, may I know, whether the Government will see to it that such State where the programme is succeeding will do more, so that during the five years of Janata Government—I hope they lost these five years at least—this programme will be successfully implemented and there will be reduction on *pro rata* basis in population increase?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, यह ठीक है कि एमरजेंसी के पीरियड में को-अर्थन और कम्पलशन चला और उस के कारण इस कार्यक्रम को बहुत बड़ा धक्का लगा। मैं किसी व्यक्ति को इस में दोष नहीं दे सकता हूँ। हमारे माननीय कर्ण सिंहजी कोई सफाई देना चाहें, तो दे सकते हैं, लेकिन यह बात साफ है कि एमरजेंसी के कारण विशेष कर नार्थ-भारत में जो धक्का लगा, उस का असर अभी भी वर्तमान देहातों पर है। जहाँ तक जनता पार्टी की सरकार का तात्लुक है—मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भी इस कार्यक्रम को "मस्ट" के रूप में एक्सेप्ट किया है और उस को पारित करने के लिए मैंने आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से आग्रह किया था, उन्होंने वह संदेश दिया और उन्होंने प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को दो चिट्ठियाँ भी लिखीं कि वे स्वयं इस कार्यक्रम को मोनिटर करें और इस कार्य में गति लावें।

इस साल में हमने ओरियन्टेशन कैंप लगाये हैं। इस साल के चार महीनों में पांच हजार कैंप लगे हैं। इसी तरह से हम ने

सितम्बर-अक्टूबर में पखवाड़ा मनाया जिसका भी असर हुआ।

MR. SPEAKER: The briefer the answer the more effective it is.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जनवरी में परिवार कल्याण महीना मनाने जा रहे हैं जिस से इसका इम्पेक्ट और असर और पड़ेगा। छोटे छोटे कैंप आरगनाइज करने के लिए हम पैसा दे रहे हैं जिनसे जन-जागरण हो। हम ने नेशनल अवार्ड भी ग्रुप सिस्टम में स्टेट्स और पंचायतों को दिया है जिस से कि इस काम में और गति आये और यह काम आगे बढ़ सके।

डा० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, परिवार कल्याण पर दो प्रश्न यहां पूछे गये हैं। मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जनसंख्या का विस्फोट है जो कि हमारी सारी योजनाओं को समाप्त कर देगा और जिस के लिए उन्होंने कहा है कि कार्यक्रम चल रहा है, क्या आप के पास कोई कालबद्ध कार्यक्रम है जिसके अनुसार, आप इस समस्या को निर्धारित वर्षों में हल कर लेंगे जैसे कि वयस्क शिक्षा के लिए पांच वर्षों का, नशाबन्दी के लिए चार वर्षों का और बेरोजगारी उन्मूलन के लिए दस वर्षों का कार्यक्रम है? क्या आप राष्ट्र को आश्वासन करेंगे कि निकटवर्ती और दूरवर्ती जो आप के उपाय हैं उनके द्वारा आप इतने वर्षों में जनसंख्या के विस्फोट को समाप्त करने में सफल होंगे? क्या इस तरह की कोई योजना आप के पास है?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, जो योजना हम ने बनायी है वह आप के सामने रखी है। अगर आप कहें तो मैं उस को बोहरा सकता हूँ।

एक बात मैं साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि जो काम हो रहा है, उस की तुलना यदि एमरजेंसी में किये गये काम से की जाती है तो

इस में अन्तर आता है लेकिन एमर्जेंसी के पहले सालों से अगर इस की तुलना की जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस दौरान हुए कामों के नजदीक हम आ रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक कालबद्ध कार्यक्रम चलाने की बात है, कालबद्ध करने से अवश्यमेव कोअर्सन आ जाता है। हम इस कार्यक्रम को मोटिवेशन और परसुएशन से गति देना चाहते हैं और उस के लिए जो भी प्रयास हो सकता है, वह हम कर रहे हैं।

Workers' Education Scheme to Rural Labour

*168. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers' education scheme is largely confined to industrial labour in the urban area; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to bring the rural labour within the purview of the workers' education scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Workers' Education Scheme is not confined to urban areas but covers industrial undertakings, mines and plantations wherever they be. It has been extended recently to rural workers with a special Division monitoring the implementation of the Rural Workers Education Project.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The Minister has stated in his reply that the Workers' Education Scheme is not confined to urban areas but workers in mines and industries are also covered. May I know what is the total number of workers so far covered under the scheme since its inception and how many workers are from the mine industry and how many workers are from the plantations?

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: The total number of workers' teachers trained under the scheme uptill now is above 48,000, and in the last one year, we have had several camps in the rural areas and we have trained a large number of workers of the rural areas. In the last one year, the total number of such camps was 14 and the number of workers trained was 575 in the rural areas. Besides, we have 141 camps and in these camps we trained 5639 rural workers.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: My first question has not been answered properly. My question was: out of the total workers so far covered under the scheme, how many belong to Mines and Plantation side. He has not answered that.

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: I require notice.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: What are the subjects taught in the rural workers camps and how are the teachers and trainees selected? What is the aim of this rural workers education scheme? Is it done with the purpose of inducing the trainees to organise the unorganised rural workers in their own trade unions? What is the total amount so far set apart for the rural workers education scheme?

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: The syllabus and subjects taught are—

1. Peasant Movement and Rural Workers Organisation
2. Peasant Movement and Rural Development and Transformation
3. Social and Legislative Measures including Land Reforms
4. Co-operative Education
5. Population Education

There is a Board. The Board consists of trade union organisations, employers and the representatives of different sections and they have devised this.

His second question was—how much was allotted to the trade unions, to the rural workers. There are two schemes—for District level leadership and Village level workers training. In these two type of schemes there is a proposal for holding camps at district level and at other levels and the total amount allotted is about 3 lakhs of rupees.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेतिहार मजदूर हैं। उनका अभी तक शिक्षित संगठन भी नहीं हुआ है और न ही उनको प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए कोई योजना है। इन दोनों कामों के लिए सरकार कौन से प्रयास कर रही है ?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने बड़ा अच्छा प्रश्न किया है। पहली बार जनता सरकार ने असंगठित क्षेत्रों के ग्रामीण मजदूरों के संगठनों को बढ़ावा देना के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन का जो कन्वेंशन नम्बर 141 है उसको मान्यता दी है, रेटिफाई किया है। यह बात सही है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मजदूरों के लिए संगठन बहुत कम हैं। इसीलिए ग्रामीण शिक्षा का जो सैल बनाया गया है वर्कर्स एजुकेशन बोर्ड के तहत यह इस काम के लिए है कि जिला स्तर पर और ग्रामीण स्तरों पर ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के संगठन बोर्ड उसको देखे और वह उस और देख भी रहा है। अभी इस में बहुत कुछ करना है। माननीय सदस्य जैसे प्रबुद्ध लोग यदि इसमें मदद दें तो काफी सहायता हो सकती है। हम वर्कर्स एजुकेशन में हर प्रकार की सहायता करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: What steps are being taken to educate the teachers who educate the workers in the languages the workers understand. I know that the tea garden employees are trained by highly educated people. They do not understand their

lectures. Will the Government consider to completely overhaul the system of imparting education to workers and teachers in the rural areas, considering the low educational standard of the people who are ground level workers amongst the workers in the rural areas? Is the Government proposing to overhaul the whole system of workers education system?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक भाषा का प्रश्न है मैंने सभी रीजनल, सेन्टर्स को कह दिया है और वर्कर्स एजुकेशन बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को कहा है कि वह सभी रीजनल सेन्टर्स को कहें कि अधिक से अधिक स्थानीय भाषा में ही श्रमिकों को शिक्षित किया जाये और इसके लिये किताबें तथा प्रीडियों बिजुअल पब्लिसिटी के जो साधन हैं वह सारी की सारी अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में स्थानीय भाषा में तैयार की जाती हैं। गैस्ट स्पीकर्स की परिपाटी भी है और जो ट्रेड यूनियन्स के नेता या इसमें रुचि लेने वाले लोग हैं जैसे इकोनामिक्स और सोशियलाजी के प्रोफेसर्स और कोऑपरेटिव्स के जानकार जिनसे ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की सहायता हो सके ऐसे लोगों को बोलने के लिये भी बुलाया जाता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है कि पूर्ण रूपेण इनके पाठ्यक्रम में परिवर्तन किया जाय इसके लिये मैं उनको आश्वासन देता हूं कि आप किस ढंग से इसमें परिवर्तन चाहते हैं इसकी यदि कोई स्कीम आपके पास हो तो हमको भेज दें हम उसकी जांच करा लेंगे।

Passport Applications from J&K to visit Pakistan

*169. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received from Jammu and Kashmir State requesting for grant of passports

to visit Pakistan in the years 1977-78; and

(b) how many passports were granted during the said year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) A total of 632 applications had been received from Jammu and Kashmir requesting for grant of passports to visit Pakistan during the period January 1, 1977 to October 31, 1978.

(b) A total of 610 passports had been issued during the said period.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: My information is that the number of applications received by the Passport Office far exceeds the number that has been shown here as 632. Apart from that, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir where three wars have been fought, the line of actual control not only physically divides the State but it divides the families and homes. Will the Government open a regional passport office in the State for issue of passports to the people of Jammu and Kashmir to alleviate the sufferings of the people there?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: The Member correctly represents the feeling and suffering of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. We have full sympathy with the difficulties and agonies faced by the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, after this Government has come into power, we have liberalised issue of passports to the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether you are going to open a regional office there?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Therefore, as a token of our understanding of the difficulties faced by the people of Jammu and Kashmir, we

have decided to open a passport office there and we are trying our best to see that this passport office is opened before March, 1979.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: I am grateful to the Government for their sympathetic attitude towards the sufferings of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. For facilitating travel by the passport holders of Jammu and Kashmir, will the Government consider opening of Jhelum Valley Road and Sialkot side?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: What can I say? Travel facilities depend on road conditions, aeroplanes and other things. So many Ministers will be involved in it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister for he has agreed to open a Regional Passport Office in Kashmir. But does he realise that discriminatory treatment is being meted out to the people of Jammu and Kashmir in the issuance of passports? No passport of any other citizen of India is sent for verification to the Ministry of Home Affairs in Delhi. What happens is that in Jammu and Kashmir the Home Ministry of Jammu and Kashmir get the passport, they recommend it to the Regional Passport Authority and the Regional Passport Authority then sends it to the Home Ministry here. That means, even if Dr. Karan Singh and I have to go, the passports will have to be scrutinised by the Home Ministry whether we are correct persons to go abroad or not. This treatment is not meted out to any other citizen of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will do away with the double check? If he has got any suspicion, he can very well report to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and tell them that these are the people to whom they should not issue the passports. The delay is caused first in the Kashmir Home Ministry, then in the Regional Passport Office and then in the Home Ministry of the Government of India. It takes about 3 months

for a Jammu and Kashmir national to get a passport. Would he kindly look into this and see that this double checking system, which is an insult to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, is eliminated and the passports are issued to them on the basis on which the passports are issued to other citizens?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe Mr. Qureshi is unnecessarily agitated on this issue. If this double checking is there, it is not today that it is being done by the Janata Government. It was there when Mr. Qureshi was also a Minister and when the distinguished Member, Dr. Karan Singh was also in the Government. (Interruptions). So, these checks were there for good reasons, and my dear friend, Mr. Qureshi, knows all about it. So, I need not dilate on it and it is for security reasons that this has been done. Therefore, after this new government has come, we have liberalised. . .

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Punjab is also a border State. Why don't you do it for Punjab State also? (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: After this new Government has come, after we have liberalised the passport facilities, hundreds of people from Jammu and Kashmir are utilising these facilities. They do not even say that they are going to Pakistan. So, they get passports in the ordinary course.

The other point is, he said about the delay. Certainly we will look into the delay and as I have earlier assured

that this Governments has already looked into the delay and if there is any further delay in any specific case, the hon. Member can bring to our notice and we will look into it.

श्री उपसेन : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी सरकार के विदेश विभाग ने पाकिस्तान की सरकार को यह लिखा है कि दोनों देशों के बीच में पासपोर्ट और बीसा का प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाये ? अगर ऐसा किया गया है तो क्या मंत्री जी उस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे ?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: We have not written.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, you will look into it. (Interruptions).

Number of ICCR Members' Visit to Foreign Countries

*171. **SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many members of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations visited foreign countries during 1977-78;

(b) the names of such members and the countries they visited; and

(c) the purpose of their visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). A Statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Name & designation	Country	Purpose of visit
1.	Smt. Anrita Pritam, Writer, New Delhi (Member of the Governing Body of the ICCR).	Yugoslavia	To establish contacts with her counterparts.
2.	Shri M. N. Deshpande, Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi (Member of the General Assembly of the ICCR)	Greece	To establish contacts with his counterparts and to visit Museums and excavation sites at the invitation of Greek authorities.
3.	Dr. R. S. Kelkar, Secretary, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi (Member of the General Assembly of the ICCR)	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia.	To establish contacts with his counterparts. The visits to these countries were arranged after his visit to Athens in connection with attending a conference of International Assembly of Letters.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, this Indian Council of Cultural Relations has been sponsoring men and women to visit various countries. From the statement which has been given by the hon. Minister, one lady and one gentleman visited Yugoslavia and another gentleman visited Greece. So, Yugoslavia was visited twice by the members of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the criteria for selecting those people when you are sending them abroad and whether any Member of Parliament was sponsored by Indian Council of Cultural Relations to visit a foreign country and what was his mission in that visit.

come under that category. Eminent persons are also sponsored and they go and visit foreign countries.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: My question was whether any Member of Parliament...

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the members of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: My question was, whether any Member of Parliament was sponsored by ICCR.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I had put an identical question and you did not... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: How many Members of Parliament have been sponsored?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I know that some Members of Parliament have been sponsored. Some Members of Parliament have needed some assistance and we have given them some assistance. If there is a separate question on that, I can answer giving details of how many Members have gone abroad through ICCR and all that.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: These Members of Indian Council of Cultural Relations had gone abroad on the invitation of other countries. There is a defined criteria. There is a Programme Committee of the Governing Body of the ICCR which processes all the invitations and proposals and allows it. So members and other people have been sponsored on different occasions and many people have already gone. The question is specifically asked about the visit of members of ICCR and Members of Parliament do not

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Last week in answer to my question, the whole thing was given. While mine was not put in the starred questions list, how is it that his question was listed in the starred questions.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I would like to know whether it is a fact that Mr. Subramaniam Swamy was sponsored by Indian Council of Cultural Relations to go to Japan and then go on to China to become a special envoy of the Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai and discuss matters with Chinese with regard to Kashmir, about which, I am sure, he does not know on which side it lies. Who paid the expenses and what was the purpose of his visit to Japan?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I think the hon. Member knows more about it than perhaps myself or anybody else. He has answered his question while asking the question. A similar question was answered last week. Mr. Subramaniam Swamy had gone to Tokyo for a Conference.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: What Conference?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: (Interruptions) He had gone to address a Seminar at Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo and speak at a Cultural function of Overseas Indians in Hong Kong.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Members sponsored by Indian Council of Cultural Relations, when they go abroad, can make statements with regard to both internal and external policies of their Government? Can they go and hold discussions along with the Embassy officials of our Government when they go there? Under what authority have they had consultations with the Embassy officials and declared the policies of the Government of India?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Whether this question is a question of

norm or a question of principle will have to be decided by the Hon. Members and perhaps the Hon. Speaker can give the guidelines.

I was on the point as to whether they can criticise the Government policy abroad. Personally, I feel it would be better if these policies are not criticised abroad sometimes very bitterly and wrongly too.

The question was asked whether some officers attend on Members of Parliament going there, this has been done. (Interruptions).

They come and receive them, I am told, and take them to hotels and other places, and if the Members want any assistance from them they help.

श्री हकूम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में जो उन्होंने सभा पटल पर रखा है यह बताया है कि तीन व्यक्ति यात्रा पर गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये तीन व्यक्ति 1977 और 78 के दौरान कितनी बार यात्रा पर गए हैं, इनको कितनी सहायता दी गई, वह जो परिषद् है इसमें कितने सदस्य हैं और उस का प्रोग्राम क्या होता है? किस आधार पर वह लोगों को विदेश भेजती है?

श्री समरेन्द्र कुन्दु : कछवाय साहब ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछा है। उस में खर्च के बारे में जो उन्होंने पूछा, वह कोई बहुत लम्बा खर्चा नहीं हुआ क्योंकि लोग दूसरी सरकार के इन्विटेशन पर गए हैं। श्रीमती अमृता प्रीतम जो गई हैं उन के ऊपर 380 रुपया खर्च हुआ है, श्री एम. एन. देशपांडे के लिए कुछ खर्चा नहीं हुआ और डा० आर.एस. केलकर जो गए हैं उनके ऊपर 1732 रुपया खर्च हुआ, वह थोड़ा सा उन का एयर टिकट ऐडजस्ट करने के लिए हुआ है। इस के मेम्बर, कौन हैं यह तो मुझे याद नहीं है। जब पूछेंगे तो मैं लिस्ट दे दूंगा।

चिठियों में समानान्तर डाक सेवा चलाने वाला गिरोह]

*173. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों में समानान्तर डाक सेवा चलाने वाले गिरोह के पकड़े गये मुख्य सहकर्मियों के नाम क्या हैं और इससे संचार मंत्रालय को कितनी हानि हुई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : वह मामला विदेशों के डाक प्रशासनों से सम्बन्ध रखता है। इसलिए, इस प्रश्न सम्बन्धी कोई सूचना न तो हमारी जानकारी में है और न ही हम बता सकते हैं।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह का दल जो एक फर्जी डाक तार विभाग चला रहा है, भारत में भी सक्रिय है ? क्या यह इसकी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय का है या नहीं ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : अभी यू० पी० में इस तरह की जानकारी हम को मिली है और इसकी एन्क्वायरी चल रही है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान वाराणसी के एक ऐसे गिरोह की ओर गया है जो कि इस तरह की चिट्ठियों और फर्जी डाक टिकट धरौंधी का घोटाला कर रहा है ? यदि हाँ, तो उस के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री नर हरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : जैसा मैंने कहा यू० पी० में ऐसी शिकायत कानपुर और वाराणसी के बारे में हम का मिली है। इस की एन्क्वायरी जारी है।

P&T Offices in Orissa

*177. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of new post and telegraph offices proposed to be opened during the year 1978 in the villages of Orissa, (District-wise);

(b) the number of post offices which will be provided with telephone facilities; and

(c) the number of post and telegraph offices opened so far in the State during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) It is proposed to open 325 post offices and 48 Telegraph Offices in the rural areas of Orissa State during 1978-79. Statement showing district-wise targets is placed on the table of the House.

(b) 70.

(c) Year	Post Offices opened	Telegraph Offices opened
1976-77 .	94	13
1977-78 .	202	13
TOTAL .	296	29

Statement

District-wise targets for opening of post offices and telegraph offices in Orissa state during 1978-79.

Sl. No.	Name of the District.	No. of POs.	No. of TOs.
1. Balangir	27	3
2. Balasore	17	6
3. Cuttack	25	10
4. Dhenkanal	20	4
5. Ganjam	30	2
6. Keonjhar	16	1
7. Koraput	52	2
8. Kalahandi	25	5
9. Mayurbhanj	20	1
10. Phulbani	23	2
11. Puri	22	5
12. Sambhalpur	30	5
13. Sundergarh	18	2
TOTAL		325	48

SHRI SARAT KAR: Sir, these are quite insufficient. But in this House the hon. Minister once promised that for every two or three villages, at least one Post Office must be there. If you compare the figures of other parts of our country, you will find that Orissa has been completely neglected. Whether the Minister will consider to increase the number of Post Offices in Orissa State for which there are already representations? Also will the Minister consider for opening more number of Public Call Offices in the State?

ग्रामसेज और पी०सी० ग्राम के सम्बन्ध में जो भी हमारी नीति है उसको हमने लिबलाइज किया है और उसी के अनुसार हम आगे खोलते जा रहे हैं।

SHRI SARAT KAR: Sir, I do not know whether they will open one Post Office at least for 2000 people. In Orissa there are tribal and other border areas where according to the Indian Post & Telegraph Guidelines, there may not be justification for opening Post Offices and P.C.Os. But under special case, whether they will consider opening more Post Offices and P.C.Os in Orissa? Most part of Orissa is either drought prone area or flood-prone areas. Natural calamities like floods and other things occur in Orissa. So to get in touch with the authorities, P.C.Os at short distances should be

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक उड़ीसा का सवाल है, हमने उसको नेग्लेक्ट नहीं किया है। 1977-78 और 1978-79 में हम एक्सपेंड कर रहे हैं। पोस्ट ग्रामसेज, टेलीग्राफ

available. Moreover, for efficient working of the administration both qualitatively and quantitatively, P.C.Os and Post Offices should also be increased.

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव सावः अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम एफोसिएन्सी को भी देख रहे हैं। पी० सी० ओ० खोलने के लिए दस नाम्स हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं तो वह हम बता सकते हैं। इसी तरह से पोस्ट आफिस के लिए 8 नाम्स रखे गए हैं। पापुलेशन वार्ड, फिर डिस्ट्रिक्ट सब-डिवीजनल हेड-क्वार्टर्स, तहसील और सब तहसील हेड-क्वार्टर और फिर ब्लॉक हेड-क्वार्टर को जो पहले पालिसी नियत की गई थी उस को चेक करके हिली एरियाज और ट्राइबल एरियाज में अधिक योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 178—Not here. Q. No. 179—Not here. Q. No. 180—Not here. Q. No. 181—Not here. Now, I will take up the Question List again.

Q. 162—Not here. Q. 163—Not here.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 164 by Shri Bimal Chandra Jain.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Sir, I have been authorised by him to put this question on his behalf.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, when you have got the authority, you can put it.

Opening of Steel Stockyard at Jabalpur

*164. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand for opening a steel stockyard at Jabalpur;

(b) whether Government got it assessed that the stockyard shall be able to feed the entire old Vindhya Pradesh region and about 7 districts

like Narsimhpur, Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara, Raipur, Bilaspur, etc.;

(c) what is the sale from the Gwalior Steel Stockyard and what is the assessment of sale if one is opened at Jabalpur; and

(d) while assessing the needs of Jabalpur and neighbouring districts' people, has it been taken into account that Jabalpur is the main centre of defence installations and ancillary industries?

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

(b) and (d). SAIL has examined the proposal and found that operation of a stockyard at Jabalpur is not viable at present as there are three stockyards of SAIL functioning in Madhya Pradesh at Indore, Bilai and Gwalior. Between these three stockyards and the stockyards at Nagpur and Allahabad, most of the requirements of the districts mentioned can be met. Defence Industries get most of their supplies directly from the plants. Similarly the Small Scale Units should get their supplies through Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam.

(c) Sale from the Gwalior Steel Stockyard between April 78 to October 78 is 5,785 tonnes only. According to the assessment made by SAIL the demand by the consumers in the area (excluding those who are served directly from the Plant and Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam, will not be enough to justify the starting of a stockyard at Jabalpur now. When the demand increases, SAIL will review the position.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा—क्या यह सही है कि जबलपुर और उस के आस पास के क्षेत्रों में उद्योग विभाग द्वारा स्टील के उपयोग की मात्रा 8 हजार मीट्रिक टन बताई गई है? क्या वह सही है कि इस बारे में वहां

के चैम्बर आफ़ कामर्स ने भी माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ़ आकर्षित किया है और यह कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योग निगम उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकता है, इस लिये जबलपुर में स्टील-स्टाक-यार्ड का रखा जाना बहुत जरूरी है ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: That is not correct.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या वह सही है कि माननीय सदस्य श्री निर्मल चन्द्रजैन ने इस के बारे में माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए लिखा है कि मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम वहाँ की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने में असमर्थ हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है कि जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है कि आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो जबलपुर में स्टील स्टॉक यार्ड स्थापित करने के बारे में विचार करेंगे। मेरा ऐसा दावा है कि वहाँ पर आवश्यकता है। वहाँ पर मध्य प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है, जिसकी की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम नहीं कर पा रहा है तथा वहाँ के उपभोक्ताओं की सतत मांग है—उन की आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वे वहाँ पर शीघ्र ही स्टील स्टॉक यार्ड स्थापित करने का यत्न करेंगे तथा इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र निश्चय लेंगे।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have already answered the question. The problem is that the hon. Member should understand that this is not a question of Steel but of transport. The railways only carry rake load which is a minimum of 1000 tonnes and sometimes perhaps 2000 tonnes. There is no sale of that order in that area for parties other than the Defence, P&T, who buy directly from the steel plants. So, the other consumers are very limited. The State Small Scale Corporation has

written to the Government of Madhya Pradesh to enlarge their yard and serve the small scale consumers.

श्री द्वारिकानाथ तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि जो लोग सोर्स से लोहा लेते हैं, उन के मुकाबले जो स्टॉक यार्ड से लेते हैं, उन को 6 रुपये टन के करीब अधिक देना पड़ता है और सोर्स से एक रैंक लोड से कम नहीं मिलता है। इस लिये जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग वाले लोग हैं, उन को अधिक पैसा देना पड़ता है और उस के बाद स्टॉक यार्ड से अपने स्थान तक ले जाने का ट्रांसपोर्ट का खर्चा अधिक देना पड़ता है, जब कि सोर्स से लेते हैं तो उन पर ट्रांसपोर्ट का एक ही खर्चा पड़ता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे कि छोटे उद्योगों की मदद के लिये स्टॉक यार्ड की प्राइस को कम किया जाय, जिस से कि वे कम्पिटिशन में जा सकें।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have answered this question some time before when the hon. Member was not present. The small scale consumers who take it from the Small Scale Corporation get it Rs. 40 per tonne cheaper than any other buyer.

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा—स्टॉक यार्ड खोले जाने के बारे में सरकार क सामान्य नति क्या है तथा किस स्थान पर स्टॉक यार्ड खुलवाने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए ? जबलपुर में स्टॉक यार्ड ने होने से उस इलाके के लोगों को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है—इस लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क नति क्या है ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: This I have already explained.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम फिर भी सुनना चाहते हैं, भूल गये हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : कोई नीति भी है या नहीं—पहले इस बात का फैसला कर लो ।

श्री बीजू पटनायक : नीति के बगैर कोई काम नहीं चलता ।

MR. SPEAKER: He can supply only the answer and not the memory.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: At present the total consumption in all these districts which have been mentioned is 1,000 tonnes. These districts are now served by the various depots and stock yards in and around Madhya Pradesh and also supply to Uttar Pradesh—one of those districts like Allahabad—is made by them. Unless there is a greater consumption in that area by the ordinary public.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लेकिन आप माल देते नहीं हैं ।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If the hon. member can make some arrangement and buy 2,000 tonnes a month...

MR. SPEAKER: I think the answer should be addressed to me.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If the hon. member can guarantee to this House that they can lift 2,000 tonnes I can give them here and now.

Set back to Family Planning Programme

*165. SHRI AMAR SINGH V.

RATHAWA:

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Family Planning Programme for the last two years has suffered a serious setback;

(b) if so, the reasons for the setback; and

(c) particulars of any farsighted policy evolved to counter the dangerous rise in population which threatens to offset all plans for development?

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

(क) परिवार कार्यक्रम कार्यक्रम को नसबंदी आपरेशनों और लू-इस्तेमाल करवाने के मामले में 1977-78 से धक्का पहुंचा है । परिवार नियोजन के अन्य तरीकों जैसे प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधक उपयोगकर्ताओं, खाई जाने वाली गर्भनिरोधक गोलियों, के मामले में कार्य का निष्पादन अपेक्षितता असंतोषजनक नहीं है ।

(ख) नसबंदी आपरेशनों और लूप का इस्तेमाल करवाने के मामले में इस गतिरोध का मुख्य कारण यह है कि आपातकाल के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्विति में अपनायी गई कथित जोर-जबरदस्ती के कारण लोगों के मन में जो भय और आशंकाएं पैदा हो गई थीं व अभी भी बनी हुई हैं ।

(ग) वर्तमान सरकार इस कार्यक्रम को फिर से गतिशील बनाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास रह रही है । छोटे परिवार के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करवाने के लिए लोगों को समझाने-बुझाने पर जोर दिया जा रहा है । इस कार्यक्रम को ऊपर उठाने के लिए सरकारी तंत्र को तेज किया जा रहा है और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों, सार्वजनिक रूप से गणमान्य व्यक्तियों और जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों के लोगों से कहा जा रहा है कि वे इसमें सक्रिय रूप से भाग लें ।

श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि परिवार कल्याण योजना को धक्का पहुंचने के क्या क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम एम.ए.एस. के पूर्व विधिवत् चल रहा था और इसे लोगों ने स्वैच्छता से स्वीकार कर

लिया था लेकिन एमरजेंसी में जो कम्पलेशन हुआ उस के कारण विशेषकर उत्तर भारत में बहुत बड़ा आतंक फैला और उस आतंक का असर अभी तक नहीं जा सका है। यह असर गांवों में अभी भी विद्यमान है और यह धीरे-धीरे दूर होगा।

श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा : इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आपने कोई प्रगतिशील कदम उठाए हैं? यदि उठाए हैं तो वे प्रगतिशील कदम आपके कौन-कौन से हैं और वे कहां तक सफल हुए हैं?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, मैंने इस के पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में कार्यक्रम बताया था। अगर, श्रीमन्, आपकी आज्ञा हो तो मैं उसे फिर बता देता हूँ। हमने पहला काम यह किया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के नोटिस में हम चीज को लाये और उन्होंने इस कार्यक्रम को गतिशील बनाने के लिए एक सन्देश मुख्य मंत्रियों को भेजा, चिट्ठी लिखी और उन से अनुरोध किया कि इस काम को वे गति प्रदान करें।

हम ने ओरिएंटेशन कैंप भी लगाए ताकि जन जाबर्तियाँ दी जा सकें। पांच हजार ये लगाए गए और पांच हजार हम लगाएंगे। सितम्बर में हमने एक पखवाड़ा मनाया और इसकी बजह से स्ट्रेलाइजेशन की संख्या पचास हजार से बढ़ कर एक लाख हो गई। जनवरी से हम एक परिवार कल्याण माह मनाते जा रहे हैं और उस में भी इस काम को बढ़ावा देंगे। छोटे छोटे कैंप भी इस काम के लिए लगाए गए हैं। नेशनल एवार्ड भी हमने घोषित किया है। बाल्लेटी प्रागैनाइजेशन को भी इस काम पर लगाया है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से भी इस काम में सहयोग देने की अपील करता हूँ। यह एक नेशनल प्राब्लेम हो गया है और एक इन्टे-ग्रेटेड एप्रोच बाई आल दी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स एण्ड पीपल एज ए होल की होनी चाहिए। मेरी

सब से अपील है कि वे सहयोग प्रदान करें ताकि यह काम सफल हो।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Telephone Complaints in Capital

*162. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone subscribers and others have lodged quite a number of complaints regarding irksome working of the telephone service in the capital; and

(b) whether any record has been maintained about the complaints lodged each day and whether some responsible officer was deputed to see that the complaints were rectified and the complainant informed accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir. There was a slight increase in the number of complaints in the past four months due to heavy rainfall and floods but the situation has now come to normal

(b) Yes Sir.

Pension to Ex-M.Ps.

*163. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount incurred by the Government on the payment of pension to ex-Members of Parliament during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(b) the number of ex-Members of Parliament being benefited by this pension scheme; and

(c) the names of the countries in the world where this scheme is in vogue?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The amount incurred by Government on the payment of pension to ex-Members of Parliament is as under:-

1976-77	Rs. 6.68 lakhs
1977-78	Rs. 50.00 lakhs (Revised Estimates).

(b) 957, as per information given by the two Secretariats of Parliament.

(c) The scheme of pension is learnt to be in vogue in the following countries:-

1. Australia
2. Austria
3. Belgium
4. Brazil
5. Cameroon
6. Canada
7. Denmark
8. Federal Republic of Germany
9. Finland
10. France
11. Italy
12. Israel
13. Jordan
14. Malaysia
15. Netherlands
16. Norway
17. Sweden
18. United Kingdom
19. U.S.A.

Copper Deposits in Arunachal Pradesh

***167. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether copper deposits have been found in Subansiri District of Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the quantum of the deposit and steps taken to exploit it further?

3197 L.S.—2

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A copper sulphide prospect has been located over a strike length of 750 metres in the Potin area of the Ranga Valley in Subansiri District and is being investigated by mapping, drilling, geochemical and geophysical surveys. Average copper content in parts of the mineralized zone is about 0.36 percent.

The exploration is at a preliminary state. Indications of copper content so far are very low; however, exploration is continuing. It is too early to say anything about the quantum of exploitable ore.

'Kashmir'

***170. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an individual study report on self-determination by Mr. Hector Gros Espiell of the U.N.O. Kashmir has been shown as an area where self-determination has not been exercised; and

(b) what steps have been taken to point out this factual mistake and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Recent study by Mr. Hector Gros Espiell, Special Rapporteur appointed by the U.N. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, contains a list of "the situations still awaiting settlement as regards the implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial or alien domination". Among the 30 territories included in the list, Jammu and Kashmir has been included in the context of non-implementation of the U.N. resolutions.

(b) Both at the 34th Session of the Commission on Human Rights in February-March 1978 and during the current Session of the U.N. General Assembly, we expressed our deep con-

cern over this wrong delineation and entered our strong reservation, reiterating the fact that Jammu and Kashmir is legally and constitutional-ly an integral part of India.

The Government of India deplore and strongly reject this description of Jammu & Kashmir.

**Waiting List and Providing New Con-
nections of Telephones**

*172. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement show-
ing:

(a) whether the P. & T. Department has prepared a 5 year projection for

1.15 million new connection of Tele-phones by 1978—83;

(b) what is the total number in the waiting list; and

(c) what will be the Statewise num-ber of new connections in the 5 years?

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

(b) 2.25 lakhs.

(c) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

Number of new connections likely to be provided during 5 years, i.e., 1978-83 in each State.

State/Union Territory	No. of new telephone connections to be pro- vided till 1983
1. Andhra	51,000
2. Bihar	25,000
3. Gujarat, including Daman, Diu and Silvassa.	1,50,000
4. J & K.	7,000
5. Karnataka	51,000
6. Kerala, including Lakshdip & Mahe .	71,000
7. M. P.	31,000
8. Maharashtra, including Goa.	2,51,000
9. Assam, Arunachal, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura. .	23,000
10. Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Chandigarh.	70,000
11. Orissa.	9,000
12. Rajasthan	44,000
13. Tamil Nadu, including Pondicherry. .	56,000
14. U. P.	36,000
15. West Bengal, including Sikkim, A. Nicobar.	1,03,000
16. Delhi.	1,32,000
TOTAL	11,50,000
Or	11.5 lakhs

Bonded Labour in Tribal Areas

*174. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards newspaper reports stating that bonded labour in remote tribal areas still exists though it is abolished by law; and

(b) if so, the effective steps proposed to protect tribal exploitation as bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) There have been some newspaper reports based on the survey recently conducted jointly by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute. According to the preliminary estimates of the survey, the total number of bonded labourers in the States covered by the Survey, excluding Orissa where the survey had not yet been completed, is of the order of 2.24 million. Of these, 18.3 per cent are stated to belong to Scheduled Tribes. The most affected regions are reported to be Telengana in Andhra Pradesh, North and South Arcot, Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu, Shimoga and Bangalore districts in Karnataka, the north-western districts in Maharashtra, Baroda and Panchmahals in Gujarat, Mahakaushal region in Madhya Pradesh, the sugarcane belt in Western Uttar Pradesh; Deoria, Ballia, Varanasi and Mirzapur districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Santhal Farganas, Palamau and Monghyr districts in Bihar. These preliminary estimates may not by themselves be identified cases of bonded labour.

(b) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, provides for the abolition of the bonded labour system. The State Governments/Union Territories, which are responsible for the implementation of the Act have been addressed from time

to time, to take appropriate action under its various provisions and also to undertake surveys, to identify the bonded labour and to secure their release and rehabilitation.

State Governments have been urged to rehabilitate bonded labour in tribal areas under the Integrated Tribal Development Schemes/Sub-Plans and such other on-going schemes of Tribal Development in these areas. The main objectives of the Sub-Plans are elimination of exploitation of tribals and speeding up the process of socio-economic development. Some of the measures taken in this regard are the prevention of alienation of tribal lands to non-tribals, the restoration of alienated lands, the regulation of money-lending, the stoppage of vending of liquor by contractors in tribal areas, protection of tribals' interests in forests and strengthening of the credit and marketing structure to prevent exploitation by money-lenders, and to ensure a fair return to the tribal for his produce. Special schemes for the rehabilitation of bonded labour in Tribal Areas drawn up by some of the State Governments have also been financed, on matching grant basis, by the Central Government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Malaria in Delhi

*175. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:
SHRI NAWAB SINGH
CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled "High Expenditure, higher incidence" (National Herald dt. 26-10-78);

(b) if so, the reasons for the higher incidence of malaria in the capital as compared to last year; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to control the disease and free the city from its grip?

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

(b) The high incidence of Malaria in the capital was mainly due to heavy floods and extension of the urbanisation in the capital combined with lack of sufficient workers and facilities for undertaking anti-larval work, particularly in the resettlement colonies. During 1978 it was possible to achieve better coordination among multiple administrative agencies in Delhi which also resulted in better surveillance and recording of Malaria cases.

The incidence of Malaria in Delhi has, however, been showing a declining trend lately.

(c) A statement indicating measures taken to control the disease in the capital is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Preventive measures taken for controlling malaria in Delhi

(1) By Delhi Administration—The Chief Secretary has been reviewing the programme every week. Directions are given to the implementing agencies to remove the deficiencies noticed.

(2) By Municipal Corporation of Delhi—

(i) The area for anti-larval coverage has been extended from 90 sq. miles to 180 sq. miles.

(ii) Additional Anti-malaria workers have been employed.

(iii) Additional sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for augmentation of anti-malaria work.

(iv) 2 rounds of BHC have been sprayed in rural areas, riverine belt and slum areas. A special round of spray has been given in the flood affected areas.

(v) ULV spraying and thermal fogging have been done in the flood affected areas.

(vi) Increased search for reduction of domestic breeding has been conducted.

(vii) 100 malaria clinics and 400 fever treatment depots have been set up for detection of malaria cases and providing them treatment.

(viii) Weekly suppressive treatment was provided in the flood affected areas.

(3) By Government of India—

(i) The Government of India have provided financial assistance of Rs. 50.91 lakhs during 1978-79 for anti-malaria activities in Delhi.

(ii) Training has been provided to workers from Delhi in the use of ULV.

(iii) ULV and Fogging Machines have been provided for use in Delhi.

(iv) Appointment of a Central Co-ordinating Officer in the Dte. of N.M.E.P. to coordinate the activities of multiple administrative agencies in Delhi.

केबल की खरीद

* 176. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूर संचार विभाग द्वारा अन्य विदेशी फर्मों से केबल की खरीद की जा रही है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लिमिटेड, जो सरकारी क्षेत्र का एकमात्र कारखाना है, द्वारा भूमिगत केबल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उचित क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) विभिन्न एक्सचेंजों से, खास तौर पर उपनगरीय और ग्रामीण इलाकों में, टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए दाक तार विभाग की छोटे आकार के केबुलों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में हिन्दुस्तान केबुल्स लिमिटेड की क्षमता कम होने के कारण, यह आवश्यक हो गया कि कुछ मात्रा में ऐसे केबुलों का आयात किया जाए। हिन्दुस्तान केबुल्स लिमिटेड की क्षमता भी बढ़ाई जा रही है।

D.A. for P&T Part Time Staff

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

(a) whether Government have rejected the recommendation of the Bhoothalingam Committee to extend the scheme of Dearness Allowance for P & T Part-time staff; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD

SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The recommendation made by the Bhoothalingam Study Group for grant of Dearness Allowance to Extra-Departmental Employees is under consideration of the Government.

Dual Pricing System in Aluminium Industry

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

(a) whether the dual pricing system in aluminium industry has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, whether Government have reduced the non-levy ingot prices by about Rs. 1400 per tonne following this step; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following table compares the present commercial grade ingot price with the price prior to 18-10-1978.

(Rs. per tonne)

	Previous.	Present
Ex-factory price	9,000 (approximate)	8,632
Ad Valorem Excise Duty (basic).	3,600	3,453
Specific Excise Duty	800	..
Special Duty	220	173
Cost to consumer.. . . .	13,620	12,258

Reduction : R. 1,362/- approximate).

Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam

*181. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Russian experts was invited for negotiations in the establishment of the proposed steel plant at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, when they are expected to come; and

(c) how soon the construction of the said steel plant will be started?

THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A Soviet team has already arrived in India for discussions with the Steel Authority of India Limited and the other organisations concerned. This team has also visited the plant site at Visakhapatnam.

(c) The actual construction of the plant will start only after the necessary financial technical collaboration arrangements with the U.S.S.R. have been completed and an investment decision taken.

इंडिया पेपर एंड पल्प कम्पनी, कलकत्ता द्वारा भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना का पैसा जमा करना

1586. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडिया पेपर एंड पल्प कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 8 क्लाइव रोड, कलकत्ता द्वारा गत दो वर्षों में भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना का कितना पैसा जमा कराया गया ;

(ख) क्या इस मिल द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में श्रमिक कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और श्रेणी 3, 4 तथा 2 के कितने कर्मचारियों की बिना कारण बताये छुट्टी की गई है ;

(घ) मिल के कितने स्थायी और अस्थायी तथा ठेके पर एवं दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या शेष श्रमिकों को वेतन नियमों के अनुसार नहीं दिये जा रहे और क्या सरकार इस समस्या को और ध्यान देगी ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) यह सूचित किया गया है कि यह प्रतिष्ठान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रक्रीण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की परिधि में आता है, परन्तु इसके कर्मचारियों को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 के पैराग्राफ 27 के अन्तर्गत छूट दी गई है। इस प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा अपने न्यासी बोर्ड को जमा कराई गई धनराशि के व्योरे संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाए गये हैं।

इस प्रतिष्ठान ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान 9,51,444.60 पए की धनराशि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की देय राशियों के रूप में जमा कराई है।

(ख) से (ङ) . यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

मास	जमा की गई राशि	कम्पनी के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही
1. अक्तूबर, 1976	1,55,933.77	
2. नवम्बर, 1976	1,54,108.56	
3. दिसम्बर, 1976	1,54,337.24	
4. जनवरी, 1977	1,44,184.00	
4. फरवरी, 1977	1,38,061.91	
6. मार्च, 1977	1,40,875.71	
7. अप्रैल, 1977	1,37,239.39	
7. मई, 1977	1,23,637.22	
9. जून, 1977	46,523.97	
10. जुलाई, 1977	1,55,633.00	
11. अगस्त, 1977	1,53,509.93	
12. सितम्बर, 1977	1,56,518.34	
13. अक्तूबर, 1977	1,66,093.75	
14. नवम्बर, 1977	1,76,263.01	
15. दिसम्बर, 1977	केवल नियोजकों के	क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, पश्चिम
16. जनवरी, 1978	शेयर का भुगतान नहीं	बंगाल ने जनवरी, 1978 और
17. फरवरी, 1978	किया गया है।	फरवरी 1978 के मासों के
18. मार्च, 1978	शून्य	सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि देय
19. अप्रैल, 1978	शून्य	राशियों में नियोजकों के शेयर का
		भुगतान न करने के लिए प्रबन्धतंत्र
		के विरुद्ध अभियोजन मामले पहले से
		ही चलाए हैं और दिसम्बर, 1977
		के सम्बन्ध में नियोजकों के शेयर का
		भुगतान न करने के लिए कार्रवाई
		प्रारम्भ की जा रही है।
		मार्च और अप्रैल, 1978 के मासों के
		सम्बन्ध में देय राशियों का भुगतान
		न करने के लिए अभियोजन मामला
		भी चलाया गया है और अनुवर्ती
		अवधि सम्बन्धी देय राशियों के
		बारे में कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

**Introduction of New Index Numbers
for Working Class**

1587. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMI-
NATHAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Committee on Prices
Index headed by Mr. Rath has re-
commended the earliest introduction
of new index number for working
class on base of 1971 and simultane-
ously discontinuing the complication
and publication of 1960 based num-
bers;

(b) if so, whether Government have
examined his recommendations;

(c) if so, when the final decision in
this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) what are the other recommen-
dations made in the report?

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

(b) and (c). As already stated in
reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Ques-
tion No. 623 answered on 23-11-78,
the Report is under examination in
consultation with the State and Union
Territory Governments.

(d) The Report has been laid on
the Table of Lok Sabha on 31-8-78.

**Arboretum in Ladhakh for Medicinal
Plants**

1588. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government propose
to set up an arboretum in Ladhakh
for planned development of medicinal
plants, herbs and shrubs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMI-
LY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI
PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Central
Government have no proposal at pre-
sent, to set up any herbarium in
Ladhakh.

(b) Does not arise.

**Measures for stepping up Production
of Durgapur Steel Plant**

1589. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR
SARKAR:

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL
SINGHA:

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

(a) whether any measure has been
taken up for product diversification
and to step up production on Durga-
pur Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and
action taken up-to-date;

(c) how far this measure has been
affected by the recent flood in the
State; and

(d) the details of the action taken
and implemented up-to-date to cover
up the gap made by the recent flood?

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

(b) The action taken so far is as
under:-

(i) A scheme for installation of
balancing facilities in Wheel and
Axle Plant to increase the produc-
tion from 40,000 sets to 50,000 sets
a year, at an estimated cost of Rs.
4.06 crores is under implementation
and is scheduled for completion by
August, 1981;

(ii) Additional facilities in Central Engineering Maintenance Shop at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.57 crores is under implementation and will be completed within two years;

(iii) A scheme for the modification of skelp Mill at a cost of Rs. 5.82 crores for producing special steels and angles is presently under consideration of the Government;

(iv) A scheme for installation of a Universal Beam Mill at an estimated cost of Rs. 65 crores is under examination in Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL);

(v) A scheme for modernisation and streamlining of operations, and products in the steel plant including the installation of a Bottom Blown Oxygen Converter process is under examination in SAIL;

(c) These schemes have not been affected by the recent floods;

(d) Does not arise so far as these schemes are concerned.

बिहार में टेलीफोन केन्द्र तथा कनेक्शनों के लिए विचाराधीन आवेदन पत्र

1590. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में जिलेवार टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को कुल संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए टेलीफोन केन्द्रवार कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही इसमें सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Shifting of G.S.I. Departments from Calcutta

1591. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news items published in the 'Dainik Basumoti' on the 3rd November, 1978 regarding shifting the various departments of the Geological Survey of India from Calcutta has been brought to the notice of the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the representation made up-to-date regarding the shifting of these Departments of G.S.I.; and

(d) the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA), (a) and (b). The Field Technique Research Unit of the Geological Survey of India at Calcutta is being merged with the Airborne Mineral Surveys & Exploration Wing at Bangalore. No other office or unit of Geological Survey of India is proposed to be shifted out of Calcutta. The Field Technique Research Unit and the Research and Development Unit of Airborne Mineral Surveys & Exploration Wing were both performing similar geochemical investigations, and there was considerable overlap in methodology and instrumentation. An X-ray fluorescence unit with computer attachment is available only in Bangalore. There are also as many as five atomic absorption spectrophotometers at Bangalore. These instruments are the most important ones for carrying out geochemical studies. At Calcutta the availability of these instruments is less.

(c) and (d). A number of representations have been received against the merger of the Field Technique Research Unit; including some from Members of Parliament, from the Chief Minister of West Bengal, and

from staff associations. In view of the reasons given above; it is not considered advisable to change the decision.

Amount allocated to Himachal Pradesh for Health Purposes

1592. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Himachal Pradesh for health purposes in that state for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) the criterion followed in allotting funds to State Governments;

(c) whether the State Government of H.P. has furnished the details of health services extended by them under the Central funds during the above period;

(d) if so, the details in respect of each district; and

(e) the guidelines issued to the State Governments for spending Centre's funds on dispensaries in various districts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The following outlays were approved by the Planning Commission for Health Schemes in the State Sector for Himachal Pradesh for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79:

1977-78	Rs. 125 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 176 lakhs.

In addition Special Central assistance of Rs. 8 lakhs was given to Himachal Pradesh during 1978-79.

(ii) The Central assistance allocated to Himachal Pradesh for implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes during 1977-78 and 1978-79 is as under:—

1977-78	Rs. 40.79 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 141.29 lakhs

(b) Different formula has been adopted for determining the quantum of Central assistance for each State from time to time. The latest formula evolved is known as Gadgil formula. This formula with up dated calculation for the fifth plan period was approved by the National Development Council.

The salient points in regard to updating of the formula were as follows:—

(i) Instead of making a lump sum provision only for Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and Nagaland, such provision was made for Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the Northern Eastern States, including Sikkim.

(ii) The relevant dates with respect to which weightage was given for population, per capita income and tax effort were amended as follows:

	% of total Central assistance	Fourth Plan 1965-66 (Mid year)	As revised for Fifth Plan 1971
Population	(60%)	1965-66	1971
Per capita-income	(10%)	1962-65	1970-73
Tax effort	(10%)	1947-58	1973-76

Government decided that the 1971 data on population should be used for the calculation of all transfers to States on per capita basis. In regard to per capita income, the latest available data were for 1970-73 and, accordingly these were used. As regards tax effort, the year 1973-74, which was the year immediately preceding the Fifth Plan period, was taken as the reference year.

(iii) For calculating assistance relating to major irrigation and power projects, all projects costing more than Rs. 20 crores, on which

at least 10 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred by 1973-74, were taken into account.

(iv) During the Fourth Plan period, the "special problems" taken into account for the purpose of allocation of Central assistance relating mostly to drought affected areas, desert areas, hill areas, tribal areas, metropolitan areas, etc. In the Fifth Plan, all these Problems, except that of desert areas, were taken care of by separate Central Programmes and the States had been receiving substantial assistance under these programme. Allocation for the desert problem was made out of the amount reserved for "special problems" under the Gadgil Formula.

This updated formula is under review of the Working Group of the Committee of the National Development Council.

(c) and (d). The progress of the various schemes in the State as well as Central Sponsored Schemes are reviewed from time to time and particularly at the time of finalisation of the annual plan.

(e) The funds are released to State Governments in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes on the basis of approved pattern of assistance which has been laid down for various programmes. The setting up of dispensaries is in the State Sector and the Centre does not lay down any pattern for their establishment.

देश में लोहे, कोयले, इस्पात तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित खनिजों की आवश्यकता

1593. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में लोहे, इस्पात तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित खनिजों की कुल वार्षिक आवश्यकता कितनी है ;

(ख) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में उनका वर्तमान उत्पादन कुल कितना है ;

(ग) उसकी कमी किस प्रकार पूरी करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) विनाशोपत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र के विकास में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित किए गए कार्यकारी दल के अनुसार देश में वर्ष 1978-79 में इस्पात की कुल मांग लगभग 77.5 लाख टन होने की सम्भावना है। इस्पात उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित मुख्य खनिज, लोह-अयस्क, कोककर कायला, चूना-पत्थर, डोलोमाइट और मैंगनीज अयस्क हैं। इस समय इन खनिजों की अनुमानित आवश्यकता इस प्रकार है :

	(हजार टन)
कोककर कायला	16,683
लोह-अयस्क	18,842
चूना-पत्थर	5,809
डोलोमाइट	2,556
मैंगनीज अयस्क	630

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र में इन खनिजों सहित इस्पात का कुल उत्पादन नीचे दिखाया गया है :—

	(हजार टन)	
	सरकारी क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र
1. इस्पात	5,240	2,560
2. कोयला (कोककर कायला भी शामिल है)	98,720	2,240

सरकारी क्षेत्र निजी क्षेत्र

3. लोह-अयस्क	20,342	22,139
4. मैंगनीज अयस्क	765	1,100
5. डोलोमाइट	971	1,160
6. चूना पत्थर	5,916	24,285

(ग) इस्पात उद्योग में इस्पात की कुछ श्रेणियों और राख की कम मात्रा वाले अच्छी किस्म के कोककर कोयले की प्रत्याशित कमी आयात द्वारा पूरी की जायेगी।

(घ) विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात कारखाने में कार्य सभी शुरू किया जायेगा जब वित्तीय/तकनीकी सहयोग के बारे में कगारों का अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा और पूर्ण निवेश के बारे में निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा।

Location of National Labour Institute

1594. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 608 on the 20th July, 78 regarding location of N.L.I. at Pune;

(a) since when the question of permanent location of the National Labour Institute is under consideration of Government;

(b) what factors are being considered in the decision of location of the said institute;

(c) whether Pune (Maharashtra) does not satisfy the criteria contemplated; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking a decision for years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). In December, 1972, on a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra, Government considered locating the National Labour Institute at Pune. Later the land offered by the Government of Maharashtra was found to be under encroachment and there were some legal complications also because of which possession could not be taken over. The question of having an alternative location is being examined by Labour Ministry in consultation with Ministry of works and Housing. The decision is proposed to be taken looking to the need to maintain close and constant contact with the Ministry of Labour Planning Commission and I.L.O. etc.

Number of Indians killed in Earthquake in Iran

1595. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian doctors and their families have been killed or injured in the massive earthquake that levelled the Iranian desert town of Tabas on 17th September, 1978; and

(b) if so, the number of Indians killed and the details regarding the compensation paid by the Iran Government as well as the Indian Government to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) In the earthquake in Iran, no Indian doctor was killed.

(b) However, one Indian doctor fractured his leg. Another Indian doctor's wife fractured her arm and their two children, aged 1½ years and one month, died. Since the person concerned was in the service of the Government of Iran, compensation claim, if any, will be governed by his contract of service.

Public Undertakings under the Ministry

1596. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of the Public Undertakings under his Ministry, the names of the Chairmen and Managing Directors, dates of their appointments, period of duration in the office, the date of leaving the undertaking, their pay scales and other perquisites such as dearness allowance, housing facilities or house rent in lieu thereof, Medical facility, conveyance, retirement facility etc., in case of each public undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): There are three Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Communications, namely, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras and Telecommunications Consultants Indian Ltd., New Delhi. The required information in respect of the Chairmen and Managing Directors of these three public sector undertakings is indicated in the statements laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2928/78].

राजस्थान में अस्थायी डिब्बीजनल इंजीनियरों की संख्या

1597. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान दूर संचार सर्किल में अस्थायी आधार पर कितने डिब्बीजनल इंजीनियर कार्य कर रहे हैं और वे कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या वहां पर सरकार के पास स्थायी डिब्बीजनल इंजीनियरों के उपलब्ध

होने पर भी कुछ विशेष कारणों से अस्थायी डिब्बीजनल इंजीनियर नियुक्त किये गये हैं ; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस सर्किल में संचार व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त रहती है क्योंकि अस्थायी डिब्बीजनल इंजीनियरों में अनिश्चितता बने रहने के कारण वे इस सर्किल में काम करने में रुचि नहीं लेते, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उपरोक्त अस्थायी डिब्बीजनल इंजीनियरों के स्थान पर स्थायी डिब्बीजनल इंजीनियर रखेगी ; यदि हां, तो कब, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) चार अधिकारी अस्थायी आधार पर (1) 24-6-1978 (2) 20-8-1978 (3) 15-11-1978 और (4) 24-11-1978 में काम कर रहे हैं ?

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । दूर संचार प्रणाली में लगातार विकास और विस्तार के कारण मंडल इंजीनियर के संदर्भ में रिक्त स्थान बनते रहते हैं । विभागीय पदोन्नति समितियों के जरिये जैसे ही अधिकारी उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं, नियमित तौर पर उनकी नियुक्ति कर दी जाती है । इन समितियों की बैठकें नियमित रूप से होती रहती हैं और यह क्रम चलता रहता है । हाल ही में तीन नियमित मंडल इंजीनियरों को सर्किल में तैनात किया गया है ।

Microwave System with Foreign Assistance

1598. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PAJIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are executing the proposals for establishing a microwave system with foreign assistance (financial and technical)/collaboration;

(b) if so, details of the proposal implemented so far and under execution—project-wise and state-wise giving details of estimated outlay involved and physical features of the scheme; and

(c) details of projects executed/under execution and proposed in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) A number of projects for establishing microwave systems are under execution with imported equipment financed under various multi-lateral and bi-lateral loans and credits.

(b) Details of projects implemented so far and under execution with imported equipment financed under various multi-lateral and bi-lateral Foreign Exchange loans and credits are given project-wise in Annexure I and State-wise in Annexure II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2929/78]

(c) The details of projects are as follows:

(i) Bombay-Jaipur Microwave Scheme; completed.

(ii) Dhulia-Kharagpur Microwave system; completed.

(iii) Bombay - Mangalore - Madras/Trivandrum Microwave System; completed.

(iv) New Delhi-Nagpur Microwave system: under execution.

(v) Bombay —Delhi —Calcutta Addl. radio bearer channel for transmission under execution.

(vi) Bombay - Mangalore-Madras Addl. Radio bearer channel for TV transmission under execution.

(vii) Nagpur - Secunderabad-Bangalore Microwave Scheme: proposed to be taken up.

बैलाडिला लोह ग्रयस्क पर आधारित पेलेटाइजेशन प्लांट की स्थापना

1599. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले के बैलाडिला में लोह ग्रयस्क पर आधारित पेलेटाइजेशन प्लांट स्थापित करने के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कडिया मुण्डा): (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार, ने नवम्बर, 1976 में बैलाडिला के चूरे पर आधारित एक पेलेट संयंत्र के निर्माण के लिए सिद्धांत: अनुमति के दी थी। इस निर्णय के पश्चात् राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने बैलाडिला पेलेट परियोजना के लिए मैसंस मेकन को सलाहकार नियुक्त किया था। इसके पश्चात् तकनीकी जानकारी की अनुपूर्ति के लिए विश्व आधार पर निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई थीं। प्राप्त हुई निविदाओं का यह पता लगाने के लिए मेकन द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया कि कौन सी पार्टी अपेक्षित प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी जानकारी की आपूर्ति कर सकती है।

इस बीच मेकन ने लोह-ग्रयस्क के चूरे पर आधारित बैलाडिला पेलेट संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए शक्यता अध्ययन पूर्ण कर

लिए हैं और आशा है इनकी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही मिल जायेगी। रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त हो जाने पर इस परियोजना पर पूँजी निवेश का निर्णय लेने के बारे में आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Cases Pending at Central Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad

1600. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending before the different Central Industrial Tribunals in Dhanbad (Bihar) as on 1st October, 1978 and the period for which they are pending, facts in details;

(b) the number of cases disposed of by the different tribunals by the first ten months of the year;

(c) what is the number of days the different tribunals had their sitting within the same period; and

(d) whether three Tribunals remained in operation without Judges

for most of the year making any constitutional relief impossible and if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). A statement showing details of cases pending with the different Central Government Industrial Tribunals as on 1-10-78 and the number of cases disposed of by these Tribunals during the first 10 months of 1978 is attached.

(d) The posts of Presiding Officers, Central Government Industrial Tribunals Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Dhanbad have been vacant since 21-11-77, 23-12-76 and 1-5-1978 respectively. The Presiding Officer of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur has since July 1978, looked after the work of Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, by holding court there for some days every month. Persons selected earlier for filling these posts had expressed their inability to accept the offer. Action is being taken to appoint other suitable candidates.

Statement

Name of Tribunals	No. of cases under Section 10A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Position as on 1-10-78					No. of applications pending on 1-10-1978							No. of cases disposed of during the first 10 months of 1978	No. of applications disposed of during the first 10 months of 1978	No. of days the Tribunals had sitting in 1978
	Since 1974	Since 1975	Since 1976	Since 1977	Since 1978	Total	Since 1974	Since 1975	Since 1976	Since 1977	Since 1978	Total			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
G.I.T., Dhanbad	4			45	36	85	1		3	4	2	10	24	1	25
G.G.I.T., Dhanbad				2	4	6	8	32	37	Nil	7	78	Nil	Nil	Nil
G.G.I.T., Dhanbad			5	47	47	99	4	9	11	46	26	96	19	21	90

Opening of ITIs in States

1601. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) the policy being followed by the Centre to open Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) in the States and Union Territories;

(b) whether Government choose big cities only for opening more ITIs and that the rural citizens are either deprived of this privilege of country's development or have to spend huge amount for attending to them in big cities;

(c) action proposed to be taken to open ITIs in rural areas of the States and the number of such ITIs that will be opened in the next two years State-wise; and

(d) the reasons why such an ITI should not be set up at Dhubri in Goalpara District of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme the Central Government is responsible for prescribing the standards, syllabi and norms for accommodation as also the policy for development of training facilities and coordination of all training programmes in the country including the award of National Trade Certificates under the aegis of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades set up for the purpose.

The day-to-day administration of the Industrial Training Institutes as also their financial control, however, rest with the respective State Governments/Union Territories.

The NCTVT has laid down that the following factors should be taken into consideration by the State Govern-

ments/Union Territories while deciding the location of new ITIs/Centres:—

(i) Availability of a plentiful supply of electric power;

(ii) Employment potential in the area;

(iii) Industrial concentration or potentiality for industry to be developed in the area;

(iv) Availability of suitable land;

(v) Availability of plentiful water supply;

(vi) Good communications; and

(vii) Danger of migration from rural to urban area.

The factors at (i) and (ii) above should be given prime consideration.

(b) It is for the State Governments/Union Territories to decide as to the places where ITIs are to be opened keeping in view the guidelines laid down by the Government of India in part (a) of the question.

(c) The Central Government recently appointed a Committee of Experts to review training programmes in the ITIs and Industrial Establishments where apprentices are trained and to recommend suitable measures for improving the quality of training for craftsmen and apprentices. The Committee was also requested to study and recommend measures for re-orienting both the apprenticeship training and Industrial training programmes to subserve the needs of the rural areas for upgrading of skills among persons coming from such areas. The Committee has recommended the opening of Rural Training Centres on the basis of feasibility study in each area. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories.

(d) It is for the Government of Assam to decide whether an ITI should be set up at Dhubri in Goalpara District of Assam.

Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic CGHS Dispensary in West Delhi

1602. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not even a single Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic CGHS dispensary in West Delhi;

(b) whether Government intend to open at least one Homoeopathic and one Ayurvedic Dispensary in Narain Vihar, New Delhi for the benefit of Government officials residing in Narain Vihar, Inderpuri, J. J. Colony, Naraina Village, Mayapuri and other adjoining areas;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. At present a Homoeopathic and an Ayurvedic dispensary under the CGHS are functioning in Dev Nagar. In addition a Homoeopathic and an Ayurvedic Unit under the CGHS are also functioning at Rajouri Garden and Delhi Cantt., respectively.

(b) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal for the opening of an Ayurvedic or a Homoeopathic dispensary in Narain Vihar.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The CGHS beneficiaries residing in Narain Vihar, Inderpuri, J. J. Conoly and Naraina Village are pro-

vided Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medical facilities from the CGHS Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries at Dev Nagar.

Increase in Procurement Price of Iron Ore

1603. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of manganese and iron ore per tonne supplied to Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) is it a fact that Re. 1/ per tonne for 1976-77 and Rs. 3/- per tonne for 1977-78 increase in procurement price of iron ore has been given by this plant; and

(c) if so, the basis for this increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The present price of high grade iron ore procured by Rourkela Steel Plant through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is as indicated below:

Ex-Rangra/Rakshi	Ex-Barajamda
Rs 37.00 per tonne	32.18 per tonne

The price of low grade manganese ore procured through MMTC for all steel plants including Rourkela Steel Plant but excluding Bhilai Steel Plant is Rs. 62/- per tonne f.o.r. loading station.

(b) The price increases agreed to for supplies of high grade iron ore during 1976-77 and 1977-78 are indicated below:—

Period	Price per tonne.		Amount of increase	
	Ex-Rangra/ Rakshi	Ex-Barajamda	Ex-Rangra/ Rakshi	Ex-Barajamda
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1-4-75 to 31-3-76 .	34.5	29.00	..	
1-4-76 to 31-3-77 .	34.93	29.18	0.18	0.18
1-4-77 to 31-3-78 .	37.00	32.18	2.07	3.10

(c) The increase of Rs. 0.18 per tonne in the price for supplies during 1976-77 was agreed to on account of increases in the price of petrol, diesel oil, lubricants etc.

The increase of Rs. 2.07 per tonne for supplies during 1977-78 ex-Rangra/Rakshi and Rs. 3.00 per tonne ex-Barajamda was agreed to against the demand of Rs. 4.00 per tonne by M.M.T.C. on account of the increase given by MMTC to the suppliers for export grade ore and also on account of increased costs of mining and road development in Rangra/Rakshi sector in particular.

Signing of Nuclear Cooperation Treaty by U.S.A.

1604. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that USA has signed nuclear co-operation agreement recently with Pakistan and other countries of Asia;

(b) whether this agreement goes against the spirit of non-proliferation treaty; and

(c) whether the Government of India have taken up the issue with USA Government for stoppage of the expansion of the nuclear energy in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). Government is not aware of any nuclear cooperation agreement having been signed recently by the USA with Pakistan and other countries of Asia.

Family Planning Programme

1605. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out a Family Planning Programme for January, 1979; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes—the government have decided to observe the Month of January, 1979 as the Family Planning Month throughout the country.

(b) The objective is to add speed and substance to the favourable climate that is gradually building up in support of the family welfare programme.

The theme chosen for the Month is "Delay the First, Space the Second, Stop the Third".

Detailed programmes have to be drawn up by the State Governments in tune with local conditions and requirements. From the Centre they will get all support from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Media Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

खान भविष्य-निधि श्रमिक संघ को पीड़ित करना

1506. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खान भविष्य-निधि श्रमिकों द्वारा 98 दिन का धरना तथा 15 दिन का आमरण अनशन करने के बाद संयुक्त सचिव श्रम तथा भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, बांकारो इस्पात सिटी के संसद सदस्य तथा विधायक के बीच समझौते के लिए 28 जुलाई, 1978 को बातचीत हुई थी और पूर्ण औद्योगिक शांति स्थापित हो गयी थी ;

(ख) क्या कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि 27 सूत्री समझौता होने के बाद आयुक्त ने खान भविष्य-निधि श्रमिक संघ (बी० एस० एस०) आसनसोल तथा धनबाद प्रधान

कार्यालय के पदाधिकारियों को पीड़ित किया और उनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाया; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके संघ में न्याय करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह): (क) कोयला खान भविष्य-निधि कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा प्रस्तुत 33 सूची मांगों के चार्टर पर 28 जुलाई, 1978 को भ्रम मंत्रालय में हुई बैठक में विचार-विमर्श किया गया।

(ख) इस किस्म की कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। यह मालूम हुआ है कि क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, आसनसोल का कार्य सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए आसनसोल में कुछ कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई। यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि धनबाद में दो कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध दुर्व्यवहार और कोयला खान भविष्य-निधि के सदस्यों को जारी किए गए मनी-ऑर्डरों की धोखेबाजी से भ्रान्ति के कारण विभागीय कार्यवाही भी आरम्भ की गई।

(ग) और (घ) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में टेलीफोनों का खराब रहना

1607. श्री **शानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में टेलीफोन खराब रहते हैं और शिकायत दर्ज कराये जाने के बाद भी उन्हें ठीक नहीं किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संघीय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुकदेव साधु) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं सेवा संबंधी शिकायतों को शीघ्रता से ठीक किया जाता है। मरम्मत में आमतौर पर औसतन 4 घंटे से कम समय लगता है। फिर भी, जुलाई से सितम्बर, 1978 तक 3 महीने के दौरान बहुत अधिक वर्षा होने के कारण भूमिगत केबल में बहुत सी खराबियां पैदा हुईं और शिकायतें तथा खराबियों में वृद्धि हुई। इन्हें शीघ्रता से ठीक करने के लिए मानसून के दौरान दोष नियंत्रण केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये थे। इस दोषों पर निगरानी रखने और उन्हें यथासंभव कम से कम समय में दूर करने में भी सुविधा हुई है। पुरानी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए शिकायत संबंधी विशेष टेलीफोन खोलने की भी व्यवस्था की गई। इन टेलीफोनों पर सुनवाई अधिकारी करते थे। केशलों के दोषों को ठीक करने के लिए संस्थापन शाखा से कर्मचारी और साधन-सामान भेजे गए थे ताकि टेलीफोनों को शीघ्रता से पुनः चालू किया जा सके।

Increase in Interest on Provident Fund

1609. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:**
SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved an increase in interest on pro-
vident fund and also approved a bonus
interest to those persons who have not
withdrawn money from their account;
and

(b) if so, the details regarding the
scheme of Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS (DR.
RAM KIRPAL SINHA) :** (a) and (b).
Government have approved increase
in the rate of interest to the subs-

scribers of the Employees Provident Fund for the year 1978-79 from the existing rate of 8 per cent to 8.25 per cent per annum. Government have also approved the payment of additional interests by way of bonus at 1/2 per cent of their balances to subscribers who do not withdraw from their account during the previous two years i.e. subscribers who did not make any withdrawal from their account during 1976-77 and 1977-78 refundable or non-refundable will be entitled to this bonus.

Investigation and Identification of Rich Minerals in Karnataka

1610. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India have surveyed the Karnataka area and investigated the identifications of rich minerals and gold of economic interest in recent years; and

(b) if so, the details of identifications and investigations thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Geological Survey of India is continuously engaged in surveys and investigations for minerals in different parts of Karnataka.

As a result of the mineral investigations carried out so far, reserves of several minerals including about 1448 million tonnes of high grade iron ore, 20.13 million tonnes of manganese ore, 7.63 million tonnes of vanadium bearing titaniferous magnetite, 1.23 million tonnes of chromite, 16,441 million tonnes of limestone, 394 million tonnes of dolomite, 23 million tonnes of bauxite, 6.71 million tonnes of copper ore and about 4.5 million tonnes of gold bearing rock of various grades, have been identified.

In addition reserves of low grade iron ore and a number of deposits of asbestos, gypsum, chinaclay, kyanite,

steatite and titaniferous magnetite were located in different parts of the State.

Mineral investigations proposed in the field season 1978-79 include investigations for iron ore, manganese ore, vanadiferous titaniferous magnetite, limestone, chromite, copper ore, gold, sillimanite and kyanite.

Corruption in Civil Wing

1611. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about corruption in the Civil Wing of the P&T Department;

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

(c) what steps have been taken by Government into these complaints?

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

(b) The complaints relate to allegations of irregularities in inviting tenders for construction of P&T works, favouritism to contractors, use of substandard materials for construction and irregularities in local purchases of materials.

(c) The case has been shown to the Central Vigilance Commission, who have advised that departmental enquiries may be made into the specific allegations. The enquiries are in progress.

पटसन, कंपडा और इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनियों
में हड़ताल और तालाबंदी

1612. श्री उपसेन : क्या संसदीय
कार्य तथा धर्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) देश में उन पटसन, कंपडा और
इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी

है जिनमें गत तीन महीनों में हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी की गई ;

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) कानपुर में बन्द पड़ी कपड़ा मिलों को पुनः चालू करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) जून से अगस्त, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान पटसन, कपड़ा और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योगों में हड़ताल तथा तालाबन्दियों की संख्या संबंधी विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) पटसन, कपड़ा और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योगों के संबंध में समुचित सरकारें राज्य सरकारें हैं। राज्य सरकारें और केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक संबंध तंत्र की सहायता से इन उद्योगों में तथा सम्पूर्ण देश में औद्योगिक संबंध के वातावरण में सुधार करने के प्रयास कर रही है। जहां आवश्यक होता है, सरकारें, समझौता कराने के लिए विवादों में मध्यस्थता कर रही हैं।

(ग) जे० के० मैन्यूफक्चर्स (कैलास मिल्स) वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण 1-10-76 को बन्द हुई और कानपुर में बन्द पड़ी केवल यही एक काटन टैक्सटाइल मिल है। बन्द पड़ी सिकूर मिल्स के बारे में उपचारी कार्यवाही का उल्लेख 15-5-78 को संसद में उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए वक्तव्य में किया गया है। इस मिल के संबंध में इस नीति वक्तव्य के अनुसार शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

विवरण

जून से अगस्त, 1978 के दौरान पटसन, कपड़ा और इंजीनियरिंग उद्योगों में

हड़तालों और तालाबंदियों की संख्या संबंधी विवरण (*)।

उद्योग का नाम	हड़तालों की संख्या	तालाबंदियों की संख्या
पटसन	2	11
पटसन को छोड़कर टैक्सटाइल	97	9
इंजीनियरिंग	84	47

(*) अनंतिम। भ्रम ब्यूरो में 15-11-78 तक प्राप्त रिपोर्टों पर आधारित।

Shakarpur Delivery Post Office

1613. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shakarpur delivery post office was opened last year on the demand of the residents of that area;

(b) whether Residents' Welfare Association in several communications suggested improvement regarding the provision of telephone connection, P.C.O. and increase in the staff to step up the efficiency; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to remove the grievances of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The Shakarpur post office was converted into a delivery sub office with effect from 1-9-77 on demand from several residents' Welfare Associations of that locality.

(b) No representation has been received regarding provision of telephone connection/public Call Office. The additional staff found justified for the post office has already been sanctioned.

(c) Question does not arise.

Capacity Utilisation of Non-Ferrous Metal based Industry

1614. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity utilisation in the non-ferrous metal based industry has dropped to a very low level;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps Government are taking to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). There is no drop in the capacity utilisation in the Non-ferrous metal semis industry as a whole during 1977-78 when compared to 1976-77. In fact there has been some marginal increase in production of Non-ferrous metal semis industry in 1977-78 as a whole as compared to 1976-77. It is expected that there will be an overall increase in production of the Non-ferrous metal semis industry in the organised sector during the current year.

Telex Exchange Centres in Karnataka

1615. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the places in Karnataka which have telex exchange centres; and

(b) the names of the places in that State where such centres are proposed to be opened in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Bangalore, Belgaum Davengere, Hubli, Mangalore and Mysore in Karnataka State are having Telex exchanges.

(b) Telex exchanges are proposed to be opened in the next two years at Bellary, Bagalkot and Raichur, subject to sufficient number of applicants forthcoming to take telex connections.

Sub-letting of Government Accommodation

1616. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some P&T employees have sub-let their accommodation (entirely or partly) to other parties/taxi drivers in P&T colonies, Delhi like Atul Grove area or R.K. Puram;

(b) how Government are ensuring that the accommodation allotted to its employees are not sub-let to any body particularly to private persons and whether secret investigation to ensure that no quarter is sub-let to any body, is proposed to be conducted off and on; and

(c) the cases in which complaints have been received and investigated/under investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 11 complaints were received during this year where P&T employees have contravened the rules of sub-letting of accommodation. The areas covered are R.K. Puram, Sarojini Nagar, Khurshid Square, 'G' Point and Atul Grove.

(b) The complaints are investigated by the Circle Offices through its own agency like Inspector of Buildings as well as through the Vigilance Branch. There is no proposal to conduct secret investigation as the existing machinery is adequate.

(c) 11 complaints were received. Investigations have been completed in six cases and necessary action taken. Five complaints are still under investigation.

मस्तिष्क ज्वर

1617. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मानव जाति में मस्तिष्क-ज्वर का प्रसार दुधारू पशुओं, मुय़रों तथा गधों के माध्यम से हो रहा है; और

(ख) इस बात को देखते हुए कि कृषि प्रधान देश में मानव पशुओं से अलग नहीं रह सकता अतः पशुओं के माध्यम से इस रोग के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस के वाइरस को प्रकृति में बनाए रखने में पशु और पक्षी क्या भूमिका निभाते हैं, इसका पता लगाने के लिए भारत तथा विदेशों में विभिन्न अध्ययन किए गए हैं। क्षेत्र तथा प्रयोगशाला में पक्षियों पर किये गये प्रयोगों के आंकड़ों से यह पता चलता है कि पक्षी तथा बत्तखों का जिनमें प्रयोगात्मक वाइरनिया के लक्षण पाये गए हैं, भारत में जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस फैलाने में काफी योगदान दे सकते हैं। जहां तक इस रोग को फैलाने में मुय़रों का सम्बन्ध है, यह बात मालूम की गई है कि मुय़र-पूर्वी देशों के महामारी वाले इलाकों के अधिकांश मुय़रों में जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस के प्रति एण्टीबाडी का विकास हो जाता है, परन्तु भारत के जिन इलाकों में मनुष्य इस रोग से पीड़ित देखे गए, वहां पर केवल 30 से 40 प्रतिशत मुय़र एण्टीबाडी पाए गए। बूचड़खाने के जिन पशुओं में जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस वाइरस के प्रति एण्टीबाडी का विकास हुआ उनकी संख्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल में काफी बढ़ गई।

इस बात का निश्चित रूप से पता नहीं लगा है कि जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस वाइरस

से ग्रस्त पशुओं में वाइरनिया निरन्तर बना रहता है या नहीं। इस प्रकार मुय़रों, मुय़रों आदि जैसे जानवरों के प्रमुख संक्रमण स्रोत होने की संभावना पर और अधिक अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यह रोग मच्छरों, पशुओं, पक्षियों से ही मनुष्यों में फैलता है, इसलिए इस रोग से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में मनुष्य और पशुओं के निवास स्थानों पर मच्छरों को नष्ट करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Introduction of Post Matriculation Three Years Diploma Course

1618. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-

SHEKHARA MURTY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have introduced a post matriculation three-years diploma course for medicines;

(b) if so, whether this will be in the same pattern as was in the old days a diploma course called L.M.P.; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government is also considering to start this L.M.P. again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government have no information in regard to a post matriculation three years diploma course having been introduced by any State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Excessive Billings for Telephones

1619. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the consistent and continued complaints by several hundreds of telephone subscribers all over the country about the excessive and fantastic billing to which the subscribers are subjected;

(b) if so, what effective and concrete steps are being taken to redress the said grievance;

(c) whether Government would consider putting a separate meter at each phone; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. However, complaints received are just about one per cent only of the bills issued.

(b) Following are some of the important steps taken to remedy the situation:—

1. Exhaustive periodical tests of meters and circuits of subscribers' telephones.

2. Detailed investigation of excess billing complaints.

3. Observation of subscribers' meter and equipment in case of abnormality.

4. Allowing suitable rebate in genuine cases.

5. Creation of Public Relation Officers in Junior Administration Grade at Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay.

(c) and (d). There is already a separate meter for each telephone installed, in the telephone exchange, with adequate security arrangements. The question of installing a meter at the subscriber's premises was also considered but this was not found technically feasible.

Supply of Steel

1620. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total demand for and actual supply of each category of steel during 1977-78;

(b) projected demand and supply during 1978-79;

(c) Share of indigenous production in the total supply;

(d) total quantity and value of import of each category of steel in 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(e) when our country is expected to be self-sufficient in steel production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) During 1977-78, SAIL has estimated a demand of 7.345 million tonnes of steel against an actual supply of about 7.660 million tonnes to the home market. Category-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The estimated demand of steel for 1978-79 is placed at 8.2 million tonnes against an anticipated supply of about 8.62 million tonnes.

(c) The share of indigenous production in the total supply in 1978-79 is estimated at 7.52 million tonnes.

(d) Details of quantity and value of canalised imports by SAIL of each category of steel during 1977-78 and April—October 1978 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) A number of short and long term measures to increase production and to achieve higher capacity utilisation have been taken. Self sufficiency in steel can be achieved by and large when all these measures are completed. However, a few items may still have to be imported as it will be uneconomical to produce certain categories of steel for which demand will be limited.

Statement-I

Category-wise Demand and supply during 1977-78
(‘000 tonnes)

	Demand	Supply
Rounds and Wire . . .	3130	3388
Structurals	1065	844
Plates	325	691
HR Coils and Skelp . . .	600	745
HR Sheets	270	207
CR Sheets and Coils . .	500	510

GP/GC Sheets. . . .	210	190
Tinplate	160	107
Electrical Steel Sheets .	70	90
Large Dia Pipes . . .	65	63
Railway Materials . . .	250	265
	7345	7100
By depletion of Stocks	..	560
TOTAL	7345	7660

Statement-II

Quantity and Value of Category-wise Canalised Imports of Steel by SAIL during 1977-78 and April-Oct., 1978.

(Quantity : MT)
(Value : Rs. lacs)

Sl. No.	Categories	1977-78		1978-79—April-October, 1978.	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. CR Sheets/Coils.		1,45,049	4,085.18	1,24,975	3,735.12
2. Wire Rods.		25,847	867.24	13,877	552.17
3. Structurals.		19,460	646.08	17,875	538.90
4. MS Plates/HT Plates.		54,486	1,443.64	73,497	1,986.97
5. BQ Plates.		2,383	67.06	2,117	63.20
6. SBQ Plates.		15,625	356.74	4,898	81.64
7. Tinplate Prime		43,752	1,774.22	26,869	1,188.97
8. Tinmill Black Plate.		4,536	136.50	5,125	162.84
9. Elect. Steel Sheets.		28,963	1,948.00	19,386	1,351.66
10. HR Sheets.		5,513	161.76	9,198	295.24
11. Semies.		2,699	122.43	5,327	613.63
12. GP/GC Sheets.	4,672	163.36
TOTAL		3,48,313	11,611.85	3,04,912	10,733.75

Central Medical Institutions in the Country

1621. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Medical Institutions in the country and their location;

(b) whether Government is aware of the need voiced in Tamil Nadu for setting up a Central Medical Institute at Madras; and

(c) if so, action proposed by Government for setting up such an Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There are two medical colleges i.e., Lady Harding Medical College and Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital and Sucheta Kripalani Hospital in New Delhi and Jawaharlal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research Pondicherry, functioning under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Besides, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, are functioning as Statutory Organisations set up under the Act of Parliament. There are other medical institutions, such as, the Armed Forces Medical College, Puna, J.N. Medical College, Aligarh and the Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, which are not under the control of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are not aware of the need voiced in Tamil Nadu for setting up of a Central Medical Institute at Madras.

(c) Does not arise.

बन्धुआ श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

1622. श्री युवराज : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान बन्धुआ श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिये 71,43,000 रुपये की राशि मंजूर की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता की कुल राशि क्या होगी ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) और (ख). बंधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्सादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदार हैं, जिन्हें यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे मुक्त करवाये गए श्रमिकों को चालू योजनाओं के अधीन पुनः बसाने का काम शुरू करें। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान बंधित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा एक योजना भी तैयार की गई है, जिसके लिए एक करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि मुक्त कराये गये बंधित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास में राज्य सरकारों की अपने कार्यक्रमों में ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिए अनुरूप अनुदान प्रदान करके सहायता की जा सके, जो चालू योजनाओं के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं। श्रम मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास विभाग और योजना आयोग के अधिकारियों की इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित एक स्त्रीनिग समिति केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त योजनाओं की जांच करती है तथा उन्हें अनुमोदित करती है। अब तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिल नाडु, और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों से पुनर्वास

योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। स्क्रीनिंग समिति द्वारा इन योजनाओं की जांच की गई है और उसकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा आवंटित की गई धन-राशियों के बारे में राज्य-वार स्थिति निम्नलिखित है :—

क्रमांक	राज्य	1978-79 के लिए स्वीकृत केन्द्रीय आवंटन (रुपयों में)
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	20.00 लाख
2.	बिहार	14.28 लाख
3.	कर्नाटक	8.00 लाख
4.	केरल	2.20 लाख
5.	मध्य प्रदेश	17.00 लाख
6.	उड़ीसा	5.11 लाख
7.	राजस्थान	14.00 लाख
8.	तमिल नाडु	5.32 लाख
9.	उत्तर प्रदेश	10.00 लाख
जोड़		95.91 लाख

जनवरी, 1978 से अक्टूबर, 1978 के दौरान दिल्ली के बड़े अस्पतालों में जाने वाले रोगियों की संख्या

1623. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 78 से अक्टूबर, 1978 के दौरान दिल्ली में मंत्रालय के अधीन अस्पतालों के आपातकालीन कक्षों (वाडों) में कितने रोगी नये और 1976 और 1977 में इन आपातकालीन कक्षों में जाने वाले रोगियों की तुलना में कितने रोगियों का सफलतापूर्वक उपचार किया गया ;

(ख) क्या इन कक्षों में आने वाले रोगियों की संख्या के लिफ्टान हेतु इन में बिस्तरों की पर्याप्त संख्या, डाक्टर, नर्स और अपेक्षित औषधियों की सप्लाई की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; क्या सरकार का विचार रात की ड्यूटी डाक्टरों और नर्सों की संख्या को बढ़ाने का है ताकि रोगियों की उचित देखभाल की जा सके; और

(ग) 1976-77 और 1977-78 की तुलना में 1978-79 के दौरान विभिन्न अस्पतालों में काम कर रहे डाक्टरों और नर्सों की क्रमशः संख्या कितनी है और क्या ये संख्या पर्याप्त है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना क्रमशः परिशिष्ट-1 तथा परिशिष्ट-2 पर संलग्न विवरणों में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये / देखिए संख्या LI 2930/78]

(ख) स्थान और वित्तीय स्रोतों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार, पलंगों की संख्या तथा डाक्टरों एवं नर्सों की संख्या न्यूनाधिक तौर पर पर्याप्त ही है। वैसे आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार समय-समय पर कर्मचारियों की संख्या का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है तथा अतिरिक्त स्टाफ मंजूर कर दिया जाता है। जहां तक सम्भव हो सके औषधियां अपेक्षित मात्रा में सप्लाई की जाती हैं।

Malpractices of Travelling Agents for Gulf Countries

1624. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that many so called recruitment

agents for gulf countries in India are charging exorbitant fee from innocent job seekers in India with an assurance to provide job for them in Gulf countries;

(b) the steps taken by Government to curb such activities;

(c) the number of complaints received by Government during the last six months in regard to cheating incidents from the job seekers in gulf countries; and

(d) if so, the nature of such complaints and whether Government proposes to do away with the private recruiting agency and set up Government agency for recruitment of personnel for gulf countries job?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d).
Complaints have been received by
Government from time to time regard-
ing recruiting agents charging money
from job-seekers, exploitation/mal-
treatment of Indian workers, appoint-
ment at posts lower than those selected
for, unsatisfactory working/living con-
ditions, low salary, etc. in the country
of employment. There have also been
complaints about unauthorised recruit-
ment being done by unregistered re-
cruiting agents.

Complaints of various nature have
been received against 21 registered
recruiting agents during May to Octo-
ber, 1978.

Government have taken the follow-
ing steps to curb the activities referred
to in part (a) of the question:

(i) Government are keeping a
constant watch on the recruitment
of Indian workers for foreign coun-
tries. Whenever complaints of mal-
practice by recruiting agents are
received, these are got investigated
through appropriate authorities and
suitable action is taken against
them. As a result of investigation

reports received, registration of 4
Registered Recruiting Agents have
been cancelled and 6 suspended so
far.

(ii) Steps have also been taken to
draw the attention of the public to
the procedure for deployment of
Indian workers and to caution all
concerned against the mal-practices
of unscrupulous recruiting agents;

(iii) An Official Committee ap-
pointed to examine the question of
overseas recruitment and to stream-
line the procedures, has also con-
sidered this matter in depth. Its re-
port is being examined.

(iv) Complaints received in con-
nection with harassment of Indian
workers by foreign employers are
looked into by our Missions in the
country concerned and efforts are
made to redress their grievances. In
a few cases, steps have also been
taken against foreign firms by not
allowing further deployment of
Indian workers to them.

Government do not have any pro-
posal of the type referred to in part (d)
of the question under consideration.

Surcharge over Telephone Bills

1625. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is con-
templating imposition of surcharge
over the telephone bills where pay-
ments of bills are not made on
scheduled dates; and

(b) if so, at what rate?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri

1626. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Minister of Steel and Mines received a copy of the letter addressed to the Prime Minister on the 6th August, 1978 regarding Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri;

(b) whether any action has been taken and if not, whether Government propose to take any action on the same and if not the reasons; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any final decision on the Ratnagiri Aluminium Project and if so, the year in which the decision would be taken?

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

(b) and (c). The updated cost estimates of the Ratnagiri Aluminium Project have been examined. The manner in which additional capacity should be created in the country for aluminium will necessarily have to be considered after carefully examining the various options available. Feasibility studies on the setting up of large sized alumina/aluminium plants based on East Coast bauxite are under way and the reports are expected towards the middle of 1979. After receipt of these reports the alternatives will have to be examined in the light of the resources available and the optimum choice made. At the time of taking a decision among the options available, the Ratnagiri Project will no doubt also be taken into consideration.

Non-functioning of Telephone Exchanges at Muvattupuzha and Kothamangalam

1627. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Muvattupuzha and Kothamangalam

telephone exchanges in Ernakulam District and the surrounding small exchanges are always out of working order;

(b) whether group dialling system and direct links to Cochin being established immediately to overcome this permanent problem; and

(c) whether the Kerala Telecommunication Circle will be supplied the maximum possible group dialling system equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Sir. These exchanges are working satisfactorily.

(b) Due to shortage of equipment, group dialling and S.T.D. to Cochin is not likely to be provided in near future. However direct trunk circuits from Muvattupuzha trunk exchange to Cochin already exist.

(c) Group dialling and S.T.D. equipment is being allotted in accordance with the fixed priorities. Supplies to Telecommunication Circles including that of Kerala are being made consistent with this policy.

Reduction in price of non-levy Aluminium

1628. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had reduced the non-levy aluminium ingot prices by about Rs. 1400 per tonne following the withdrawal of dual pricing system for aluminium industry;

(b) whether this benefit of price cut was supposed to be passed on to the consumers;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that the producers have not reduced their prices accordingly; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The aluminium producers are selling the commercial grade aluminium ingots at the reduced price fixed by Government, namely, Rs. 12,258 per tonne (ex-factory price plus excise duties).

Disruption of Telephone and Postal System in West Bengal due to Floods

1629. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone and postal systems in the greater part of West Bengal got disrupted due to recent floods in the State;

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the present position of telephone system operating in affected areas of the State; and

(c) whether postal system has been re-established in the State?

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

(b) Postal system in 10 Districts including Calcutta was adversely affected. Telephone Exchanges affected were Bagnan, Kolaghat, Ballichuk, Kandi, Beldanga, Matathi, Krishnagar, Katwa and Nabadwip. A number of trunk lines were also interrupted. Complete restoration of telecommunications has already been done on a temporary basis. Permanent repairs are under progress.

In Calcutta Telephones comprising of Howrah, Hugli, 24-Parganas and

part of Nadiad District about 33,000 telephones were interrupted due to floods. Most of these telephones have since been restored.

(c) Yes Sir.

Expenditure on Indian Missions Abroad

1630. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the expenditure of Indian Embassies/Missions yearly which are functioning in foreign countries;

(b) the amount spent by each Embassy/Mission during the last 3 years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to reduce the expenditure on missions/embassies abroad and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The budgetary allocation sanctioned for the expenditure on Indian Embassies/Missions yearly which are functioning in foreign countries during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is given below:—

	Original Grant	Final appropriation
	(in Lakhs of Rupees)	
1975-76	1651.60	1937.22
1976-77	1790.20	2174.95
1977-78	2260.59	2559.04

(b) The Statement showing the amount spent by each Embassy/Mis-

sion during the last 3 years, year-wise, is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2931/78].

(c) Expenditure of Indian Missions abroad which comprises of establishment and maintenance expenses is regulated by well defined Service, Financial and Accounting Rules and other orders issued by Government from time to time. The working of Missions abroad is kept constantly under review from Headquarters and the expenditure of Missions is subjected to audit scrutiny, locally and centrally. Economy measures applicable to the Government of India as a whole are adopted in the Missions abroad. As often as possible, the Foreign Service Inspectors inspect Missions and review their work in order to bring about greater economy and efficiency. Through these institutional arrangements efforts are constantly being made to curb avoidable expenditure by the Missions abroad.

The above steps have enabled the Ministry to achieve the following results:—

(i) Acquisition/construction of property at various places to reduce expenditure on rents.

(ii) Abolishing of posts in several cases including where feasible of local staff or keeping them in abeyance.

(iii) Controlling expenditure on office expenditure, travelling allowances, hotel accommodation, etc.

(iv) Streamlining rules relating to provision and use of staff cars.

(v) The strictest check on creation of additional posts.

(vi) Restricting to the minimum replacement of furniture, furnishings and other requirements.

Increase in expenditure abroad is largely due to global inflation over which the Ministry can have no control. The sharpest increases are in items such as rentals, telephone and telegraph charges, airfares and in emoluments payable to local staff.

Continuing efforts are being made to exercise the strictest control over all expenditure.

कृषि तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में रोजगार

1631- श्री रामानन्ध तिवारी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कृषि, औद्योगिक तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में गत दो वर्षों में कितने अतिरिक्त व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : 1975-77 वर्षों के लिए रोजगार बाजार सूचना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अर्थ-व्यवस्था के संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार के सम्बन्ध में एकत्र किए गये आंकड़ों के बारे में अद्यतन जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में मुख्य उद्योगवार दी गई है।

रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से रोजगार पर लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या तत्सम्बन्धी तीन वर्षों के दौरान अर्थात् 1975 में 4.04 लाख, 1976 में 4.07 तथा 1977 में 4.62 लाख थी। तथापि, यह संख्या कृषि, औद्योगिक और अन्य क्षेत्रों में दो वर्षों के दौरान नियोजित किए गए अतिरिक्त व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या में समग्र स्थिति को नहीं दर्शाती।

विवरण

क्र.सं. कोड		वित्तम्बर के अन्त में उद्योग का अर्थव्यवस्था क्षेत्र में और संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार (लाखों में)		प्रतिशत वृद्धि		
		1975	1976	1977	1976/75	1977/76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	कृषि, शिकार, वानिकी और मछली पकड़ना****	11.65	11.86	13.68	+1.8	+15.3
1	खनन और उत्खनन	8.32	8.78	8.92	+5.5	+1.5
2	और 3: विनिर्माण	52.20	53.29	55.15	+2.1	+3.5
4.	विजली गैस और जल	5.62	5.85	6.20	+4.2	+5.9
5.	निर्माण	10.53	10.80	10.63	+2.6	-1.6
6.	शोक और खुदरा व्यापार तथा रेस्तरां तथा हॉटल	3.53	3.49	3.53	-1.3	+1.3
7.	परिवहन संग्रहण एवं संचार	24.52	25.13	23.50	+2.5	+1.4
8.	वित्तदाता, बीमा अचल सम्पदा एवं व्यापारिक सेवाएं	6.71	7.07	7.52	+5.4	+6.4
9.	सामुदायिक, सामा- जिक तथा वैयक्तिक सेवाएं	76.11	77.90	74.75	+2.4	+2.4
योग :		199.20	204.19	210.86	+2.5	+3.3

टिप्पणी : *1. राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण 1970

2. (अ) अग्रान्तिम ।

**3 अर्थ व्यवस्था के संगठित क्षेत्र में, जबकि सरकारी क्षेत्र के सम्म प्रतिष्ठान तथा 25 और उस से अधिक व्यक्तियों को नियोजित करने वाली निजी क्षेत्र के गैर-कृषि प्रतिष्ठान

रोजगार कार्यालय (रिक्तियों की अनिवार्य अधिसूचना) अधिनियम 1959 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, 10-24 व्यक्तियों को नियोजित करने वाले निजी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठान स्वेच्छिक आधार पर इसके अन्तर्गत आते हैं। बृहत् बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता के महा नगर क्षेत्रों में 10-24 व्यक्तियों को नियोजित करने वाले निजी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठान इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते।

****4. अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आते वालों की संख्या बहुत कम है क्योंकि निजी क्षेत्र के कृषि और सम्बद्ध संक्रियाओं के आंकड़े इनके अन्तर्गत नहीं आते केवल वागानों को छोड़ कर जो कि स्वेच्छिक आधार पर इसके अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

5. इन में नागालैण्ड, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, अण्डमान और निकोबार लक्षद्वीप, दादरा, और नागर हवेली द्वीप समूह, के आंकड़े शामिल नहीं हैं। मणिपुर से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों को 1977 से शामिल करना आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।

6. पूर्णांकन के कारण यह जरूरी नहीं है, कि आंकड़े कुल योग से मेल खाएं।

7. इन आंकड़ों में अनुशय (एंट्रीशन) सेवा निवृत्ति, पदोन्नति, स्थानान्तरण आदि की तरह के प्रतिस्थापक घटक शामिल नहीं किए गए हैं।

Leprosy Treatment Hospitals

1632. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the hospitals in the country where leprosy treatment is being given;

(b) the number of leprosy patient in the country;

(c) whether Government has built any leprosy house for rehabilitating the beggars in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A list of the hospitals in the country where treatment for leprosy is available is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2932/78].

(b) The estimated number of leprosy patients in the country is 3.2 million.

(c) and (d). Rehabilitation of leprotic persons concerns the Department

of Social Welfare. Although the Government of India have not constructed any leprosy house for beggars, there are several self-settled leprosy colonies homes for the socio-economically dislocated leprosy patients in the country where coverage for treatment of these patients is given under the National Leprosy Control Programme. Some State Governments such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have also constructed Rehabilitation Centres for socio-economically dislocated patients in collaboration with voluntary organisations.

Supply of Coal to Steel Industry

1623. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India has pointed out that in September, 1978 the coal stocks came down to 277,000 tonnes, which is less than 7 days' consumption;

(b) the shortfall in the supply of coal to the steel industry by the coal India is as much as 79.5 per cent; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to avoid drop in steel production for want of coal?

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

(b) During the seven month period, April—October 1978, the despatches of coal from the Coal India Ltd. were of the order of 6.326 million tonnes as against the requirement of 7.452 million tonnes from them, thus making a shortfall of 15.1 per cent.

(c) Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, coal producer and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of good quality coking coal. The matter has also been taken up and reviewed at the Ministerial level. In order to supplement indigenous supplies, orders have also been placed for the import of one million tonnes of low ash coking coal and the supplies are expected to commence by December, 1978.

SC/ST Employees in Government Service

1634. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees in Class I, II, III and IV in the whole Ministry belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the dates on which Presidential Orders pertaining to reservation in (i) direct recruitment and (ii) promotions respectively were issued and the reasons of their delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in Class I, II, III and IV at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 were as under:—

Class	1975		1976		1977	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
I	47	15	63	17	115	1
II	109	25	112	24	150	28
III	876	179	899	190	1060	226
IV	1587	356	15778	335	1536	387
IV. (Sweepers)	1133	19	1212	19	1316	27

(b) The reservation for SC/ST in posts filled by direct recruitment was introduced w.e.f. 26th January, 1950 vide Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 42/21/49-NGS dated 13th September, 1960.

Reservation was introduced in various categories of posts filled by promotion by stages vide MHA O.M. dated 4th January, 1957, 8th November, 1963, 11th July, 1968, 27th November, 1972 and 20th July, 1974. These orders as well as the modifications made to these orders, from time to time, in regard to

the prescribed percentages and other procedures etc., are given in the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services. The various orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in the form of executive instructions (and not Presidential Orders). These orders were implemented as early as possible after taking into consideration the various organisational and administrative angles involved in their implementation.

Improving P and T Facilities in Rural Sector

1635. **SHRI DHARMA VIR VASII** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Post and Telegraph Advisory Council meeting on the 20th October, 1978 considered improving of P&T facilities in the rural sector and if so, details of the same; and

(b) the number of public call offices planned State-wise in the rural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):

(a) Postal Facilities;

Yes, Sir. Postal facilities proposed to be provided during the current financial year in the rural areas of the country are as under:

- (i) Number of post offices proposed to be opened: 5,000
- (ii) Villages for which counter facilities are proposed to be provided through Mobile Post Offices: 10,000 villages
- (iii) Letter Boxes to be installed: 50,000
- (iv) E.D. Agents to be appointed for strengthening daily delivery and clearance of letter boxes: 10,000

Telecom. Facilities:

Yes, Sir, the details are given below:—

"Facilities like PCOs. and telegraph offices were being expanded on a large scale. During 1977-78, 2096 PCOs. and 2489 telegraph offices were opened. It was proposed to open 15,000 PCOs. and COs. during 1978-83. This step will cover most of the villages having population of more than 2500 and the remaining villages will be covered under the next plan period 1983-88."

(b) The number of Public telephones (PCOs.) and COs. planned for 1978-83 statewide in rural sector are given below:—

S. No.	Name of State	Targets for Public Telephones/ Telegraph offices
1	Andhra Pradesh	3300
2	Bihar	2000
3	Gujarat including Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	6500
4	Jammu & Kashmir	1500
5	Karnataka	500
6	Kerala including Lakshdweep Island	300
7	Madhya Pradesh	600
8	Maharashtra including Goa	1200
9	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	200
10	Haryana, Himachal & Punjab	1200
11	Orissa	300
12	Rajasthan	5000
13	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	1400
14	Uttar Pradesh	2500
15	West Bengal, Sikkim, A. and N. Islands	200
TOTAL		15,000

Production of Kolar Gold Fields

1636. **SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of gold in Kolar Gold Fields by Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. in the years 1976-77 1977-78; and

(b) the price allowed by the Government of India per fine ounce of gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Production of gold by Bharat Gold Mines Limited in Kolar Gold Field was as below:—

1976-77 . 22,04,160 gms
(70,865.4 fine ounces)

1977-78 . 19,41,106 gms
(62,408 fine ounces)

(b) The Government of India paid a price of Rs. 1285/- and Rs. 1723/- per fine ounce of gold to Bharat Gold Mines Limited for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively.

Areas and Beneficiaries covered by a CGHS Dispensary

1637. **SHRI MAHI LAL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries on the registers of and the area covered by CGHS Dispensary, Kingway Camp, Delhi and the daily number of patients attending the dispensary;

(b) whether in view of as a large number, about 15000 beneficiaries in this dispensary, is it possible to entertain all the patients who attend the dispensary daily with the existing staff strength; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not opening or starting one or two more dispensaries in the area colonies covered by this dispensary to cope with the heavy rush of beneficiaries there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There are 36,013 beneficiaries registered in the Kingsway Camp dispensary and the average daily attendance is about 720. The major areas covered by this dispensary include Vijay Nagar, Vijay Nagar single story quarters, Azadpur, Model Town (R&M) Block, Rameshwar Nagar, Hakikat Nagar, Radio Colony, Mukherjee Nagar, Adarsh Nagar and Subhash Nagar.

(b) and (c). In comparison with the workload the staff posted there is inadequate. In view of this another dispensary has been sanctioned for the Kingsway Camp area, and the areas now covered by the Kingsway Camp dispensary will be readjusted between these two dispensaries.

Strengthening of Economic Wings

1638. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is strengthening its economic wing so as to identify areas of joint ventures abroad for Indian firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the working of country's missions abroad to further trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). The Ministry of External Affairs keeps under constant review the question of strengthening its capabilities for handling economic work. Recently, the Ministry has reorganized the handling of economic work in a manner which would secure that the Economic Division is able to concentrate its attentions on appraisal of new projects and proposals for economic cooperation, Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme with developing countries and international economic problems and multilateral economic relations. The Territorial Divisions in the Ministry, in order to make them more functional, have been enjoined upon to have active liaison with the Economic Division and also handle on-going economic work with a view to secure integrated husbanding of such work. The Ministry of External Affairs is represented at a senior level in the Inter-Departmental Committee of the Government of India on Joint Ventures abroad.

The Ministry of External Affairs remains in constant touch with the Ministry of Commerce on the question of working of the country's missions abroad to further our trade relations. Recently, steps have been taken for setting up of separate economic sections, up-gradation of existing posts and creation of additional posts. In addition, improvements have been effected in the training of commercial representatives and for making the role and working methods of the commercial representatives responsive to the requirements of the Indian exporting community. From time to time, seminars have also been organised for officers handling commercial work in our missions abroad so as to increase their efficiency, efficacy and effectiveness in the specialised task of handling commercial work.

Production of Khetri Copper Project

1639. SHRI CHATUR BHUJ: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the total capacity of blister copper production of the Khetri Copper Project and what is the actual production;

(b) the reasons for low production;

(c) what steps are being taken to overhaul the plant; and

(d) whether any modifications, adjustments and assistance from foreign experts is being sought to fill the production gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The installed capacity of blister copper production at Khetri Copper Project is 31,000 tonnes per annum. Actual production of blister copper at Khetri during the last 3 years and current year has been as below:—

Years	Tonnes
1975-76	9,531
1976-77	7,813
1977-78	8,499
1978-79 (upto 31-10-78)	4,090

(b) The low production of blister copper is because of technological problems faced at the Khetri smelter.

(c) and (d). To overcome the technological problems, Hindustan Copper Ltd. have obtained the services of a well known producer of Copper viz. M/s. Furukawa Co. Limited of Japan. Their specialists are working at Khetri since September, 1977. The various recommendations made by the consultants are currently being implemented by Hindustan Copper Ltd. The plant operations have already registered improvement and further improvements are expected when all the recommendations of the consultants are fully implemented.

Port based Steel Plant

1640. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up 3 new port-based steel plants in the public sector;

(b) if so, the initial and ultimate capacity of each of these plants, the type of various end-products which would be manufactured by these plants;

(c) the total financial outlay involved and the names of the foreign countries whose collaboration has been sought for and the assistance expected by way of supply of plant and machinery, technical know-how etc.; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the States in which these plants are proposed to be located have represented against the site selected for the purpose; if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Government have lately been considering the feasibility of setting up three shore-based steel plants. Preliminary discussions have been held with certain countries, such as, USSR, Romania, West Germany and U.K. on the project concept and nature of assistance which can be provided by them for establishing the projects. These discussions are still continuing and it is premature at this stage to say what will ultimately be the capital outlay, capacity and the product-mix of these plants.

(d) No, Sir.

Identity Cards to Depositors

1641. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether identity cards will be issued to every depositor in savings account in rural post offices;

(b) if so, whether they will be supplied free of cost; and

(c) if so, the object of giving these cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Identity cards are proposed to be issued to those depositors in the rural areas who wish to avail of this facility. These Cards will be supplied free of cost but photographs will have to be given by the depositors.

(c) When a depositor seeks to withdraw money from his Savings Bank account, his signature on the applica-

tion is compared with the specimen on record in the post office. If the signature differs, then attestation by a respectable person known to the post office or a Gazetted Officer etc., is required. Having regard to the conditions in the rural areas, it has been felt that the rural depositors should have a ready means of establishing their identity for purposes of withdrawal of money. The Identity Cards are therefore proposed to be introduced.

Subject Discussed with Foreign Minister of Seychelles

1642. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Minister of Seychelles visited India in November, 1978;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed;

(c) whether he has called upon big powers to quit Indian Ocean;

(d) if so, whether India and Seychelles are having identical views in this regard; and

(e) whether any agreement has been reached between the two countries?

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

(b) Mr. Guy Simon, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tourism of the Govt. of the Republic of Seychelles visited India from 30th October to 5th November, 1978. During his visit he called on the President and the Prime Minister of India, and held official talks with myself. The subjects discussed included India-Seychelles bilateral relations as well as international problems of common concern.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Both India and Seychelles adhere to the Declaration adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1971 on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. They are also parties to the Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-aligned countries held in Belgrade in July 1978 which, *inter alia* demands the elimination of every manifestation of the military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great power rivalries. During the official talks with the Seychelles Foreign Minister, this position was reaffirmed by both sides.

(e) Yes, Sir. During the visit two bilateral agreements were signed—one on Economic and Technical Cooperation and the other on Air Services.

Expenditure on India's Permanent Mission, New York

1643. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the 'Blitz' dated the 21st October, 1978 wherein it has been stated that our Permanent Mission in New York costs Rs. 4 crores per year besides non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 6 crores; and

(b) broad details thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken to cut down the expenditure of Permanent Mission?

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

The Press report appearing in the 'Blitz' dated the 21st October is not correct. The expenditure incurred by our Permanent Mission in the year 1977-78 amounted to only Rs. 81.12 lakhs.

Broad details of expenditure incurred during 1977-78 are given below:—

	Rs. in lakhs
Salaries	33.64
Travel Exp.	10.11
Office Exp. (including publicity)	11.43
Rents of Buildings	26.04
TOTAL	81.12

Strict economy in expenditure continues to be exercised. In recent years, for instance, some staff reduction has been carried out despite increase in work. Further reduction in expenditure is a matter which is constantly under review, keeping in mind India's overall interests and the need for the effective functioning of our Mission at the U.N.

Persons entitled for Diplomatic Passports

1644. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the list of persons who are entitled to the issue of diplomatic passports; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The general question of grant of diplomatic passports to officials and public dignitaries is under review. However, the present rules already provide for grant of a diplomatic passport where it is considered that a person should have a diplomatic passport where it is considered that a person should have a diplomatic passport either because of the nature of his foreign assignment, or because of the position he holds or has held in the past.

Nationalisation of Health Policy

1645. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have national health policy; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A draft paper on National Health Policy was circulated and considered in the Fifth Joint Conference of the Central Council for Health and Central Family Welfare Council, which held its meeting in New Delhi from 6th to 8th October, 1978. The Council resolved that the Draft Paper on National Health Policy may be circulated for inviting comments and opinions. The matter will be further considered by the Council in the light of the comments/opinions and views received from various sources after circulation.

Setting up of a Committee for verification of Membership.

1646. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a committee comprising representatives of leading trade unions headed by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to look into the procedures and methods for the verification of membership of unions affiliated to All-India Organisations;

(b) if so, details regarding the composition of the panel and the number of meetings held by the Panel so far; and

(c) the details of progress of works completed so far and the period by which the work assigned is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Government has not set up any such committee, but in connection with the general verification of membership ordered as on 31-12-77, the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), who is entrusted with the verification, has had some discussions with the central trade union organisations. At the first meeting held on the 11th August 1978, in which eleven central organisations participated, certain issues concerning the method of determining the relative strength of the different organisations, criteria for determination of an organisation as central organisation and other related matters, were discussed. It was also suggested at the meeting that a small committee should be appointed to study this question further. This committee, consisting of representatives of five organisations, met on the 4th October 1978 and gave further consideration to the relative merits of the issues and objections that had been raised.

Illegal migration of Job Seekers in West Germany

1647. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received complaints regarding some travel agents are operating to push into Western Germany and in other countries such Indians as are anxious of seeking jobs abroad;

(b) whether Government have received any information regarding illegal Indian immigrants which have been apprehended during the current year in West Germany and in other countries; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to prevent such illegal immigration?

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

(b) Government have also received reports of the arrests of some Indian nationals in West Germany during the current year for overstaying in that country. Such immigrants are generally job seekers who are illegally assisted to emigrate from India by unauthorised agents.

(c) Government have instituted a system of emigration checks at important points of exit from India, viz. air/sea ports of Bombay, Delhi, Trivandrum and Amritsar and those emigration in violation of the Emigration Act, 1922, are not allowed to depart. Whenever reports are received against unauthorised agents assisting illegal emigration, these are forwarded to State authorities for appropriate action.

दूसरा परखनली शिशु

1648. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व के दूसरे परखनली शिशु का जन्म हाल ही में कलकत्ता में हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में पूरे तथ्य पता किये गये हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार सम्बन्धित डाक्टर को प्रोत्साहन देने का है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जानी है ?

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

(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभ पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Reviewing of 1949 Treaty with Bhutan

1649. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bhutan have requested the Government of India to review the 1949 Treaty which governs the relation between Bhutan and India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a special relation between the two countries in terms of the said Treaty;

(c) if so, the nature of the special relation; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the request of the Bhutan Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (d). No, Sir. Does not arise.

(b) and (c). The 1949 Treaty between the Government of Bhutan and the Government of India forms the basis of the specially close and friendly relations existing between the two countries. These relations of mutual benefit and interdependence extend to the political, economic, trade commerce, cultural and other fields.

जन स्वास्थ्य योजना

1650. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जन स्वास्थ्य योजना 2 अक्टूबर, 1977 को शुरू की गई थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आणय के समाचार मिले हैं कि यह योजना बिल्कुल सफल सिद्ध नहीं हुई?

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के रास्ते में, जिसके लिए यह योजना शुरू की गई थी, आने वाली बाधाएँ क्या हैं; और

(घ) उन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

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

(क) जी हां। सरकार ने जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना को 2 अक्टूबर, 1977 से आरम्भ किया था।

(ख) जी नहीं। जिन अध्ययन दलों ने इस योजना का मूल्यांकन किया है, उनसे मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि लोगों ने इस योजना का स्वागत किया है तथा जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों का कार्य सन्तोषजनक रह है।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Community Health Insurance Scheme

1651. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with the election manifesto Government propose to introduce community health insurance scheme;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, by what time;

(c) the number of State Governments which are inclined to introduce compulsory health insurance scheme and the difficulties faced by them; and

(d) whether Government will provide assistance to such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government do not propose to introduce any community health insurance scheme. The Government, have however, decided to provide health facilities

ties to the rural areas and all vulnerable sections of the population including urban poor. Every attempt is being made to bring simple medical aid within the reach of every citizen by organising a cadre of medical, paramedical and community health workers among whom the trained practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine will be a part. It was in the above policy framework that the Community Health Workers Scheme was launched in 741 Primary Health Centres with effect from the 2nd October 1977 in the first phase and now it is being extended to another 961 Primary Health Centres in the 2nd phase commencing from the 2nd October, 1978. The Government of Karnataka have also accepted to implement the scheme in 101 PHCs. With this we shall be covering about 1/3rd of the country under this scheme. It is intended to cover the entire country by 1982-83.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Biochemic System of Medicine

1652. SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Biochemic system of medicine is as good as any other system;

(b) if so, details of training facilities and location of colleges in India for the Biochemic system; and

(c) whether the system is a recognised one and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). It is not correct to say that the Biochemic system of medicine is as good as any other system since the so-called Biochemic system of medicine has not been recognised as a separate system

of treatment. The use of biochemic medicines has been always considered as a part of the Homoeopathic system of treatment. The bio-chemical treatment of disease by means of 12 tissue remedies was introduced by Dr. Schussler, based on a theory which is merely empirical. He introduced this method as a simplified form of Homoeopathy in 1873 through an article entitled "Abridged Homoeopathy Therapeutics." He chose inorganic salts, which are components of the body tissues, as remedial agents of a high order. However, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, had already divined the great importance of inorganic salts as remedial agents and he was the first one who began thorough investigations into their pathogenetic effects and therapeutic uses. His provings of lime and salt, potash and silica later on prepared the way for the rest of the tissue remedies and showed the store-houses of medicinal forces, possessed by these inorganic substance, although apparently inert in their crude state. Dr. Hahnemann pointed out how these forces could be unlocked and directed for therapeutic purposes. Later on, in the year 1873, Dr. Schussler, introduced the so-called 'biochemical treatment' of disease by the use of 12 tissue remedies. According to Dr. Schussler's theory any disturbance in the molecular motion of the cell salts in living tissues caused by deficiency in the requisite equilibrium can be re-established by administering the same mineral salt, in small quantities. This claim of Dr. Schussler, however, has not been established by any scientific investigation. The cure of disease by the mere supply of certain salts cannot be established unless these salts have a similarity of symptoms to those of the disease. Few of these tissue salts had already been proved Homoeopathically even before Dr. Schussler's appearance on the scene and the properties of the other tissue salts were brought out in finer detail, subsequently, by conducting experiments according to the directions given by the founder of the

Homoeopathy as well as by clinical confirmation. These tissue remedies are prepared in potencies, as directed by Dr. Hahnemann and his followers, especially Dr. Hering. The correct prescription or application of these inorganic salts of the body tissue is actually done by prescribing them according to the 'law of similarity'. Actually in practice it is found that if these salts are prescribed according to the 'law of similarity' results are very good and dependable. In other cases, they do not elicit desirable response. Dr. Schussler gave only a few general indications for the use of these salts but the provings earlier and later have given better and well defined indications for their use and extended the field of their applications in sickness. Today, almost all salts form a part of Homoeopathy Materia Medica.

According to the definition of Homoeopathy as defined in the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1978 Homoeopathy includes the use of biochemic remedies. Uniform syllabus for the various courses in Homoeopathy recommended by the Central Council also includes training in the use of these so-called biochemic remedies and these are being taught presently in the various Homoeopathic colleges in the country. There are no colleges in the country which exclusively provide training in the use of biochemic remedies as the teaching of 'biochemic' remedies forms a part of the training programmes in the Homoeopathic Medical Colleges in country.

Demand of Aluminium.

1653. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) the production and demand of aluminium and steel in the country during the last two years; and

(b) the quantity of aluminium and steel imported during those years?

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

(b). The production, demand and imports of aluminium and steel during the last two years are:

Year	Production	Estimated Demand*	Imports
	(Aluminium in tonnes)		
1976-77	208,687	212,000*	336
1977-78	178,538	185,000*	9,000
	(Steel in million tonnes)		
1976-77	6.922@	6.530	0.254**
1977-78	6.894@	7.345	0.348**

*Approximate domestic off-take.

@Production is with reference to main producers of steel.

**Import figures refer to canalised import of SAIL.

Shortage of Medical Oxygen

1654. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any shortage of medical oxygen in any one of the Delhi Government hospitals during August, 1978.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many cylinders of medical oxygen do we need daily in Government hospitals in India and what is our present production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Due to frequent power failures there was a shortfall in the production of Medical Oxygen by M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., New Delhi, which resulted in shortage of Medical Oxygen in the Safdarjang and the G. B. Pant Hospitals in Delhi during August, 1978, for a short duration. Immediate steps were taken in consultation with Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to regularise the elec-

tricity supply and the production improved. No patient was, however, allowed to suffer.

(c) Since cylinders of varying capacities are used in hospitals no definite estimates can be worked out. However, the total production of medical oxygen in the country is estimated at 2 million cubic metres per annum which is equivalent to 1.5 million cylinders of the capacity of 1.3 cubic metric each. This oxygen is used for medical purpose only.

USA, USSR accord re: Indian Ocean

1655. **SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the USSR and USA have reached agreement on the nature and size of their naval strength in the Indian Ocean region;

(b) if so, whether Government have been informed of the details of the said agreements;

(c) whether Government will lay a statement, giving those details on the Table; and

(d) the impact of the said agreement on the achievement if the subject-
adumbrated by India and other
Indian Ocean countries to make the
Ocean a zone of peace?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA
KUNDU):** (a) No, Sir. Government
of India are aware that the two Gov-
ernments have had some discussions
about this question.

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

**Programme to accelerate exploration
By G.S.I.**

**1656. SHRI SURYA NARAIN
SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a spe-
cial programme to accelerate the pace
exploration by the Geological Survey
of India is under consideration of
Government; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) and
(b). The programme of the Geologi-
cal Survey of India is drawn annu-
ally within the overall framework of
the Five Year Plans. Within this
framework; the pace of mineral ex-
ploration is being increased. The
outlay proposed for the period 1978-
83 is Rs. 70 crores as compared to
Rs. 40 crores in the Fifth Plan, which
itself was an increase of Rs. 28.5 cro-
res in the draft Fifth Plan. Increased
emphasis is being laid on systematic
geological mapping. It is intended to
cover 8,40,125 Sq. Km. in 1978-83
compared to 4,50,000 Sq. Km. in the
Fifth Plan. Drilling for mineral ex-
ploration is proposed to be increased
to 7,98,700 metres against 4,00,000
metres in the Fifth Plan.

नई दिल्ली के करोल बाग तथा जोरबाग
टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में दिये गये अस्थायी
टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

1657. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :

श्री बोरेंद्र प्रसाद :

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

नई दिल्ली के करोल बाग तथा जोरबाग
टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में 1977-78 में
चिकित्सा के आधार पर कितने अस्थायी
टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि
प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : इस प्रकार के
आंकड़े सामान्यतया नहीं रखे जाते। तथापि
वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए करोल बाग के
लिए मंजूर किये गए कुल अस्थायी कनेक्शनों
की संख्या 137 है और जोरबाग के लिए यह
संख्या 279 है।

Outstanding P.F. against Employers

**1658. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT:** Will the Minister of PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
be pleased to state:

(a) the total Provident Fund out-
standings from employers under the
Provident Fund Act;

(b) how many cases have been
filed as per the Provident Fund Act
or the Criminal Procedure Code for
recovery of above;

(c) the total dues from Textile
Mills under the Management of the
Textile Corporation of India; and

(d) whether Government propose
to issue new policy orders or amend
existing act to remove difficulties
faced by the States in the recovery
of Provident Fund arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA) : (a) A sum of Rs. 20.20 crores was outstanding against unexempted establishments as on the 30th June, 1978. Another sum of Rs. 11.03 crores was due to be transferred by the exempted establishments to their boards of trustees.

(b) 81,097 prosecution cases and 82,434 Revenue Recovery cases were filed under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and 721 criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code were filed upto the 30th June, 1978.

(c) A sum of Rs. 851.37 lakhs was outstanding as on 30th June, 1978.

(d) A proposal to amend the Act to empower the Provident Fund Organisation to effect recoveries is under consideration by Government.

Setting up of Steel Plants in Middle East countries

1659. **SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what schemes, if any, are proposed or underway by the Government of India for collaboration with Middle East States for setting up steel plants in the countries concerned; and

(b) the details of such proposed schemes with particular reference to estimates of costs and production and sale of end products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) and (b). There are no specific proposals for collaboration with Middle Eastern Countries for setting up steel plants. However, an offer for doing the consultancy work for setting up a steel plant in Syria will be submitted by MECON in the beginning of December, 1978. Besides, there have been some discussions with United Arab Emirates authorities on the pos-

sibility of India setting up a sponge iron plant in Abu Dhabi, but it would ultimately depend upon the viability of the project after the techno-economic studies have been completed by MECON. The estimates of costs, production and sale of end-products will also become known on receipt of the above report from MECON. One of the alternatives under discussion includes conversion of part of the sponge iron into steel products.

Aluminium Industry for Chhotanagpur

1660. **SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering of opening Aluminium industry in the Chhotanagpur area of Bihar as there are huge deposits of bauxite and the coming power projects will be able to meet the requirement of power and all the old leases will be cancelled and reserved for that industry; and

(b) if not, what are the steps that the centre is going to take to save Chhotanagpur area from exploitation from outsiders who are making the Biharis poor day by day?

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

(b) Exploitation of minerals is undertaken by different agencies—Central, State as well as private—taking into consideration the country's requirements as a whole and within the framework of the Five Year Plans.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औषधालय

1661. **श्री प्रजुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वर्ष के दौरान पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कोई नया औषधालय खोलने का है;

(ब) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी धीरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे प्राचीन क्षेत्रों का, जिनके संख्या दो हजार से अधिक है और जहां 8 मील के क्षेत्र के अन्दर कोई अस्पताल नहीं है, प्राथमिकता देने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार त्याग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमोदजी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) से (ग) . अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य/संघ अधिसूचित क्षेत्र सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Amendments to the Passport Rules

1662. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised amendment to the Passport Rules, 1967 to authorise Members of the Legislative Assemblies to give verification certificates on applications for passports;

(b) if so, when the amendment is likely to be made effective; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay?

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

(b) The amendment is being notified in the Gazette and will be effective from the 4th December, 1978.

(c) Does not arise.

Family Welfare Programme

1663. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a detailed talks with the delegation of

UNFPA (United Nations Fund for Population Activities) recently regarding Family Welfare Programmes and other related matters of Health;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome thereto;

(d) what financial and other loss in cash and kind is likely to receive from U.N. and Aid Programme of the World Bank;

(e) whether the Health Ministry has recently wrote letters to various State Chief Ministers & Health Ministers regarding the enhancement of Family Welfare and Family Control Programmes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response from the State thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The UNFPA Needs Assessment Mission is presently in India to consider and discuss the details of the activities and schemes for which assistance could be provided by UNFPA in support of Family Welfare Programmes in India during the period 1980-84 (five years). The Mission has visited the State of Bihar and Rajasthan, in which some districts are proposed to be taken up for intensive work. The Mission is likely to provide financial support to the tune of about \$ 80 million under the Second Country Agreement to be entered into for the five year period 1980-84 for intensive work in selected districts and other schemes.

A scheme for intensive work in some selected districts of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh is under consideration by the World Bank and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) but until the details are finalised it is difficult to indicate the quantum of assistance likely to be received.

(e) and (f). Two letters have been written by the Prime Minister to the Chief Ministers in May and July, 1978 drawing their attention to the importance of vigorous and result oriented implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. The response of the Chief Ministers has been encouraging.

S.C./S.T. Employees in Government Service

1664. **SHRI B. C. KAMBLE:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees in Class I, II, III and IV in the whole Ministry belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the dates on which Presidential Orders pertaining to reservation in (1)

direct recruitment; and (ii) promotions respectively were issued, and the reasons of their delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The required information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) Reservation for S.C./S.T. in posts filled by direct recruitment was introduced with effect from 26-1-50 vide Ministry of Home Affairs' Resolution No. 42/21/49-NGS dated 13-9-50. Similar reservation in respect of various categories of posts filled by promotion was introduced in stages vide Ministry of Home Affairs' O.M. dated 4-1-57, 8-11-63, 11-7-68, 27-11-72 and 20-7-74. The various orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in the form of executive instructions (and not Presidential orders).

Statement

At the end of the years	Class	S.C.	S.T.	Total of Col. 3 & 4
1	2	3	4	5
1975	Class I	56	6	62
	Class IIx	26	4	30
	Class II	1004	180	1184
	Class IV	709	121	830
1976	Class I	65	6	71
	Class II	32	7	39
	Class III	1064	194	1258
	Class IV	687	121	808
1977	Class I	65	7	72
	Class II	35	9	44
	Class III	1098	207	1300
	Class IV	693	123	816

सिंगापुर को भेजा गया शिष्टमंडल

1666. श्री राज नारायण : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जून, 1978 में सिंग पुर भेजे गये शिष्टमंडल के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को वहां उनकी गतिविधियों के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(क) दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के कतिपय देशों में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों का अध्ययन करने के लिए, जून, 1978 में मंत्रियों, संसद-विज्ञों आदि के दो दल भेजे गए थे ? पहला दल थाइलैण्ड, हांगकांग, कोरिया और सिंगापुर गया तथा दूसरा दल थाइलैण्ड, इण्डोनेशिया और सिंगापुर गया था। इन दलों में जो-जो व्यक्ति शामिल थे उनके नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [प्रश्नालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या एल टी 2933/78]

(ख) और (ग). दलों के औपचारिक सदस्य सचिवों की रिपोर्ट के अतिरिक्त इन दलों के कुछ सदस्यों से उनकी उपर्युक्त देशों की यात्रा के बारे में भी रिपोर्टें मिली हैं। इन में से किसी भी रिपोर्ट में दल के सदस्यों की गतिविधियों के बारे में कोई विपरीत टिप्पणी नहीं की गयी है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत गठित समितियां अथवा बोर्ड

1666. श्री हुकरु देव नारायण यादव : स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1978 के पश्चात् विभाग द्वारा गठित बोर्डों अथवा समितियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके सभापति और सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उस समिति अथवा बोर्ड का नाम क्या है जिसका सभापति सम्बन्धित मंत्री के स्थान पर गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति नियुक्त किया गया है ?

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

(क) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखी गई सूची में दी गई है। [प्रश्नालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या एल टी 2934/78]

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली तथा स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ के संस्थान निकाय के अध्यक्ष थे। भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री राजनारायण के त्यागपत्र के पश्चात् डा० एच० एम० सिन्हा, संसद सदस्य, अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के संस्थान निकाय के सदस्य का अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान का अध्यक्ष नामित किया गया था और डा० सुशीला नायर, संसद सदस्य का स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ का अध्यक्ष नामित किया गया था।

Mandatory Air Passages given by L.C.R.

1667. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a scheme has been formulated by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to grant mandatory air passages earmarked for specific purposes;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above passages in certain cases have not been utilised for the purpose for which they were sanctioned; and

(c) whether Government are considering to take certain steps to avoid misuse of mandatory air passage?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) Mandatory passages are released by Government, frequently on recommendation of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, for various purposes including enabling public figures to visit countries which are linked by Air India for participation in functions of interest to India and which would promote the image of India abroad. These passages are also utilised for inviting distinguished persons from abroad.

(b) and (c). Every effort is made to ensure that the mandatory passages are utilised for the purpose for which they are sanctioned. If any indication to the contrary is received by the Government, immediate steps are taken to rectify the situation and to ensure against any misuse of such passages.

National Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research in Kerala

1668. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has made any proposal to the Government of India for establishing

a National Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research in Kerala;

(b) if so, when was the proposal made;

(c) what are the main features of the proposal; and

(d) what decision if any, has Government taken thereon or if the proposal is still under consideration; whether the Government will expedite the matter in view of the pressing need for coordination and conduct of comprehensive research in Ayurveda system?

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

(b) 22nd June, 1976.

(c) the proposal of the Government of Kerala envisages the unification of the four institutes mentioned below for setting up of an Institute of Ayurvedic Studies and Research in the form of an autonomous organisation:—

1. Post-graduate Centre in the Ayurveda College, Trivendrum (Centrally Sponsored scheme).

2. Pharmacognosy Unit, Poojapura, Trivendrum (run by the Government of Kerala).

3. Regional Research Institute of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy, at Poojapura; and

4. Central Research Institute (Ayurveda) of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy at Cheruthuruthy.

The State Government intends to locate the first 3 institutes, mentioned above, in one building for better co-ordination and management. They have also stated that 12.9 acres of land is available adjacent to the Regional Research Institute of CCRIMH where new construction could be put up to accommodate the Post-graduate Centre and other units that might be

set up under the proposed autonomous institution.

The objective of the proposal in question is to coordinate the activities of the different units now functioning and for the conduct of comprehensive research and advanced studies in the different branches of the Science. The administration of the institute is proposed to be vested entirely with the Government Body that may be constituted for the Institute and the Central and State Governments would give funds to the Governing Body.

(d) The proposal is under consideration and final decision will be taken in the context of available financial resources.

Setting up Mirage Plant in Pakistan

1669. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item stating that Pakistan is negotiating with Mirage Organisation to set up a plant for the manufacture of Mirage-2000 in Pakistan in consortium with Gulf States and Saudi Arabia; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Government do not have any information to the effect that Pakistan is holding negotiations for setting up a plant for the manufacture of Mirage-2000 aircraft in Pakistan, in collaboration with Gulf States and Saudi Arabia.

Accommodation problem for Haj Pilgrims at Srinagar, Chandigarh and Delhi

1670. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Haj pilgrims from

Kargil (Ladakh) visit Mecca and other religious places in West Asia every year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these pilgrims face accommodation problem at Srinagar, Chandigarh and Delhi on the way to these countries and back; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to construct Musafir Khanas and Sarais for the pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes. Muslims from all parts of India (including Ladakh) go on the Haj pilgrimage to Mecca every year. They also go on Ziarat pilgrimage to Iraq, Iran etc.

(b) The State Haj Committee and the State Government of J & K organise the selection and transportation of pilgrims. The Government has not received any complaints about accommodation for J & K pilgrims in Srinagar, Chandigarh and Delhi. A special train is arranged for the journey of pilgrims from J & K to Bombay and back.

(c) Construction of Musafir Khanas and Sarais for Haj pilgrims is done by the respective State Haj Committees. From time to time, the Government makes enquiries about the facilities being extended for the welfare of the Haj pilgrims.

Exploitation of Indian Girls by Foreigners

1671. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases have been brought to the notice of Government of India regarding foreigners marrying Indian girls and their deserting them shortly thereafter; and

(b) what immediate steps if any, Government of India proposes to take to prevent such exploitation of our Indian girls?

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

(b) Marriage is a personal matter. In the normal circumstances, deserted wives could seek recourse to legal remedies available in foreign countries in terms of laws in force governing marriage, maintenance of deserted wives and divorce. For deserted Indian wives seeking maintenance orders against their husbands and getting them enforced should become easier in countries with whom India has reciprocal arrangements.

In any case, Government of India is exercising caution before issuing passports to Indian ladies migrating abroad to join their foreign husbands. Necessary enquiries are being made through the concerned authorities in India and through our Missions abroad to ascertain the *bona fides* of foreign husbands before issuing passports to such ladies. It is proposed to scrutinise passport applications of such Indian ladies more carefully in order to prevent their exploitation abroad.

Purchase of F-5E Deep-Strike Aircrafts by Pakistan from U.S.A.

1672. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is buying F-5E deep-strike aircrafts from the United States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). According to latest indications, the Government of Pakistan is not interested in buying F-5E aircraft from the United States.

विभिन्न वर्गों के अलाय इस्पात का आयात

1673. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न वर्गों के अलाय इस्पात का देश में उत्पादन नहीं होता है और उसे विदेशों से आयात करना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका प्रतिवर्ष कितनी मात्रा में आयात होता है तथा देश की खपत कितनी है और इसका आयात किस ढंग में होता है तथा उसके वितरण के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या छोटे उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा संघे आयात की अनुमति दी जाएगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : (क) देश में कई प्रकार के मिश्र-इस्पात का उत्पादन होता है। आयात नाति में केवल उसी प्रकार के मिश्र-इस्पात के आयात की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसका या तो देश में उत्पादन बिल्कुल नहीं होता है अथवा उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं होता है।

(ख) आयात की मात्रा अलग-अलग वर्ष में अलग-अलग होती है। वर्ष 1975-76 में 61,777 टन, 1976-77 में 390,30 टन और अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1977 में 40,836 टन मिश्र इस्पात का आयात किया गया था। उन्मुक्त सामान्य लाइसेंस/सीमित सूचा के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को कुछ मर्दों के सीधे आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है। कुछ मर्दों का आयात माध्यम अभिकरणों जैसे स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया लि० और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम लि० की मार्फत किया जाता है। माध्यम अभिकरणों द्वारा आयात के लिये वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं

को माध्यम अभिकरणों के पास अपनी आवश्यकताएं पंजीकृत कराबी होती है। माध्यम अभिकरणों की मार्फत किए गए आयात का वितरण उनके पास पंजीकृत मांग के आधार पर किया जाता है। खपत के ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) आयात नीति में छोटे तथा बड़े उपभोक्ताओं में अन्तर नहीं रखा गया है। छोटे उपभोक्ता भी सीधे आयात कर सकते हैं।

विदेशों में सूर की 500वीं वर्षगांठ सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम

1674. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों ने सूर की 500 वीं वर्षगांठ के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दूतावासों में सांस्कृतिक सचिवों को इन कार्यक्रमों की कोई जानकारी नहीं है;

(ग) यूरोप में उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर सांस्कृतिक सचिव है और उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(घ) क्या जर्मनी में, जिनको भारतीय संस्कृति से अत्यधिक प्रेम है, सूर की 500 वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर इस महाकवि की स्मृति में किसी कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया है; और

(ङ) भावी कार्यक्रमों की योजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुम्हार) : (क) और (ख) विदेश स्थित अन्य अनेक राजदूतावासों को खासकर

उन राज्यों में स्थित राजदूतावासों को जहाँ भारतीय मूल के लोगों की संख्या काफी बड़ी है, यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे स्थानीय संमठनों के सहयोग से सूरपंचमति समारोहों का आयोजन करें।

(ग) से (ङ) यूरोपीय देशों में स्थित हमारे सभी मिशनों में सांस्कृतिक काम देखने के लिए अधिकारी नियुक्त हैं, जो मिशन के आकार के अनुरूप पूरी तरह इसी काम को देखते हैं अथवा अन्य कार्यों के साथ-साथ इस काम को भी देखते हैं। हमने उपयुक्त साहित्य और दूतरी प्रचार सामग्री उन्हें भेज दी है। हमारे कुछ मिशनों ने इस अवसर पर सफलतापूर्वक समारोहों का आयोजन किया है। बोन स्थित भारत का राजदूतावास इस सिलसिले में निकट भविष्य में समारोह आयोजित करने की योजना बना रहा है।

Qualified Safety Engineers in highly explosive factories

1675. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any system for ensuring that only qualified Safety Engineers are kept as Safety Engineers in highly explosive factories; and

(b) will Government tell the real academic and professional qualifications of the Safety Manager of highly explosive factory of Synthetic and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly (U.P.)?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Under the Factories Act, 1948, the State Governments have to prescribe the duties, qualifications and conditions of service of Safety Officers to be appointed in Factories. The Director General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes has framed

Model Rules in this regard to be adopted by the State Governments with suitable modifications, if necessary.

(b) According to information received from the State Government, the qualifications are as follows:—

(i) Academic: Matriculation

(ii) Professional: Fire Fighting courses at the Fire Fighting Training School Southern Command Poona and the Fire Fighting Training Centre Delhi Cantonment and Diploma in Fire Protection and Industrial Safety Training, U.S.A. He worked in the Ministry of Defence for 10½ years in the Research Development Wing connected with fire protection and was Fire Marshall of ESSO, Refinery Bombay for 7½ years.

Employees' covered under ESIS

1676. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees are at present covered by Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the country; and

(b) in which areas Employees' State Insurance Scheme is expected to be implemented within the next six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) 56.92 lakhs.

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has reported that according to a phased programme drawn up in consultation with the States Governments, the ESI Scheme is proposed to be implemented during the next six months ending May, 1979 in the new areas, mentioned in the attached Statement in different States, subject to completion of necessary medical

arrangements by the State Governments concerned.

Statement

(List referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1676 for 30-11-1978)

Name of the State and area

Andhra Pradesh

1. Mancherial
2. Outskirts of Hyderabad
3. Kothagudem, Posoncha and Ramavaram
4. Kothavaripally village (Madanapally spg. Mills Ltd.)

Assam

1. Silchar
2. Jagi Road

Bihar

1. Mancherial
2. Kandra
3. Jasidih
4. Sakchi
5. Mango
6. Adityapur Phase-II
7. Jhinkpani
8. Tipudana
8. Jharia
10. Fatuha
11. Dumrao
12. Bokaro

Gujarat

1. Viramgam
2. Broach
3. Billimora
4. Vapi

Haryana

1. Kaithal
2. Jind

Karnataka

1. Naivagal
2. Tumkur
3. Bijapur
4. Ramanagaram
5. Tunkur Road
6. Mandya
7. Karwar

Kerala

1. Kasargod
2. Hosdrug
3. Kottakal
4. Edappul
5. Thirurangudi
6. Kanayannur.

Madhya Pradesh

1. Sagar and Sanwad

Maharashtra

(i) Bombay area

1. Palghar
2. Panvel
3. Dhanu Road
4. Mora Uran
5. Rohe

(ii) Poona area

6. Satara suburbs
7. Walchandnagar
8. Khopoli
9. Ahmednagar
10. Karad

11. Uchgaon

(iii) Nagpur area

12. Chandrapur

Orissa

1. Bhagatpur
2. Sambalpur
3. Balasore
4. Talcher
5. Jagatpur

Punjab

1. Pur Hiran (Hoshiarpur)
2. Baranala
3. Bhatinda
4. Mandi Gobindgarh

Rajasthan

1. Falna
2. Mastaya Industrial Area, Alwar

Tamil Nadu

1. Arkonam
2. Arumuganeri
3. Kanyakumari Suburbs
4. Kumarapalayam
5. Thanjavoor

Uttar Pradesh

1. Jhansi Suburbs
2. Khamaria
3. Mau
4. Obara
5. Partapur
6. Akbarpur (includes Tanda)
7. Dalla
8. Sardar Nagar
9. Khurja

West Bengal

1. Asansol
2. Raniganj
3. Jaykaynagar
4. Kulti
5. Rupnarayanpur

सिकन्दराबाद में स्वचालित एकसर्वेज

1677. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलन्दशहर जिले के सिकन्दराबाद औद्योगिक केन्द्र में आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एकसर्वेज कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा; और

(ख) इस नये टेलीफोन एकसर्वेज को साधे डायल घुमा कर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से दिल्ली के साथ कब तक जोड़ दिया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) आशा है कि यह एकसर्वेज 7वीं योजना के दौरान आटोमेटिक बना दिया जाएगा।

(ख) एकसर्वेज का आटोमेटिक बनाने के साथ ही साथ इस बारे में भी विचार किया जाएगा।

डाकघर खोलने का आधार

1678. श्री बया राम शास्त्री : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़े शहरों तथा तहसील प्रधान कार्यालय वाले कस्बों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने का आधार एक ही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो शहरी क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने के सम्बन्ध में किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ?

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

शहरी और ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न मानदण्ड लागू होते हैं। ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के मानदण्ड सलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। शहरी इलाकों में नजदीकी मौजूदा डाकघर से दूरी का ध्यान रखे बिना डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं बशर्ते कि प्रस्तावित डाकघर के आत्मनिर्भर होने की सम्भावना हो। विभागीय उप डाकघर खोलने के मामले में, प्रस्तावित डाकघर में रोजाना कम से कम 5 घंटे के काम का अनुमान होना चाहिए।

विवरण

बेहता इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए नए मानदंड

ग्रामीण इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों को अब दो मुख्य वर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है :—

- (1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर, और
- (2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी या पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर।

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर :—

(i) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो; और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत की आय होने की सम्भावना हो।

(ii) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन गैर-ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 2000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिए;

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो।

(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी और पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर :—

(i) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो; और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो।

(ii) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 1000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिए;

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर नहीं होना चाहिए; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो।

3. उपर्युक्त के बावजूद श्री पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों को उक्त मानदण्डों में से किसी में भी हर वर्ष डाकघर खोलने के 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में छूट देने का अधिकार (भान्तरिक वित्त सलाहकार के परामर्श से) एतद्वारा दिया जाता है।

4. मौजूदा फार्मूला के अनुसार कम से कम गारण्टीड राजस्व/आय की गणना की जाती रहेगी।

5. ये नये मानदण्ड इनके जारी होने की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

औषधियों की खरीद

1679. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे उनका मन्त्रालय आयुर्वेदिक, एलोपैथिक तथा होम्योपैथिक औषधियां खरीदता है और उनमें सरकारी फार्मेशियों तथा प्राइवेट फार्मेशियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार प्राइवेट फार्मेशियों से केवल उन दवाइयों को खरीदती है जो सरकारी फार्मेशियों द्वारा तैयार नहीं की जाती हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित संगठनों द्वारा दवाइयां खरीदी जाती हैं :—

(1) चिकित्सा सामग्री भंडार संगठन

(2) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना

(3) ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना

चिकित्सा सामग्री भंडार संगठन

यह संगठन मुख्यतः एलोपैथिक दवाइयां खरीदने से सम्बन्धित है। इन दवाइयों में से अधिकतर पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय के माध्यम से प्राप्त की जाती है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना

यह संगठन जिन फर्मों से दवाइयां खरीदता है उनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या एन टी 2935178] सरकार सरकार द्वारा संचालित फार्मसियों तथा प्राइवेट फार्मसियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	प्राइवेट फार्मसियों की संख्या	सरकार। सरकार द्वारा संचालित फार्मसियों की संख्या
एलोपैथिक	142	16
होम्योपैथिक	12	—
आयुर्वेदिक	30	1

ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना : जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षा के लिए आयुर्वेदिक/एलोपैथिक होम्योपैथिक फार्मसियों के अलावा सर- कार सरकार द्वारा संचालित फार्मसियां (जो उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों में शामिल हैं) तथा मसर्स दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम, नई दिल्ली और गुजरात विकास मंडल अहमदाबाद से खरीदे जाते हैं।

(ख) यदि सभी बातें ठीक हुईं तो सरकारी क्षेत्रों से माल खरीदने के लिए तर्तीह दी जाती है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया के रोगियों का इलाज करने के लिए सुविधा

1680. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के बड़े शहरों में जहां सर- कारी कर्मचारियों के लिये अस्पताल और औषधालय हैं और जिनमें मलेरिया के रोगियों का इलाज करने के लिये समुचित प्रबंध हैं, मलेरिया के पृथक विभागों पर करोड़ों रुपयों का वार्षिक व्यय करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार बड़े शहरों में मलेरिया विभागों को बंद कर देगी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया के रोगियों का इलाज करने के लिये अधिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) जब राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम 1958 में आरम्भ किया गया था तब 40 हजार से अधिक की आबादी वाले नगरीय क्षेत्रों का इस कार्यक्रम से बाहर रखा गया था और संबंधित स्थानीय निकायों से उपयुक्त निरोधात्मक उपाय बरतने के लिये अनुरोध कर दिया गया था। लेकिन अनुभव से यह पता चला कि जहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया कम हुआ वहां नगरीय क्षेत्र मलेरिया-रोगी कार्यों में पिछड़े हुए थे और यहीं वे ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया फैला रहे थे। अतः 1972-73 में नगर मलेरिया योजना आरम्भ की गई थी।

(ख) शहरों में स्थित मलेरिया विभाग का काम निरोधात्मक उपाय, निगरानी कार्य और जांच के लिए रक्त लेप एकत्र करन तथा अनुमानिक और रैडिकल दोनों उपाय

को व्यवस्था करना है - इसलिए देश के बड़े शहरों में अस्पताल/डिस्पेंसरियों के बावजूद मनेरिया विभाग की आवश्यकता है ।

Proposals for Geotechnical Investigations

1681. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has received about 437 proposals for Geotechnical investigation connected with engineering projects; and

(b) if so, the details of the actions taken up-to-date regarding these proposals?

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

(b) The proposals have been included for investigations in the annual programme of the Geological Survey of India for the field season 1978-79. The work is to be undertaken by the respective Engineering Geology Divisions of the regional headquarters of the Geological Survey of India, subject to confirmation by the sponsoring authorities.

Proposals for Geoseismological Investigations

1682. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has received a number of Geoseismological investigation proposals in North Eastern Region States; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and the action taken up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Proposals have been received by the Geological Survey of India for collaborative projects of geoseismological investigation to study the seismicity of the North Eastern Region.

(b) A collaborative programme with Geological Survey of India, Indian Meteorological Department, Survey of India and Roorkee University has been formulated to study the seismological and seismotectonic aspects of the crystalline terrain of Meghalaya, Mikir Hills, Naga Hills and Subansiri and Dihang Project areas. The work is being taken up from the field season 1978-79.

Malaria in Gujarat

1683. SHRI AMARSINH V. RAT-HAWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Malaria cases have increased in Gujarat State this year;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered in Gujarat State during this year, District-wise;

(c) whether any death has been registered due to Malaria; and

(d) if so, the number of persons died?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Upto September 1978 the incidence of malaria reported by the State Government has shown a decline by 49.08 per cent as compared to that for the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise

प्रतिवर्ष टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाओं का प्रकाशन

1684. श्री सुरेन्द्र लाल सुबन : क्या

संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिवर्ष टेलीफोन निर्देशिका प्रकाशित करने के बारे में कोई योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब लागू की जायेगी और अद्यतन निर्देशिका अब तक प्रकाशित की जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां । यह योजना पहले से ही चल रही है ।

(ख) 170 जिलों और डिवीजनों में वर्ष 1978 में 107 डायरेक्टरियां निकाली गई हैं । बाकी 63 डायरेक्टरियां छप रही हैं और कुछ ही महीनों में प्रकाशित हो जाएंगी ।

Waiting List of Telephones in Delhi

1685. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications on the waiting list at present of each telephone exchange in Delhi with their earliest date of priority;

(b) steps being taken to expedite these applications and whether any time bound programme has been made for the purpose;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce the scheme for providing a telephone connection within 48 hrs. in any area other than Connaught Place area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount required for providing one telephone connection in Delhi and the difficulties faced by the Communications Department in providing a telephone connection on demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI: (a) Number of applicants on waiting list of Delhi Telephones as on 1-11-78 with earliest date of priority exchange-wise is given below:—

Exchange	Waiting list as on 1-11-78	
	Total number of applicants	Earliest Date of priority
1. Shahdara (E)	581	29-9-76
2. Shahdara (M)	3581	9-7-64
3. Tis Hazari	5576	1-11-59
4. Shaktinagar	1848	7-4-62
5. Delhi Gate	3453	15-3-77
6. Janptah	Current	Current
7. Secretariat	253	30-6-77
8. Rajpath	711	15-10-76
9. Delhi Cantt.	1322	30-11-64
10. Connaught Place	Current	Current

Exchange	Waiting list as on 1-11-78.	
	Total number of applicants	Earliest Date of priority
11. Idgah	4743	12-11-65
12. Karolbagh	7612	17-9-65
13. Rajouri Garden	2380	14-5-74
14. Jorbagh	864	2-7-73
15. Haus Khas	1493	1-10-62
16. Okhla	3000	1-10-62
17. Chanakyapuri	493	27-2-73
18. Alipore	26	1-4-76
19. Badli	137	12-10-71
20. Janakpuri	770	23-6-64
21. Faridabad	974	24-11-72
22. Badarpur	82	24-4-72
23. Bahadurgarh	36	10-10-71
24. Ghaziabad	1509	3-11-65
25. Najafgarh	22	1-7-78
26. Nangloi	71	13-12-76
27. Ballabgarh	425	23-11-66
28. Narola	9	1-7-78

(b) It is proposed to add exchange capacities as indicated below to provide for telephone connections to the applicants waiting for telephones:—

Year	Total lines to be added
1978-79	27,200
1979-80	31,600
1980-81	15,100
1981-82	27,900
1982-83	30,000
TOTAL	1,31,900

With the additions of these exchange capacities it is hoped to provide about 1 lakh additional connections during the period 1978—83.

(c) and (d): With the limitations of resources, it will not be possible to do so in the foreseeable future.

(e) The average cost of providing telephone connection in Delhi is about Rs. 10,000 per line. The difficulties normally faced by the Department in providing telephone connections are lack of investible funds, delays in acquisition of suitable land for opening new telephone exchanges and inadequacy of material resources in terms of manufacturing capacity of equipment and cables. Within the limited resources, it is the policy to provide telephone connections on priority in rural and semi-urban areas.

Reciprocal Transit Facilities with Pakistan

1686. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2725 on the 3rd August 1978 and state:

(a) the progress so far made on the question of grant of reciprocal transit facilities between India and Pakistan; and

(b) when India's trade relations with Afghanistan via Pakistan are likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The matter has been under discussion with the Government of Pakistan from time to time. No agreement has been reached so far. However, Pakistan recently permitted transit of 50,000 tons of Indian wheat to Afghanistan.

Representation from Bhiwandi Telephone Subscribers' Association

1687. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhiwandi Telephone Subscribers' Association (District Thana, Maharashtra) has sent a written representation dated the 18th August, 1978 to him;

(b) if so, what are the grievances and demands made in the said representations; and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take in regard to the said representation?

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

(b) The main grievances and the demands made in the representation are:

(i) Improving maintenance of the present exchange.

(ii) Providing a telephone exchange of MAX-I type on priority basis.

(iii) Merging Bhiwandi Exchange into Bombay Telephones.

(c) The case has been investigated.

(i) The faults in the exchange system which occurred during the monsoons have since been rectified.

(ii) Land for MAX-I has been procured and the MAX-I exchange is expected to be commissioned at the end of the 6th Plan period.

(iii) Due to techno-economic considerations it will not be possible to include Bhiwandi exchange in the Bombay Telephone system.

Claim of Kalyan Municipal Council for Service Charge of Tilak Chowk Kalyan Post Office Building

1688. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kalyan Municipal Council (Distt. Thana, Maharashtra) by its letter No. CD-1597 dated 4-1-78 addressed to the Superintendent of Post Offices, Thana has claimed service charges in respect of new Post Office Building in Tilak Chowk, Kalyan for the period from 1-4-71 to 31-3-78 amounting to Rs. 32760 and the same claim is not yet paid;

(b) the reasons of delay of ten months; and

(c) when the said amount will be paid to the Municipality?

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

(b) The delay in making payment is on account of the fact that a portion of land belonging to the post office

measuring 6,000 Sq. Ft. has been taken over by the Kalyan Municipality for purposes of road widening the cost of which is yet to be recovered from them.

(c) This will be settled after making necessary adjustments agreeable to both the parties.

Demand of Telephone Directories in Devnagri in Bombay

1689. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of subscribers for Devnagri Telephone Directories is being assessed by the General Manager, Tele-communication, Bombay;

(b) if so, since when, what procedure has been adopted in assessing such a demand;

(c) whether such an assessment is now complete and with what result;

(d) whether it is a fact that Kalyan (Distt. Thana) Telephone Subscribers Association and the people's representing the region have demanded in writing such Devnagri Telephone Directories; and

(e) if so, whether immediately next issue of Telephone Directory in Kalyan region shall be published in Devnagri?

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

(b) Assessment forms were despatched in December, 1977 to each subscriber in 9 divisions to assess the demand for Devnagri directories.

(c) Assessment is over in more than 50 per cent of divisions in Maharashtra Circle. Out of these, more

than 15 per cent subscribers in 7 divisions require Devanagri directories.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Assessment of the demand in Kalyan has been recently undertaken and necessary action will be taken on receipt of the replies from the subscribers.

Public Undertakings under the Ministry

1690. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the names of the Public Undertakings under his Ministry, the name of the Chairman and Managing Directors, dates of their appointments, period of duration in the office, the date of leaving the undertaking, their pay scales and other perquisites such as dearness allowance housing facilities or house rent in lieu thereof, Medical facility, conveyance, retirement facility etc. in case of each public undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (i) Only one undertaking under this Ministry namely, M/s. Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum.

(ii) Dr. R. Rabindranath Menon. IAS, Chairman-cum-Managing Director.

(iii) Appointed w.e.f. 21-4-78 on deputation for a period of two years initially.

(iv) Pay Rs. 2,800/- in the pay scale of Rs. 2500—100—3000.

(v) Dearness allowance and C.C.A. Nil.

(vi) House rent allowance, Medical facility, Conveyance and Retirement facilities are according to Government Rules.

मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रम

1691. श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक सरकारी उपक्रम के चेयरमैन एवं प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं, उनकी नियुक्ति की तिथियां क्या हैं, वे कितनी अवधि तक उन पदों पर रहे, उ के उपक्रम छोड़ने की तिथियां क्या हैं, उनके वेतनमान तथा अन्य परलिब्धियां जैसे कि महंगाई भत्ता, मकान की सुविधा अथवा उसके स्थान पर मकान किराया, चिकित्सा सुविधा, सवारी, सेवा निवृत्ति सुविधाएं आदि क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रबिन्द्र वर्मा) : प्रश्न में निदिष्ट 'सरकारी उपक्रमों' से आशय सम्भवतः सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से है । श्रम मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र का कोई भी उपक्रम नहीं है ।

Public Undertakings under the Ministry

1692. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the names of the public Undertakings under his Ministry the names of the Chairman and Managing Directors, dates of their appointments, period of duration in the office, the date of leaving the undertaking, their pay scales and other perquisites such as dearness allowance, housing facilities or house rent in lieu thereof, Medical Facility, conveyance, retirement facility etc. in case of each public undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

टेलीफोन बिलों की नई पद्धति लागू करना

1693. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में टेलीफोन बिलों की नई पद्धति कब लागू की जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या टेलीफोन बिलों को हिन्दी में अथवा द्विभाषिक रूप में भेजा जाता है ;

(ग) दिल्ली के उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहां गत दो वर्षों से टेलीफोन बिल नहीं भेजे गए हैं ; और

(घ) इन बिलों को भुगतान हेतु कब भेजा जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) नई कम्प्यूटर एजेंसी द्वारा बिल जारी करने की प्रक्रिया 1-2-78 से चालू हुई है ।

(ख) बिल जारी करने के लिए फार्म अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में 50:50 के अनुपात में प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं । आमतौर पर बिल एक महीने में अंग्रेजी फारमट में और अगले महीने में हिन्दी फारमट में जारी किए जाते हैं । जगह की कमी के कारण फार्मों को द्विभाषी रूप में नहीं छपाया जा रहा है । यह प्रक्रिया गृह मंत्रालय राजभाषा विभाग के परामर्श से अपनाई गई है ।

(ग) दिल्ली में ऐसा कोई इलाका नहीं है जहां बिल पिछले दो वर्षों से जारी नहीं किए गए हैं ।

(घ) ऊपर (ग) में दिए गए उत्तर को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विदेश मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1694. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये कितनी नई नियुक्तियां की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा सभी पत्र दिवभाषी रूप में जारी किये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान किन राज्यों को पत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किये गये और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेश्वर कुण्डू) : (क) सरकार ने मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

- (1) अतिरिक्त हिन्दी अधिकारियों और अनुवादकों की नियुक्तियां जो कि हिन्दी के संबंधित प्रयोग के लिए आवश्यक है ।
- (2) हिन्दी का प्रयोग सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स और सहायक साहित्य की खरीद ।
- (3) अधिकारियों को सरकारी काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता की व्यवस्था जिसमें आशुलिपिक की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।
- (4) सामान्यतः सभी अधिकारियों, विशेषरूप से अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी अधिकारियों को सरकारी काम में यथा-

संभव हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन ।

(ख) एक हिन्दी अधिकारी और दो वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादकों की नयी नियुक्तियां की गयीं हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) सभी पत्रादि आमतौर पर दिवभाषी रूप में जारी नहीं किए जाते । तमिलनाडु, उड़ीसा, केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल, कर्नाटक तथा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्यों में सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में पत्र भेजे गए और कतिपय अपरिहार्य कारणों से उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा में भी कुछ पत्र अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए ।

श्रमिक कानूनों में संशोधन

1695. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता पार्टी के सत्ता में आने के बाद श्रमिक कानूनों में क्या संशोधन किये गये;

(ख) इन्हे लागू करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई; और

(ग) इनसे श्रमिकों को क्या लाभ मिला ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

(i) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ 8.33 प्रतिशत के न्यूनतम बोनस का भुगतान करने के लिए, चाहे प्रतिष्ठान के पास आवंट-योग्य अधिशेष हो अथवा न हो, बैंकिंग कम्पनियों तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम को पुनः शामिल करने के लिए और अधिनियम में दिए गए फार्मूले से भिन्न किसी प्रकार के अधीन स्वीकृत अन्य फार्मूले के अनुसार, कुछ सुरक्षा उपायों की शर्त पर, बोनस का

भुगतान करने के लिए बोनस संदाय अधिनियम, 1965 में संशोधन किया गया था। यह संशोधन 3 सितम्बर, 1977 से लागू हुआ, जो वर्ष 1976 के किसी भी दिन से आरम्भ होने वाले लेखा वर्ष पर लागू होता है। इससे पहले, 1975 में अधिनियम में किए गए संशोधनों के परिणस्वरूप, बोनस केवल तभी देय होता था, जब प्रतिष्ठान के पास आर्वांटन-योग्य अधिशेष होता था। बैंकिंग कम्पनियों तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम के कर्मचारियों को अधिनियम की परिधि से बाहर रखा गया था। अधिनियम में दिए गए फार्मूले से भिन्न किसी करार के अधीन स्वीकृत अन्य फार्मूले के अनुसार बोनस का भुगतान करने सम्बन्धी उपबन्ध को हटा दिया गया था।

8 सितम्बर, 1978 को बोनस संदाय अधिनियम में फिर संशोधन किया गया, जिसके अनुसार वर्ष 1977 में किसी भी दिन को आरम्भ होने वाले लेखा वर्ष के लिए भी 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस का भुगतान करने की व्यवस्था की गई, चाहे प्रतिष्ठान को लाभ हुआ हो अथवा न हुआ हो।

(ii) मजदूरी संदाय अधिनियम, 1936 में संशोधन किया गया, जिसके अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों के हित के लिए बनाई गई किसी बीमा योजना में अंशदान देने के लिए नियोजित व्यक्तियों की मजदूरी में से कटौतियां करने की व्यवस्था की गई। संशोधित अधिनियम 30 जून, 1977 से लागू हुआ।

House Allotment Committee

1696. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5233 and state:

(a) whether the information given states the entire position of GMT, ND as on the date of answering that question and/or whether some cases,

assured to be presented in the HAC, have not been included in the above list;

(b) if so, the details of names of every type of cases pending for presentation to the next HAC (names already approved by the HAC for allotment should not be given) as on the date of answering the above question under reference; and

(c) the reason why some names had been ignored while replying to the said Unstarred Question No. 5233 and how Government propose to punish the concerned officials by fixing responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Influx of Refugees from Bangladesh

1697 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large scale influx of people from Bangladesh to the neighbouring Indian States of West Bengal and Assam in search of better life; and

(b) if so, the number of Bangladesh nationals settled in these States recently and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Illegal immigration from erstwhile East Pakistan and later Bangladesh into the neighbouring States of India has been a recurring phenomenon. This has continued in recent months as well.

(b) As the Indo-Bangladesh border is more than 4,000 kms. long and runs through difficult terrain, it is

difficult to cover every stretch of this long border effectively under surveillance and intercept every infiltrator. Moreover, a number of Bangladesh nationals who come to India legally do not return to their country and stay here illegally. It is difficult to trace these illegal migrants because of their ethnic and linguistic similarity with the local population. It is, therefore, exceedingly difficult to know the exact number of persons who have entered West Bengal and Assam in recent months.

It is basically the responsibility of the Bangladesh Government to prevent illegal migration from their country into India. The Government of India have on a number of occasions and at different levels sought to impress this upon them. The Government of India on their part are keeping a strick watch on the border.

Use of Cola in Soft Drinks

1698. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI S. S. DAS:

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

(a) whether Government are considering action against some soft drink manufacturers for advertising that they are using cola in their drinks;

(b) if so, which are these manufacturers and their respective names of drinks; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The use of coal in soft drinks is not banned under the Prevention

of Food Adulteration Act. The question of taking any action does not, therefore, arise.

Check on Adulteration

1699. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite some of the most 'stringent' punishments provided under the law in India, milk continues to be adulterated with water, 'maida' mixed in butter, pulses are polished and used tea leaves are sold as fresh tea leaves;

(b) whether Government realises adulteration is going on unchecked and posing a threat to the nation's health; and

(c) whether Government have made any efforts to let the public know through advertisements or other ways regarding its effect on the human lives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that adulteration is going on unchecked. The Food Inspectors of the Central as well as the State Governments draw samples of food articles from time to time and prosecutions are launched for adulteration under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/Rules. In addition, any purchaser can also take samples and get them analysed by following the procedure outlined in section 12 of the said Act.

(c) The Government has already taken necessary steps in the direction of advising the public about the common adulterants, their detection and harmful effects through pamphlets, radio talks, T.V. programmes, hoardings etc.

Cases for Receiving Motivation Fees for Sterilization

1700. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the basis of CBI investigation cases were filed last year in Delhi against Mrs. Rukhsana Sultana and Mosod Akhtar for allegedly receiving motivation fees totalling over Rs. 80,000 for sterilization cases;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether Government have decided to withdraw the cases; and

(d) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI JAG-DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The Delhi Administration have informed that all payment forms/consent forms in respect of cases motivated by Mrs. Rukhsana Sultana/Mr. Mosod-Akhtar were handed over by the Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital authorities to the CBI for investigation. The records seized from the hospital have since been returned by the CBI stating that these documents are no more required by their office. No more details have been furnished by the Delhi Administration.

Medical College Courses

1701. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the advisability of reducing the duration of medical college courses making it more functionally useful; and

(b) if so, the particulars of any proposal in this regard and the probable date of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

T. B. Sanatorium

1702. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to start T.B. Sanatorium in every District with the aid of World Bank;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the number of T.B. Sanatorium proposed in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There is no such proposal.

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

Malaria

1703. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of recrudescence of malaria in India and the reasons thereof; and

(b) the changes introduced in the Malaria Eradication programme in order to deal with the new menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI JAG-DAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The National Malaria Eradication Programme was started in 1958. With the efforts then made, the malaria incidence was reduced to about one lakh cases only in 1965. Due to the main reasons given below the incidence started rising from 1966 till

1976 when it reached 6.47 million. However a Modified Plan of Operation to control the disease was introduced from 1-4-1977. During 1977, the incidence declined by 26.83 per cent as compared to that for the previous year and has shown a further decline by 11.4 per cent upto 18-11-1978 as compared to that for the corresponding period of 1977.

The main reasons for the resurgence of malaria are as follows:—

(i) The resistance in the malaria vector to some of the insecticides.

(ii) Development of resistance to Chloroquine by parasites in *P. falciparum* malaria in Northeastern areas of the country.

(iii) High rate of the refusal for the acceptance of spray.

(iv) Shortage and high cost of insecticides.

(b) The Modified Plan of Operation, the salient features of which are given in the attached Statement, has been introduced from 1.4.1977.

Statement

The salient features of the Modified Plan of Operations are as follows:—

1. The existing NMEP units have been reorganised to conform to the geographical boundaries of the districts. Previously the Chief Medical Officers of the districts were not involved in the programme, but with the re-organisation of the Units, they are primarily responsible for the programme in the districts.

2. Increased quantity of various insecticides viz., DDT, BHC, Malathion have been/are being supplied to the States. Alternative, insecticides are also being provided to the Units/districts where the vector has become resistant to DDT/BHC.

3. Insecticidal spray operations have been undertaken in all rural areas which have incidence of 2 or more cases per thousand population.

4. Adequate quantity of anti-malaria drugs have been/are being supplied to the State/Union Territory Governments. About 1.92 lakhs Drug Distribution Centres/Fever Treatment Depots have been established to make the drug freely available. In areas where resistance to chloroquine by parasites has been noticed, alternative antimalarials like quinine have been supplied.

5. Anti-larval operations under Urban Malaria Programme have been intensified. The Scheme has been extended to 36 more towns during 1978 besides the 66 existing towns existing earlier.

6. Supervision of the field staff has been toned up.

7. Steps have been taken for undertaking both fundamental and operational research in the field of Malaria Eradication Programme. 14 research schemes i.e. 8 for operational field research and 6 for laboratory research on malaria has been sanctioned by Government of India to the ICMR.

8. For early examination of blood smears and quick treatment of positive cases, laboratory services have been decentralised to the PHC level.

9. With a view to controlling the spread of plasmodium falciparum infection which accounts for death due to cerebral malaria, with the help of World Health Organisation, an intensive programme was started in Oct., 1977 in 18 districts of the North Eastern Region of the country. It is being extended to 37 more districts.

10. The following steps for imparting health education regarding the disease and seeking public co-

operation and participation in controlling malaria have been taken:

(i) Panchayats and school teachers have been involved in the distribution of chloroquine tablets.

(ii) Drug Depots have been opened in inaccessible tribal areas. In some States this have been done in collaboration with the Tribal Welfare Departments.

(iii) A new film 'The Threat' was made and released all over the country in fourteen regional languages.

(iv) Posters in regional languages 'Fever May be Malaria: Take Chloroquine tablets' have been supplied to the States for display in Panchayat Ghars, Schools, Primary Health Centres and sub-centres.

(v) A pamphlet in regional languages 'Malaria—What to do' giving the signs, symptoms dose schedule of chloroquine, indication of Contra-indication has been supplied to the States for distribution to Panchayats, school teachers and other voluntary agencies.

(vi) It is also proposed to orient the Presidents and the secretaries of the Panchayats on Malaria.

(vii) Folder on the role of the Medical Practitioners has been supplied to the States for distribution to medical practitioners. Similarly, a pamphlet 'Why Malaria again' has been supplied to the States for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners; Chief Medical Officers and Block Development Officers for apprising them about the existing problems of malaria and the action proposed to be taken.

(viii) To disseminate the anti-malaria message, special postal

stationery has been released by Posts and Telegraphs Departments.

(ix) A.I.R. and Doordarshan have started programmes to educate public on prevention and treatment of Malaria.

Malpractices of Travelling Agents

1704. SHRI EDUARDO FAILERO:
SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the mal-distribution and malpractices of recruiting agents for Indians seeking jobs abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures have Govern-
ment taken or propose to take to see
that the Indian worker gets a fair
deal abroad?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)
and (b). Presumably, the reference
to "mal-distribution of recruiting
agents for Indians seeking jobs
abroad" is to the regional distribution
of the recruiting agents registered
with the Government of India. A
statement showing the distribution of
recruiting agents by zones is attached.
It may be pointed out that any Indian
firm/organisation or individual is
free to seek registration with the
Government of India as recruiting
agent for recruiting Indian workers
for jobs abroad.

Complaints have been received by
Government against recruiting agents
from time to time regarding charg-

ing money from job-seekers, appointment to posts lower than the one for which a person is selected, exploitation etc. These complaints are got investigated through appropriate authorities and suitable action is taken on the basis of the results of these investigations.

(c) The following measures have been taken to ensure that Indian workers get a fair deal abroad:

(i) The recruiting agencies are required to enter, on behalf of their foreign employers, into an employment agreement covering various aspects of employment as approved by the Government. Indian firms/organisations engaged in consultancy/execution of works abroad as prime or sub-contractors are also required to get the terms and conditions of employment offered to such workers approved by the Government before they are actually deployed.

(ii) While granting specific permission to recruiting agents for deployment, Government seek to ensure that the wage rates offered to the workers are reasonable and are in accordance with the standards recommended by the Indian Missions abroad in this regard.

(iii) Government carry out checks at the points of exit from the country to ensure that emigrants are not permitted to go until they have completed the necessary formalities required under the Emigration Act, 1922. Besides, a cautionary notice is enclosed with every passport application form to advise the applicant that if he is going abroad for gainful employment, he should ensure that he has been recruited only through an agency who has obtained the permission of the Government and has signed a firm employment contract approved by the Government in the presence of the Protector of Emigrants in this behalf.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Zone	No. of recruiting agents granted registration
1	2	3
1.	Eastern Zone	10
2.	Western Zone	311
3.	Northern Zone	191
4.	Southern Zone	54
5.	Central Zone	13
TOTAL		579

Production of steel

1705. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of steel during April-August, 1978 has been less than the target; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The total production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants during the period, April-August 1978, was 2,656 million tonnes which fell short of the target for this period by 15.5 per cent.

(b) The production of steel was adversely affected on account of problems in supplies of coal, both in terms of quantity and quality; shortage and frequent restrictions and fluctuations in power supply; and in-different industrial relations in some of the plants. Further, the annual target of production for Bokaro Steel Plant was based on the assumption that Converter No. 5 would be commissioned in May, 1978, but it is likely to be commissioned only towards the end of December, 1978.

Child Labour in Rural Areas

1706. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI A. C. GEORGE:

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

(a) the total number of child labour employed in agriculture, cattle rearing and allied occupations in the rural areas of our country;

(b) whether the working conditions of child labour in the rural areas are extremely unsatisfactory; and

(c) if so, what do Government propose to improve the conditions of work for children in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the 1971 census, the total number of child workers in rural areas in agriculture and in cattle rearing and allied occupations is as follows:—

Various activity	Number of child workers in rural areas (in thousands)
(i) Cultivators	3827
ii. Agriculture labourers	4473
(iii) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, etc.	854

(b) and (c). Government being aware of the need to improve the working conditions of child labour general set-up a Working Group on Employment of Children which

inter-alia made certain recommendations relating to child labour in rural area. The principal recommendations concerning rural child labour relates to (i) increasing family income by development of cottage and small scale industries and thereby eliminating the need for children to earn; (ii) raising social consciousness through various local bodies, trade unions, voluntary associations, etc. for improvement of working conditions; (iii) vocationalizing education and discouraging school drop-outs. These recommendations on which action is of a continuing nature are being implemented by the Departments/Ministries of Labour, Industrial Development, Education, Rural Development, Information and Broadcasting and Social Welfare through the State Governments/Union Territories and various other agencies.

It is also proposed to set up a National Committee to study the problems and conditions of child labour, and to set up a Child Labour Cell in the Ministry.

Number of S.C. & S.T. Employees

1707. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in Class I, II, III and IV in the whole Ministry (Department of Parliamentary Affairs) belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the dates on which Presidential Orders pertaining to reservation in (i) direct recruitment and (ii) promotions respectively were issued and the reasons for their delay in their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The number of employees in Group I, II, III & IV in the Department be-

longing to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the end of the Years 1975, 1976 & 1977 is as follows:—

Year	Group I		Group II		Group III		Group IV	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1975	1		6		5		7	3
1976	..		7		5		7	3
1977	..	..	7	..	4	..	7	3

(b) The reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by direct recruitment was introduced on 26th January, 1950 vide Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 42/41/49-NGS dated 13th September, 1950. Reservations in various categories of posts filled by promotion was introduced by stages vide Ministry of Home Affairs, Office Memoranda dt. 4.1.1957, 8.11.1963, 11.7.1968, 27.11.1972 & 20.7.1974. As far as the Department is concerned there has been no delay in the implementation of these orders.

महाराष्ट्र में मलेरिया के रोगियों की संख्या

1708. श्री हरि शंकर महाले : क्या स्व.स्व. और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 से 1978 में अब तक की अवधि के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में मलेरिया से पीड़ित रोगियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) यदि रोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र से मलेरिया का पूरी तरह से उन्मूलन कर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्नी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) महाराष्ट्र में 1974 से 1978 (सितम्बर तक) की अवधि में दर्ज किए गए मलेरिया के पाजीटिव रोगियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	दर्ज किए गए पाजीटिव रोगियों की संख्या
1974	4,28,432
1975	7,05,472
1976	7,02,155
1977	3,40,071
1978 (सितम्बर तक)	1,48,068

(ख) 1977 से रोगियों की संख्या में काफी कमी आई है ।

(ग) अभी नहीं ।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम का अन्तिम उद्देश्य मलेरिया का उन्मूलन करना है लेकिन अभी यह दाता पाना मुश्किल नहीं है कि मलेरिया को कब तक समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा । तथापि, इस रोग की रोकथाम के लिए तीव्र उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

महाराष्ट्र में वैद्यकीय महाविद्यालयों में सीटों की संख्या में वृद्धि

1709. श्री हरि शंकर महाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव पेश किया है जिसमें यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि वैद्यकीय महाविद्यालयों की सीटों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जाये; यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव को कब तक मंजूर किया जाएगा; और

(घ) मेडिकल कालेजों में ग्रामीण छात्रों के प्रवेश को प्राथमिकता देने के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) जी हां। महाराष्ट्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह राज्य के मेडिकल कालेजों में सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान करे और यदि ये सुविधाएं भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद की तसल्ली के अनुसार प्रदान की जाती हैं तो भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर आगे विचार कर सकती है।

(ख) ग्रामीण छात्रों को मेडिकल कालेजों में दाखिले के लिये कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती।

नासिक जिले में खोले गए डाक-तार कार्यालय

1710. श्री हरि शंकर महाले : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष महाराष्ट्र के नासिक जिले में नागरिक तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने डाक-तार कार्यालय खोले गये; और

(ख) इस संबंध में आगामी वर्ष की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) खोले गये डाकघरों की संख्या :

ग्रामीण इलाके	2
शहरी इलाके	2
योग	4
तारघर	कोई नहीं

[(ख) अगले वर्ष का कार्यक्रम (79-80):—

डाकघर—अस्थायी रूप से यह निर्णय किया गया है कि वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान 50 डाकघर खोल दिए जाएं। 45 डाकघर ग्रामीण इलाकों में और 5 डाकघर शहरी इलाकों में खोले जाएंगे।

तारघर—कोई नहीं।

News Item Entitled "Tibetans will oppose India's Settlement over Tibet".

1711. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled "Tibetans will oppose India's settlement over Tibet" (*National Herald* dated the 25th October, 1978); and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the news report appeared in the *National Herald* dated 25th October.

(b) In view of Government of India's clear and consistent position on Tibet, the question of Government's reaction to statement by private organisations does not arise.

Distribution of Drugs among Flood Affected People

1712. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the drugs distributed among the people affected by recent floods in the country and the value thereof;

(b) whether the Central Government sent doctors to the flood-affected areas to ensure that the drugs are distributed under their care; and

(c) whether the Central Government have paid additional allowance to the doctors who were sent out of Delhi and the amount paid on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI

PRASAD YADAV): (a) A statement indicating the assistance rendered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to the various flood affected States till 25rd November, 1978 is attached.

(b) Medical Experts were deputed from the DGHS to visit flood-affected States of U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa as Medical Members of the Central Study Teams. Their role was to conduct on the spot assessment of the health and medical relief measures undertaken by the State Government and to recommend Advance Plan assistance.

(c) No additional allowance was paid to the officers of this Ministry deputed to serve as members of the Central Study Teams.

Statement

		(Rs.)
1. Assam		
(a) Essential Medicines etc.		15,76,457
(b) Vaccines (Anti-cholera)	2.50 lakhs ML	38,265
FAB Vaccine	71,000 ML	
Anti-snake Venum .	1,000 ML	
		16,14,722
2. Bihar		
(a) Essential Medicine etc.		22,92,858
(b) Vaccine— (Anti-cholera)	42,69,000 ML	5,73,240
TAB	50,000 ML	
A.S.V.S.	32,00 ML	
		28,66,095
This includes a donation of 2,30,000 ML of anti-cholera vaccine by UNICEF and 1,14,000 ML by WHO. WHO have also donated 50,000 ML TAB Vaccine. 5 Podo-jet vaccination teams from NICD, Delhi, were sent to Bihar.		
3. Delhi		
(a) Essential Medicines etc.		43,200
(b) Vaccine (Anti-cholera)	1,46,000 ML	42,785
TAB Vaccine	1,39,000 ML	
Anti-snake venum	2,000 ML	
		85,985

Five Peto-jet Vaccination teams from NICD, Delhi were also made available to Delhi Administration.

4. *Gujarat*

Essential Medicines etc.	.	.	.	3,45,000
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5. *Haryana*

(a) Essential Medines etc.	.	.	1,00,277
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(b) Vaccine (Anti-cholera)	.	.	.	2,52,490 ML	}	42,211
TAB	.	.	.	2,500 ML		
A.S.V.S.	.	.	.	6,500 ML		

1,42,488

6. *Madhya Pradesh*

Vaccines (Anti-cholera)	.	.	1,08,000 ML	}	14,205
TAB	.	.	10,000 ML		
A.S.V.S.	.	.	6,500 ML		

Three Peto-jet Vaccination Tsams from NICD, Delhi, were sent to Madhya Pradesh.

7. *Orrissa*

(a) Essential Medicines etc.		11,000
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(b) Vaccine (Anti-cholera)	.	6,73,200 ML	}	86,852
A.S.V.S.	.	2,000 ML		

97,852

8. *Punjab*

(a) Essential Medicine etc.	.	1,96,629
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(b) Vaccine (Anti-cholera)	.	35,700 ML	}	9,439
TAB	.	26,500 ML		
A.S.V.S.	.	2,200 ML		

2,06,068

Two Peto-jet Vaccination Teams from NICD, Delhi, were sent to Ludhiana.

9. Rajasthan

(a) Essential Medicines etc.	.	.	1,18,827
(b) Vaccines (Anti-cholera)	.	49,980 ML	31,827
A.S.V.S.]	.	12,000 ML	
			1,50,424

10. Uttar Pradesh

(a) Essential Medicines etc	.		3,39,590
(b) Vaccines (Anti-cholera)	.	36,29,000 ML	5,07,903
TAB	.	2,60,000 ML	
ASVS	.	20,000 ML	
			8,47,493

This includes free gift of 1,14,750 ML Anti-Cholera Vaccine by WHO and 2,30,000 ML by UNICEF.

Three Peto-jet Vaccination Teams are sent from NICO, Delhi to U.P.

11. West Bengal

(a) Essential medicines etc.	.		29,35,000
(b) Vaccine (Anti-cholera)	.	70,58,750 ML	7,65,559
TAB	.	7,02,000 ML	

Gross Total 1,00,45,258

This includes free gifts of 2,58,750 ML of Anti-cholera and 2.5 lakh ML TAB Vaccines from WHO, 5 lakh ML of Anti-cholera vaccine each from UNICEF and Government of Bangladesh.

Six pedo-jet Vaccination Teams from NICD, Delhi were sent to West Bengal.

12. The UNICEF donated 5 Peto-jet Vaccination machines to the Government of India and one machine each was distributed to the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, U.P., and West Bengal.

Capital Investment in each Steel Plant

1713. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital investment in each Steel Plant as on the 31st March, 1978;

(b) the employment potential available in each plant;

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to increase the employment potential in these plants; and

(d) the comparative productivity performance of each of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The total capital investment (gross block plus capital works in progress) in each of the public sector steel plants, as on 30-4-1978*, is indicated below:—

Plant	Investment (Provisional) (Rs. crores)
Bhilai Steel Plant	834.61
Rourkela Steel Plant	503.58
Durgapur Steel Plant	301.67
Bokaro Steel Plant	1312.1
Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur	70.41
Indian Iron and Steel Co. as on 31-3-1978	219.41

(b) The number of regular employees in these plants, as on 31-3-1978, is given below:—

	55,934
Rourkela Steel Plant	35,653
" " "	35,421
Bokaro Steel Plant	35,200
Alloy Steels Plant	7,144
" " " " " "	43,547

(c) Some additional employment would result due to the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to 4.0 million ingot tonne capacity & these expansions are under execution; similarly the proposed expansion of the capacity of Alloy Steels Plant from 1,00,000 to 1,60,000 ingot tonnes and thereafter to 2,60,000 tonnes, would result in some additional employment.

(d) The labour productivity (ingot tonnes per man year) for works personnel for 1977-78 is indicated below:—

Bhilai Steel Plant	87
Rourkela Steel Plant	56
Durgapur Steel Plant	49
Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	24 (Provisional)

At Bokaro the labour productivity norms can only be realistically determined after the production in all the units has fully stabilised. Because of the nature of process and product-mix of Alloy Steels Plant its labour productivity will not be comparable with that of the integrated plants producing mild steel.

Family Planning Propaganda

1714. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Family Planning

*Information has been given as on 30-4-78 instead of as on 31-3-1978 (except in the case of TISCO) as, consequent on the restructuring of public sector steel plants in pursuance of the Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1978, the annual accounts of these plants are being finalised upto 30-4-1978 (13 months)

Propaganda in the rural areas of the country are not effective and bringing the desired results; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to educate the rural masses of the country about the need for a small family?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Government have enlarged and intensified their efforts to carry the message of family welfare to rural areas through all media and through inter-personal communication; of course there is much scope for further accelerating these efforts.

(b) To accelerate the process the Government have decided to organise 10,000 camps of opinion leaders in villages, in addition to stepping up, to the maximum, support to the programme through the mass media. Besides the community health workers and indigenous midwives, who have been trained on a massive scale, are playing a significant role in promoting the small family norm in rural areas.

Employees Benefited in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

1715. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the total number of Employees benefited in each of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries of Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) whether in view of the increased number of beneficiaries Government would also consider to increase the number of doctors to meet the rush?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A statement indicating the number of cards registered and the number of beneficiaries

available of the C.G.H.S. benefits under the Scheme in Delhi and New Delhi is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2935/78].

(b) Subject to the availability of financial resources, the existing over-burdened dispensaries are being bifurcated or new dispensaries are being opened to reduce pressures. If this is not possible, additional staff is being posted in the over-burdened dispensaries, as per the existing norms.

New CGHS Dispensaries

1716. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the total number of new C.G.H.S. dispensaries opened during the current year in the Union territory of Delhi and the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): A statement indicating the location of new C.G.H.S. dispensaries, sanctions for the establishment of which have been issued during the current year, is attached. These dispensaries shall start functioning as soon as suitable accommodation for housing them is available.

Statement

(a) Allopathic Dispensaries:

1. Tilak Nagar
2. Delhi Cantonment (Palam)
3. Seva Nagar (Kasturba Nagar)
4. Kingsway Camp
5. Laxmi Nagar
6. Sadiq Nagar
7. Tri Nagar.

(b) Ayurvedic Units:

1. Shahdara
2. Minto Road
3. O.P.D. at Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road.

(c) *Homoeopathic Units*

1. Kasturba Nagar
2. Laxmi Nagar.

(d) *Unani Unit:*

1. Daryaganj.

in th Employment Exchanges in each of the States of the country have increased during this year as compared to the last year; and

(b) if so the number thereof?

Unemployed Graduates

1717. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that unemployed graduates registered

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The figures relating to number of educated job-seekers registered with Employment Exchanges, including graduates, have not yet been finalised for the half-year ending June 1978. However, comparison of figures of graduate job-seekers at the end of December 1977 with the corresponding figures for 1976 in each of the States of the country is given in the statement attached.

Statement

No. of graduate (including post-graduate) job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchange at the end of the years 1976 and 1977.

(Figures in thousands)

State/Union Territory	No. of job-seekers as on	
	31-12-1976	31-12 1977
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	64.1	77.9
2. Assam	13.2	17.6
3. Bihar	84.1	94.0
4. Gujarat	38.6	41.8
5. Haryana	26.4	32.2
6. Himachal Pradesh	5.5	6.8
7. Jammu and Kashmir	5.8	7.1
8. Karnataka	59.7	67.1
9. Kerala	55.7	59.2
10. Madhya Pradesh	59.3	65.6
11. Maharashtra	77.2	89.0
12. Manipur	4.2	5.8
13. Meghalaya	1.3	1.3

1	2	3
14. Nagaland	0·1	0·2
15. Orissa	28·8	34·1
16. Punjab	42·0	51·1
17. Rajasthan	33·2	39·1
18. Sikkim*		
19. Tamilnadu	73·1	90·4
20. Tripura	3·6	3·8
21. Uttar Pradesh	143·4	169·2
22. West Bengal	127·0	147·4
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0·1	0·1
24. Arunachal Pradesh*		
25. Chandigarh	6·0	6·4
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*		
27. Delhi	62·6	66·0
28. Goa	1·9	2·2
29. Lakshadweep	0·1	0·1
30. Mizoram	0·2	0·3
31. Pondicherry	1·8	2·7
ALL INDIA TOTAL	1020·4	1170·4

NOTE : 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

2. Exclude figures in respect of University Employment Information & Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi & Maharashtra

3. All the job-seekers registered with the Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

4. Registration being voluntary all unemployed persons may not register with the Exchanges.

5. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

6. Information regarding educated job-seekers is collected at half yearly intervals as at the end of June and December each year and the final figures for the half-year ending June 1978 are not yet available.

Discriminatory measures of South African Government

1718. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:

SHRI UGRASEN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities in South Africa have served notices on Indian families in Johannesburg to vacate their houses;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government and whether it is proposed to raise the issue at the UN and other international forums to bring an end to the immoral and inhuman principle of racial superiority; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Government of India has seen a UNI press report dated 11 November 7, published in some Indian newspapers, in this connection. Our inquiries through the diplomatic channel have confirmed that in fact some persons of Indian origin occupying premises in the Mayfair district of Johannesburg have been served with eviction notices by South African authorities; the Mayfair district has been declared a "white area" under the infamous South African Group Areas Act, which is merely one aspect of the South African Government's policy of "Apartheid". The persons of Indian origin affected are mainly South African citizens and no Indian citizen is involved.

(b) and (c). The problem of segregation of and discrimination against South African citizens of Indian origin has to be viewed against the background of the policy of Apartheid practised by the minority regime in South Africa against the majority population in the country. Since India itself first raised the issue of apartheid in the United Nations in 1946 has been in the vanguard of the campaign against

Apartheid and racial discrimination in the UN and other fora. India has also consistently given all possible political moral and material support to the campaign against Apartheid.

Sub-centres for Health and Family Welfare Programme

1719. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish rural sub-centres for health and family welfare programme; and

(b) if so, the number of the sub-centres, its composition, function, amount to be provided therefor and by what time these will start working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Establishment of sub-centres for the Health and Family Welfare Programmes is one of the schemes envisaged under the Rural Programme of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) As per the targets outlined, it is envisaged to achieve a ratio of one sub-centre for a population of 5,000 over the next 10 years period i.e. by the year 1987-88. Towards this objective the intention is to establish 38,000 sub-centres during the Plan period 1978-83. This tentative target of 38,000 is based on the promise that 5,000 of these centres would cover the Plan period targetted aim of establishing one sub-centre for 10,000 population and the balance of 33,000 sub-centres towards the long range objective of achieving one sub-centre for 5,000 population by the end of 1987-88. Each sub-centre will be manned by one Health Worker (Male) and one Health Worker (Female). The main functions of the sub-centre are:

1. Maternal and child health care including family planning;

2. Collection of vital statistics;

3. Treatment of minor ailments;
and

4. Health education in respect of common communicable diseases.

Total sectoral outlay of Rs. 490.00 crores has been indicated by the Planning Commission.

Dispute in X-Ray Department of Safdarjang Hospital

1720. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dispute has been going on between the authorities and the workers in the X-Ray department of the Safdarjang Hospital;

(b) if so, the demands of the workers; and

(c) decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Paramedical staff of various categories working in the X-Ray Department of Safdarjang Hospital have been pressing for (i) introduction of Selection grades; (ii) promotion of Nursing Orderlies to the posts of Dark Room Assistant; (iii) Rotation of emergency duties for Radiographers in the X-Ray and the Radiotherapy Departments; and (iv) filling up of the post of Mould Room Technician.

(c) As regards demand at (i) above, according to the Recruitment Rules these posts do not qualify for Selection grade; as regards (ii) and (iii) the proposals are under active examination; and as regards (iv) the vacancy of Mould Room Technician has been filled.

Medical Books in Regional Languages

1721. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are no medical books available in regional languages; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to initiate steps so that medical education is imparted in regional language?

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

(b) The matter regarding use of regional languages for teaching in medical colleges was recently considered by the Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council held on the 6th, 7th and 8th October, 1978, and the Conference was of the opinion that while it would be advantageous and useful to utilise regional languages for teaching in medical colleges, keeping in view the fact that text-books and other materials have not yet developed, it may not be appropriate at the present moment to introduce regional languages in medical colleges. The Conference also recommended that the State Governments initiate steps to ensure that medical education is imparted in the regional languages at an early date.

Steel distribution

1722. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's Steel distribution has led to a sharp escalation in the rate of premium for steel products and in generation of black money;

(b) whether Government have received any representation for a

change in the steel distribution policy; and

(c) if so, what action Government have since taken in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government do not consider the present distribution policy as faulty. No specific action is called for at this stage. However, the position is constantly kept under review.

New policy in relation to foreign assignments

1723. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt a new policy in relation to Indians who intend to take up assignments in foreign countries;

(b) the number of applications of aspirants of foreign assignments that are pending at present; and

(c) the number of applications disposed of during the last six months and what is the number of those rejected during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) While the Government of India is not contemplating adoption of a new policy in relation to Indians who intend to take up assignments in foreign countries, it keeps under constant review the question of the practices and policies that are followed in regard to our experts proceeding abroad on foreign assignments.

(b) The number of persons who are in the category of experts and are on the panels as on 31-10-1978, maintained by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Ministry of

Home Affairs, is 43,664. The number of applicants which fall under the category of skilled, unskilled and semi-skilled workers, the recruitment of whom is canalised through private recruitment agencies in India registered with the Ministry of Labour and whose applications may be pending at present, is not known.

(c) During the period of six months ending 31st October, 1978, 6939 candidates were sponsored at least once from these panels (and their applications were, in this sense, "disposed of"). During the same period 817 selections were received from foreign Governments.

No application of a candidate registered on the panels is rejected as such since even after an unsuccessful sponsorship a candidate's name is retained on the panels and may be considered again until the period of three years from the date of his registration.

The number of applicants under the category of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers whose applications for appointment have been disposed of during the last six months by the recruiting agencies and the number of those rejected by them during this period is not available.

Iodised Salt for Goitre Control

1724. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Reviewing Committee is appointed on the advice of the Public Accounts Committee for devising immediate measures to meet the requirements of iodised salt for goitre control;

(b) if so, whether it has submitted its report;

(c) what are the salient features of the Report; and

(d) if not, when this Report is expected to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) to (c). Yes. On the advice of the Department of Health a Goitre Control Review Committee under the Chairmanship of D.G.H.S. was constituted. The Committee held its meeting on 7-10-74. A gist of the recommendations of the Committee and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2937/78]

(d) Does not arise.

Ayurveda University in Kerala

1725. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have made any proposal to the Government of India for establishing an Ayurveda University in Kerala;

(b) if so, when was the proposal made; and

(c) what is the decision of Government thereon?

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

(b) 7th June, 1971.

(c) The proposal was not approved, as States are normally concerned with the setting up of Universities and there is no Central Scheme for providing financial assistance to State Governments for the establishment of Ayurvedic Universities.

Selling of Former House of Rabindranath Tagore in Bangladesh

1726. PROF. SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report pub-

lished in Calcutta edition of the "Anandbazar Patrika" of 9th November, 1978 to the effect that the former house of Rabindranath Tagore at Shiladaha in the District of Kushtia of Bangladesh has been sold out to a businessman by the Government of Bangladesh;

(b) whether this house was sold out earlier during Marshal Ayub Khan's regime;

(c) whether due to vehement protests made by the people of Bangladesh and the voice raised in the Indian Parliament Tagore's house was restored and preserved as a national memorial of Bangladesh;

(d) whether Tagore's lodge at Shiladaha is a great cultural memorial both for the people of Bangladesh and India; and

(e) if so, whether the Government of India will write to the Government of Bangladesh for restoration and preservation of the house of Rabindranath Tagore from where he composed many songs, wrote innumerable poems, short-stories and dramas,—as a cultural memorial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) : (a) to (e). The Government have seen the report in Anand Bazar Patrika of 9th November, 1978, regarding the sale of 'Tagore Lodge' in Kushtia, Bangladesh.

The enquiries made in this regard indicate that the Shiladaha House of Tagore (popularly known as Kuthi-bari) has not been sold. It is being maintained by the Government of Bangladesh as a national monument.

There is another house known as 'Tagore Lodge' at Kushtia, which is reported to have been sold by the Government of Bangladesh to a private individual. Several organisations and individuals in Bangladesh are reported to have protested against this.

The 'Tagore Lodge' in Kushtia was declared enemy property in 1965 and was sold to a private individual by the then Pakistan Government. In 1969, it was taken back following a public demand. It is reported to have been sold to a private individual once again.

Bangladesh being a friendly country, we propose to raise this matter with them at an appropriate occasion.

Population control programme

1727. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

DR. RAMJI SINGH:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the population control programme has suffered severe set back;

(b) if so, whether the centre has appealed to the States to have a dispassionate look at the situation and help revitalise the birth control scheme;

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Government; and

(d) what action Government plans to make a birth control plans success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The programme has suffered a set back since 1977-78 in respect of sterilisation operations and IUD insertions.

(b) The Government of India is constantly in communication with the State Governments/Union Territories stressing the need to make all out efforts to revitalise the programme.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territories are taking steps to improve the programme.

(d) The Government of India have taken various measures to mobilise public opinion to improve the performance in respect of all methods of family planning.

One of the important measures relates to the issuing of instructions to the State Governments/Union Territories and other implementing agencies to assign targets to the Medical Officers and other field workers entrusted with the implementation of the Programme. The Prime Minister has made an appeal to the State Governments/Union Territories and also to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and voluntary organisations to accept this programme as a national programme requiring vigorous efforts from all sections of society to check the rate of growth of population. The States/Union Territories have also been reasked to gear up the programme by utilising all media at their disposal. More orientation training to opinion leaders are also being arranged throughout the country. Regular Family Welfare fortnights are being organised to give a boost to the programme. The month of January, 1979 is being treated as Family Welfare month throughout the country in which all out efforts will be made to gear up the Programme. The Programme was recently reviewed by the Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council for more effective implementation of the Programme.

S.C. & S.T. Employees

1728. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in Class I, II, III and IV in the whole Ministry belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as at the end of the Years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the dates on which Presidential Orders pertaining to reservation in

(i) direct recruitment and (ii) promotions respectively were issued and the reasons of their delay?

(a)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) :

CLASS	1975		1976		1977	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
I	44	12	82	14	102	14
II	321	18	315	19	425	18
III	46465	11623	54502	13153	57702	14058
IV	3267	4176	18911	4259	18917	4507

(b) The Orders/instructions regarding reservation are issued from time to time by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, being the nodal Ministry. These orders are circulated in the Ministry, its attached Office and Subordinate Offices for compliance without delay.

Rural training Centres

1729. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI UGRASEN;

SHRI D. D. DESAI;

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN;

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY;

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

(a) whether an expert Committee set up by the Ministry has suggested establishment of rural training centres;

(b) if so, what other recommendations have been made, by that Committee;

(c) how many of them have been accepted; and

(d) how many have been rejected and implemented so far?

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

(b) A list of recommendations by the Experts' Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2938/78]

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the Experts' Committee have been circulated to State Governments and other concerned Central Ministries for comments. Final decision on the recommendations would be taken on receipt of comments from the concerned organisations.

Opposing Russian plan of nuclear guarantee

1730. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY;

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India opposed Soviet plan for nuclear guarantee;

(b) if so, the main reasons for opposing it; and

(c) whether Indian Government has proposed any new plan in place of Soviet plan for guarantee?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The consistent position of the Government of India, which is well known, is that the only real and effective guarantee of security against the threat of nuclear weapons lies in the total elimination of such weapons.

Opening of new R.P.Os.

1731. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more new regional passport offices have been opened by Government in 1978;

(b) whether the existing offices have been strengthened in terms of staff facilities, accommodation in 1978;

(c) broad details of (a) & (b) above;

(d) whether Government appoint some persons as daily wage clerks for some time and then unilaterally and arbitrarily remove the said clerks from employment; and

(e) if so, why?

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

(c) (i) Four Passport Offices have been opened so far in 1978, at Bangalore (12th June, 78), Kozhikode (17th June, 78), Jaipur (22nd September, 78) and Bhopal (17th October, 78).

Five more offices are proposed to be opened before end of the current financial year at Bhubaneswar, Patna, Gauhati, Srinagar and Jullundur or Ludhiana in the Punjab.

It has also been decided to set up a Passport Office in Himachal Pradesh early in the financial year 1979-80.

(ii) During the year 1978, a total of 237 posts of Assistants, UDC's and LDC's had been created and deployed among the Passport Offices to adequately strengthen them to meet the additional workload.

(iii) Additional accommodation had been hired for the Passport Offices in Delhi (approximately 900 sq. feet.), Ernakulam (approximately 3,000 sq. ft.), Chandigarh approximately 2,800 sq. ft.) and Lucknow (approximately 800 sq. ft.). The office in Bombay moved into new accommodation of approximately 24,000 sq. ft. Comprehensive renovations and repairs were carried out in the office in Calcutta and additional structurals/wooden partition jobs executed in the office in Hyderabad;

(d) and (e). Daily Rated Clerks have been appointed in the Passport Offices from time to time. In February-March, 1978, 375 posts of Daily Rated Clerks had been created and deployed among the Passport Office to tackle the problem of arrears which stood at 4.63 lakhs as of the beginning of this year. The arrears were proposed to be cleared within six month's time and accordingly the posts were short-term posts created only for six months period. As the arrears have brought down, a reduced number of these posts were continued on month to month basis after August, 1978. As of now, 146 arrear clearance posts have been extended upto December, 1978.

As these posts were created for specified period and for a specific purpose, it is not possible to justify continuance of these posts after the objective has been realised.

However, in recognition of the experience in passport work gained by such employees, it is proposed to absorb about 200 of them against new posts created and against existing vacancies in the establishment. Their absorption will be based on their seniority, that is, the period of their

continuous service in the Passport Office on daily rated basis, evaluation of work during the period served and after taking into account the vacancies that are to be reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates.

Bonus

1732. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether bonus was paid to all the workers throughout the country by the employers in public & private sectors as per the Bonus Act;

(b) if not, which companies have been found defaulting and why;

(c) whether Government have been giving serious and earnest thought to the whole question of Bonus Review; and

(d) if so, main indication thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b) The Honourable Member has not indicated in his question the accounting year for which information is required. In the absence of this, it is not possible to furnish the required information. Even so, it may be observed that it is statutorily obligatory for every employer of an establishment covered by the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to pay bonus to its employees. Enforcement of the provisions of the Act is the responsibility of the 'Appropriate Governments' which, in respect of a majority of establishments, are the State Governments/Union Territories. Provisions also exist in the Act for launching prosecutions against the defaulting employers.

(c) and (d). Proposals have been received from various quarters for amendment of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in several aspects. It is the intention of Government to study these proposals closely and to have consultations with the interests concerned before introducing changes in the Act.

Number of Mica mines workers

1733. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mica mines in the country and number of workers employed in those mines year-wise, from 1976 to 1978;

(b) whether these mines are faced with financial and other problems;

(c) if so, the nature of those problems; and

(d) steps taken to save this industry from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The required information is given below:

Year	No. of reporting mica mines	Average No. of daily workers employed
1976	332	8575
1977	292	7966
1978 (Jan.-Sep.)	229	5302

(b) and (c). The main problems facing the industry are stagnation in demand for mica in foreign markets, lack of finance, uneconomic mining, shortage of power, machinery troubles and marketing difficulties.

(d) Steps are being taken to revive this industry. The Mica Trading Corporation is attempting to diversify the trade in mica through export of manufactured mica, built up mica and fabricated mica. The Corporation is also taking steps for setting up facilities for production of mica papers, micanite and mica tapes based on splittings, mica capacitors, micronised mica powder, wet ground mica powder and glass bonded mica.

**Expenditure on Indian Embassies in
U.S.A., Britain, West Germany,
France and Japan**

1734. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred
year-wise during the last 3 years, for
the embassies in USA, Britain, West
Germany, France and Japan;

(b) share of remuneration for (1)
Officers and (2) others in Missions'
total expenditure, year-wise, during
the last 3 years;

(c) share of (1) maintenance of
embassies (2) transport and (3) en-
tertainment in this total in each of
the above countries, year-wise, during
the last 3 years; and

(d) whether Government is consi-
dering to take steps for reducing ex-
penditure under this head and if so,
the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA
KUNDU): (a) to (c). A statement
indicating the information required
Mission-wise, is placed on the Table of
the House.

(d) The increase in expenditure is
largely due to global inflation and re-
vision of exchange rates over which
the Ministry can have no control. The
sharpest increases are in items
such as remuneration of pay of local
staff, telephone and telegraph charges,
rent and maintenance of building etc.
Economy measures applicable to Gov-
ernment as a whole are adopted in the
Embassies. Besides, the Foreign Ser-
vice Inspectors inspect them to review
their work in order to bring about
greater efficiency and economy. Con-
tinuing efforts made through the
streamlining of working procedures
have resulted in reduction of a num-
ber of posts and have effected sub-
stantial savings.

Statement

(a) Expenditure incurred for the Embassies in USA, Britain, West Germany, France and Japan during the last three years, year-wise.

		(In lakhs of Rupees)		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<i>U.S.A.</i>	Embassy of India, Washington .	94.48	104.79	133.93
<i>Britain</i>	High Commission of India, London	175.53	180.04	169.16
<i>West Germany</i>	Embassy of India, Bonn	35.68	50.81	61.23
<i>France</i>	Embassy of India, Paris	33.32	35.52	55.82
<i>Japan</i>	Embassy of India, Tokyo .	45.37	37.94	37.85
(b) Share of remuneration for (1) officers and (2) others in the total expenditure indicated at (a).				
<i>U.S.A.</i>	Officers	11.25	11.47	12.15
	Others	21.75	22.11	28.94
<i>Britain</i>	Officers	31.77	36.76	32.15
	Others	69.12	55.83	39.63
<i>West Germany</i>	Officers	5.17	5.68	5.78
	Others	9.14	13.57	14.70

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>France</i>	Officers	.	5.90	5.99	8.05
	Others	.	10.12	9.21	12.25
<i>Japan</i>	Officers	.	5.84	5.48	4.55
	Others	.	9.10	11.70	16.04
(c) Share of (1) maintenance of Embassies (2) transport and (3) entertainments in the total expenditure indicated at (a)					
<i>U.S.A.</i>	Maintenance of Embassy		26.09	29.17	45.50
	Transport		1.09	2.18	1.50
	Entertainment		2.54	2.56	3.66
<i>Britain</i>	Maintenance of Mission	.	63.17	58.51	73.53
	Transport	.	2.11	1.45	1.38
	Entertainment	.	2.27	2.30	2.25
<i>West Germany</i>	Maintenance of Embassy		12.96	20.07	23.10
	Transport		0.32	0.93	0.60
	Entertainment		0.87	1.03	0.93
<i>France</i>	Maintenance of Embassy		13.75	17.81	23.74
	Transport		0.73	0.68	0.80
	Entertainment	.	0.94	1.44	1.02
<i>Japan</i>	Maintenance of Embassy		6.97	9.48	10.66
	Transport		0.78	0.41	0.29
	Entertainment	.	1.18	1.15	1.25

V. B. — (1) The remunerations cover pay, foreign allowances and Children Education allowance. In case of others these also include cost of living allowance and overtime allowance etc.

- (2) Maintenance of Embassies cover office expenditure, rent and maintenance of buildings but exclude purchase and repair of cars.
- (3) Maintenance of Transport covers repair and maintenance of official cars and does not include travel expenses incurred by officers and staff on official tours.
- (4) Entertainment covers expenditure on Representational Grant provided to Representational Grade Officers.

Representation of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union Re. Rest Days' Wage

(b) if so, steps taken thereto?

1735. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether the representation of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union dated 28th September, 1978 seeking clarification regarding the payment of Rest days' wage to the contractor workmen has been received; and

(b) Necessary instructions have been issued to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad to secure enforcement of payment of rest days' wage to the contractors workmen employed in building operations in Dugda Coal Washery.

Violations of Mines Safety Rule at Tisco's Jamadoba Colliery

1736. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been violation of Mines Safety Rule at No. 2 incline of TISCO's Jamadoba Colliery in Dhanbad where old development pillars are being extracted without depillaring permission from the Directorate General of Mines Safety;

(b) whether one big area at 6 pit Sigua Colliery of TISCO Collapsed due to excessive widening;

(c) whether this slaughter mining has helped the old fire from the Belt's Jogta Colliery damaging the prime Cooking Coal;

(d) whether the top officials of the Department of Mines are in league with the TISCO covering up all these violations; and

(e) will Government make a high level probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Extraction of pillars is being done in only one panel of No. 2 Incline of TISCO's Jamadoba Colliery after obtaining required permission from Director General of Mines Safety.

(b) Prior to 1938, 15 Seam workings had been developed in 6 Pit Area at Sijua Colliery of TISCO in two contiguous sections (Top and Bottom Sections). Part of these workings had been extracted in the past in patches. Some of these old workings which consisted of small sized pillars and wide galleries in top and bottom sections did not have any coincident verticality and had collapsed at places in the recent past. Most of these workings are inaccessible.

(c) Fire from Jogta Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited had advanced to Sijua Colliery of TISCO through interconnected goaves of 15 seam. Small sized pillars and wide galleries might have helped quick advance of fire into the Sijua Colliery. Protective measures have since been undertaken by the management and work is in progress.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The Director General of Mines Safety had advised the management to take suitable protective measures from time to time to guard against the danger from fire from Jogta Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited advancing into Sijua Colliery of TISCO. The position is also reviewed periodically so as to take further preventive steps if necessary.

Demands of All India Telegraph Engineering Employees' Union, Bihar

1737. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Charter of Demands of All India Telegraph Engineering Employees Union, Class III, Darbhanga Division of Bihar dated 20-9-78 has been received; and

(b) if so, details of their demands and the steps taken thereon?

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

(b) The Charter of Demands was addressed to D.E.T. Darbhanga a copy of which was also received by me. It contained many individual cases and some general cases. The Unions are not expected to take up individual cases. The position regarding the general cases is being ascertained and will be placed before the House as early as possible.

**Development of Villages around
Bokaro**

1738. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bokaro Steel Limited propose to develop villages around it;

(b) whether any work has been started in that direction;

(c) whether any representation on the difficulties in the road communication of the Radhanagar Panchayat with the B. S. city has been received by the Bokaro Steel Limited authority; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Bokaro Steel Plant has a scheme to assist in the development of a few selected villages within a radius of about 15 Kms. according to the concept of community development programme. It is proposed to do so in a phased manner, concentrating on certain specific areas. The work undertaken so far under this programme is indicated below:—

(i) Bokaro Steel Plant has been extending assistance from time to time in regard to public health measures.

(ii) Bokaro Steel Plant is also assisting in setting up and development of schools in these areas.

(iii) Adult education programme has been initiated directly by the Plant; in addition, they are also participating in this programme in association with voluntary organisations like the Rotary Club, Lion's Club etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Restriction for prosecution of studies
in Medical Sciences abroad**

1739. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHAN-ARANGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many restrictions for prosecution of studies in medical sciences by Indian students at foreign Universities; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such restrictions and whether Government propose to relax such restrictions on the interests of development of medical knowledge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). In view of the fact that sufficient facilities for under-graduate medical education is available within the country, Government are not concerned about the restrictions, if any, placed by foreign universities on Indian students.

Awards for Foreign Hindi Writers

1740. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the members of the Committee constituted to select foreign Hindi writers for award; and

(b) the criteria followed for selecting writers for awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMRENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Committee constituted to select foreign Hindi writers for the award consists of the following:—

(1) Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Minister of External Affairs—Chairman.

Member

(2) Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha

(3) Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi.

(4) Dr. Dharam Vir Bharati

(5) Prof. N. Nagappa

(6) Shri J. S. Mehta, Foreign Secy.

(7) Shri B. P. Sinha, OSD (Hindi) Ministry of External Affairs, Secy.

(b) Broadly speaking, eminent foreign Hindi scholars who have contributed to creative writing, research and propagation of Hindi in their countries may be considered for this award. However, the criteria will be decided by the Committee constituted for this purpose.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल का "एमरजेन्सी वार्ड"

1741. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के इमरजेन्सी वार्ड में विभिन्न रोगों से पीड़ित दो रोगी रखे जाते हैं जो वैज्ञानिक तथा चिकित्सा के दृष्टिकोण से उचित नहीं हैं क्योंकि इसके परिणामस्वरूप संक्रमण का भय है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शायद्यों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये, ताकि रोगियों को चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का लाभ मिल सके, क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या विभिन्न अस्पतालों के एमरजेन्सी यूनिटों में व्याप्त स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) जब भी रोगियों की संख्या उपलब्ध पलंगों की संख्या से बढ़ जाती है तो एक पलंग पर दो रोगी रखने के अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता । लेकिन यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया जाता है कि ये संचारी रोगों से पीड़ित नहीं हैं ।

(ख) इमरजेन्सी/कैजुअल्टी विभागों की जगह बढ़ाने के लिए एक परियोजना पहले ही मंजूर कर दी गई है ।

(ग) दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों के कार्य-संचालन की व्यापक समीक्षा करने हेतु संसद सदस्य डा० एम० एम० मिश्र की अध्यक्षता में एक अस्पताल पुनरीक्षा समिति गठित की गई है । यह समिति इस बात का पता लगाएगी कि कहां कहां पर सुविधाएं पर्याप्त नहीं हैं और यह वर्तमान सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए आवश्यक अल्पकालिक एवं दीर्घ-कालिक उपायों के बारे में भी सुझाव देगी । समिति के विचारार्थ विषयों में कैजुअल्टी सेवकों की समीक्षा भी शामिल है ।

राजभाषा (हिन्दी) के लिए पद बनाया जाना

1742. श्री गंगा भगत सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में राज भाषा (हिन्दी) से सम्बन्धित पद बनाये जाने का काम शीघ्रता से किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो कितने पद बनाए जाने पर विचार है ;

(ख) उनके अधीन कार्यालयों में कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और वे कब से रिक्त पड़े हैं और ये पद कब तक भरे जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान पदजिन पर कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, विभाग की मांग को देखते हुए अपर्याप्त नहीं हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुंशी) : (क) और (ग)। इस समय मंत्रालय में राजभाषा (हिन्दी) से सम्बन्धित 11 पद हैं। कर्मचारी निरीक्षण इकाई (स्टाफ इन्स्पेक्शन यूनिट) ने इस्पात विभाग में हिन्दी सहायक तथा हिन्दी टंकक का एक-एक पद बढ़ाने के लिए रिफरिण की है। कर्मचारी निरीक्षण इकाई की रिपोर्ट पर अभी अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय लिया जाना है।

(ख) लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक, कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में तीन पद खाली हैं जिनमें से एक पद जून 1976 से, दूसरा पद अक्टूबर 1977 से तथा तीसरा पद मितम्बर 1978 से खाली है। खान विभाग के अग्रणी कार्यालयों में भी 29 पद खाली हैं। ये पद किन-किन तारीखों से खाली है इस बारे में

(ख) क-उन दूरसंचार तकनीकी और कार्यालय इमारतों का व्यौरा जिनके वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है :-

जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी। इन पदों को शीघ्र भरने के लिए कर्मचारी चयन आयोग (स्टाफ सेलेक्शन कमीशन) को सूचना दे दी गई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक व तार भवन का निर्माण

1743. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक व तार भवन के निर्माण के लिए चालू वित्त वर्ष में सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) 1978-79 के अंत तक उत्तर प्रदेश के किन स्थानों पर भवन निर्माण का कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) एक करोड़ रुपये।

स्थान का नाम

इमारत का व्यौरा

1- कानपुर	ट्रंक एक्सचेंज और इंजन कक्ष का ऊर्ध्वाकार विस्तार
2- इलाहाबाद	पारेषण भवन
3- आगरा	दूरसंचार भवन (टी-ए-एक्स के लिए)
4- मथुरा	एम-ए-एक्स-1 भवन
5- लखनऊ, आलमोड़ा	टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भवन का विस्तार
6- लखनऊ	ट्रंक एक्सचेंज भवन का विस्तार
7- वाराणसी	एम-ए-एक्स भवन का विस्तार (पहले ही पूरा किया जा चुका है)
8- डाक पत्थर (देहरादून जिला)	माइक्रोवेव भवन

ख—जिन डाकघर इमारतों को वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान पूरा करने की संभावना है, उन का ब्यौरा :

स्थान का नाम	इमारत का ब्यौरा
1- बदायूं	मुख्य डाकघर
2- गुरदासगंज	डाकघर
3- हैदरगढ़	"
4- लालगंज	"
5- पूरनपुर	"
6- दालमऊ	"
7- बिहटा	"
8- धारा	"
9- झारिया	"
10- एका	"
11- हसनगंज	"
12- बैजरो	"
13- भादर	"
14- इलाहाबाद कचहरा	" (विस्तार)
15- सादत	"
16- सेमरो जमालपुर	"

ग—जिन स्टाफ क्वार्टरों को 1978-79 के दौरान पूरा करने की संभावना है, उनका ब्यौरा :

1- वाराणसी	123 स्टाफ क्वार्टर
2- लखनऊ (चन्द्रलोक)	4 "
3- गोरखपुर	6 "
4- पी.ल. मीत	2 "
5- श्रीनगर (गढ़वाल)	14 "
6- रायबरेली	3 स्टाफ क्वार्टर
7- कानपुर	8 " (पहले ही पूरा किया जा चुका है)
8- आगरा	3 "
9- तोरा (आगरा)	6 "
10- शिकोहाबाद	4 "
11- काका देव (कानपुर)	8 "
12- टुण्डला	4 "
13- गोपेश्वर	10 "

Outstanding Telephone Bills

1744. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount due from non-Government subscribers towards the telephone revenue for the last 3 years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for the poor recovery of the telephone dues; and

(c) whether any stringent measures are contemplated to wipe out the arrears in a time bound schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The amount due from non-Government subscribers towards Telephone revenue for the last 3 years, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is Rs. 3.34 crores, Rs. 3.89 crores and Rs 6.63 crores respectively.

(b) Recovery of Telephone revenue dues is not poor. The position is furnished below:—

Year	Amount billed during the year	Amount outstanding on 1st July following (out of the amount billed)	Percentage of arrears to the amount billed
1975-76	Rs. 258.66 crores	Rs. 3.24 crores	1.3%
1976-77	Rs. 370.02 crores	Rs. 3.89 crores	1.1%
1977-78	Rs. 398.50 crores	Rs. 6.63 crores	1.7%

(c) Telephone bills for local calls are issued quarterly in arrears and those of trunk calls monthly in arrears. Some element of arrears is therefore unavoidable. The extent of arrears is not heavy for a commercial undertaking of the size of P&T Department; as indicated against (b).

Government at present do not propose to take any measure beyond those already being taken which include disconnection of telephones for non-payment; taking the assistance of police and revenue authorities for locating the parties concerned; legal action, where necessary etc.

New Policy on Medical Education

1745. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the new policy on medical education that was

considered by the Central Council of Health that met recently;

(b) whether it is proposed to switch over to regional languages as medium of instruction in medical colleges; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the various State Governments, Universities, professional associations and others to the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A realisation and understanding of the potential of all systems of medicine, a realistic assessment of the health manpower requirement, constitution of a Health and Medical Education Commission, Reorientation of Medical Education system, spatial distribution of health manpower by incorporating, if necessary, obligatory rural service, provision of continuing education and utilisation of available knowledge from both ancient and modern systems of

medicine, are the main features of the draft National Medical Education Policy which was considered by the 5th Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council held in New Delhi on 6th, 7th and 8th October, 1978.

(b) and (c). While considering the question of use of regional languages as media of instruction in medical colleges the Joint Conference recommended that while it would be advantageous and useful to utilise the regional languages for teaching in medical colleges, keeping in view the fact that the text-books and other materials had not yet been developed, it may not be appropriate at the present moment to introduce regional languages in medical colleges. The Conference, however, recommended that the State Governments initiate steps to ensure that medical education was imparted in the regional languages at an early date. The above Resolution of the Joint Conference has been referred to various State Governments for consideration and implementation. The draft National Medical Education policy is being circulated for ascertaining opinion of all concerned.

Production of IISCO

1746. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial position and the production performance of the Indian Iron and Steel Company have been steadily declining;

(b) if so, the details thereof (i) installed capacity, (ii) actual production, and (iii) financial position of the Company during the last three years;

(c) what are the reasons for this state of affairs; and

(d) the remedial measures Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). In view of the progressive decline in production of steel, the deterioration in the condition of the plant and equipment and the mounting financial difficulties faced by Indian Iron and Steel Company arising from bad management, the Management of the company was taken by the Government of India with effect from 14th July 1972, initially for a period of two years. Immediately after takeover of Management, the condition of plant and equipment in the steel plant was carefully examined and a Plant Rehabilitation Scheme (PRS) and a Capital Expenditure Scheme (CAPEX) were drawn up to improve the performance of the plant and to bring the production to rated capacity. The period of take-over was extended by three years effective from 14th July, 1974.

2. When it became clear that massive financial assistance would be needed to restore the technical health of the plant and its economic viability, which could be provided only if the Government had complete ownership of the company, the Government of India acquired all shares in the company held by parties other than State Governments and Government Financial Institutions, through the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1976. It has since been decided to acquire the shares held by State Governments and Financial Institutions also and to transfer all shares in IISCO to the Steel Authority of India Limited so that IISCO could become a Division of SAIL like other public sector steel plants.

3. The Plant Rehabilitation Scheme had started paying dividends and the production had shown steady improvement since 1973-74, except for a slight fall during 1977-78 which was due to extraneous factors. The losses incurred by the company have, however, been increasing every year. The production of saleable steel during the

last three years and the loss incurred are shown below:—

Year	Production of saleable steel ('000 tonnes)	Loss incurred (Rs. in crores)
1975-76	500	(—) 5.61
1976-77	542	(—) 16.31
1977-78	506	(—) 31.29 (provisional)

4. The decline in production of saleable steel as compared to the rated capacity of 800,000 tonnes per year was due to a number of factors, e.g., deteriorating quality of raw materials particularly coal, high coke rate, neglect of proper maintenance resulting in frequent breakdowns, outmoded technology, labour problems, etc. The increasing losses are principally due to the very heavy interest burden.

5. As mentioned earlier, the PRS and capital schemes have started showing results. It is expected that the performance of the company will continue to show improvement, particularly after it becomes a Division of SAIL in the near future.

Introduction of Fall Back Wages in Bidi Industry

1747. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government of India have since taken any decision in regard to the introduction of "fall back" wage system in the bidi industry to ensure payment of minimum wages to the bidi workers in the country;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the responsibility for fixing of minimum wages including fall-back wages for workers in bidi industry rests with the State Governments. The State Governments are generally of the view that fixation of fall-back wage in bidi industry needs careful examination and would be possible only after the enforcement machinery has been suitably strengthened.

Indians Visited Pakistan to witness Cricket Match

1749. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians visited Pakistan to witness Cricket Tests in Lahore and Karachi respectively;

(b) whether any untoward incident happened; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) According to information available with the Government at present, around 1600 Indians visited Pakistan to witness the Lahore Test Match and around 180 Indians visited Pakistan to witness the Karachi Test.

(b) and (c). The Government are not aware of any untoward incident having taken place during the Tests.

Opening of Post Offices in Kerala

1750. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the State of Kerala where sub-post offices and post offices are proposed to be opened during the current year;

(b) whether funds to execute the work have also been sanctioned; and

(c) by when these post offices are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) It is proposed to open 115 post offices in the rural areas of Kerala during the current financial year. Out of these, the opening of Branch Post Offices at 44 places has already been approved. One sub-post office has already been opened and another approved for opening. The names of these 44 and two places respectively are given in the statement attached. The remaining post offices whose names have not yet been finalised, are proposed to be opened in other hilly, tribal and backward areas of Cannore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Palghat, Ottapalam, Idikki and Alleppy Post Divisions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All these post offices are likely to start functioning by the end of the current financial year.

Statement

I. Names of places where opening of Branch Post Offices have been approved in Kerala Circle during 1978-79:

1. Mattathipara,
2. Ashur Market,
3. Ponjanam,
4. Ambalathinkala,
5. Pullanicode,
6. Kusumgiri,
7. Perumpunna,
8. Kottialpoovane,
9. Chimonni Dam,
10. Cherushola,
11. Konikara,
12. Manalunkal,
13. Karimancode,
14. Manhapatta,

15. Palakayam,

16. Charakkala,

17. Pombillaya,

18. Pam-ba

19. Ponnidi.

20. Meempara.

21. Arattuthara.

22. Chavadiyur.

23. Kavundikkal.

24. Pathanpara.

25. Chavdiyur.

26. Kudamurathy.

27. Kunchithanni.

28. Narakakkam.

29. Idinjamul.

30. Marigici.

31. Kammana.

32. Sasimala.

33. Erumamunda.

34. Narikundai.

35. Pandi.

36. Kochukaranitharumi,

37. Seethamound.

38. Valluvadi.

39. Kuttamangalam.

40. Chembupuram.

41. Kalkundu.

42. Kunnamangalam Mini Industrial Estate.

43. Pushapagiri South.

44. Kanhangad South.

II. Sub-post offices:

1. Shan-mugham Road—already opened.

2. Sub-post office at Kalamasseri Development plot—approved for opening.

Closure of Industries in Delhi

1751. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communications from Delhi Unit of AITUC regarding illegal closure and lockout declared by managements of various small and medium industries;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) number of workers affected by this; and

(d) steps taken to see that the lockout is lifted and closed ones are opened?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (b). Delhi Administration received a communication dated 3rd November, 1978 from the Delhi State Committee of AITUC forwarding a copy of a Press Statement issued by the latter on the same date regarding unjustified closures and illegal lockouts with special reference to D.C.M. Silk Mill, Jalwa Auto Electrical Works and Tajmahal Exports. A statement (Appendix-I) giving details of closure, lockout, etc. in respect of the above three units, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT- /78]. Another statement (Appendix-II) showing the details of other lockouts and closures during 1978 in Delhi Union Territory together with the steps taken by the Delhi Administration to lift the lockouts and get the closed units reopened, is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2939/78].

In case of closures where the parties approach the Labour Department for intervention, the matter is discussed with the parties with a view to bringing about amicable settlement falling which the dispute is referred for adjudication.

Training of Naga and Mizo Rebels in China

1752. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he will discuss the issue of underground Naga and Mizo rebels receiving training in China during his forthcoming visit to Peking;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any assurance will be sought from the Chinese leaders on this issue?

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

(a) to (c). On the basis of preliminary discussions with the Chinese Government it is anticipated that the talks during the visit of the Minister of External Affairs to China will cover all questions of mutual interest, including bilateral questions and matters of international concern. It is our hope that further improvement of relations between India and China will be based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

Phone Users' Tale of Woe

1753. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news-items "Phone Users' tale of Woe" appearing on front-page of the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 29th October, 1978;

(b) if so, the remedial measures which have been and are being taken to set matters right and afford necessary relief to the subscribers; and

(c) what positive measures have been taken up to tone up the functioning of the Cross-bar system in the capital, which is the bane of the faulty service and muddled lines and wrong connections?

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

(b) The news items refers in a general way to the difficulties experienced by telephone subscribers due to faulty lines, instruments, billing complaints, general corruption, tampering of lines etc. The steps being taken by the Department on these aspects briefly are as follows:

(i) Service Complaints:

The service complaints made on '198' are attended to expeditiously. However, during July to September, there were a number of complaints and faults due to cable failures on account of heavy rains. To attend to these faults expeditiously, monsoon special fault control centres were set up to ensure early clearance of faults.

(ii) Billing Complaints:

During the period July—September, action has been taken to wipe-out arrears of billing and make billing upto-date which has resulted in some additional billing complaints. Billing is now computerised upto date.

(iii) Corruption etc.:

Some instances of corruption and mis-use of telephones have been brought to the notice of the department. To attend to these expeditiously mobile vigilance squads are being set-up.

(c) Except in a few cases of faults mentioned are not due to the X-bar Exchange. Most of the X-bar exchanges are now either of a new type or upgraded. Only a few exchanges are left for completion of upgradation.

Preservation of Iron Ore Deposits

1754. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exercises carried out by his Ministry have established

that the policy of increased exports of iron ore, being followed by Government will leave the country with no reserves of this valuable ore to support the indigenous steel production programmes in the next 60 years or so; and

(b) if so, what long-term policy is envisaged by Government not only to preserve these reserve but also to augment them by exploring new reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). According to the established estimates at present, the total reserves of hematite iron ore in the country are of the order of 10.555 million tonnes with cut-off grade at 57 per cent Fe. Besides, there are well over 5,000 million tonnes of low grade magnetite iron ore whose estimates are only indicative and likely to increase substantially by further geological exploration in due course. The current level of production is around 40 million tonnes of which about 23 million tonnes are exported.

2. Assuming a growth in production of crude steel from the current level of 10 million tonnes per annum to 40 million tonnes per annum by 2000 AD and allowing the same growth rate to maintain in order to reach a production capacity of 110 million tonnes per annum by 2030 AD, and also assuming an increase in iron ore exports from the current level of 23 million tonnes per annum to 54 million tonnes per annum by 2000 AD and pegging the export at that level beyond 2000 AD, our known reserves of iron ore would be adequate to last till 2037 AD. However, this is only a projection. The Government feel that as our internal production of steel goes up, we should cut back on our exports. In that case, our deposits would be adequate to meet our requirements for around 100 years. Further, Geological investigation and mineral exploration are continuing activities, and it is to be hoped that further reserves would be established in future.

Besides, technological advancements already achieved make it possible to utilise low grade iron ore and fines for steel-making by pelletisation, beneficiation and other processes. These, when used, should enable the reserves to last much longer.

3. It is evident that the country's resources of iron ore are so vast that they should pose no constraint in indigenous steel-making in foreseeable future. In fact, the more serious constraints are posed at present by the comparatively poorer and more limited deposits of coking coal, manganese, chromite and certain other input minerals for steel production.

Telecommunication Plan for 1978-83

1755. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission finalised the draft telecommunication plan for 1978-83;

(b) if so, whether any allocation has been made for the development of these communications in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the percentage?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 1848 crores 44.80 per cent i.e. Rs. 828.40 crores is proposed to be used for development of telecommunication facilities in rural, semi-urban and tribal areas.

Direct Dialling

1756. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the cities for which direct dialling is to be introduced this year; and

(b) the expenditure to be incurred on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The places where direct subscriber trunk dialling facilities are expected to be introduced during 1978-79 are:

1. Arrah.
2. Bhatinda.
3. Chidambaram.
4. Gorakhpur.
5. Kalyan.
6. Katna.
7. Kolhapur.
8. Mayavaram.
9. Mehsana.
10. Mirag.
11. Moradabad.
12. Rourkela.
13. Sasaram.
14. Villupuram.

(b) These schemes form part of nationwide trunk dialling schemes. It is, therefore, difficult to assess the expenditure in providing dialling facility to these stations separately.

Policy of installing P.C.O.s. in Rural Areas

1756. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government revised its policy regarding installing phones and P.C.O.s. in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The policy for providing private telephone connection

in rural areas has not been revised recently. The policy for providing P.C.Os in rural areas has however, been further liberalized.

(b) The details of the latest policy for provision of Public Call Offices in rural areas is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Policy for provision of PCOs on loss.

CATEGORIES OF STATIONS

- (1) District Headquarters.
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters.
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters.
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
- (5) Block Headquarters.
- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward Tribal or hilly areas).

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a sub Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of the way places.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

- (a) Should be beyond 40 K.Ms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.
- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas ; and 10% ARE in hilly areas.
- (c) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
-

(10) All other stations.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

NOTE.—(*) FOR considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should take into account and not that of a group of towns or villages, except in Tribal areas where a Group of villages within a radius of 10 K.Ms. from a Central Village can be considered.

भारतीय इस्पात की किस्म

1758. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय
इस्पात की किस्म अन्य देशों में निर्मित इस्पात
की किस्म से घटिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं
और इसकी किस्म में सुधार करने के लिए
सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री कड़िया मुष्ठा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Deposits of Temporary Connections lying after their Disconnection

1759. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of deposits in respect
of temporary telephone connections
after their disconnection but lying
with Bombay, Pune and Nagpur (Ma-
harashtra) Telephones as on 31-10-78
and the total amount involved;

(b) what are the general rules for
refund of deposits of temporary tele-
phone connections;

(c) whether they have been strictly
observed by the concerned telephone
authorities;

(d) if not, what are the reasons; and

(e) whether these unrefunded
deposits shall be refunded before
31-12-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD
SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The number and
amount to be refunded as on 31st Octo-
ber, 1978 in respect of temporary tele-
phone connections after their discon-
nection are furnished below:

Name of telephone district	Number	Gross amount
		Rs.
Bombay	160	75,050.60
Pune	8	6,914.70
Nagpur	Nil	Nil

A part of this amount is adjustable
against rent and other dues. After this
adjustment, the net amount to be re-
funded would be less.

(b) After closure of temporary tele-
phones, and on receipt of closure of
Advice Notes, bills in respect of local
and trunk calls as also international
calls if any are issued. On realisation
of these dues in cash or by adjustment
from the deposits, the balance of de-
posits is refunded.

(c) Yes, generally. There may be some instances of delay in finalisation of cases.

(d) and (e). Suitable instructions have been issued to all concerned to finalise the refund cases by 31st March, 1979.

Satellite Telecommunication

1760. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised proposal for satellite telecomm. system in the country;

(b) if so, furnish the details regarding physical and financial phasing of the programme finalised/under execution yearwise-statewise along with the important features of programme; and

(c) the extent of import content of the proposal and the foreign assistance received/likely to be received?

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

(b) The scheme provides for establishment of multipurpose Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System by early 1981, to provide Domestic Telecom., TV Broadcast and Meteorological Service. Under this scheme 29 fixed earth stations and 6 Air-Road transportable are expected to be in operation by early 1981 at an approximate cost of Rs. 48 crores. The stations are New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Shillong, Jullundur, Lucknow, Ernakulam, Ahmedabad, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Leh, Gangtok, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Agartala, Nagaland, Andaman Nicobar, Jodhpur, Srinagar, Laccadive, Mimcoy, Bhuj, Imphal, Goa and Pondicherry. As an interim measure, it is also proposed to link two Main Stations namely New Delhi and Madras and five remote stations namely Leh,

Aijwal, Port Blair, Car Nicobar and Lakshadweep by leasing satellite capacity from INTERNATIONAL SATELLITE ORGANISATION (INTELSAT) by early, 1981.

(c) Initially equipment for two main stations namely, Delhi and Madras and two remote stations, namely Leh and Car Nicobar, is being imported. However, the remaining requirement will be gradually met from indigenous sources and the total foreign exchange requirement is not expected to exceed Rs. 20 crores. It is proposed to meet the expenditure relating to ground segment from free foreign exchange resources.

राष्ट्रीय परिवार नियोजन पखवाड़ा

1761. श्री राम सेवक हजारो : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण पखवाड़ा मनाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और इस दिशा में कितनी सफलता मिली है। और

(ग) चालू वर्ष के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

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

(क) जी हां। देश के कुछ भागों में नवम्बर, में, कुछ भागों में अक्तूबर में और कुछ अन्य भागों में नवम्बर में।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को मोटे तौर पर निम्नलिखित पांच उद्देश्य दिए गए थे :—

1. उम्र भयावह स्थिति के परिणामों की ओर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना जो जनसंख्या विस्फोट के फलस्वरूप देश के सामने था रही है ;

2. लोगों को यह बताना कि वह स्थिति प्रत्येक परिवार के हित को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रही है और उनके बच्चों के भविष्य को किस प्रकार नष्ट कर रही है ;

3. परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों के प्रस्ताव करने को बढ़ावा देना ;

4. मातृ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य देखरेख सेवाओं का अधिकारिक उपयोग करना, और

5. इस तथ्य से अवगत कराना कि स्वीकृत सभ्य कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य जीवन स्तर में सुधार करना है ।

इस पखवाड़ में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के पक्ष में जातावरण तैयार करने में मदद की है ।

(ग) 1978-79 के कार्यों का प्रत्याशित लक्ष्य इस प्रकार है :—

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. माताओं में अपोषणज भरकतता की रोकथाम | — 100 लाख |
| 2. बच्चों में अपोषणज भरकतता की रोकथाम | — 100 लाख |
| 3. विटामिन 'ए' की कमी के कारण होने वाली अंधता से बच्चों की रोकथाम | — 250 लाख |
| 4. टेटनस, डिप्थीरिया और काली खांसी से बच्चों का प्रतिरक्षण | — 90 लाख |
| 5. टेटनस से गर्भवती माताओं का प्रतिरक्षण | — 50 लाख |
| 6. स्वेच्छिक नसबन्दी | — 40 लाख |
| 7. लप निवेशन | — 6 लाख |
| 8. प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधकों के प्रयोगकर्ता | — 40 लाख |

No. of Illegal Immigrants from Bangladesh

1762. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh in Assam, Tripura and West Bengal during the past five years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check this flow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Because of the length of the India-Bangladesh border and the nature of the terrain through which it passes, it is not possible to detect

effectively every Bangladeshi national who crosses over to India illegally. Even among those who come to India over the years with valid documents there are some who do not return and stay on illegally. It is difficult to trace these illegal migrants because of their common ethnic origin which makes it possible for them to merge with local population. It is, therefore, difficult to provide precise figures on the number of Bangladeshi nationals who have crossed over to India during the last five years.

(b) It is primarily the responsibility of the Government of Bangladesh to prevent illegal migration outside their country. The Government of India have on a number of occasions and at different levels sought to impress this upon them. The Govern-

ment of India, on their part are maintaining strict vigilance along the border.

Free movement between India and Sri Lanka

1763. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make movement between India and Sri Lanka freer and easier; and

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

(c) at what stage does the proposal rest at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). Proposals for facilitating the movement between India and Sri Lanka are under constant examination of both the Governments of India and Sri Lanka.

Representation of Employees of BELCO KORBA

1764. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication dated 27th September, 1978 has been received from Aluminium Employees Union, Belco Township, Korba (MP);

(b) if so, the demands made thereon; and

(c) decision taken therein?

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

(b) Workmen of general shift are required to punch time cards four times a day, including twice at the beginning and end of the rest period. One demand of the Union requires that the workers who do not punch four times, be deemed to have fore-

gone rest period and accordingly be paid overtime therefor. The second demand is that all executives also be required to punch time cards.

(c) The demands have not been acceded to by BALCO.

Import of Coking Coal

1765. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to import one million tonnes of coking coal from Western sources to feed the steel plants;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the price fixed for the imported coal is very high compared to that of available in our country;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether there is a shortage of coking coal at present in the country;

(e) if so, to what extent; and

(f) if not, the reason for importing coking coal in this situation?

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

(b) and (c). In view of the wide differences in the ash percentage and other technical parameters, the prices of imported coking coal and indigenous coking coal are not comparable. However, the prices of imported coal and indigenous coal are indicated below:—

	Particulars	Per tonne
		Rs.
(i)	Low ash (10%) imported coal (Prime coking)— F.O.B.	414.12
(ii)	Low ash (10%) imported coal (Medium coking)— F.O.B.	373.57
(iii)	Indian high ash coking coal (19-21%)—F.O.R. Washeries	150 to 160

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. As against the total requirement of 9.5 million tonnes of coking coal to be supplied to the steel plants during the period April, 1978 to October 1978, the actual receipts were of the order of 7.9 million tonnes, thus making a shortfall of 1.6 million tonnes or 16.8 per cent.

(f) Does not arise.

Outstanding Telephone Bills of Ex-MPs

1766. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Ex-Members of Parliament whose telephone bills amounting to more than Rs. 1000/- are outstanding;

(b) what is the amount outstanding against each of them and since when; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made by Government for its recovery and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when compiled.

Health Centres without Physicians

1767. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while large number of Health Centres have no attending physicians on equally large number of doctors are unemployed all over the country; and

(b) if so whether any plan have been drawn up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) It is not a fact. 85.72 per cent Primary Health Centres were having two or more doctors and 14.28 per cent one doctor each as on 31-3-1978. Only 61 Primary Health Centres were without doctors, which is only 1.13 per cent of the total 5,400 Primary Health Centres functioning in the country.

(b) The State Governments have been advised to take necessary steps to attract doctors to work in the rural areas by providing them additional incentives like rural allowance, rent free accommodation, giving priority for undergoing post-graduate education etc.

उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में मेडिकल कालेज

1768. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कन्द्रीय सरकार को गांवों में मेडिकल कालेजों की स्थापना करने के बारे में पत्र लिखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस परियोजना के लिये कितनी राशि की सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

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

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गैर-सरकारी भवनों में चल रहे
डाकघर

1769. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने
डाकघर हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने डाकघर हैं जो गैर
सरकारी भवनों में चल रहे हैं ;

(ग) इन भवनों के किराये के भुगतान
के लिए प्रतिवर्ष सरकार द्वारा कितनी
राशि खर्च की जाती है ; और

(घ) आगामी वर्ष इन डाकघरों के
लिए सरकार द्वारा अपने कितने भवन
निर्मित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) .

विभागीय डाकघर — 2545

विभागेतर डाकघर — 13158

योग 15703

(ख) किराए के प्राइवेट इमारतों में
विभागीय डाकघर-2258 हैं ।

सभी विभागेतर डाकघर सामान्यतः
प्राइवेट इमारतों में हैं जो कि विभागेतर
एजेंटों की हैं ।

(ग) किराये की इमारतों में काम
करने वाले विभागेतर डाकघरों का वार्षिक
किराया :- 21,88,531-84 रुपये है ।

(घ) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान
36 विभागीय डाकघरों की इमारतों के निर्माण
की योजना है ।

निम्नतम मजूरी

1770. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या
संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उचित मजूरी निम्नतम
मजूरी नहीं होती ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देशभर में उचित
मजूरी लागू करने के लिये सरकार ने अब
तक क्या कार्यवाही की है जैसाकि घोषणापत्र
में वायदा किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या कुछ राज्यों द्वारा निम्नतम
मजूरी अधिनियम को लागू नहीं किया जा
रहा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या संविधान में
किसी उपबन्ध की व्यवस्था की जायेगी जिससे
कोई राज्य इसकी उपेक्षा न कर सके ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री
रवीन्द्र वर्रा) : औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प,
1948 के अनुसरण में सरकार द्वारा स्थापित
उचित मजदूरी संबंधी समिति के अनुसार
'उचित मजदूरी' 'न्यूनतम मजदूरी' से भिन्न
और अधिक हो सकती है ।

(ख) सरकार की नीति अब तक
उद्योगों के संगठित क्षेत्रों के श्रमिकों के लिये
उचित मजदूरी और असंगठित क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों
के लिये, जिनकी सौदाकारी स्थिति कमजोर है,
न्यूनतम मजदूरी सुनिश्चित करने की ओर रही
है ।

(ग) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम,
1948 को सभी राज्यों (सिक्किम को छोड़कर)
में लागू कर दिया गया है । सिक्किम में यह
अधिनियम अभी लागू होना है । राज्य सरकारों
को समय-समय पर सलाह दी जाती है कि
वे अधिनियम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को
सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कार्यवाइयां करें ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Construction of Spurs on River Kushiara by Bangladesh

1771. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY**: Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of construction of Spurs on the river Kushiara by Bangladesh was taken up in the last meeting of Indo-Bangladesh border talks; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) No, Sir. The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission is now seized of this matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Installed Capacity of Steel Plants

1772. **SHRI QUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY**: Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity of steel plants both in public and private sector, the production targets and the actual production achieved during the last three years giving reasons for shortfall, if any;

(b) the quantity of steel imported during the said period and the foreign exchange involved; and

(c) steps taken by Government to increase production to meet the entire demand indigenously?

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

(a) The installed capacity of integrated steel plants in the public and private sectors in terms of saleable steel and production targets and actual production during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are indicated in the attached statement.

It will be noticed that in 1975-76 and 1976-77, the total production of

saleable steel exceeded the targets for these years. The production in 1977-78, however, fell short of the target by 6.5 per cent. This was mainly due to the following factors:—

(i) Shortage and frequent restrictions/interruptions in the supply of power, particularly at Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants and at TISCO;

(ii) Certain problems relating to supplies of coking coal to the steel plants, both in terms of quantity and quality; and

(iii) Strike at Dugda and Bhojudih Coal Washeries in October, 1977, and partial strike in Bokaro Steel Plant by a section of workers in February/March, 1978.

(b) Steel imported during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 in terms of quantity and value is indicated below:—

	Quantity in tonnes	Value Rs/crores
1975-76 . . .	4,75,210	198.25
1976-77 . . .	3,18,329	131.25
1977-78 (April— December, 1977)	3,14,038	132.22

(c) The following important measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to increase the production of steel in the country:—

(i) Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, DVC authorities, Electricity Boards, coal supplying agencies and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of power and good coking coal.

(ii) Orders have been placed for the import of one million tonnes of low ash coking coal in order to supplement indigenous supplies.

(iii) Schemes for augmentation of captive power generation capacity at Durgapur and Bokaro Steel

Plants to the extent of 300 MW have been sanctioned. This will help meet the present difficulties on account of power shortage and frequent interruptions/fluctuations.

(iv) Early completion of current expansion programmes of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to a capacity of 4.0 million ingot tonnes each.

(v) Setting up of a plant at Rourkela to produce 37,500 tonnes of CRGO and 36,000 tonnes of CRNO sheets per annum to meet the requirements of electrical industry has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 109.80 crores.

(vi) Completion of the first phase of Salem Steel Plant to produce 32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel sheets/strips sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 126.81 crores.

(vii) Provision of additional melting facilities at Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, to increase the ex-

isting capacity from 1,00,000 ingot tonnes of alloy steels to 1,60,000 tonnes has been sanctioned. A proposal to increase the capacity further to 2,60,000 tonnes is presently under consideration.

(viii) Certain proposals for the incorporation of new technological innovations/improvements at Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants so as to increase their productivity with only marginal investment are presently under consideration.

(ix) A proposal to increase the capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant further to 4.75 million ingot tonnes is presently under consideration.

(x) Increasing emphasis on Research and Development for ensuring higher productivity in the steel plants.

(xi) Proposals for setting up three shore-based steel plants are also under consideration.

Statement

(‘000 Tonnes)

Plants	Annual rate, capacity	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
		Target	Actual Production	Target	Actual Production	Target	Actual Production
PUBLIC SECTOR							
Bhilai
Durgapur
Rourkela
Bokaro
IISCO
Sub-Total
PRIVATE SECTOR							
TISCO
TOTAL

* The capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant at the first stage is 1.7 million ingot tonnes/1.355 million tonnes of saleable steel. Many of its units were under erection/erection during these years and the first stage was completed only about the middle of 1977. The plant is presently under expansion to a capacity of 4.0 million tonnes of ingot steel.

टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाओं का प्रकाशन

1773. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बड़े शहरों में कब से टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाओं का प्रकाशन नहीं हुआ है और दिल्ली, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, पटना, लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद, कानपुर, जबलपुर, नागपुर, भोपाल, जयपुर, ग्रहमदाबाद आदि के संबंध में टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाएं कब तक प्रकाशित और वितरित की जाएंगी और उनमें किस तारीख तक नई प्रविष्टियां और परिवर्तन सम्मिलित किए जाएंगे ; और

(ख) मई, 1977 को वर्तमान दिल्ली टेलीफोन निर्देशिका टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं को कब वितरित की गई थी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) 13 बड़े शहरों में से 10 को डाइरेक्टोरियों के 1978 के संस्करण पहले ही निकाले जा चुके हैं। दिल्ली, कानपुर और जयपुर की डाइरेक्टोरियां छप रही हैं। औसत रूप में डाइरेक्टरी में संशोधन करने की तारीख और डाइरेक्टोरियों के वितरण की तारीखों के बीच 4 से 5 महीने तक का समय होता है।

(ख) दिल्ली टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टरी मई, 77 संस्करण का वितरण, 16-10-77 को आरम्भ हुआ था।

New Legislation on Child Labour

1774. DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:
DR. M. M. JOSHI :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute
of Public Cooperation and Child De-

velopment had undertaken a sample
study of the conditions of working
children and if so, what are their re-
commendations and what action Gov-
ernment have taken thereupon;

(b) whether Government are plan-
ning new legislation on child labour
and setting up of a machinery to im-
plement the same; and

(c) what steps the Department have
taken to open new Educational Cen-
tres in slum areas, vocational guid-
ance and training institutions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) to
(c). The Study was undertaken at the
instance of Department of Social Wel-
fare. That Department is examining
the report submitted by the National
Institute of Public Cooperation and
Child Development.

The Question of having a new legis-
lation and to open new Educational
Centres etc., will arise only after a
view has been taken by the Depart-
ment on the study report.

Production of Steel

1775. SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Will
the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Steel Industry has been operating
with much lower stocks of coal this
year as compared to earlier years;

(b) whether as a result, the pro-
duction of Steel this year will fall
substantially short of targets and this
will seriously affect the steel consum-
ing industries; and

(c) what immediate steps do Gov-
ernment contemplate to prevent a
disastrous drop in the steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI KARLA MUNDA) :
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The production
of saleable steel this year from the

main steel plants may fall short of the target due to a variety of factors including shortfalls in supplies of coaking coal in terms of quantity as well as quality. But, in view of the improved production performance of mini steel plants as a result of various measures undertaken by Government, it is expected that for the Steel Industry as a whole, there will be a growth of 5-6 per cent in the overall production within the country this year.

(c) Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, coal Producers and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of good quality coaking coal. Orders have also been placed to import 10 lakh tonnes of low ash coaking coal in order to supplement the indigenous supplies. Arrangements are also in hand to import about 10 lakh tonnes of steel during the year.

Running of P.F. Institutions by Large Industrial Houses

1776. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the firms are allowed to run their provident fund institutions and specially the large industrial houses have formed such institutions; and

(b) if so, which are the business houses which have their own provident fund institutions and what are the rules for those institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes. The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, provides that an establishment may be exempted from the operation of the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 if the employees of such establishments are in enjoyment

of the retirement benefits which in the opinion of the appropriate Government are not less favourable than the benefits provided under the Statutory Scheme.

(b) Exemption has been granted to 3,045 establishments and some of these belong to large industrial houses. Exemption is granted subject to certain conditions, namely, proper constitution of Board of Trustees, recognition of the exempted Fund under the Income Tax Act, 1961, maintenance of proper accounts, submission of prescribed returns, investment of Provident Fund accumulations in accordance with the pattern prescribed by the Central Government from time to time and payment of Inspection charges specified by the Central Government.

भागलपुर से दिल्ली और पटना को डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा

1778. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर से दिल्ली और पटना के बीच डायल घुमा कर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भागलपुर से दिल्ली और पटना के बीच डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(ख) भागलपुर में इस समय एक मैनुअल एक्सचेंज काम कर रहा है । वहां एक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं । दिल्ली और पटना के लिए उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा उपर्युक्त आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित हो जाने के बाद दे दी जाएगी ।

Maternity and Child Care

1780. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) the present procedure of providing maternity and child care for the State in the NE Region and the type of assistance being given by the Centre during the last 3 years ending 31-3-1979;

(b) the policies being formulated for the 6th Plan and discussed with the State Government of Assam to assist the Government of Assam in providing Maternity and Child Welfare in Assam;

(c) whether Government propose to spend some extra amount in the NE Region as a mark of International Children Year 1979;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Maternal and Child Health services in the rural areas of North Eastern Region as in the other parts of the country are provided through Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres located in the States/U.Ts. The staff of these centres specially Medical Officers, Lady Health Visitors and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives are engaged in providing maternal and child health services. These services are rendered both at the clinics and through domiciliary visits. In the urban areas, these services are mainly provided through the general hospitals, maternity hospitals and M.C.H. Centres.

The Central Government sponsors the following four schemes for maternal and child health services:—

(i) —Immunisation of pregnant mothers against Tetanus,

(ii) —Immunisation of children against small-pox, Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough and Tetanus.

(iii) —Prophylaxis against nutritional Anaemia among mothers and children,

(iv) —Prophylaxis against blindness in children (1—5 yrs.) due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

The Central Government supplies the necessary quantities of vaccines for the immunisation programmes mentioned above. In addition Iron & Folic Acid tablets/liquid preparation for prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children and Vit. A solution/capsules for prophylaxis against blindness in children (1—5 yrs.) due to Vit. A deficiency are also supplied to the States/Union Territories of the North Eastern Region during the last three years according to their requirements.

Besides these, the schemes like training of traditional birth attendants (Dais) and community health workers, provision of Post-Partum Units in medical colleges and most of the district hospitals, establishment of Paediatric Units in District Hospitals, providing additional physical facilities to selected sub-divisional hospitals and Primary Health Centres which are being sponsored by the Central Government also assist the States in North Eastern region for providing maternal and child health services.

(b) The Sixth Plan proposals of Assam Government in respect of Family Welfare Programme including M.C.H. are yet to be discussed by the Planning Commission with the representatives of the State Government. As such the coverage to be provided under maternal and child health services in the State is not yet formulated.

(c) and (d). The allocation of funds for North Eastern region for International Year of Child will be made after the Budget provision for 1979-80 is finalised.

Diego Garcia

1781. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in possession of information to confirm the assurance given to India by the United States of America that it would "freeze" its military base construction in 'Diego Garcia' to the 1975 level; and

(b) if so, whether the actual construction work has been frozen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) No confirmation of the impression that the Government of U.S.A. are trying to "freeze" its military base in Diego Garcia to the 1975 level has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

SC/ST Employees in Government Service

1782. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees in Class I, II,

III and IV in the whole Ministry (Labour) belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as at the end of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) the dates on which Presidential Orders pertaining to reservation in (i) direct recruitment, and (ii) promotions respectively were issued, and the reasons of their delay?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The required information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The various orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the form of executive instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms pertaining to reservation in (i) direct recruitment and (ii) promotions were communicated to the various officers under the Control of the Ministry of Labour as and when received in this Ministry. Revised orders in which percentage of reservation in direct recruitment and promotions was raised were issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in their Resolution No. 27/25/68-Est.(SCT), dated 25th March, 1970 and the orders were communicated to all concerned on 13th April, 1970. There was no delay.

Statement

	1975				1976				1977			
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Class I (Group A)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class II (Group B)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class III (Group C)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class IV (Group D)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	69	10	84	11	52	5	57	8	581	212	1135	127
	484	181	512	206	945	112	999	133				

**Taking over Fabrication Section in
India Aluminium Corporation,
J.K. Nagar**

1783. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fabrication section
of Indian Aluminium Corporation
(J.K. Nagar, West Bengal) which re-
mained closed for several years, has
been taken over by Government;

(b) if so, whether work has already
started;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a)
The management of the industrial
undertaking of the Aluminium Corpo-
ration of India located at Jaykay Na-
gar, Asansol has been taken over by
the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Agreement with labour for re-
start of fabrication section is being
negotiated.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**REPORT ON FATAL ACCIDENT IN KUKDA
LIMESTONE MINE, ANNUAL REPORT OF
CENTRAL COAL MINES RESCUE STATIONS
COMMITTEE, DHANBAD FOR 1975-76 AND
MINES (AMDT.) RULES, 1978**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on
the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi
and English versions) on fatal acci-
dent at Kukda Limestone Mine of

West Suket Cooperative Labour Con-
tractors Society Limited. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-2919/78].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations
Committee, Dhanbad for the year
1975-76. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-2920/78].

(3) A copy of the Mines (Amend-
ment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English
versions) published in Notification
No. G.S.R. 557(E) in Gazette of India
dated the 18th November, 1978, under
sub-section (7) of section 59 of the
Mines Act, 1952. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-2921/78].

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (2ND AMDT.) RULES,
1978

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृज लाल वर्मा) :
मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा
पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

भारतीय तार अधिनियम, 1885 की
धारा 7 की उपधारा (5) के अन्तर्गत
भारतीय तार (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम,
1978 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की
एक प्रति जो दिनांक 9 सितम्बर, 1978
के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा०
मा० नि० 1110 में प्रकाशित हुई थी ।
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2922/
78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMO-
DITIES ACT, 1955 WITH STATEMENT FOR
DELAY, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
KUDREMUKH IRON ORE CO. LTD., BANGA-
LORE FOR 1977-78 AND NOTIFICATION RE-
MINING OPERATIONS IN JAMMU AND
KASHMIR STATE

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : मैं निम्नलिखित
पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955
की धारा 3 की उपधारा (6) के
अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं

(हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) इस्पात पत्ती के अन्तिम उपयोग पर पुनः प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने के बारे में सां० आ० 405 (ङ) जो दिनांक 24 जून, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी।

(दो) एल्यूमिनियम, (नियंत्रण) संशोधन आदेश, 1978 जो दिनांक, 18 अक्टूबर, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सां० आ० 596 (ङ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2923/78].

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) (एक) में उल्लिखित अधिसूचना को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2924/78].

(3) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619 क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) कुदरेमुख लीह अयस्क कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बंगलौर के वर्ष 1977-78 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) कुदरेमुख लीह अयस्क कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बंगलौर का वर्ष 1977-78 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षक लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2925/78].

(4) खान तथा खनिज (विनियमन तथा विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 28 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में खनन कार्यों के बारे में अधिसूचना संख्या सां० सां० नि० 1165 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, जो दिनांक 23 सितम्बर, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2926/78].

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA

अभ्य तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग शाय) : मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

लोक सभा के विभिन्न सत्रों के दौरान मंत्रियों द्वारा दिये गये विभिन्न आश्वासनों, वचनों तथा की गई प्रतिज्ञाओं पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही दर्शाने वाले निम्नलिखित विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) :

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) विवरण संख्या 22—पांचवां सत्र, 1972 | } |
| (2) विवरण संख्या 11—पन्द्रहवां सत्र, 1976 | |
| (3) विवरण संख्या 12—सोलहवां सत्र, 1976 | |

पाचवीं लोक सभा

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (4) विवरण संख्या 12—दूसरा सत्र, 1977 | } |
| (5) विवरण संख्या 8—तीसरा सत्र, 1977 | |
| (6) विवरण संख्या 8—चौथा सत्र, 1978 | |
| (7) विवरण संख्या 9—चौथा सत्र, 1978 | |

छठी लोक सभा

- (8) विवरण संख्या 2—पाँचवां सत्र,
1978
(9) विवरण संख्या 3—पाँचवां सत्र,
1978

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2927/78].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th November, 1978, agreed without any amendment to the Britannia Engineering Company Limited (Mokameh Unit) and the Arthur Butler and Company (Muzaffarpore) Limited, (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st November, 1978."

12.02 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया (इटावा) : मैंने आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकषित किया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक हरिजन लड़की के साथ जो बलात्कार हुआ है उसके बारे में मेरा जो कालिंग अटेंशन का नोटिस है उसको स्वीकार किया जाय। उस का न तो आपके आफिस से मुझे कोई जवाब आया है और न ही सरकार की तरफ से कोई जवाब आया है। यह मामला बहुत ही सीरियस है और यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक घटना है। 23 तारीख को मैंने यह कालिंग अटेंशन दिया था। अभी तक इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है।

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of Calling Attention notices. We have been able to select only one per day.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया : इसका उत्तर कब मिलेगा। अब तक तो यह आ जाना चाहिये था।

MR. SPEAKER: We have been selecting according to the importance we felt.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया : इससे बड़ी इम्पोर्टेंस वाली बात और क्या हो सकती है। हरिजन लड़की के साथ बलात्कार हुआ है, क्या यह इम्पोर्टेंस का सवाल नहीं है? सब से बड़ा अगर इम्पोर्टेंस का कोई सवाल है तो यही एक सवाल है। आप को इस पर अलग से विचार करना होगा और सरकार से इसका जवाब दिलवाना होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered all that.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STRIKE BY PHARMACISTS OF GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES IN DELHI

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported strike by Pharmacists of Government and semi-Government dispensaries in Delhi, causing great inconvenience to the public."

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना फार्मासिस्ट्स

6 नवम्बर, 1978 से हड़ताल पर चल रहे हैं। उनकी सहभागिता के लिए दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा कुछेक अर्ध-सरकारी अस्पतालों और औषधालयों के फार्मासिस्ट भी उनकी सहानुभूति में हड़ताल पर चले गये हैं।

इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि दिल्ली के अस्पतालों और औषधालयों में आने वाले लोगों को कम से कम असुविधा हो, अस्पताल में दाखिल लोगों को दवाईयां देने तथा अस्पताल और औषधालयों में आने वाले सभी बहिरंग रोगियों को दवाईयां देने की उचित व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। उक्त व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अस्पताल के अनुभवी स्टाफ तथा इन्टर्नों की सेवाओं का उपयोग समुचित सुपरवीजन के अधीन किया जा रहा है। स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी इस बात की जांच करने और सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वहां जाते रहे हैं कि दवाईयां देने के लिए जो प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं वे पर्याप्त और प्रभावकारी हैं अथवा नहीं। मैं स्वयं भी कुछेक औषधालयों में प्रबन्ध का निरीक्षण करने गया था।

सरकार की नौकरी कर रहे फार्मासिस्टों की मुख्य दो मांगें इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) 330-560 रुपये के वेतनमान को संशोधित करके 425-700 रु० तक बढ़ाना; और
- (2) सेलेशन ग्रेड में भरे जाने वाले पदों की संख्या फार्मासिस्टों की काडर संख्या के 10 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 20 प्रतिशत कर पदोन्नति के अवसरों में वृद्धि करना।

28 सितम्बर, 1978 को जब केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना फार्मासिस्ट संघ से हड़ताल का नोटिस मिला उस दिन से लेकर अब तक स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय

तथा इस मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा संघ के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ अनेक बैठकें हो चुकी हैं।

मैंने स्वयं भी संघ के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ सम्बन्धी बातचीत की है। संघ को यह स्पष्ट किया गया था कि उनकी मांगों पर उन सभी संबंधित सरकारी संगठनों से परामर्श कर विचार करना होगा जिनमें फार्मासिस्टों की नियुक्ति की जाती है और चूंकि उनकी दोनों मुख्य मांगें तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सुविचारित सिफारिशों से संबंधित हैं, इसलिए उन पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करने के लिए तत्काल प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

फार्मासिस्टों के वर्तमान वेतनमान को संशोधित करके बढ़ाने से व्यापक प्रतिक्रियाएं होंगी और केवल स्वास्थ्य सेवा के ढांचे में ही नसों, तकनीशियनों आदि जैसे बहुत से कर्मचारी भी अपने अपने ऐंसे ही दावे प्रस्तुत करने लग जायेंगे। इससे राज्य सरकारों, अर्ध-सरकारी, निगमों तथा स्थानीय निकायों में कार्य कर रहे फार्मासिस्ट भी इसी प्रकार की मांगें करने लगेंगे। अतः इस मांग के वित्तीय तथा अन्य पहलुओं पर अत्यधिक सावधानीपूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है। यह एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है कि हड़ताली संघ से मेरी व्यक्तिगत अपील पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है, खासकर तब जब कि उसकी दो मांगों पर विचार करने के लिए पहले ही तत्काल कदम उठाए जा चुके हैं।

इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि लोगों को कोई ऐसी कठिनाई न आए जिससे कि बचा जा सकता हो, मैं हड़ताली कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर विचार करने के लिए अत्यधिक उत्सुक हूं। तथापि यह अनिवार्य है कि वे कार्य पर वापिस आ जाएं ताकि उचित वातावरण में आगे बातचीत की जा सके। इस दिशा में मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों से उनके सहयोग और सहायता के लिए अपील करता हूं।

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव]

अपने कार्यालय में मैं बरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को छोड़कर आया हूँ जो कि उन से बातचीत कर रहे हैं और कह कर आया हूँ कि बातचीत अगर फाइनल स्टेज पर आ जाए तो मैं बातचीत को समाप्त करने में सहयोग दूंगा।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि 6 नवम्बर से चली आ रही इस स्ट्राइक के द्वारा दिल्ली के लगभग 300 डिस्पेंसरीज और 7 अस्पतालों के अन्दर रोगियों की स्थिति दयनीय हो चुकी है, दवायें उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही हैं, और उससे दिल्ली की 45 लाख जनता प्रभावित है। 2000 फार्मासिस्ट दिल्ली में काम करते हैं और 1328 लोग दिल्ली से बाहर रेलवे और डिफेंस सर्विसेज में हैं। इन 2,000 व्यक्तियों की पूर्ति के लिए उन्होंने अभी तक क्या व्यवस्था की है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली के रोगियों को न तो समुचित उपचार मिल रहा है और न दवायें दी जा रही हैं। जहां तक जानकारी मिली है डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के अन्दर एक दवाई के स्थान पर कई दिन तक दूसरी दवाई देते रहे जिसके दुष्परिणाम हो सकते हैं।

तृतीय पे कमीशन के द्वारा यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि जितने भी टेक्निकल डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स हैं उनका स्केल 425-700 रू० रखा जायगा। हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की ओर से समय पर उन लोगों को जानकारी न दिये जाने के कारण और सरकार तृतीय पे कमीशन पर लगातार दबाव डालती रही कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट तुरन्त दे। मंत्रालय की ओर से पे कमीशन को जब इसकी जानकारी समय पर नहीं दी गई कि यहां पर टेक्नीकल डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स हैं कि नहीं, उन्होंने यह निर्णय दिया कि इनको 330-560 के स्केल में रखा जाय। अब कि सच्चाई यह थी कि मंत्रालय के

अधिकारियों द्वारा बाद में यह सूचित किया गया कि इन लोगों को भी टेक्नीकल डिप्लोमा होल्डर ही माना जाता है। और इसके पूर्व डा० कर्णसिंह, जो उस समय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे, फरवरी, 1974 में उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया था कि सिद्धान्ततः आप लोगों को 425-700 के स्केल में रखना है। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को सिद्धान्ततः स्वीकार करते हैं कि नहीं? यदि सिद्धान्ततः इसे स्वीकार करते हैं तो 425-700 का स्केल देने में आपको क्या कठिनाई है? इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य विभागों की तरफ से भी, जैसे रेलवे और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्रीज की ओर से यनियन्स के अधिकारियों को स्पष्ट रूप से कह दिया गया है कि हम लोगों को यह स्केल देना है तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आप लोगों की सेवायें स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से जुड़ी हुई हैं यदि वह निर्णय ले लें तो हम आपको तुरन्त यह स्केल दे देंगे। और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का कहना है कि यह वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित है। इन सब बातों के कारण 45 लाख दिल्ली की जनता कष्ट भोग रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी स्पष्ट रूप से कहें यदि सिद्धान्ततः इसको स्वीकार करते हैं तो आज इसकी घोषणा होनी चाहिए और इस समस्या का समाधान होना चाहिये।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जहां तक रोगियों को हस्पताल में दवा देने की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने, 3-4 हस्पताल पहले भी देखे और आज भी देखे हैं। जितने रोगी पहले आ रहे थे, लगभग उतने ही रोगी अस्पतालों में हैं और आज भी उनको पूरी दवा व्यवस्था के साथ दी जा रही है। मैंने सभी सुपरिन्टेण्डेंटों को बुलाकर पूछा है जो कि दवा देते हैं, प्रमुख अस्पतालों में जो रोगी पहले आते थे, और उनको दवा दी जाती थी, वह आज भी आते हैं और उनको दवा दी जा रही है। छोटी-मोटी डिफिकल्टी हो सकती है, क्योंकि फार्मासिस्ट हड़ताल पर हैं।

इन-डोर और आउट-डोर पेनेन्स के लिए व्यवस्था कर दी है कि उचित दवा मिल जाये। अगर कोई अतिशयोक्ति न हो तो मैं यह कहूँ, कि जो डाक्टर रागियों को देखते थे, वह आज दवाओं का अपनी उपस्थिति में वितरण कर रहे हैं। मैंने कई रोगियों से पूछा है, उन्होंने कहा कि अब हमारे लिए यह बेहतरीन तरीका है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि कठिनाई नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी व्यवस्था ठीक है। जैसे कि माननीय सदस्य ने आतंकपूर्ण घातावरण की बात कही थी, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आतंकपूर्ण घातावरण की कोई बात नहीं है, बल्कि काम ठीक ठीक चल रहा है, किसी भी रोगी को दवा के बिना इलाज में गड़बड़ हो रही हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहा था कि उन प्रिंसिपल्स को आप एक्सपैट करते हैं या नहीं ? अगर करते हैं तो . . .

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैंने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि मैंने उनसे बात की है जहाँ तक इसका प्रश्न है कि क्या कर सकते हैं, यह अलग बात है। जहाँ तक फाइनेन्स का इन्वाल्वमेंट है, वह मैंने पूरा चित्र दिया है। जब तक यह स्ट्राइक समाप्त करके न जायें, इस पर शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। हम आज भी उनसे बात कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल (फैजाबाद) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूँगा कि फार्मैसिस्टों की हड़ताल का यह मामला आज का नहीं है यह मामला फरवरी 1974 में उठा था। मांगें इनकी वही थीं जो आज हैं और तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्री डा० कर्णसिंह जो इस वक्त यहां नहीं हैं के साथ एसोसिएशन के नुमाइन्दों की बात हुई थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि चूँकि पे-कमीशन ने रिकमेंडेशन की है जो पे-स्केल रिकमेंड किये हैं इनको बढ़ाना है इसलिए यह मामला कैबिनेट में

ले जायेंगे और उसके बाद यह 31 मार्च 1974 तक हल कर दिया जायेगा। तो यह आज नहीं बल्कि 4, 5 साल पहले उठा था और तब से अब तक यह मामला ऐसे ही पड़ा हुआ है अभी तक हल नहीं किया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि जब 1974 में यह मामला उठा था और इन लोगों को एश्योरेंस दी गई थी कि 31 मार्च 1974 तक इसमें सरकार का डिजीजन हूँ जायेगा तो आपके स्वास्थ्य विभाग या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने इस मामले को कैबिनेट में रखने की कोशिश की या नहीं ? अगर कोशिश की गई तो उस पर कैबिनेट का क्या डिजीजन हुआ ?

इसके अलावा 28 सितम्बर को इन लोगों ने नोटिस दी और 6 नवम्बर से हड़ताल चालू हो गई आप कहते हैं कि वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था कर दी है किसी को कोई तकलीफ नहीं है लेकिन मैं परसनल एक्सपीरियंस बताना चाहता हूँ कि नार्थ एवेन्यु डिस्पेंसरी या लोकसभा की डिस्पेंसरी इसमें कहीं आप जाइये मैं खुद बीमार था मुझे खांसी की दवा की जरूरत थी वह मुझे नहीं मिल पाई। जब यहां यह हालत है तो दूसरे मरीजों को क्या दवा मिल रही होगी ? यह ब्यूरोक्रेट तरीका है कि कोई मसला उठे और उसका हल न निकालने के बाद उसको मुलतवी कर दिया जाये।

1974 में यह मामला उठा मगर उस वक्त उसको हल नहीं किया गया। और आज मंत्री महोदय फिर कह रहे हैं कि इसको फिर मुलतवी कर दिया जायेगा। नये नये शोशे छोड़ दिये जाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि रेलवे विभाग और फौज में भी कम्पाउंडर हैं उन की भी तन्क्वाह बढ़ाने का सवाल उठाया जायेगा। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस मामले की पत्रावली को देखेंगे, तो उन्हें पता चलेगा कि तत्कालीन, रेल मंत्री श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी, और डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि जो कुछ स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में तय कर

[श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल]

दिया जायेगा, वही हमारे यहां भी कर दिया दिया जायेगा। उन बातों को बार-बार उठाना, और समस्या के हल से भागना, सरकार के लिए शोभा की बात नहीं है। अगर मंत्री महोदय यह डेफिनेट एश्योरेंस दें कि इस वक्त इस मामले को हल कर दिया जायेगा, तो मैं फार्मसिस्ट्स की तरफ से यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि वे अभी स्ट्राइक को खत्म करने को तैयार हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 1974 में यह मामला उठा, क्या उसके बाद इसे कैबिनेट में रखा गया, और अगर रखा गया, तो कैबिनेट का डिसिजन क्या हुआ। जिन बातों के बारे में पहले से विचार चल रहा है, उनके बारे में देर की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में इस बारे में आश्वासन देंगे या नहीं।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जहां तक 1974 का सवाल है, और उस समय के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, डा० कर्णसिंह, का सवाल है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, वह आश्वासन उन्होंने दिया। लेकिन जो भी कठिनाई आई, जिसके कारण यह मामला कैबिनेट में गया या बिड़ड़ा किया गया, लेकिन उस आश्वासन की पूर्ति नहीं हुई।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : अगर मंत्री महोदय की जगह पर मैं होता तो स्वास्थ्य विभाग के जो अधिकारी हैं, वे शुद्ध हृदय बिना टेकन टू टास्क फार दिस। (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): All this trouble arises because there is no Cabinet Minister for Health.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nair, this is a calling attention.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: But this is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Calling Attention. Once I allow you, I have got to allow others also. You can raise this in other ways.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): We are not getting medicines. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. As far as Members of Parliament are concerned I shall try to... (Interruptions)**

There are other occasions when you can raise it. Please answer the questions only. Mr. Jaiswal's questions only are going to be answered. He has put the questions. The Minister is answering them.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले ही इसीलिए अपने जवाब के अन्त में कहा था कि अभी भी मेरे कार्यालय में इन के प्रतिनिधियों से बात चल रही है और हम पूरी कोशिश में हैं कि इन की बात का फैसला हम कर लें। वह वहां पर अभी भी बैठे हुए हैं और यहां से जाने के बाद हम यह कोशिश करेंगे और देखेंगे कि कितना फैसला हम कर सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Members are complaining that they themselves are not getting medicines.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, राज्य सभा में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं जवाब दिया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि वह स्ट्राइक काल आफ कर लेंगे तो हम विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह प्रधान मंत्री जी का राज्य सभा में जवाब था। तो हमने भी यह कहा और हम बात अभी तक कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए हम ने कहा कि साढ़े दस बजे से हमारी उन की बातें हो रही हैं और हम कोशिश में हैं कि उन की बातों के ऊपर जहां तक तरजीह दे सकते हैं वह दें और जो

फैसला ले सकते हैं वह लें। (अध्यक्ष)
 अभी हमें यह जानकारी मिली है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय और रक्षा मंत्रालय भी इस में इन्वाल्ड हैं और वह स्टिक करना चाहते हैं पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर। तो हम तो अभी तक विचार कर रहे हैं और कोशिश कर रहे हैं. . . . (अध्यक्ष)

जहां तक यह सवाल किया जाता है कि पालियामेंट के बगल में जो डिस्पेंसरी है वहाँ दवाई नहीं दी जाती है, मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि हड़ताल के पहले जो बीमारों की संख्या थी और उन को दवा देने की जो पालिसी थी वह पूरे तौर पर कायम है और मैं स्वयं अपने से जा कर देख आया हूँ और रोगियों से भी पूछ नाछ कर के आया हूँ कि दवा उन को ठीक से मिलती है या नहीं। अगर थ्रामन् कहें तो मैं अस्पताल-बाइज निस्ट दे सकता हूँ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर। मैंने कुछ सवाल किए हैं उन का कोई जवाब नहीं आया।

MR. SPEAKER: You have put the question and he has answered it.

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL : I have put a definite question and no answer has been given on that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या क्वेश्चन है जिसका जवाब नहीं आया ?

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : जिन अधिकारियों की लापरवाही की वजह से यह मामला कैबिनेट के डेसीशन से अभी तक वंचित रहा उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ भी कोई कार्यवाही की जायगी या नहीं जिस की वजह से कि यह हड़ताल हुई ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that it is the Cabinet that has not accepted it and not any officer.

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL :
 No, Sir, the Health Ministry gave assurance to the representatives of the pharmacists that this matter will be taken up to Cabinet.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : (बहराइच):
 मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है और यह आश्चर्य की बात भी है कि आजादी के बाद अब तक जो गवर्नमेंट यहां बनती रही उन की एक परम्परा रही है कि जब तक देश में स्ट्राइक न हो, देश की हानि न हो, तब तक सरकार कोई बात मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह एक परम्परा बनी है और इस से देश की बड़ी हानि हुई है। फिर सरकार मानती है बाद में। मुझे आज यह जान कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने इसके पहले इन फार्मसिस्टों को और नर्सों को टेकनिकल मान कर एक ही ग्रेड में और एक ही रूप में रखा था। थर्ड पे कमीशन के सामने सरकार ने घोषा दे कर के उन फार्मसिस्ट्स के केस को टेकनिकल रूप में नहीं रखा। 1973-74 में सरकार ने घोषा देकर उन के बारे में इस प्रकार का निर्णय पे कमीशन से ले लिया जिस से कि यू डी सी के रूप में आए हालांकि वह टेकनिकल थे। बाद में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने सिद्धांततः इस बात को स्वीकार किया और यह आश्वासन दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय जो यहां आश्वासन देते हैं उन का कोई मूल्य है या नहीं ? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि भूतपूर्व गवर्नमेंट के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने इन की बातों को स्वीकार किया और कहा कि मैं कैबिनेट में स्वीकार कराऊंगा। तो जब एक बार आश्वासन पहला गवर्नमेंट दे चुकी है तो इन का काम है उस को क्रिगतनक रूप देना। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बात किस बात पर आप कर रहे हैं ? एक बार उनको आश्वासन मिल चुका है कि उनकी मांगों की पूर्ति होगी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अब कौन से इश्यु पर बात हो रही है ?

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

जब एक बार एक गवर्नमेन्ट स्वीकार कर चुकी है तब उसके बाद यह कहा जाता है कि कैबिनेट से स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने का आपने कोई प्रयत्न किया या नहीं ? अगर नहीं किया है तो कब करेंगे ? भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने जो आश्वासन दिया हुआ है उसके सम्बन्ध में आप फिर से घोषित कीजिए कि हम उस आश्वासन को स्वीकार करते हैं और कैबिनेट के द्वारा उसकी पूर्ति करायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने गलत इन्फार्मेशन दी है । डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री और रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से यह बात इनके पास आ गई है लिखकर कि हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री जो शर्तें स्वीकार कर लेगी वही शर्तें हमारे फार्मैसिस्टों पर भी लागू होंगी । इनके पीछे जो व्यूरोक्रैट्स बैठे हैं वे मिसलीड करते हैं मंत्रियों को । बिल्कुल गलत इन्फार्मेशन आई है इनके पास । (व्यवधान) मंत्री महोदय से मेरा सीधा सवाल है कि पहली सरकार ने जो आश्वासन दिया था क्या आप उस आश्वासन का समर्थन करते हैं या नहीं और उसको क्रियात्मक रूप देने का आश्वासन दे रहे हैं या नहीं ?

इसके अलावा इन फार्मैसिस्टों को हर साल रजिस्ट्रेशन फी देनी पड़ती है इसलिए क्या सरकार फार्मैसिस्ट्स ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन करके इस ह्यूमिलिएटिंग क्लास को समाप्त करायेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमान्, मैं माननीय सदस्य की एंजायटी को समझ रहा हूँ और इस एंजायटी को दूर करने का प्रयास भी कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये टाल रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to answer it. You don't allow him to answer it.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जहाँ तक पिछले मंत्री के आश्वासन का सवाल है उन्होंने आश्वासन देकर, जसा कि आपने भी कहा, कैबिनेट में ले गए थे लेकिन पारित नहीं करा सके ।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आपने कहा था इन्होंने कहा ? यह इन्फार्मेशन गलत है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you allow him to answer? You must allow him to answer.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह कैबिनेट में नहीं गए ।

MR. SPEAKER: There are other procedures for it.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कौन सी डेट को कैबिनेट में रखा गया ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : हमने तो कैबिनेट में सवाल रखा नहीं । पिछले मंत्री जो कांग्रेस के थे उनके बारे में कहा गया है । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have only to accept his statement. Nothing more than that.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : आप हिन्दी सही समझे नहीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I can understand Hindi. But you are saying the same thing over and over again.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैंने कभी नहीं कहा कि कैबिनेट में रखा है । डा० कर्ण सिंह जी ने आश्वासन दिया था । (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य ने भी उसका जिक्र किया । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उनसे बात अभी भी कर रहा हूँ । जहाँ तक फाइनेंशियल इंचार्जमेन्ट की बात है वह सारी स्टेट्स और सेमी गवर्नमेन्ट संस्थाओं से संबंधित है, उसको

सोचकर देखना होगा। जहां तक सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दस परसेंट से बीस परसेंट करने की बात है, हमने उनसे भी बातचीत में कहा था कि इसको हम मनवा लेंगे। इसके बाद आगे वाली जो बातें हैं उनके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अगर स्ट्राइक वापिस ले लेते हैं तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दस से बीस परसेंट करने की बात को हमने फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में ले जाकर स्वीकार करा लिया है। इसके अलावा जहां तक और बातों का सवाल है, जब तक शांति पूर्ण वातावरण में उनसे बातचीत नहीं होती है तब तक हम क्या आश्वासन दे सकते हैं। मैंने पहले भी कहा है—हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने, जो हम से बड़े हैं, जो इस सरकार के सर्वोच्च नेता हैं, कहा है कि ये लोग हड़ताल वापस ले तो वे उस पर भी विचार करेंगे। इस से ज्यादा आश्वासन हम क्या दे सकते हैं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present Government is run by apologies and alibis. It is most unfortunate that the statement of the hon. Minister does not convey any sympathies for the striking pharmacist and he does not seem to have any interest in so far as the health of the public is concerned. As you know, Sir, there is no Health Minister as also the Home Minister for the last several months and, therefore, these Ministries are not functioning as they should. There is no popular Government in the Centre.... (Interruptions) This is the unfortunate situation. The butt-end of the bureaucracy is crushing down the popular views of the public today. Shri Morarji Desai is a divinely person, but how can he attend to the work of the Home Ministry and the Health Ministry also? The result is that the health of the nation is deteriorating.

The hon. Minister has come out with a statement that in 1974, the demands of the pharmacists were conceded by

Dr. Karan Singh, the then Health Minister and he.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. In all calling-attentions, I allow everybody to make some preliminary remarks.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The statement of the hon. Minister is very bold and it does not indicate anything. According to him, the 1974 demands which were conceded by Dr. Karan Singh were taken to the government but these were rejected. The demands of the pharmacists are very simple and the financial implications are to the tune of Rs. ten lakhs only. These people serve day and night and unless they cooperate with the doctors, the work cannot go on; the health of the ailing patients cannot be looked after carefully. The hon. Minister has stated that he has visited several hospitals and the work is going on without much difficulty. The fact is that many hospitals are virtually not functioning, no x-rays are taken, no medicine is supplied, no medicine is compounded, and the service conditions are not at all good. Even beds for the patients are not available in some hospitals and they have to wait.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the hon. Minister cannot be allowed to state something which is false. Parliament is supreme and he is bluffing it.

As I said, the financial implications in meeting the demands of the pharmacists are only ten lakhs.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The financial implications are only Rs. 10 lakhs.

श्री उपसेन : (देवरिया) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। क्या ये मंत्री जी को यह कह सकते हैं कि वे ब्लफ कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Pharmacists are there in the Railway Ministry. I will read for your benefit....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has stated that pharmacists are also working in the Defence and Railway Ministries. Those Ministries are not cooperating. I will read out this Government order....

चौधरी बलबोहर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
उन्होंने कहा है कि ये ब्लफ कर रहे हैं। क्या ये मंत्री जी को यह कह सकते हैं कि वे ब्लफ कर रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान) क्या ब्लफ शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी है या नहीं ? (व्यवधान) आप मेरी बात का तो जवाब दें कि यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Mr. Lakkappa, please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question is that the Health Minister has stated that the Defence and Railway Ministries are not cooperating. The reply given by the Health Minister concerns the services of the pharmacists. Those Ministries say that if the Health Ministry concedes, they have no objection to conceding the demands.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They have conceded. The demands having been conceded by the Health Ministry, and by the Ministries of Railways and Defence, the Minister has no option but to concede the demands of the pharmacists. Why is he going back, in spite of the recommendations given by the Railway and Defence Ministries? This is one point in my question. The second point is: the Finance Ministry has given due consideration, because the financial involvement is only Rs. 10 lakhs; and the essential services rendered by these

people should be considered as of paramount importance, since they relate to public health.

I do not want to hear from the Minister any alibis or any excuses. Will he concede the genuine, popular demands of the pharmacists by a particular point of time? Otherwise, I would like to grill this Ministry because (Interruptions) I want to know....

MR. SPEAKER: No; you have put the question. You have mentioned it.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमान्
इन्होंने कोई सवाल नहीं किया है। लेकिन मैं एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि स्वास्थ्य विभाग में पिछली सरकार का जो बेकलाग पड़ा हुआ था जिस से परिवार कल्याण के काम को धक्का लगा और मलेरिया को भी यहां पर आने का मौका मिला.... उसके बारे में कदम उठाये गये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you have to answer only two questions.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमान्
मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लक्ष्मणासाहब को छुटपटी है और वे कभी इधर की और कभी उधर की बात कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं आदर और सत्कार के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि आज तक जो हमारे समूचे देश की 80 परसेंट अवादी उपेक्षित रही है और जिसके बारे में आज तक विचार नहीं किया गया, उसके बारे में, बड़े पैमाने पर चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में सुविधाएं देने के बारे में हमने कदम उठाये हैं। बाकि मैं पहले ही बता चुका हूं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is an evasive reply.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Faridkot): On the one hand the hon. Minister says that Delhi and surrounding areas are facing difficulty; but on the other hand it has been stated outside that the pharmacists went

on strike, locking the stocks of medicine. The hon. Minister says that there is no problem of medicine to be given to the patients but it hits the people hard when stocks have been locked. If the people who were on strike were considered as U.D.Cs, did the Minister go through the curriculum of those people and find whether they are technical or clerical? I do not want to be a part of the controversy. My friend should not have said that this is not a government; it is a government; it is the government of the people. If Mr. Lakkappa says that only that Health Ministry is the Ministry and only that Health Minister is the Health Minister whose Health Ministry wants from all persons a certificate of compulsory sterilisation, then we are not going to become that kind of government. I want to ask the hon. Minister: will you kindly assure the House that you will not victimise those people who have gone on strike? People are afraid of victimisation. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell the House whether before the pharmacists resorted to strike they approached him and he tried to avoid the strike. I want him to tell us the negotiations that had taken place between him and the striking people before going on strike. I hope he will be sympathetic and declare that he will not victimise them once the strike is finished.

श्री जगदम्बो प्रसाद यादव : जहां तक पे कमिशन का सवाल है इस सवाल को हमने नहीं लाया था और न ही हमारी सरकार उस समय अस्तित्व में थी। उसने यह फैसला नहीं किया था कि पे कमिशन के सामने क्या रिप्रिजेंट करना चाहिये और क्या नहीं करना चाहिये। पे कमिशन ने एक रिपोर्ट दे दी और यह समझा गया कि शायद फार्मैसिस्टों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। इसीलिए हमने कहा कि जहां तक सिलेक्शन ग्रेड की बात थी दस परसट से बढ़ा कर बीस परसट हम इसी महीने के भीतर करा लगे। वह हम ने करा लिया है।

जहां तक दूसरी मांग का सम्बन्ध है मैं पहले कह चुका हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में कह दिया है कि अगर वे हड़ताल वापिस ले लें तो हम इस पर विचार करेंगे। इससे ज्यादा वजन वाली बात और क्या हो सकती है।

जहां तक विक्टिमाइजेशन का सवाल है आज भी मैं कह रहा हूं कि उनको विक्टिमाइज करने की बात हमारे मन में बिल्कुल नहीं है, हम ने उनको विक्टिमाइज करने की बात सोची भी नहीं है। इस वास्ते कोई विक्टिमाइजेशन की बात नहीं है।

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBERS

[BY SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN AND SHRI VASANT SATHE]

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों में मेरे संबंध में समस्तीपुर उपचुनाव से सम्बन्धित जो खबर छपी है वे बुनियाद एवं अपमानजनक हैं तथा घटना का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :

26 नवम्बर, 1978 को मतदान के दिन सर्वप्रथम वरबना बूथ पर मैं गया। वहां के संबंध में मुझे जानकारी मिली थी कि जनता पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं को कांग्रेस (आई) के लोगों द्वारा मारपीट कर भगा दिया गया है तथा बोटर लिस्ट छीन लिया गया है। मेरे पहुंचने के पहले ही वहां सी० आई० डी० डी० आई० जी० श्री जी० नारायण पहुंचे हुए थे। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया कि वहां पुनः किसी तरह की गड़बड़ी नहीं होगी। उसके बाद साढ़े दस बजे करीब सरायरंजन प्रखण्ड के सलेमपुर बूथ पर मैं गया। मेरे साथ दोनों जगहों पर बिहार सरकार के मंत्री श्री मोहन राम तथा उनके अंगरक्षक थे। वहां के

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

संबंध में जानकारी मिली थी कि प्रजाइडिंग आफिसर तथा कांग्रेस (आई) के सांठगांठ से मतदाताओं को बूथ पर जाने से बलपूर्वक रोका जा रहा है। जब हम लोग सलेमपुर पहुंचे तो मतदान केन्द्र के बगल में ही एक वृक्ष के नीचे कुछ लोग (खुले आम बम एवं पिस्तौल का प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे) मैंने वहां नियुक्त पुलिस अधिकारी से जानकारी ली। उसने अपना नाम दूधनाथ पाण्डे (सी० आई० डी० ए० एस० आई०) तथा प्रीजाइडिंग आफिसर का नाम रामचन्द्र झा बताया। मतदान केन्द्र से थोड़ी दूर पर सैकड़ों मतदाता खड़े थे जिन्हें मतदान से रोक दिया गया था। जब मैंने उक्त पुलिस अधिकारी से इस गुंडा गद्दी को रोकने को कहा तो कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग एकाएक भट्टी-भट्टी गाली के साथ हम लोगों पर प्रहार कर दिया। एकाएक बम फुटने लगा और पिस्तौल चलने लगी श्री मोहन राम जी के अंगरक्षक को उन लोगों ने बुरी तरह घायल कर पिस्तौल छीन लिया। उन्हें घायल अवस्था में खींचकर बूथ के अन्दर ले जाया गया। हम लोग जिस जीप से आये थे उसे गोली चला कर टायर को बस्ट कर दिया गया। जीप डाइवर को बुरी तरह भालों से घायल कर दिया गया। जब प्रीजाइडिंग आफिसर ने एक कुख्यातः गुण्डे को कहा कि राम विलास पासवान को गोली मार दो हम केस सम्हाल लेंगे तो हम उनको नियत पर सशक्ति हो गये। हम लोग वहां से भागे। मेरे ऊपर पिस्तौल चलाया गया। बम फेंका गया लेकिन संयोगवश दोनों में कोई निशाना ठीक नहीं लगा। हम लोग छुपते छुपते समस्तीपुर सर्किट हाउस आये। तब तक यह प्रचार हो चुका था कि रामविलास पासवान को मार दिया गया है। सर्किट हाउस पहुंचने पर थोड़ी देर के बाद श्री फजल अहमद (अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिरीक्षक) आये। वे सर्किट हाउस के नीचे ही थे। पुनः सलेमपुर का गुंडा वहां पहुंच गया उक्त गुंडे के कहने पर सर्किट हाउस से

एक नेपाल का लड़का जो बिहार में मेडिकल कालेज में नामांकन हेतु आया है। श्री युवराज धीमरें को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया जब हम नीचे आये तो पुनः उक्त गुण्डों ने मुझ पर हमला करना चाहा जिसे श्री फजल अहमद (अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिरीक्षक) ने मार भगा दिया। लेकिन किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया। मैंने लिखित शिकायत जिला अधिकारी समस्तीपुर, आरक्षी अधीक्षक समस्तीपुर तथा सरायरंजन के थाना प्रभारी को भी दिया। लेकिन, प्रशासन के सांठगांठ से हम लोगों के विरुद्ध झूठा मुकदमा दायर कर दिया गया।

मुझे समाचार पत्रों को पढ़कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि न तो मेरे पास पिस्तौल था, न पुलिस पार्टी ने मुझे कहीं रोका और न ही फजल साहब के हस्तक्षेप से छोड़ा गया। यह भी सही नहीं छपा है कि मेरे जीप को रोका गया। मेरे साथ एक व्यक्ति को दो रिबालवर के साथ पकड़ा गया और बाद में श्री फजल अहमद सुरक्षा देकर अपने साथ ले गये यह सभी गलत है।

जिला प्रशासन एवं कांग्रेस (आई) के सांठगांठ से समस्तीपुर उस चुनाव में गुंडा गद्दी की गयी शायद ऐसा किसी प्रजातांत्रिक देशों में कभी नहीं हुआ होगा शायद ही कोई मंत्री वचे हों जिन्हें बेईज्जत नहीं किया गया।

महिला कार्यकर्ता को अपहरण किया गया। प्रशासन ने न सिर्फ गुण्डों को पकड़ने में निष्क्रियता दिखाई बल्कि एक तरफ जनता पार्टी के विरुद्ध कार्य भी किया। अपने को हरिजन का हितैषी कहने वालों द्वारा कातिलाना हमला आया हरिजन सांसद एवं हरिजन मंत्री पर ही किया गया। एक सो चालीस बूथ पर ऐसे प्रजाइडिंग पदाधिकारी एवं पोलिंग स्टाफ, को रखा गया था जिसमें कांग्रेस के लोग वेशिष्ठक बूथ पर कंधा चर कर सकें।

इसकी पूरी जानकारी मैंने जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री चन्द्र शेखर को समस्तीपुर में दे दी थी।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Sir, on a point of order. First, I would like to draw your attention to the information conveyed to you by the arresting authority which, to my mind, does not conform to the rules. The rule requires that the time of arrest and the release must be given to the hon. Speaker. But that has not been done.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it; I will go into the matter.

SHRI SHYAMANDAN MISHRA : Secondly, we can take the case of the hon. Member, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, in two categories. The first is as an attack on harijans. Every day you are taking individual cases of attack on harijans. Here is an incident in which

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

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am only submitting for your consideration whether you would like to take up this case in the case of attack on two important harijans or you jans or you would take it up as a case of attack on a Member of Parliament. I am asking you to give us your guidance in this matter, because in this very hon. House we have been talking about cases of attacks on Harijans. Even today one hon. Member wanted to raise the issue relating to the rape of a Harijan girl.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order. You can raise it in some other way.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That arises out of this. How is the House going to be seized of it?

MR. SPEAKER : According to the rules.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : My first submission would be with regard to the information.

MR. SPEAKER : You are raising a point of order saying that the information is not in accordance with the rules. *Prima facie* I am going to look into the matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am asking for your ruling on whether you would like to take up this matter in one of these two categories.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into the matter. I will consult the rules and take such steps as the rules will permit.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Thirdly, we would like to know what the hon. Speaker, as the guardian of the rights of the members, propose to take in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into the matter.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) : Sir, on a point of order. I have read the statement. Nowhere in his statement has he mentioned that he was arrested at any time by the police. But, Sir, you announced in the House and we have got it in the bulletin. You had information from Samastipur that he was arrested. The Member stated that he was not arrested. It is for you to check it up.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot go into it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Otherwise, there will be a notice of privilege against the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, because he had stated in the House that the Member was arrested. The member is saying that he was not arrested.

MR. SPEAKER : He never said that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He said that the police falsely instituted a case against him. He never said that he was arrested.

MR. SPEAKER: If and when a privilege notice comes, I will examine it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Naudyal): On a point of order, Sir. My point of order is that the hon. Member, giving his personal explanation under rule 357, has not conformed to the rule. He has raised debatable points.

MR. SPEAKER: Under rule 357, debatable points are not disallowed. I have gone through the statements and I have approved both of them with certain modifications. I have deleted certain portions; I have directed certain things to be dropped. Both of them have complied with. Then only I have allowed it.

श्री मोमजो बाई डामोर (दोहद) : अश्वक्ष महोदय, मेरा पार्यट आफ आर्डर है। जो ऐरेस्ट किया है...

MR. SPEAKER: That question does not arise; that is no point of order.

श्री हुसम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पार्यट आफ आर्डर है। नियम 229 में प्रावधान है कि सदस्यों की गिरफ्तारी और रिहाई की सूचना दी जायेगी। लेकिन अगर किसी पुलिस अधिकारी ने बिना कोई गिरफ्तारी और रिहाई हुए गलत सूचना दी है, तो यह सदन के विशेषाधिकार का मामला है। कोई अधिकारी इस सदन को गलत सूचना दे, यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह सदन का सरासर अपमान है। अगर इस तरह की घटना हुई है, तो जिस अधिकारी ने यह किया है, उसने जान-बूझकर सदन का अपमान किया है और उसने सदन में गलतफहमी पैदा की है। इस लिए

उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार के हनन का मामला उठाना चाहिए, और सदन की विशेष अधिकार समिति द्वारा उस पर विचार कर के उसको दंडित किया जाना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

श्री शरद दाबद (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। एक संसद-सदस्य अपनी कांस्टीट्यूशनल ड्यूटी कर रहा था, अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में, हरिजनों की रक्षा के लिए। उसको वहां अपना काम करने से रोका गया। इस पर प्रिविलेज का मोशनी बनता है या नहीं, इस पर आप अपनी क्लिग दीजिए, और जिन अधिकाधिकारियों ने यह काम किया है, उनको यह सदन.....

MR. SPEAKER: If anyone of you gives a notice of privilege, I will examine it. I cannot decide it on oral representation. You give a notice of breach of privilege and I will examine it. Unless I get a proper notice, I cannot go into it.

श्री मनी राम जगड़ो (मथुरा)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्द्ध कल्पना कि यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है कि मुर्ती अश्वक्ष आगे चले दिये। जहां विचारों का खतरा हो, आप सारे सदस्यों में रोप दी, उसको नमामूल्य बात समझ कर, और यह कह कर कि मैं देख लगा, खत्म नहीं करना चाहिए। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। आपको कहना पड़ेगा कि आप इस बारे में क्या प्वांशन ले रहे हैं। आपको इस सदन के सदस्यों को आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि अर्द्धा ऐसी बात नहीं होगी। आप तो कानूनी नुक्ता ले कर चलते हैं। अगर लोक सभा के सदस्यों के साथ, चाहे वे इस पक्ष के हों या विपक्ष के, इस तरह अन्याय होता है, और उनको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देते हैं, और सदन के सदस्य चुप रहते हैं तो क्या

सदस्य अपना कर्तव्य पूरा कर सकते हैं और क्या इस देश में प्रजातंत्र चल सकता है ? (व्यवधान) आपको प्रॉटेक्शन का विश्वास दिलाना पड़ेगा । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more.

13.00 hrs.

Mr. Vasant Sathe to make a personal explanation under rule 357.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I wish to invite the attention of the House to the wanton and brutal attack by the Police of the Maharashtra Government on peaceful Satyagrahis in Nagpur on 27th November, 1978. After a peaceful procession in which over a lakh of people participated, there was a meeting in Kasturchand park and at the end of the meeting as declared earlier it was decided that volunteers will offer satyagraha for the two-fold demand, namely, (1) Not Truck with Traitors**

(2) Formation of separate State of Vidarbha. The first batch of Satyagrahis of about 100 volunteers was led by me...

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of order.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Member has said**

It should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, there was no such reference...

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Sir, on a point of order. I want to know from you whether this statement was submitted to you in advance for your scrutiny and if so, whether you permitted that word**

It is unparliamentary... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think, there was no such reference.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: He has said it.

MR. SPEAKER: If any word is used which is not in the statement, it will be expunged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

MR. SPEAKER: Please expunge that also.

Only the statement, which was approved by me, shall go on record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is pertinent to note that there was no order from either the District Magistrate or the Police Commissioner banning assembly or procession on the road adjoining the Kasturchand Park. There was no prohibitory order declaring that place as a prohibited area. No order under section 144 Cr. P.C. had been imposed. Hence our going in a peaceful procession of a batch of about 100 volunteers towards the Council Hall was perfectly legal. The Police had put one barricade of Iron Railing across the road. We made the way by removing one of the barricades and started walking towards the Council Hall which was a few furlongs away. After about the 100 yards there was another barricade. As soon as we came between the two barricades we found Policemen belonging to S.R.P. standing both sides of the road and thus we were surrounded by Police force from all sides. When I reached the second barricade I asked the Police Commissioner who was standing in the other side of the barricade to remove the barricade and let me proceed towards the Council Hall... (*Interruptions*) While we were talking a Police constable with a steel helmet forcefully thrust his stick at my face... (*Interruptions*) It narrowly escaped

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

my left eye and bruised me on the left temple. This hit dazed me for a moment and I was about to fall when the Police Commissioner himself caught hold of me and said that I was under arrest. Soon after the Police let loose a merciless attack on the Satyagrahis who were caught between the two barricades and according to the information received from various hospitals over 200 Satyagrahis were injured and over a hundred injured seriously (Interruptions) The injuries were mostly on the head. This is peculiar phenomenon of this assault.

During the Satyagraha over 1500 persons were arrested illegally and including myself and a Member of Rajya Sabha. 12 M. L. As., 3 former M.Ps. As both the arrest and the assault was totally illegal and unwarranted I would call upon the Government of India and the Prime Minister to instruct the Government of the Janata Party to hold a judicial inquiry into the occurrence of 27th in Nagpur.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned till 2-10 P.M.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at sixteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY SIXTH REPORT

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Almora): Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-sixth Report of the

Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th November, 1978."

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to propose an amendment on these lines:

"That time which is allotted to discussion on Annual Report of University Grants Commission be increased from four to six hours and time allotted for the motions relating to Third Report of Privileges Committee be decreased from six hours to four hours."

The reason is that there is a radical change in our educational policy. The Prime Minister himself has said so and particularly there is radical change in the educational policy concerning higher institutions. The other day the hon'ble Education Minister did admit that the allocation for education in the Sixth Five Year Plan is comparatively less as compared to the Fifth Five Year Plan. There is a deep conspiracy inspired by the World Bank.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are only to give suggestion regarding the Report of Business Advisory Committee. It does not mean that you initiate a discussion.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There is a deep conspiracy and as such more time is required and it should be increased from four hours to six hours. The destruction of higher education inspired by the World Bank must be gone into by the entire House. So, two hours can be taken from the six hours allotted for a futile discussion on the Report of the Privileges Committee which after all is a product of vindictiveness... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making statements which have no relation...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Under Rule 290 I am entitled to five minu-

tes. I am completing. What I say is that unless we give priority to correct issues, this House is going to be irrelevant and we may close Parliament before the people raise such a demand.

बीधरी बजबीर सिंह (होजियापुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कहा कि वह रिपोर्ट जो प्रिविलेज कमेटी की है उस पर कम समय दिया जाए.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Balbir Singh, please take your seat. I know how to deal with members.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to make one specific point.

The Minorities Commission has submitted a report to the Government regarding the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill which is pending before the House.

Sir, repeatedly I have asked the Government in this House, to lay this report on the Table of the House. Finally, the Prime Minister during the last session had assured this honourable House that the report of the Minorities Commission with respect to the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill will be laid on the Table of the House. This assurance was given to this house by the honourable Prime Minister in the last session. Still, the report has not been placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, I rise just to make this particular specific point that this assurance should be fulfilled immediately. I take serious exception to this Government keeping this House and the nation in complete darkness about the recommendations of the Minorities Commission with respect to the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill which is pending before the House.

While concluding, I once again request the Government to place this report on the Table of the House—as

assured by the hon. Prime Minister—at the earliest opportunity, so that we may study the report and see that our discussion on the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, when it comes before the House, becomes more fruitful.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Dilip Chakravarty, I will not permit anybody who has not given his name here. You must be aware of the practice in the House. It is rather unfortunate if anybody tries to break the practice.

Now, Shri Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, I am making a particular suggestion with regard to the fifth item in the Second Para of the report of the Business Advisory Committee.

I am sorry that the hon. Member from Goa, Daman and Diu has spoken in a futile and fatuous manner, in regard to the report of the Committee of Privileges. He should have known better, but, it appears, he has not. I hope the House will not take him seriously with regard to the suggestion which he has made.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The House will take both of us seriously.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I would invite your attention to rule 315, sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (3). There are going to be two motions,—not just one motion only. Sub-rule (2) is regarding the debate on the motion given under sub-rule (1) of this Rule 315 Sub-rule (2) stipulates that the debate should be only of half-an-hour duration,—not exceeding half-an-hour duration.

Sir, I raised the matter the other day in the House and I requested the hon. Speaker that this part of the rule should be waived and he, very kindly, agreed that when the matter

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

comes up that day, it would be waived.

Sir, I have already given notice of a motion for waiving that part of the rule, sub-rule (2). Therefore, that being so, the privilege debate will also be more than half-an-hour. It may go on for 2 or 3 hours. Then there will be a debate on the substantive motion under sub-rule (3) also. That also will take much longer time than 2 or 3 hours.

I am sure the whole House will agree with me that this report—the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges—is an unparalleled document. It is unparalleled and precedented in the sense that in the history of world parliaments, no ex-Prime Minister has been invited indicated by a Committee of Privileges.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't go into the merits of the case.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am not going into the merits.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me deal with every Member myself. I don't want any assistance from anybody. Merits of the case can be discussed when we come to the discussion proper.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Report merits a longer duration of discussion. Discussion will take a much longer time, much more time than the duration of 6 hours which the B.A.C. has suggested for this.

I suggest, Sir, this discussion may be allotted at least ten hours, if not more. This is my suggestion. So much time is required for discussion of both the motions under Rule 315.

AN HON. MEMBER: For two days.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yes; it would take at least two days.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, it is the report of the Business Advisory Committee and the suggestions that have been made will be gone into by the Committee in its next meeting. If it is found possible by the Committee to agree to these suggestions, it will make suitable recommendations accordingly.

As regards the suggestions regarding laying the report of the Minorities Commission on the Table of the House and the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, these do not arise out of the report of the Business Advisory Committee... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cananore): The House has been given an assurance on this question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already, the attention of the Government has been drawn to it.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: If there is an assurance, it will be gone into by the Government; it does not arise out of this report.

Shri Kamath has suggested that the rules should be waived with regard to the duration of the discussion on the report of the Privileges Committee relating to the ex-Prime Minister. When the matter comes before the House, all this can be considered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th November, 1978"

The motion was adopted

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1976-77**

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** Sir,
I beg to present a statement showing
Demands for Excess Grants in respect
of the Budget (Railways) for 1976-77.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1978-79**

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** Sir,
I beg to present a statement showing
Supplementary Demands for Grants
in respect of the Budget (Railways)
for 1978-79.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

**(i) REPORTED SUPPLY OF BAD QUALITY
OF WHEAT BY FOOD CORPORATION
OF INDIA TO HIMACHAL PRADESH**

SHRI BALAK RAM (Simla): Mr.
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to
you for permitting me under Rule 377
to mention this matter of urgent public
importance regarding supply of soiled
and rotten wheat unfit for human con-
sumption to Himachal Pradesh by the
Food Corporation of India.

There is widespread resentment
among the people of Himachal Pradesh
regarding supply of soiled and rotten
wheat to Himachal Pradesh by the
Food Corporation of India. The wheat
is not at all fit for human consumption
and the hilly backward people of that
State have been, it appears, mocked
at and reduced to inhuman status with
the supply of this type of sub-stand-
ard wheat which is worse than cattle
feed. The District Food Advisory
Committee in its recent meeting on
18th November, 1978 and various news
papers have voiced their concern and
anxiety over this question of vital
public importance I therefore, request
you to kindly ask the hon. Agricul-
tural Minister to give a categorical
statement in the House about punish-

ing the guilty persons and assuring
supply of good quality of wheat to
Himachal Pradesh in future.

**(ii) REPORTED STRIKE WARNING BY THE
JUTE WORKERS' UNIONS**

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-
pore):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under
Rule 377, I rise to mention the follow-
ing matters of urgent public impor-
tance, namely, strike warning by the
jute unions.

Six Central Unions had in Calcutta
decided on 26th November, 1978 to or-
ganise an indefinite strike by two lakh
jute workers from 8th January next
if their negotiations with the jute mill
owners for a new wage scale failed.
Such a strike would cause enormous
loss in production and foreign ex-
change earnings at a time when inter-
national jute market was looking up.
In such previous instances of industry-
wise strike threat, the Central Com-
merce and Labour Ministries had in-
tervened to bring about a solution.
In the present case also, the Industry
Minister should call a meeting of the
workers, The Indian Jute Mill Asso-
ciation, along with the officials of the
State Government and Central La-
bour Ministry immediately to settle
the very just demands of the wor-
kers.

**(iii) REPORTED DELAY IN INTRODUCING
THE CENTRAL MARINE BILL TO PRO-
TECT THE INTERESTS OF TRADITIONAL
FISHERMEN.**

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA
(Serampore):** Sir, under rule 377, I
wish to raise the following matter:

"In spite of repeated assurances
given by the Minister that a Central
Marine Bill to protect the interests
of traditional fishermen community
of India will be introduced in the
winter session, the Government are
least concerned about the problems
of poor fishermen. The Govern-
ment have not yet given any indi-
cation to bring the Bill in the cur-
rent session. More than 6.5 million
fishermen are facing acute hardship
specially in the coastal areas of Goa.

(Shri Dinen Bhattacharya)

I demand that a Central Marine Bill should be introduced forthwith."

(iv) NEED FOR CENTRAL OVER KHAND-SARI UNITS TO BENEFIT THE CANE GROWERS.

श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार (खरगोन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष शकर के दामों में गिरावट के कारण कई शकर मिलों तथा प्रायः सभी खंडसारी यूनिटों के सामने इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि वे न चल पायें। यद्यपि सरकार द्वारा शकर मिलों को किसी न किसी रूप में सहायता देने एवं आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उन्हें नियंत्रण में लेने के लिए बात कही गई है, और सरकार इस दिशा में कानून भी बनाने जा रही है, किन्तु इससे शकर मिलें ही प्रभावित होती हैं, खंडसारी यूनिटों को चलाये जाने की स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं है। कई राज्यों में बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहां गन्ना उत्पादित होता है, किन्तु वहां कोई चीनी मिल नहीं है और खंडसारी यूनिट ही गन्ना क्रय करते रहे हैं। यदि इस बार वे गन्ना न खरीद कर खंडसारी का काम शुरू नहीं करते हैं, तो लाखों गन्ना-उत्पादक किसानों के सामने संकट खड़ा हो जायेगा। अतः सरकार को शकर मिलों के समान ही खंडसारी यूनिट्स को भी नियंत्रण में लेने एवं गन्ने के निश्चित भाव देने के लिए भी उन पर नियंत्रण लगाना चाहिए। इस दिशा में सरकार तुरन्त कदम उठाये, क्योंकि गन्ने का क्रयिग साजन शुरू हो चुका है, अन्यथा देश के लाखों किसानों को अप्रत्याशित क्षति होगा।

14.33 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON AUTONOMY FOR AKASHVANI AND DOORDARSHAN

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the discussion of Shri Advani's Motion.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : श्रीमान्, मैं आप की अनुमति से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :-

"कि यह सभा आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के लिए स्वायत्तता सम्बन्धी कार्यकारी दल के प्रतिवेदन पर, जो 9 मार्च, 1978 को सभा पटल पर रखा गया था, विचार करती है।"

बहुत दिनों से हम इस सदन में यह चर्चा नहीं कर पाये। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि इस सत्र के आरंभिक सप्ताह में ही इस बहस का अवसर प्राप्त हो सका है। प्रस्तावना के नाते मैं दो एक बातों का स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा।

1977 के चुनाव में जनता पार्टी के घोषणापत्र में यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से कही गई थी कि यदि जनता पार्टी को जनता का समर्थन मिला, तो आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को स्वायत्तता, आटोनोमी, दी जायेगी। मैं जनता पार्टी के 1977 के घोषणापत्र में से उद्धृत करता हूँ :

"To generate fearlessness and to revive democracy, the Janata Party will ensure that All India Radio and Door Darshan are converted into genuinely autonomous bodies that are politically objective and free from governmental interference."

मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की सुविधा के द्वारा देशों में आप्रता और भी अधिक विशेष स्थिति है। संचार-साधनों में ऐसा बहुत प्रभाव है, लेकिन विश्व देश में इसकी निष्पक्षता हो जिससे हिन्दुस्तान में है जहां लोग पढ़-लिख न सके हैं, जहां गमजशरी बहुत है—जैसी हिन्दुस्तान में है—वहां पर आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन का महत्व संचार-साधनों में सब से

अधिक है, सर्वाधिक है। इसी लिए यह उपयुक्त ही है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन जैसे संचार-साधन किसी दल विशेष के दलगत साधन न बन कर सम्पूर्ण देश की गतिविधियों का निष्पक्षता से प्रतिपादन करें। इसी अपनी घोषणा के सन्दर्भ में अगस्त, 1977 में इस सरकार ने वर्गीज समिति का गठन किया। वर्गीज समिति को यह कार्य सुपुर्व किया गया कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी इन घोषणा को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या क्या कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए इस के बारे में अपने प्रस्ताव दे और अपनी निफार्मिं करें। फरवरी 1978 में वर्गीज कमेटी ने अपना कार्य समाप्त किया और अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को दे दिया। उस प्रतिवेदन में उन्होंने यह भी मत व्यक्त किया कि यह प्रतिवेदन प्रसारित किया जाय, देश भर में प्रचारित किया जाय, एक राष्ट्रीय बहस की जाय और उग के बाद निर्णय लिया जाय। वे जरूर चाहते थे कि जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय हो। उन्होंने जहाँ तक अपेक्षा की थी कि 1979 के आरम्भ में ही इस का गठन हो जायगा और आकाशवाणी एवं दूरदर्शन निगम के रूप में कार्य करने लगेंगे। सरकार ने अपना उत्तरफ से तुल्य मार्च के पहले में ही संचार के दोनों सदन के मामले यह प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर लिया और उसका बाद देश में बहस शारा हुई—बहस चलती रही है कई रूपों में। राज्य सभा में बहस हो चुकी है। मंत्रिमंडल के साथ सम्बन्धित जो सलाहकार समिति है उसका अन्दर भी बहस हो चुकी है। देश के अन्दर अनेक ऐसे मंच हैं जहाँ पर इस विषय में परिचर्चाएँ और गोष्ठियाँ हो चुकी हैं। आकाशवाणी से सम्बन्धित जो कर्मचारी या कलाकार हैं उनकी जो अनेक संस्थाएँ हैं उन संस्थाओं में भी परिचर्चाएँ और गोष्ठियाँ आयोजित की हैं। कई एक ज्ञात उन्होंने सरकार को दिए हैं कि किस तरह से आकाशवाणी का पुनर्गठन करना चाहिए। लेकिन एक महत्वपूर्ण मंच है जिस मंच में यह चर्चा आज तक नहीं

हो पाई है और वह मंच है लोक सभा का मंच, देश की प्रतिनिधि संस्था जिसमें देश के सब भागोंके प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित हैं और मुझे प्रसन्नता है इस बात की कि आज के अवसर पर हम यह बहस करने जा रहे हैं।

यह रिपोर्ट काफी व्यापक और विस्तृत है। जितने पहलुओं पर वे विचार कर सकते थे उन्होंने इनके अन्दर उनका समावेश करने की कोशिश की। खण्ड 2 में उन्होंने दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में जो पद्धतियाँ प्रचलित हैं रेडियो और टेलीविजन को उनका भी उल्लेख किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सम्माननीय सदस्य इस सारी रिपोर्ट को बूँटभूमि में जो मुझसे दोगे वह सरकार को निर्णय लेने में बहुत सहायक होंगे। इसमें सरकार ने भी अपना तरफ से केबिनेट को एक सब-कमेटी बनाई हुई है जिनमें कुछ आरम्भिक विचार किता है, चर्चा की है लेकिन उन सब-कमेटी ने भी इस बात को ध्यान में लिया कि लोक सभा में चर्चा होना बाकी है और इसी कारण यह कोशिश का गई कि इस क्षेत्र में आरम्भ में ही इसके लिए स्थान हो जाय जिनका कि व्यवस्था हो चुका है।

इन दिनों में जो चर्चा होती रही है उस चर्चा के चलने के कारण कहीं कहीं पर यह धारणा व्यक्त की जाती रही है कि शायद सरकार को इस मामले में मकैड थाट्स हो रहे हैं और सरकार को कुछ हिचकिचाहट है। मैं इस अवसर पर इनका स्पष्ट जवाब चाहूँगा कि इस सरकार ने जो अभिव्यक्त जतना को दिया कि हम अगर शासन में आए तो हम आकाशवाणी को एक गवर्नमेंटल डिपार्टमेंट के रूप में नहीं चलाएंगे जैसे तीस साल चलता रहा है बल्कि उसको आर्टोनामस बाडी के रूप में चालू करेंगे, उस को स्वायत्तता देंगे, इस अपने वचन पर हम अतिसंकल्प हैं और उस से बन्ने हुए है, उस को पूर्ण करना चाहते हैं और एक्स्पेडिशनली, जितनी जल्दी हो सके पूर्ण करना चाहते हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि जिन लोगों ने भी इस समस्या का

[श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी]

अध्ययन करने की कोशिश की है, बहुत सारे सदस्य यहां बैठे हैं मुझे याद है कि जिस समय सलाहकार समिति में भी इस की चर्चा हुई थी तो वहां पर भी अनेक लोगों ने इस का अध्ययन कर के अपने विचार व्यक्त किए थे, उन का सारा कहना था कि स्वायत्तता बहुत अच्छी चीज है लेकिन स्वायत्तता के साथ साथ संसद के प्रति जो उत्तरदायित्व है इस संस्था का उस में कमजोरी नहीं आनी चाहिए, उस का ध्यान रखना चाहिए और वहां पर एक प्रकार से एक मत में इस बात पर आप्रह किया गया था और बल दिया गया था। अब ये दो चीज ऐसी हैं जिनके बारे में एक तरफ ज्यादा झुक गए तो दूसरी बात कमजोर हो जाती है। दूसरी तरफ ज्यादा झुक गया तो पहली बात कमजोर हो जाती है। इस डेलिकेट बैलेंस को बनाये रखना हमेशा कठिन होता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि डेलिकेट बैलेंस को बनाये रखना केवल इंस्टीट्यूशनल अरेंजमेंट का काम नहीं है। इंस्टीट्यूशनल अरेंजमेंट भी महत्वपूर्ण है। सरकार की स्वयं की प्रवृत्ति और जो संस्था बनेगी उस संस्था को चलाने वालों की प्रवृत्ति मूलतः उस पर अवलंबित होगी। आप इंस्टीट्यूशनल गारंटीज चाहें जितनी दे, हालांकि उसका भी महत्व है, इंस्टीट्यूशनल गारंटीज भी इम्पॉर्टेंट है लेकिन इन सभी बातों का ध्यान में रखकर हम कानून बनायेंगे।

प्रो० पी० जी० मावलंकर (गांधी नगर):
नीयत का भी मवाल है।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : नीयत के बारे में हम इतना ही कह सकते हैं कि डेढ़ पीने दो साल में इस मंत्रालय के काम को देखते हुए, विदेशों में जो रेडियो और दूरदर्शन विभाग हैं, उनके लोगों से कभी कभी सम्पर्क करने का मौका मिला है, वे सभी लोग

ताज्जुब करते हैं और कहते हैं कि दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसा कोई दूसरा उदाहरण नहीं होगा जहां रेडियो और टेलीविजन की संस्था पहले तो सरकार के हाथ में हो और बाद में सरकार के हाथ से मुक्त करके स्वतंत्र बना दी गई हो। लेकिन यहां पर यह सरकार इमानदारी के साथ इस काम में लगी हुई है। सरकार इमानदारी के साथ इस बात को पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रही है यद्यपि दूसरी तरफ वाशन देने वाले कई बार कहते हैं कि इसमें उत्तरी न करें, एक रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी सरकार को मिली हुई है उसके द्वारा ही हम इसको और अच्छा कर सकते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि हर एक समझता है कि मैं अच्छा कर रहा हूँ लेकिन पूरे राष्ट्र की दृष्टि न देखा जाये कि इस प्रकार के संचार माध्यमों का गवर्नमेंटल और डिपार्टमेंटल तौर पर चलना अच्छी चीज नहीं है। वर्गीज वोटो ने स्वायत्तता के रैशनल को बहुत अच्छे शब्दों में रखा है जिसको मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"Thirty years after independence autonomy is sought to be conferred on Indian broadcasting. Such a self-denying ordinance in divesting control over so powerful a media by the political authority that hitherto owned it and used it as its own is perhaps unique. The destruction of the credibility of these versatile media on account of political misuse during the Emergency apart, the growing departmentalisation, bureaucratisation and loss of creativity and the consequent inability to exploit the full potential inherent in them would justify a transfer of power on wider considerations as well. An autonomous broadcast organisation nationally owned and responsible to Parliament and yet under the Centre legislatively and for purposes of its international relations through external broadcasts and frequency allocations and P & T and Space support appears logical and desirable."

यह जो उन्होंने रैशनल की व्याख्या की है वह सरकार को भी इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित कर रही है और मुझे विश्वास है कि इस सदन वा भी इस मूल सिद्धांत पर समर्थन मिलेगा। लेकिन समस्या जो है वह यह कि इस सिद्धांत को किस प्रकार में क्रियान्वित किया जाये, किस प्रकार से इसको कार्यरूप दिया जाये। आर्टिनामस स्ट्रक्चर किस प्रकार का हो। इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में आपके जो भी सुझाव होंगे वह निश्चिन्त रूप में मन्थवाने होंगे।

इन शर्तों के साथ में इस प्रस्ताव को सदन के समक्ष रखता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि वह इस के द्वारा आप मुझे श्री म. नारको मलाह देगे कि क्या करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the Report of the Working Group on Autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th March, 1978."

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): Sir, I am happy to participate in the discussion on the motion moved by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting about the report of the Varghese Committee. Confering autonomy on the All India Radio and TV has been thought of as early as 1964 and when the A. K. Chanda Committee was appointed, it was expected of the Government that they would really implement their a promise. Today while the Minister of Information and Broadcasting is introducing the motion, he has promised to implement the recommendations of the Varghese Committee. I have my own doubts about the implementation portion of it for the reasons which I am going to adduce before this House.

The Varghese Committee has no doubt done a good job within the

scheduled time allotted to it. It has suggested a three-tier system for the management of this autonomous body. Firstly, there has to be a trust consisting of 12 independent members with experience in various fields, unbiased by political considerations. Then they have suggested a Central Board for the day to day administration and zonal boards for implementation. Another welcome feature is that they have given franchise to certain scheduled institutions to have their radio and television for advertisement of research work and the subjects in which the Universities deal.

In the process of the transformation of the society from the stagnant stage to a progressive one, naturally there will be divergent views among the people. During the last 30 years several measures have been brought about to bring socio-economic transformation. We have accepted democracy, secularism and socialism as our goal. Unless the people who are going to be selected as trustees are really wedded to these ideas, they will not be able to do justice to this society or to this country.

In spite of our diversity on account of language, area or region, in spite of the regionalism, casteism and religious fanaticism, the country has maintained its unity and integrity. Whenever the country was in peril, as for instance in the earlier wars, the people have risen to the occasion as one man and fought the wars shoulder to shoulder and maintained the integrity and solidarity of the country.

This goal has to be maintained at any cost. Therefore, these basic principles have to be propagated and they must have this idea in their mind when they select trustees to this important Board. The trustees should reflect not only the elite, the business class, the artistes and musicians but should also represent the weaker sections. We must remember that nearly 48 per cent of the people are

[Shri B. Rachaiah]

below the poverty line and only 30 per cent of the population has literacy. Most of the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have not had the opportunity of getting representation in the All India Radio or Doordarshan. Therefore, there should at least be two members, from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, who are well-versed, who believe in the principles which I have mentioned and who are conversant with their problems, their desires and aspirations. Similarly, in the Regional Boards, they should take note of the demand for representation for these people.

Since a large number of people in our country are illiterate, representation has to be given to those people who can discuss the problems of the rural areas in the All India Radio. At present what happens is that both in radio and television only elites and educated people come and discuss their problems and we do not have many programmes dealing with the farmers or the problems of the rural areas. That can be done only by a person coming from the rural area. He may be illiterate but he has experience and he knows the problems of the rural areas. So, their representatives should invariably find a place in the Trust. The same principles should be followed in the case of the constitution of the zonal boards also.

Now you are giving franchise to the universities according to the Varghese Committee Report, which is a welcome measure. They should have the freedom to publicise not only the research subjects but also the problems concerning students, the books prescribed, subjects taught etc. For instance, we have been hearing a lot about changes in the educational system. They should have the freedom to discuss those problems, when we are thinking of freedom to the Akashvani at the central level.

Coming to the financial position, which is the weakest link, the Varghese Committee has said that the Government has to supplement the revenues of the Akashvani. When Government give aid, naturally it will come before Parliament for its approval of the Demand for Grants for both Akashvani and Doordarshan even after they become autonomous. Naturally, the Annual Report and the audited Accounts will also come before Parliament and the elected representatives will have a say in the matter. To that extent it is good. Because, what we are seeing in most of the Corporations and autonomous bodies is that, once we transfer power to them, there is no limit on their power to spend money, fix the pay scales or enter into financial deals. That is why most of the Corporations are in doldrums. Therefore, some limit should be fixed on the maximum amount which they could spend or the maximum salary which they can pay, so that they will not spend their money lavishly.

We should not feel that the moment we transfer them to the trustees, the stresses and strains of political pressure will not be there. I am one who feels that there is no area in which political pressures or influence have not entered. It has entered into every section of society and the wings of the Government also. Therefore, I say that in the selection of people there should not be any bias or political considerations. Professional expertise, impartiality and balanced views should be the guiding factor in selecting people for these positions.

The Varghese Committee has also recommended full time trustees and also the guest artists. In this respect also, I want that the autonomous body which is going to be created should not build up its own empire. For example, in some of the Departments like Indian Airlines or I notice that if some family head is there, he will try to bring his own kith and kin and build up his own empire. Similarly, here it should not become a

monopoly of a few individuals or families to build up their own empire. It should represent all sections and the composite culture of India so that real justice is done to every section and every language and every region. Therefore, I want the Minister to take note of these things and see that the review is taken periodically to find out whether they are really free from political pressure or whether they are impartial in giving the news.

The hon. Minister has mentioned about the Emergency period. Sir, I am sorry to say that if that period was called the Sanjay Gandhi period, now it is Advani's period. And if you look into the time taken by the political leaders and political parties, then you will find that it is not free from that even now. He is really proud of mentioning the promise that the Janata Party has made to the people. But if they have kept up their promise, then I would have appreciated it because the Party has pledged that they would be free from political pressures. Yesterday so many discussions took place. Discrimination is made between Members and Member and between subject and subject. The sort of things are going on and for that reason, whether it is Indira Gandhi's regime or Morarjibhai's regime or some other regime, let it not go into the hands of conservative capitalists instead of being under the direct control of the Ministry. Even now the press is under the control of some of the capitalists and the pressmen are not free to write what they feel about these things. This fact is known to everybody. Therefore, even if you transfer these things, I have my apprehension that this will go into the hands of the conservative capitalists and people with vested interests who would like to publicise their own interests through this. Therefore, he should be very cautious about this matter.

About the increase of licence fee for the radio sets and for the TV sets

to make good the financial loss, there has always been a resentment for increase of any of these levies and therefore, it is doubtful whether the autonomous body is going to be a self-sufficient one or whether the Government would have to finance it from time to time. And when it requires financial help from the Government, naturally there will be an element of some pressure from the Government. That is my view.

I think every State capital has got TV station except Bangalore. I do not know why Bangalore, though it is a State capital, is being discriminated and there is no TV station. I want the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to take note of the demand of the State and the Members of the Karnataka State and to see to it that the demand is met as early as possible.

15 hrs.

So far as representations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the artistes, guest artistes and the musicians and the staff are concerned, if you look into the reports of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, you will find that the position is very deplorable. I would like the hon. Minister to look into these matters and see that adequate representation is given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while constituting the Trusts. The same reservation policy in the Government services should be made applicable to these autonomous bodies.

I conclude my speech by saying that towards conferring autonomy, this is one step forward and I hope the hon. Minister will certainly implement it and see that real autonomy is conferred so that the national policies are given in an impartial and balanced way by the TV and the Radio.

श्री बामूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो वर्गीस कमेटी की
रिपोर्ट आज सदन के सामने चर्चा के लिये
पेश की गई है, इसमें अपने देश के अन्दर बहुत
दिनों से आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को स्वायत्त
बनाने की मांग को सकारात्मक रूप देने की दिशा
में पहल की गई है, क्योंकि यह बात आज़ादी के
पहले ही हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय
श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कांस्टीटुएंट असेम्बली
में जब एक्सटर्नल एंड गवर्निंग पर डिबेट हो रही
थी, मार्च 15, 1948 को कही थी। उन्होंने
कहा कि—

“My own view of the set up for
broadcasting is that we should ap-
proximate as far as possible to the
British method, the BBC: that is
to say, it would be better if we
have a semi-autonomous corpora-
tion under, of course Government,
with the policy controlled by Gov-
ernment but otherwise being not
conducted as a Government depart-
ment but as a semi-autonomous
Corporation. Now, I do not think
that is immediately feasible. I
have merely mentioned this to the
House. I think we should aim at
that even though we may have
many difficulties. In fact, in most
matters we should aim at these
semi-autonomous corporations, the
policy and otherwise being control-
led by Government but Govern-
ment or government departments
not interfering in their day-to-day
activities. But that is not an im-
mediate issue.”

कहने का मत यह है कि स्वयं श्रीजवाहरलाल
नेहरू ने भी इस बात का अहसास किया कि
अगर पूरे देश में इस लोकतंत्र को मजबूत रखना
है और आज़ादी की जो कल्पना है, उसे सही
मायने में सार्थक बनाना है तो यह आवश्यक
होगा कि यह जो प्रचार और मीडिया है,
यह बहुत ही इफ़ेक्टिव मीडिया 20वीं सदी
में है, इसे स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्त बनाया जाना
चाहिये। उसका क्या रखरखाव होगा,
उसकी विस्तृत चर्चा नहीं की परन्तु उसके

पीछे भावना थी और इसी दृष्टि को लेकर
1964 में चन्दा कमेटी का गठन किया गया
जिसने पहली बार यह अपनी संस्तुति दी है—

“The Corporation should be set
up by an Act of Parliament laying
down clearly its objectives; the
scope of Government's authority
should be defined, clearly defined
and be free of ambiguity; the right
to require the Corporation to
broadcast certain programmes as
also the right to veto broadcasts
in certain subjects in the national
interest, may be reserved to Gov-
ernment; the Act itself should lay
down the authority and powers of
the governors to prevent possible
encroachment.”

हम जो स्टैचुटरी आटोनोमस कॉर्पोरेशन
बनायेंगे, उसकी क्या व्याख्या होगी, चन्दा कमेटी
ने अपनी संस्तुति में यह बताया। परन्तु
तत्कालीन सरकार ने उस कमेटी की संस्तुति
को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख दिया। उसके बाद
क्या एवरेस्ट जैसा हुआ है, किस तरीके से रेडियो
और टेलिविज़न का दुरुपयोग किया गया है,
यह बात पार्लियामेंट में पेश किये गये श्वेतपत्र
में साफ बताई गई है। मैं उसमें से केवल दो
चार लाइनें पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहूंगा :

“The country witnessed misuse
of mass media totally inconceivable
in a democracy. The distinction
between party and the Government
disappeared. Akashvani and Door-
darshan became propaganda instru-
ments of the ruling party” and “the
AIR code which had been finalised
with the Cabinet's approval in 1967
and amended in 1970, was summa-
rily scrapped.”

इमर्जेंसी में जब यह स्थिति पैदा हुई,
तो देश के जो भी विस्तृत लोग थे, जो समाज
के प्रबुद्ध लोग थे, उनके दिमाग में यह बात
आई कि अगर आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन

का इस प्रकार दुरुपयोग हो, तो एक व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व को लाने और बड़ा बनाने का प्रयास तो होगा ही, साथ ही साथ झूठ का विस्तार किया जायेगा और सच से बड़ा नुकसान यह होगा कि मीडिया की क्रेडिबिलिटी, विश्वसनीयता, समाप्त हो जायेगी, और ऐसा हुआ भी ।

इमर्जेन्सी के दिनों में हिन्दुस्तान का रेडियो लगातार प्रचार करता था, मगर देश की जनता को उस पर कोई विश्वास नहीं होता था, और लोग वही बात बी० बी० सी० से सुनने के लिए आतुर रहते थे, क्योंकि उसकी खबरों पर लोगों का विश्वास था । आज इस सदी में किसी भी सरकार या किसी भी राजनेता की सबसे बड़ी ख्वाहिश होती है कि वह मीडिया को अपने कंट्रोल में रखे । लेकिन अगर मीडिया अपनी क्रेडिबिलिटी खो दे, तो उसकी उपादेयता और उपयोगिता समाप्त हो जाती है । इस लिए जनता पार्टी ने अपने घोषणापत्र में यह साफ तौर पर कहा कि हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि जिस तरीके से रेडियो और दूरदर्शन के क्रिया-कलाप रहे हैं, वे देश के हित में नहीं हैं, इस लिए एक स्वायत्त कार्पोरेशन के तौर पर उसका गठन होना चाहिए ।

उसी भावना और उसी वायदे को सगुण रूप देने के लिए, उस को सार्थक बनाने के लिए, साकार बनाने के लिए, वर्गीज कमेटी का गठन किया गया, जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है । वास्तव में यह एक बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी प्रयास है । अभी तक जो बातें हुई हैं, चंदा कमेटी का जो हथ हथका है, वह हमारे सामने है । जनता पार्टी की निष्ठा और विश्वास इससे साफ़ पर तौर प्रकट होता है । जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, सचमुच यह अचरज की बात है कि जहां एक तरफ़ सरकारों की तरफ़ से होड़ हो कि वे सारे मीडिया को अपने कंट्रोल में रखें, वहां दूसरी तरफ़ जनता सरकार की तरफ़

से मीडिया को स्वतंत्र बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है । यह प्रयास सचमुच एक साधु प्रयास है और हर स्तर पर और हर वर्ग द्वारा इस का स्वागत हो । चाहिए । मगर जो रेकमेंडेशन दिए गए हैं उन को मैं ने गौर से देखा है । उस में दो तीन बातें ऐसी हैं जिन पर पुनर्विचार करना होगा । जैसे, वर्गीज कमेटी ने यह जो आकाश भारती की सिफारिश की है जिस में टेलीविजन और आल इंडिया रेडियो दोनों को मिला कर के एक साथ करने की बात की गई है, मैं उचित नहीं मानता । यह मोनोलिथिक आर्गनाइजेशन देश के हित में नहीं होता । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ जैसा कि चंदा कमेटी ने भी आग्रह संस्तुति में दिया है, टेलीविजन और आल इंडिया रेडियो दोनों को सेपरेट किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि एक बात यह भी है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो भारत की वर्तमान स्थिति में सब से ज्यादा ग्राह्य है और सब से ज्यादा सुना जाता है । और जो आप का टेलीविजन है उसका क्षेत्र सीमित है और उस के कार्यक्रम के तौर तरीके भी दूसरे हैं । इसलिए टेलीविजन को ज्यादा एफेक्टिव बनाने के लिए उस में अलग से उसके काय संचालन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और साथ आल इंडिया रेडियो को भी और एफेक्टिव बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न हो । चाहिए । दोनों को एक साथ मिला देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस रेकमेंडेशन पर सरकार पुनर्विचार करे ।

साथ-साथ यह भी है कि केवल इस को स्वायत्त संस्था देना देने से या आकाश भारती का निर्माण कर देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । हमारी अपेक्षा हो, इस पर ज्यादा निर्भर करता है । आज भी हम देखते हैं कि आल इंडिया रेडियो में ज्यादा समय एंटरटेनमेंट पर खर्च होता है और दूसरे भी जो फीचर्स या कार्यक्रम पेश किए जाते हैं वह भी ज्यादातर शहरी जीवन या जो एलाइट वर्ग है उसके लिए ही होते हैं । मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि यह विकासशील देश है, तमाम विकास की

[श्री ब्रजभूषण त्रिवेदी]

योजनाएँ हैं। किंतु उसके साथ साथ जो हमारा ग्रामीण जीवन है, जो हमारी ग्रामीण संस्कृति है उसका भी एक्सप्लोरेशन हमारे इस रेडियो के माध्यम से होना चाहिए। इस के साथ-साथ जो हमारे मूल्य हैं क्यों कि भारत में जहाँ पर विभिन्न संस्कृतियाँ हैं वहीं उन के साथ साथ लोगों को एक सूत्र में पिरोने वाली जो लोक जीवन की चीजें हैं, उनको भी लेना चाहिए और ऐसी एक आम्यक संस्कृति के विकास में रेडियो और टेलीविजन अपना प्रमुख भाग भूदा कर सकते हैं, इस दृष्टि से भी इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। केवल सिनेमा के रेकार्ड बजा देने से या बिसे बिसाये कार्यक्रम कर देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसी तरह जो दूरदर्शन है उस में भी ऐसे कार्यक्रम किए जाएँ जो क्रिये टिव हों। हमें ऐसा लगता है कि उसमें जो कलाकार हैं उन कलाकारों में जो सचमुच प्रतिभावान हैं उनको कम सुविधाएं मिल पाती हैं। उसमें भी तमाम तरह के पक्षपात चुनाव में, नौकरी में और कार्यक्रम देने में होते हैं। उस को रोका जाना चाहिए और वहाँ पर मेरिट के आधार पर और गुणों के आधार पर लोगों का चयन होना चाहिए, गुणी लोग उस में रखे जाने चाहिए।

इसमें एक अच्छा सुझाव है कि जो इस के प्रोफेशनल या प्रशासनिक लोग उनकी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है। वह ट्रेनिंग देते समय विदेशों के जो एक्सपर्ट हैं उन के भी कोशिश करना और उनके गुणों का उसमें समावेश करना चाहिए क्यों कि अगर हम रेडियो और टेलीविजन को बिलकुल नीरस बना दें, लोगों में कोई रुचि ही न हो उस को सुनने और देखने की तो हमारे सारे कार्यक्रम फेल हो जायेंगे और हम जिन नीतियों अथवा जिन मूल्यों को प्रचारित और प्रतिष्ठापित करना चाहते हैं वह बे-असर हो जाएंगे। इसलिए मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि अच्छे कार्यक्रम रखे जायें और अनुभवी लोग उसमें रखे जायें।

साथ-साथ ट्रस्टीज के चुनाव की बात इस में की गई है और एक अच्छी बात इसमें यह भी है कि यह कोशिश की गई है कि ऐसा आभास हो कि सरकार का कोई तंत्र या सरकार उस पर हावी नहीं है, वह स्वतंत्र हैं। मगर हम ने कारपोरेशन के हथ देखे हैं। कहीं अगर ऐसा कारपोरेशन न बना दें कि जो बिलकुल निरंकुश हो जाय और वह समझे कि अब तो सरकार का न मेरे ऊपर कब्जा है और जनता के कब्जे का कोई साकार या सगुण रूप तो होगा नहीं, इसलिए वह मनमानी करें और इस देश में जो भी शक्तिशाली और सम्पन्न लोग हैं या व्यवसायी लोग हैं उनके ही हितों का पोषण होता रहे तो उस के बारे में आपके पास ऐसा कौन सा अंकुश लगाने का हथियार है? ट्रस्टीज के चुनाव के बारे में वर्गीज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में जो प्रक्रिया दी गई है कि एक पैनल हो, वह नाम पेश करे और उसके आधार पर प्रधान मंत्री या प्रेसीडेंट कोई निर्णय लें—इसमें मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार को स्वयं ट्रस्टीज के नामिनेशन का अधिकार होना चाहिए क्योंकि उसका सीधा मतलब होगा कि सरकार सीधे तौर पर पार्लमेंट में एकाउटेबिल होगी और रिस्पॉन्सिबल होगी। जो ट्रस्टीज होंगे उनका काम नीतियों को निर्धारित करना होगा कि दूरदर्शन अथवा अन्य प्रकार माध्यमों के बारे में हमारी कौन सी नीति होगी। जहाँ तक डेटु डे वकिंग का सवाल है उसमें किसी प्रकार से भी सरकार का हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए। जो कंडा आफ कडकट बने उसका सही रूप से और इमानदारी के साथ पालन होना चाहिए—ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

जहाँ तक फाइनसेज, वित्तीय पक्ष का सम्बन्ध है, वह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसमें लाइसेंस फीस बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है। बहुत से देशों में लाइसेंस फी की व्यवस्था नहीं है परन्तु मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि अपने देश में कोई न कोई व्यवस्था इसके लिए करनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि इस देश में जो कंजुअल आर्टिस्ट्स हैं या दूसरे आर्टिस्ट्स हैं उनकी तनख्वाहें और

पारिश्रमिक बहुत कम हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि अपने देश में जो कला है, जो ज्ञान है, जो विद्या है उसका सही रूप में जितना संरक्षण होना चाहिए वह संरक्षण नहीं मिल पाता है। अब पहले की तरह से राज दरबार नहीं है वहां पर दरबार के पैसे से कलाकारों को संरक्षण मिलता था। अब तो उन्मुक्त और स्वतंत्र समाज है और इसमें कला को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए आवश्यक होगा कि जीवन को चलाने के लिए समुचित सहायता कलाकारों को मिले और इसके अलावा उन्हें इंसटिब भी देना चाहिए यह इंसटिब उनको रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन के माध्यम से ही मिल सकेगा। उनको अच्छा पैसा मिले इसकी व्यवस्था स्वतंत्र रूप से होनी चाहिए। कारपोरेशन वित्तीय रूप से स्वतंत्र होने चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से भी हो सके, इस बात की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जब तक यह ढांचा अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं हो जाता तब तक पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि सरकार खर्चा वहन करेगी। मैं समझता हूं यह अवधि कम है और इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये तथा इनकी वित्तीय व्यवस्था को ज्यादा सज्जत एवं स्वतंत्र बनाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वर्गीज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का स्वागत करता हूं।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this opportunity given in the Lok Sabha for a full-fledged discussion on the Verghese Committee's report. As has been said in this House before, the experience of the Emergency was indeed a traumatic experience for the whole nation, and we saw how, at the public exchequer's cost, a national medium was used to build up the image of single individual, to boost the image of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. The nation definitely wanted after the Janata victory in 1977, that a good-bye should be made to Emergency, and this good-bye should not only be in words but should also be

formalised. The Janata Party, in its election manifesto, had pledged to the people to grant autonomy to Radio and TV. And it must be said to the credit of the Government that, soon after coming into power, on August 13, 1977, Government set up the Verghese Committee for studying the question of autonomy to Radio and Doordarshan. In this context, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention that, in the last one year, complaints have been made about this Government also that they were interfering with the independence of the Radio and the Television. I myself being a regular listener of Radio and Television, have had a chance to go into the whole matter and I want to say with all the conviction at my command that Mr. Advani who is a professed Jana Sangh man and who is a self-professed RSS man has shown more fairness and has granted more independence and autonomy than we granted in the 30 years of the Congress rule. I must also commend him that he was the first man to come forward granting the Opposition parties time in the AIR, a step which was commended by people all-round. Now the time has come for Mr. Advani to give his good intentions a legal shape and that legal shape should come in the shape of autonomy to AIR and Doordarshan.

The Verghese Committee which was appointed on August 13 presented its report in a record time, within March 1978. But it is unfortunate that it has taken this House almost nine months to debate this report. I think it would have been much better if this report could have been taken up earlier in this House. That would only prove government's *bona fides* to give shape to its earlier assurances.

To go into the Verghese Committee's report it is essentially a very well laid-out report, if I may say so, though I do disagree on some basic matters with the Committee's report. As has been pointed out by the hon friend

[Shri Sangata Roy]

who spoke earlier, the Verghese committee unlike the Chanda Committee has recommended setting up of one single organization for both Akashvani and the Doordarshan. This is not what was recommended in the Chanda Committee report. Broadcasting is already 50 years' old in this country whereas television is still in its infancy. Broadcasting is essentially a sound medium whereas television is an audio-visual medium. Till now because of the link between AIR and Doordarshan, though separate organisations, TV is more or less overshadowed by AIR. It is necessary to free the Doordarshan in this country from the apron strings of AIR and make it a separate organisation. That is why on this basic issue I urge the government to consider Verghese Committee's recommendation and to think whether two separate corporations can be set up for AIR and TV.

Another point on which I differ basically with the Verghese Committee is regarding the financial shape. The Verghese Committee had no eminent financial experts on them though there might have been some people who might have been connected in one way or the other with finance as a result of which the financial structure which the Verghese committee has built up for the AIR is essentially weak and they have recommended an increase in the licence fee which will no doubt be opposed by all sections of people in this country. The number of radios in this country is expected to go up to 180 million by the turn of the century and simply by increase in the number of radios the amount received from broadcast receiving licence may be increased. But all sections in the country will definitely oppose any increase in the licence fee because radio is no longer a luxury. To-day it has become a common man's thing.

The Verghese committee has made several commendable recommenda-

tions which include franchise broadcasting stations, this power to be given to Universities and research institutions for setting up their own radio stations for broadcasting scientific and research news.

Another very welcome recommendation of the Verghese committee is its recommendation to delink the news service from the umbilical chords of the Central Information Service. To-day the newsmen in the AIR newsroom should be not merely bureaucrats but are experienced men in the field posted with modern trends of both journalism and news reporting and in that regard I totally support the Verghese committee recommendation.

The Verghese Committee also made a commendable recommendation of setting up a Complaints Board. But, if you go through the structure of the Verghese Committee, you will see that the Committee has been greatly influenced by the recommendations of the Annan Committee on the future of broadcasting in Great Britain.

But, in Great Britain, the Annan Committee has recommended both the Complaints Board and the Public Inquiry Board, a net work. I suggest, the Minister should look into it and appoint both the Complaints Board and the Public Inquiry Board. The Public Inquiry Board could go into the quality and direction of the news and other programmes that could be taken up.

It is necessary at this stage to mention that this will go in for a large-scale expansion in the A.I.R., the All-India Radio has come to be accepted as the most popular media (*Interruptions*)

यह बोलन से क्या फयदा है ? कोई आल इंदिया रेडियो, कहेगा कोई आल आंडावणी रेडियो कहेगा । जो आप करना चाहते हैं वह कहिए ।

That is why I say that since it is necessary to go in for a big expansion of the radio medium. Till now transmitters that have been used in the smaller stations have been very weak. If you go through the North-Eastern Region in Bangla Desh, China and Burmah borders, you will find that our transmitters are weak in those areas. It is essential especially in the border areas that our radio stations should have stronger transmitters. Also it is essential that the T.V., the Door Darshan, should be extended to the North Eastern region starting with Gauhati because that is our link to the far eastern parts of the country.

I say that the Verghese Committee has done a very good job; it has presented its report in a record time and the report has received appreciations from different quarters in the country. Of course, there may be criticism on any report on one count or the other. The Government is committed to the granting of autonomy to the A.I.R. and T.V. Then what is holding up the Government? The ball is in Mr. Advani's court. It is for him to prove his bonafides by coming up to this Parliament in the Budget Session with a Bill for granting complete autonomy. That way Mr. Advani will not only prove his bonafides but his name will also go down in history. The Minister, in his own time, has agreed to the reduction of his empire, the reduction from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to Information. It may be that Mr. Advani is a good man today. Unless this independence to the basic news media of the country is also institutionalised or unless a formal shape is given to this, the whole process the country will not rest. Earlier the institutions existing in the country were not strong enough for maintenance of democracy. During the emergency, they could not withstand the pressure. It is necessary to build up the new institutions with a new culture. For that purpose, the legal framework that this Committee

has laid down barring the amalgamation of the A.I.R. and T.V., are acceptable and should be acceptable to the country as a whole.

So, I wish Mr. Advani Godspeed for the work he has done in this regard and for his fairmindedness towards the main media of A.I.R. and T.V.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Faridkot): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Advani for his having rightly taken the steps to make the medium of information and broadcasting autonomous according to the wishes of the people of this country.

I am also happy that the Verghese Committee Report has highlighted some important factors which are of utmost importance to make the information and broadcasting to work in accordance with the wishes of the people of this country. The culture and traditions of this country were not well recognised during the last thirty years. Actually, the persons who were at the helm of affairs—the producers, the administrators and the management staff—were not fully in the know of the culture and traditions of our country. Instead of enriching the views of the people with our glorious culture they tried to swamp the working of radio and television—under the name of modernisation—with songs of very low-grade standard. The sentiments and views of the listeners and viewers were not considered at all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, although the Verghese Committee have taken good decisions, yet I differ on one or two points. According to Clause 7 it has been said that Lokpal, Chairman UPSC and the Chief Justice will nominate the Chairman and panel of trustees. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to delete the provision for Chief Justice and instead include the Speaker of Lok Sabha in his

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]
place. Then, Sir, the period of trustees should be reduced from six years to four years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with pain I say that the structure of the production and presentation staff was spoiled and deteriorated during the last thirty years. Now, there are three sections—planning, production and presentation. I agree that planning is made by the bureaucrats but I disagree that presentation should also be under their control. It cannot be taken for granted that the administrative staff is more able to produce and present. Sir, I myself have been a radio artist for some time. So, I can say from my own experience that the staff artists whom your Ministry keeps as contract staff are facing hardships at the hands of these bureaucrats. It is the artist who matters. He should be allowed to function more freely. The Verghese Committee was constituted to give autonomy and functional freedom to the people working in radio and television. This House will be surprised and astonished to know that in A.I.R. and Television department of this Ministry the managerial and administrative staff are having vast powers. Sir, the Administrative Staff have the benefit that their jobs are pensionable jobs. They can claim gratuity. There is job security for them whereas the contract staff, the staff artistes and the news readers and announcers do not have the benefit of these things. There is no service security for them and there is no chance of promotion, because, they are on contract basis. On the one hand I welcome the Verghese Committee's report. On the other hand I am scared of one thing. The fear is that if autonomy is given to the corporation and to the trustees, they may misuse this. So, I want to know as to what will be the degree of accountability in this regard. The degree of accountability must be fixed. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I raise this issue, because, the subject of Information and Broadcasting and its Corporation is a very sensitive and ticklish issue.

This Corporation should be accountable to Parliament. You can have a Committee of Parliament to which this Corporation should be made accountable in respect of these matters.

Regional languages must be given a guarantee.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
आप तो दें पहले ।

श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिदा : हमने दे दी है ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : आपने कहाँ दो है, आप अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे हैं, आप पंजाबी में नहीं बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिदा : चौधरी बलबीर सिंह ज मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, मैं पंजाबी बोलता, लेकिन अंग्रेजी में बोल रहा हूँ ।

I am speaking in English. Regional languages as well as Punjabi language have been ignored by the TV and the Radio. You can see even now in the evening from 6-10 to 6-20 there is a regional news bulletin from Akashvani, Chandigarh. You will be surprised to know that in Haryana this bulletin is not relayed. In Haryana there are 40 lakhs of Punjabi speaking people and listeners. The news bulletin from 6-20 to 6-30 which is broadcast from Chandigarh is relayed from Jullunder and Rohtak, both. But the news bulletin of Punjab from 6-10 to 6-20 is only relayed from Jullunder and not from Rohtak, even though the number of Punjabi-speaking people in Haryana is more than 40 lakhs. I hope even in Amritsar TV programme the use of Punjabi is nominal.

One thing lastly I would say. There is a provision for the languages of the South and also the languages of the east like Bengali, Assameese and so

on. Their programmes are broadcast from Delhi and from other northern radio stations also. But there is not a single station in the South or in the East where Punjabi programme is broadcast. Even I can give the example of Calcutta and Bombay. There is not a single minute allotted for Punjabi.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM (Chengalpattu): We see Hindi films every week through TV in Tamil Nadu whereas in the northern side of this country no South Indian pictures are shown in TV. No pictures of these regional languages are being shown.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even in Delhi you have regional language pictures.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: We have pointed this out to them. Nothing is shown. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have these Hindi pictures every week. But Tamil or any South Indian pictures are not being shown here.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA: Sir, the Punjabi language is understood by large number of people in this country and their number is more than 8 crores.

I hope that the hon. Minister will also seriously accept my suggestion and give guarantee to the regional languages and with them to Punjabi also.

With these words I conclude and I thank you for the time given to me. I welcome the Verghese Committee Report.

***SHRI A. ASOKARAJ** (Perambalur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the principal recommendations of Verghese Committee is that the A.I.R. and the Television should be converted into an autonomous agency

and this House has been given an opportunity to express its views on this Report through this Resolution moved by the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting. In support of this Resolution, I would like to say a few words on behalf of my party, the All India Anna D.M.K.

After studying the Verghese Committee Report in great depth, the Government would have by now come to certain conclusions. I am sure that the hon. Minister would take into account the views expressed by the hon. Members on the floor of the House while formulating the programme of action. I am constrained to talk in this vein because of our experience of the Chanda Committee Report. The Report of Chanda Committee was discussed threadbare on the floor of the House, many questions were raised about it and half-an-hour discussion was also held, and yet the Government did not take any action on the Committee's recommendations. I am keen that such a fate should not be meted out to this Report also. I am apprehensive because of the widening gap between the professions and practice of the Janata Government. I hope the hon. Minister would ensure energetic implementation of the recommendations of Verghese Committee.

I would point out to one of the guide-lines issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that "A.I.R. should present divergent and opposing points of view including criticism of Government's policies and programmes. This guideline has not been implemented in full so far. The classic example is the recent parliamentary election in Chikmagalore. The critical view of West Bengal's Chief Minister was broadcast. But not the recommendations and complimentaries to the winning candidate. The hon. Minister avows that the AIR and TV are

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Asokaraj]

free from the fetters of Government. But both these media units scrupulously avoid another guideline that aggressive and one-sided naked propaganda should be avoided. Let them broadcast the ideology and the laudable achievements of the Janata Government. But let them also mention the opposing view points of other premier political parties of the country. For example, the visit of our venerated leader Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru M. G. Ramachandran's visit to the USA was not announced but the expected visit of our Foreign Minister to China is being broadcast repeatedly. We hear the illuminating lectures under Nehru Memorial Lectures, Patel Memorial lecture, Pant Memorial Lectures, Rajendra Prasad Memorial Lectures. But the memory of Dr. Radhakrishnan, Arignar Anna or Thalaivar Kamaraj has not yet been honoured by the A.I.R. Even the regional stations are timid to broadcast the regional news or the activities of the State Government because they might be taken to task by the Centre for their temerity in giving undue importance to local news and views.

We have also the said experience of appointing the retired ICS and IAS officers as the heads of public sector undertakings, which indirectly ensured their subservience to the Central Government. It must be borne in mind that patronage has inbuilt partisanship. The AIR and the TV should not be subjected to this kind of stranglehold of retired bureaucrats. In the matter of appointing Trustees, regional representation should be adequately given. The people of Tamil Nadu do not what is happening in their neighbouring States. Similarly, the people of other States are not aware of what is being done by the State Government for the welfare of the people. This is mainly due to lack of imagination on the part of AIR in interchanging the views of different States. There should be no interfer-

ence at all from the Centre in the day to day working of AIR and TV. Just because the Centre gives money to them, warranted restrictions should not be imposed on them. It is known that the advertisement revenue is just not even 5 per cent of expenditure incurred annually by them. All the licence revenue will not be enough to undertake any developmental activities. Their financial dependence should not be an inhibiting factor for their autonomous functioning. By way of example, I will refer to the unfortunate factor of Centre-State financial relationship. The Central Government collects all the Excise revenue, customs duty, railway freight and fare, postal tariff etc. from the States, but when the States are afflicted by the fury of nature, the Centre's rehabilitation assistance is treated as advance plan assistance to the States. The AIR and TV should not become such victims and they cannot be autonomous if the Centre's financial assistance is accompanied by frivolous restrictions.

I would like to point out to another feature also. In the case of B.H.E.L., whose technology is acclaimed all over the world, the Centre has imposed on it the technology of Siemens of West Germany. There seems to be no other practical reasons except political expediency. The tender of Japanese firm, Mitzubazhi, was lower than that of Siemens, yet the tender of Siemens was accepted by the Government. I am afraid that if the AIR and TV are made public sector undertakings, they might become tools in the hands of the Government of India.

I wish to avoid all such contingencies. I suggest that the Constitution should be amended so as to enable the AIR and TV become institutions of mass communication with constitutional support, like the Chief Election Commission, the Comptroller and Auditor General or Law Commission. Only when they are brought under constitutional framework their independence and autonomy can be guaranteed and there will be no overflow of executive enthusiasm in their field.

As my friend, Shri Saugata Roy pointed out, the hon. Minister should be complimented for cutting the grass from under the own feet. We can trust him to implement our suggestions effectively in the interest of making AIR and TV truly independent and autonomous. Before I conclude, I would like him to consider seriously the setting up of a Television Station at Tiruchirappalli, a city with great cultural heritage in Tamil Nadu. I pay my humble tribute to him for creating a new epoch by ending his domain.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
मान्यवर, यद्यपि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार के विचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ और उनकी बात का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ लेकिन कारपोरेशन का जो मिद्दात है, जिसकी वजह से कारपोरेशन बनाये जाते हैं, उस मिद्दान्त का मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से इसलिए विरोधी हूँ कि जो भी कारपोरेशन हमारे मुल्क में काम कर रहे हैं, वे जिस प्रकार से कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार से देश की सेवा कर रहे हैं, उससे देश के लोगों में गहरा भ्रमल्लोप है और उनके प्रति अविश्वास बढ़ना जा रहा है। आज तक कारपोरेशन की पूरी गतिविधि, पूर्ण कार्यवाही कुछ चन्द अफसरों के हाथों में सीपी जाता रहा है और वे अधिकारों मनमाने तरीके से व्यवहार करते हैं। सच बात तो यह है कि लोकतन्त्र में अधिकारों का केन्द्रीकरण नहीं बल्कि विकेंद्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार हम व्यवस्था की विश्वमनीयता को बनाये रख सकते हैं। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि संगठनों की स्वायत्तता हो, उसे स्वायत्तता दी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन इस स्वायत्तता का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। इस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए।

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI DINENDRA NATH BASU in the Chair].

सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि अगर किसी देश के अन्दर स्वयं सरकार ही एकाधिकारवादी, अधिनायकवादी हो जाए

तो वह किसी संगठन की स्वायत्तता पर विश्वास नहीं करती। ऐसी स्थिति में, क्या इस प्रकार के संगठन बना कर उनकी स्वायत्तता को कायम रखा जा सकता है? एमर्जेंसी के दौरान हमने देखा कि जो बहुत से संगठन स्वायत्तशासी थे, जिनको स्वायत्तता दी गई थी, उन संगठनों की स्वायत्तता को पूरी तरह से समाप्त कर दिया गया। यह चाहेसंविधान में परिवर्तन करने के बाद ही क्यों न करना पड़ा हो। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि अगर सरकार स्वयं निरंकुश हो जाये तो किसी भी संगठन की स्वायत्तता कायम नहीं रह सकती है। किसी भी अलोकतन्त्रवादी, अधिनायकवादी, निरंकुश, एकाधिकारवादी शासन में किसी भी संगठन की स्वायत्तता को बचाया नहीं जा सकता है। भले ही किसी भी सरकार ने उसे स्वायत्तता दी हो। यह बात एमर्जेंसी के दौरान साफ तौर पर हमारे सामने आयी।

आज हमारे मंत्री महोदय, आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को स्वायत्तता देना चाहते हैं। अगर आने वाली सरकार उस स्वायत्तता को छीनना चाहेगी तो आमानी से छीन सकती है क्योंकि जिन अधिकारियों या नौकरशाही के बल पर इन तमाम कारपोरेशंस को चलाया जाता है, वे अधिकारी इतने गिरे हैं कि वे किसी भी सरकार के सामने अपनी नैतिकता का अवमूल्यन कर देते हैं और उसे बेच देते हैं। इसलिए किसी भी संगठन को उनके बल पर स्वायत्तशासी बना कर हम चला सकेंगे यह नामुमकिन है। क्योंकि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर जितने भी संगठन चल रहे हैं, उनकी जो दुर्दशा है, उनमें जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसको देख कर हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं।

मान्यवर, मीडिया को स्वायत्त बनाने के बारे में यह वर्गीज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अपने आप में सराहनीय है। लेकिन इसकी प्रैक्टिकल उपयोगिता क्या है, इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। यद्यपि दो कारपोरेशंस

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

बनाये जाने की बात है जिसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन जब रेडियो और टेलीविजन के कारपोरेशन बन जायेंगे, तो हम देखेंगे कि ये किस प्रकार से कार्य करेंगे। क्या ये भी उसी प्रकार से कार्य करेंगे जिस प्रकार से दूसरे कारपोरेशन कार्य करते हैं? मान्यवर, सी०आई० एम० में कार्य करने वाले लोग हैं। उनकी डी० ए० बी० पी०, पी० आई० बी०, फोल्ड पब्लिसिटी के काम में और पब्लिकेशन डिवाइजन के काम में कई जगहों पर भेजा जाता है। जब ये कारपोरेशन बन जायेंगे तो उनको एक जगह पर ही कन्फाइन कर दिया जाएगा। ऐसी हालत में उनके सामने यह दिक्कत आयेगी कि उन के प्रमोशन एवेन्यूज बन्द हो जाएंगे। अगर सरकार सचमुच में कारपोरेशन बनाना ही चाहती है तो सी० आई० एम० में जो लोग काम करते हैं उनके इन्ट्रेस्ट को भी सेफगार्ड करना पड़ेगा। जिस तरह से पहले उनका इन्ट्रेस्ट था, उसको उसी प्रकार से बनाये रखना होगा। इसकी तरफ मंत्रीजी का ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज सी० आई० एम० में लोग काम करते हैं उनका जगह-जगह ट्रांसफर होता है, कभी डी० ए० बी० पी० कभी फोल्ड पब्लिसिटी, कभी पब्लिकेशन डिवाइजन में वह जाते हैं। आज उनके प्रोमोशन एवेन्यूज हैं अगर उनको एक जगह कन्फाइन कर दिया जायेगा तो उनके प्रमोशन के एवेन्यूज बन्द हो जायेंगे। इसलिये मैं चाहता कि मंत्री जी को उनकी रक्षा अपनी चाहिये ताकि कारपोरेशन बनने के बाद उनका कोई नुकसान न हो।

दूसरी बात यह कि रेडियो स्टेशन को अगर हम दो हिस्सों में बांट दें और उसके बाद दोनों ही भागों को न्यूज का काम करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाय तो आपस में प्रतियोगिता होगी और वे न्यूज को नहीं दबा सकेंगे। इस प्रतियोगिता को बनाये रखना यादव जरूरी है। वह मजबूर हो जायेंगे कि

सही समाचार दें और समाचारों को दबायें नहीं।

अभी आई० बी० मिनिस्ट्री में कुछ एडहॉक नियुक्तियां हुई हैं जिनको यू०पी० एम०सी० ने क्विटसाइड किया है। दूरदर्शन में हरिजनों की संख्या कम है, उसको आगे बढ़ाने की बात है। एक न्यूज रीडर हैं सलमा सुल्तान से न्यूज रीडर का काम लिया जाता है लेकिन उनको वह रैंक नहीं दिया गया है। तो इस तरह की तमाम बातें हैं जिन पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। कहा जा रहा है कि माइनारिटीज को कुछ इग्नोर करने की बात है। इसमें कहां तक सच्चाई है वह मंत्री जी स्वयं बतायेंगे तो माइनारिटीज के इंटरेस्ट को गार्ड करने की जरूरत है। जब कारपोरेशन बना दिया जायगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि विवेकशून्य अधिकारियों के बस के बाहर है कोई मही काम कर सके। यह तो तानाशाह के तरीके से काम करते हैं। इसलिये इन तमाम बातों पर मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये, और अगर स्वायत्तता दे रहे हैं तो देखें कि उसका मही ढंग से उपयोग होता है।

इन जगहों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रतिपादित विचारों का समर्थन करता हूँ और धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Can-
nanore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ver-
ghese Committee has recommended
that a new broadcasting system should
be there which will be free from the
Government's interference; and we all
know in what background this Com-
mittee had been appointed and came
out with the report. But when we are
discussing this report, certain impor-
tant factors are to be taken into
account.

So far as a country like India is
concerned, radio and T.V. are the most
important mass media, because we
have nearly 80 per cent people who

are illiterate and to them the other mass media is inaccessible, because they do not know how to read and write. So, to them and in moulding them into patriotic citizens worthy to live in a country like this, aspiring for socialism, democracy and secularism, this mass media, radio and T.V., has a special role to play. I do not know whether this aspect has been taken into account by the Committee.

I do not forget the fact that the Committee has placed a charter based on its recommendations.

16 hrs.

But I feel that there should be a guarantee for what purpose broadcasting will be done in this country by radio and T. V. If that purpose is clear, then the institutions that you make, free from governmental interference, autonomous will have some meaning. About that purpose I find there is no clarity in the whole report. While considering the report, I think the government should take into account: we will broadcast for the vast majority of the Indian population to mould them to be patriotic, to make them democratically minded, to have a scientific world outlook, a secular approach to life, they should dedicate themselves to fight for socialism, they orient themselves to the ideas of the public sector and the plan. These are some of the important national goals which are upheld by this country for the last thirty years. There may have been aberrations, I am not going into them. That aspect is not very clear in this report and that is one of my serious criticisms about the report. When we speak of autonomy, it is of less importance whether there is one corporation or there are two corporations. The more important aspect is to what extent the national broadcasting principles visualised by Verghese Committee will be achieved even after the implementation of the report. If I understand the report correctly, I understand that the report says that it

will be financially still dependent on the government for the coming five years. Mr. Advani is a gentleman, I have no quarrel with him, he is a soft-spoken nice-looking person, persuasive—I can add anything. But the point is something different. If the government has to finance or largely look after the financing of the corporation which is called autonomous, you may speak about autonomy from house-tops, but those who finance it will have a final say about everything. So autonomy will come to an end.

The suggestions made by Verghese Committee to meet the financial requirements of the corporation are highly objectionable. One of the most important suggestions is to increase the licence fee for radio and television. That is where the purposelessness of the committee comes to the fore again. The committee does not realise that these media are meant for 80 per cent of the poor and down trodden sections of the society. If your broadcasts are to reach that section of the people and if you increase the licence fee, it will be illusory in our society today. Radio and television has not reached everywhere. 45 per cent of our people live below the poverty line, they do not have this luxury. Verghese committee completely forgets about it. If you take out that recommendation, I do not know in which way the committee is going to be a trust or it is going to be autonomous. It will have to be dependent upon the government. Whatever be the persuasiveness of Mr. Advani, finally his voice will prevail when it comes to the final say regarding the working of the autonomy.

A very novel idea has been proposed by the committee regarding selection of members of the trust. If you want this body to be really democratic and accountable to Parliament, there could have been different ways. I must say that the idea of the two party system was indirectly lurking behind the thinking of the Verghese Committee. Because he says that the opposition

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

leaders should be consulted. Well, in this system where we are living to-day, the reality should be taken into account. There is an opposition leader. But he does not represent the entire opposition groups. There are many opposition parties. Government could have consulted various groups and parties and they should have taken the opinion of their representatives, of the articulate mass organisations in the country. It may not look very appreciable to the Government. But I feel strongly that the working class, the peasantry, have their own organisation to represent their opinions. If their opinions could have been sought, I would have understood that some sort of democratic approach is there.

Here, after consulting the Opposition Leader, the Prime Minister will recommend to the President, a list proposed by three gentlemen—one is non-existent, still unborn, the Lokpal, an unborn Lokpal is one to recommend. Another is U.P.S.C. Chairman. I do not have any quarrel with him. I am to learn from the Verghese Committee that he is the custodian of Indian democracy. Another is the Supreme Court Chief Justice. This very approach is very archaic and outmoded I think that the Government should have come to the Parliament. There should have been a Parliamentary Committee to look into this Committee. I know the reality that the Janata Party has the majority and you may say that the majority view will prevail but still there is a difference. When we agree to live in Bourgeois system, it has its own way of democratic system as we have in India. If you come to the Parliament, I think the Parliament, with all its weaknesses, all its merits and demerits, can persuade the Committee to put a consensus view before the President. But this recommendation, I think again will not make this body autonomous.

Another novel idea has been introduced by this Committee—i.e. franchise

stations. Apparently it looks very innocent and it is an idea that the Universities will teach somebody, Television or radio. But let us not forget the fact—we are living in a country 'India' where even Gods are not liberated by the monopoly houses. The Laxminarain Temple is no more known to anybody. No body knows what is Laxminarain Temple in Delhi. But everybody knows there is a Birla temple. This reality should be taken into account. If you give franchise stations for broadcasting, you may reply—it is only for University, but there is a way i.e. the finance-capital operates and they will find their way and I am sure they will misuse the radios, the franchise stations for their nefarious and vested interests.

These are some of the fears that I have.

Finally, I must say while concluding my speech, I agree with the idea that the Radio and Television should have an autonomous body to look after, to run these bodies. But in a society where we are living to-day and in a society where classes are there, what autonomy is there, whose autonomy is there? That class which is dominating, their autonomy will be there. The class which is suppressed, they will not have any say. This reality we will have to take into account. We will talk homily in Parliament well let us have autonomous body. We can talk about democracy. We can talk about autonomy. But finally, I think that even if this Report will be implemented, that Government which is there, sitting in power, they will have their decisive say in the matters of Radio and Television, in the matters of the broadcasting policy. This is the fear and this fear is once again confirmed, even after such a big promise made by the Janata Party, they came out with a Report—which proposed that the Committee should be on the mercies of the Government in power financially and financial dependence means surveillance and there is no

doubt about it. That will happen even after Verghese Committee's recommendations.

These are some of the observations.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :
 सभापति महोदय, आकाश भारती और दूरदर्शन के संबंधों की चर्चा चल रही है उसको मैं गुरुदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ की वाणी से प्रारम्भ करूंगा। गुरुदेव ने 1938 में जब कलकत्ता में शार्ट वेव चालू हो रहा था, एक कविता की रचना की थी जिस का शीर्षक था—आकाशवाणी। बंगला में बहुत अच्छी तरह पढ़ नहीं सकता—

भाषा रथ धाये पूर्व पश्चिमे ।

सूर्य रथेय साथे,

उधाउ होईलो मानव चित्त

स्वर्ग सीमानाते ॥

इसी समय सचमुच गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ की एक और कविता गीतांजलि का मुझे स्मरण होता है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था —

Where the mind is free and the
 head is high.

तो सचमुच में वे लोग आकाशवाणी की स्वायत्तता का अर्थ क्या समझेंगे जो परतंत्रता के जीवन दर्शन में पले हैं। सरोजिनी नायडू वहां कलकत्ते में आई थीं और उन्होंने कहा था—
 “आकाश तत्व को धरती पर रहने वालों की सेवा के लिए प्रयोग में लाना वर्तमान युग की मानवता के लिए सब से सुन्दर सेवाओं में से एक है।” इसीलिए आज आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को स्वतन्त्रता प्रदान करने का जो एक मन्-संकल्प है उसे वही समझ सकते हैं जो स्वतन्त्रता की कीमत को समझते हैं।

इस आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की स्वायत्तता की चर्चा भारतवर्ष में 1943 से ही शुरू हुई थी और उसी समय अखबारों में इस की चर्चा हुई थी। 15 मार्च, 1948 को पंडित नेहरू ने सिद्धान्ततः इस की स्वायत्तता

के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार तो किया लेकिन वास्तविकता में अर्द्ध स्वायत्तता ही प्रदान की। चन्दा कमेटी का प्रणयन हुआ और 1969 में जो उस ने इस स्वतन्त्रता की कल्पना को प्रारम्भ करने के लिए अनुशंसा की उस पर सरकार का निर्णय बहुत आधे आँखों से देखा गया। सरकार का निर्णय जो आज बीमिन्ट्स में है वह इस प्रकार है —

The conversion of all India Radio into a public corporation is neither necessary nor desirable at the present state of growth of broadcasting in India.

क्या किया कि कुछ लोगों की पोस्टें बढ़ा दीं, स्टैंडिंग एडवाइजरी कमेटी आफ एम पीज बनी थी और वम. स्वायत्तता का पूर्ण विराम हो गया। उसके बाद हम जानते हैं कि 12 नवम्बर, 1970 को उस समय के सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री गुजराल साहब ने लोक सभा में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था—

Government have decided not to constitute AIR into an autonomous corporation for the present.

इसीलिए जनता सरकार जो इस को स्वायत्त कर रही है, जिसने स्वायत्तता के लिए और स्वतन्त्रता के लिए संघर्ष किया है वही स्वतन्त्रता की बेचैनी और छटपटाहट को समझ सकती है। फिफथ लोक सभा की पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में भी 1971-72 में एक अनुशंसा की गई थी और पी०ए०सी० ने भी इस पर यह विचार व्यक्त किया था —

“PAC took note of the rejection of Chanda Committee's recommendations” with remorse.

तो सचमुच में जिस प्रकार में हिन्दुस्तान में स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई का इतिहास बढ़ा सुन्दर है उसी प्रकार से दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी की स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त करने का इतिहास

[डॉ० रामजी सिंह]

भी बड़ा सुन्दर है। डॉ० हृदय नाथ कुंजरू ने कहा था और उन्होंने अनुशांसा की थी—

“Immediate conversion of AIR and televisions into an autonomous corporation.”

लेकिन हम लोग बहुत कुछ सोचते नहीं। बिरोधी दल की ओर से हमारे यशस्वी राष्ट्रीय नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने—जब सचमुच में आकाशवाणी को इन्दरावाणी के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया था—तब एक स्वतन्त्र रेडियो की मांग की थी। जनता की ओर से सचमुच में जनता रेडियो की मांग की गई थी। यही कारण है कि हमने अपने चुनाव-घोषणा पत्र में यह संकल्प किया था और आज उसको पूरा करने जा रहे हैं। भावी इतिहास इस बात को देखेगा।

वस्तुतः आकाशवाणी जो भारतीय इतिहास में सत्यवाणी हुआ करती है उसको इन्दिरा युग में मिथ्यावाणी में परिणत कर दिया गया था। अभी मैं डिबेट्स देख रहा था तो मैंने देखा कि किस नरक में इन्दिरा युग में आकाशवाणी मिथ्यावाणी बन गई थी, किस प्रकार से स्वतन्त्रता की वाणी परतंत्रता की वाणी बन गई थी—इसका एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहूंगा। जब राष्ट्रपति श्री संजीव रेड्डी जी साउथ गए थे और ट्रिवेंड्रम रेडियो से प्रसारण हो रहा था तो, पुराना अभ्यास होने के कारण, राष्ट्रपति संजीव रेड्डी के स्थान पर राष्ट्रपति संजय बोल दिया गया था। तो सचमुच में आर्थो-डाक्सी डाई हार्ड, स्लेवरी आलसो डाई हार्ड।

इसी प्रकार से 25 जून से लेकर 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 तक आप देखेंगे—इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता, इतना ही कहूंगा—ट्वेंटी प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम के सम्बन्ध में 197 अनुदेश और आदेश

इस्यु किए गए। उसके विषय में रिपोर्टें में आया है :—

“If all instructions were to be followed, there will be no time left for programmes of their own.”

“301. quotations from her speeches were repeated in broadcasts from all stations.”

इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं और क्या कहूँ, यह डिबेट आफ़ मचीवमेंट था? 48,609 आइटम्स प्रस्तुत किए गए थे। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि परतंत्रता की पराकाष्ठा हो गयी थी। आकाशवाणी सचमुच में एक व्यक्ति की वाणी बन कर रह गई थी। ए आर आर के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी आइडलाइन जो दी जाती थी उसका पालन करना बड़ा मुश्किल है। मैं अतीत में न जाकर इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज स्वायत्तता के नाम पर आकाशवाणी निगम को स्थापित कर रहे हैं यह एक परम आवश्यकता थी। किस प्रकार से इसको करें—इसके सम्बन्ध में हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र में इसके ऊपर चर्चा हुई है। कम से कम पाँचे दर्जन विश्वविद्यालयों में इस पर चर्चा हुई है। किस प्रकार से आकाशवाणी के स्वायत्त निगम की स्थापना की जाये, आकाशवाणी की क्या आचार-संहिता रहे—इस पर सारे राष्ट्र में चर्चा हुई है। एक नेशनल डिबेट चलता है और आज हम इस सर्वोच्च सदन में भी इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

सचमुच में जब हम इसके सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करते हैं तो हमको स्वाभाविक रूप से कुछ मुझाव देने चाहिए। मैं माननीय चन्द्रपन जी के इस मुझाव का हिमायती हूँ, उस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए कि वास्तव में आकाशवाणी है किसके लिए। यदि आकाशवाणी हिन्दुस्तान की 65 करोड़ जनता के लिए नहीं है, इस देश के करोड़ों भूखे, नंगे और प्यासे लोगों

के लिए नहीं है, तो किसके लिए है ? फ्यूजबल
 आउटथ्रू से काम नहीं चलेगा । आकाशवाणी
 भारती को सामाजिक परिवर्तन के साथ हमें
 जोड़ना होगा । यदि सचमुच में आकाशवाणी
 को सामाजिक परिवर्तन के साथ जोड़ा गया
 होता तो क्लीनिक कांड की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं
 होती । आज जिस प्रकार से बिहार में कुछ
 लोगों ने जाति के नाम पर गरीबों और
 शोषितों को वोट नहीं देने दिया, अगर
 सरकार चाहती है कि इन चीजों की पुनरावृत्ति
 न हो तो सचमुच में दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी
 के दो बड़े काम हैं—एक जन-शिक्षा और
 दूसरा जन-प्रचार । मैं तो आकाशवाणी के लिए
 तीन प्रयोजन आवश्यक मानता हूँ—एक जन
 शिक्षण, दूसरा जन-सूचना और
 तीसरा जन-मनोरंजन । जन शब्द सभी
 में रहेगा । अगर आकाशवाणी
 जनता का मनोरंजन नहीं करती है, वे
 केवल कुछ लोगों के लिए काव्य वाचन ही थे
 हम उसको जनता का मनोरंजन नहीं कह
 सकते, वह तो सामंती मनोरंजन कहा
 जाएगा । इसलिए जब हम दूरदर्शन और
 आकाशवाणी में परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं तो
 हमें उस परिवर्तन को सामाजिक परिवर्तन
 के साथ जोड़ना पड़ेगा वरना उस परिवर्तन
 का कोई महत्व नहीं होगा । इनकी आटोमोमी
 को अकाउंटैबिलिटी के साथ जोड़ना होगा ।
 जब हम इनको 75 करोड़ रुपया देंगे तो
 किसके लिए देंगे ? क्या यह प्रशासन तंत्र
 के लिए होगा ? अगर यह उनके हाथ में
 दे दिया गया तो फिर जनता की जो सर्वभौम
 सत्ता है उसका उन पर भ्रंश नहीं रहेगा ।
 इस तरह से जनता का आकांक्षा का
 भी परिपालन नहीं हो सकेगा । इस लिए
 आवश्यक है कि जब हम निगम बनायें तो
 आटोमोमी के साथ अकाउंटैबिलिटी को भी
 जोड़े ।

बहु कहा जाता है कि इंग्लैंड में बी०बी०सी०
 प्रमोबिलिटी बोर्ड है । इंग्लैंड के आटोमोमी
 बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध से भी आप देखेंगे कि कड़े से कड़ा

क्रिटिसिज्म होता है । चूंकि बी०बी०सी०
 स्वायत्त संस्था है, इसलिए वह कभी-कभी
 जनता की आकांक्षा की भी परवाह नहीं
 करती है । मैं आप के सामने बी०बी०सी०
 के विषय में कहना चाहता हूँ —

“It is too monolithic, too impervious to criticism and too bureaucratic and that the old loyalty to the concept of public service broadcasting has been overlaid by loyalty to the concept of professionalism.”

इसलिये, सचमुच में हम को इस बात का
 ध्यान में रखना होगा कि जब हम स्वायत्तता
 देते हैं तो उस स्वायत्तता को हमें संसद् के
 प्रति दायित्व से जोड़ना होगा । सभापति
 महोदय, चूंकि आपने घंटी बजा दी है, इसलिए
 मैं अपने प्वाएंट गिनाता हूँ ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि आप इसका
 नाम आकाशभारती रखें, या जन भारती
 रखें, या जो नाम रखें, अगर इस की नीति
 समाज परिवर्तन के साथ नहीं जुड़ेगी तो यह सब
 व्यर्थ होगा । “भारत माता ग्रामवासिनी”
 लेकिन जो टेलीविजन पर आती है, जो समा-
 चार उस पर आते हैं, उस से यह नहीं लगता
 कि सचमुच में ये भारतवर्ष के समाचार हैं ।
 आकाशवाणी की नीति को हमें ग्रामीण
 जीवन के साथ जोड़ना होगा क्योंकि भारतवर्ष
 की 80 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में रहती है ।
 हम को देखना होगा कि इस से ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम
 कितने प्रतिशत प्रसारित किये जाते हैं । अगर
 ऐसा नहीं होता है तो जैसे हम दस परसेंट लोगों
 के लिए स्कूल बना देते हैं, अस्पताल बना देते हैं,
 उसी प्रकार से वह आकाश भारती और आकाश-
 वाणी भी दस प्रतिशत ग्रामजनों के लिए
 रह जाएगी ।

अगली बात, हम को आकाशवाणी को
 सचमुच में भारतीय संस्कृति के साथ जोड़ना
 होगा । जब हम भारतीय संस्कृति की
 चर्चा करते हैं तो हम सामाजिक संस्कृति की

प्रजातंत्र का मूलाधार अगर कुछ है तो
वाणी और प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता है। जब तक यह

दोनों रहते हैं तब तक किसी देश में तानाशाही नहीं आ सकती। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा इन्दिरा जी ने जब तानाशाह बनने की चेष्टा की तो उन्होंने सबसे पहले इसी पर संसर लगाया, वाणी और प्रेस को दबाया ताकि वह अपने असली स्वरूप में आ सकें और यहां तानाशाही की स्थापना कर सकें।

मैं आपको उसी बात का उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने चुनाव के नाम पर प्रेस और वाणी को थोड़ी सी आजादी दे दी और वहीं खेल खत्म हो गया, तानाशाही समाप्त हो गई। इसलिये प्रजातंत्र और वाणी व प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता दोनों जड़े हुए हैं, इनको जब भी अलग किया जायेगा तो राष्ट्र के लिये खतरा उत्पन्न होगा। राष्ट्रोत्थान के लिये सबसे बड़ी वाणी और प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता, जिसमें आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन हैं, ये राष्ट्र के बड़े ही प्रभावशाली साधन हैं और इनका प्रभाव-शालीपन तभी कायम रहता है, जब इनकी स्वतंत्रता रहती है।

अब तक आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन सरकारी प्रभाव में रहे, इसलिये यह देश की और जनता का अधिक सेवा नहीं कर सके। अब जनता सरकार ने शक्ति में आने के पश्चात् पहला काम यही किया कि प्रजातंत्र के मूलाधार का स्वतंत्र किया जाये। इस सरकार ने प्रेस और वाणी पर जो पाबन्दी थी, उसे हटाया और आकाशवाणी व दूरदर्शन को किस तरीके से स्वतंत्र किया जाये, इसके लिये एक वर्गीज कमेटी बिठाई जो कि इसे आटोनामस कार्पोरेशन का रूप दे सके।

एक कमेटी पहले भी बनी थी, चन्दा कमेटी, उसने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। यह चन्दा कमेटी 1964 में बनी और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1966 में दी। उन्होंने कहा कि आकाशवाणी के स्टेशनों को अधिक स्वतंत्र व अधिक अधिकारवाला होना चाहिये। आकाशवाणी की वतभास व्यूरोक्रेसी से मुक्ति होनी चाहिये

और डायरेक्टर जनरल का आकाशवाणी की नीति निर्धारण में हाथ अधिक होना चाहिये ब्राडकास्टिंग को कार्पोरेशन के रूप में कई देश चला रहे हैं और भारत में भी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। इसलिये आकाशवाणी के रूप में आकाशवाणी का भी कार्पोरेशन बनना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा था कि कार्पोरेशन मात्र से अधिक लाभ नहीं होगा अर्थात् इसे नेशनल प्रोपर्टी के रूप में खड़ा होना चाहिये। ऐसा उसका भाव था।

मैं विशेष रूप से श्री वर्गीज को धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत थोड़े समय में बहुत बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट दी है, अन्यथा कमेटियां बनती हैं और समय निकालती हैं, अपने टी० ए० व डी० ए० बनाने के लिये। वर्गीज कमेटी ने सुझाव दिया है कि इसके लिये एक आटोनामस कार्पोरेशन बनाया जाये। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के लिये एक बोर्ड बनना चाहिये। बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टीज भी स्वतंत्र रूप से रहे, उस पर सरकार का प्रभाव नहीं हो। उन्होंने बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टीज के मेम्बरस के लिये कहा है कि उनका सुझाव लोकपाल चीफ जस्टिस और यू० पी० एस० सी० के चेयरमैन मिलकर करेंगे और वह अपनी सिकारिश प्रधान मंत्री को देंगे और प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रपति को सिकारिश करेंगे और उसमें भी जो सदस्य होंगे वह राष्ट्र के भिन्न-भिन्न अंगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले होंगे, वह एकांगी नहीं होंगे।

जैसा मेरे भाई बोलते थे कि व्यूरोक्रेसी आ जायेगी, ऐसी बात नहीं है, वह जनता के आदमी सुयोग्य और सेवी होंगे। उसमें भी उन्होंने ऐसी व्यवस्था रख दी है कि उसमें से भी कुछ लोग हर तीसरे साल बदलते रहेंगे ताकि नया रक्त आता रहे और नये सुझाव कार्यक्रमों को प्रोत्साहन मिलता रहे। ऐसा उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है।

[श्री मोक्षप्रकाश त्यागी]

इस बोर्ड के लिये मुझे थोड़ा सख्त है। उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि इस बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत भी क्षेत्रीय बोर्ड होंगे।

इन देश में संकीर्ण साम्प्रदायिकता और क्षेत्रवाद की बीमारी है। मुझे भय है कि अगर कहीं इस प्रकार की अलग-अलग कॉर्पोरेशन्स या शाखाएँ बन गईं, और उन्हें भी अधिक अधिकार मिल गये, तो जैसी क्षेत्रवाद की भावना आज जाग्रत हो रही है कहीं वह भावना जाग्रत न हो, और देश की एकता को खतरा पैदा न हो जाये। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि कॉर्पोरेशन का क्षेत्रीय कॉर्पोरेशन पर कंट्रोल और नियंत्रण बना रहे, और वे राष्ट्र की नीतियों के विपरीत न जा सकें।

किसी भी तरीके से पार्लियामेंट के प्रति इस बोर्ड की जिम्मेदारी अवश्य रहनी चाहिए। वर्तमान संविधान में पार्लियामेंट के प्रति उसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। इन बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि पार्लियामेंट की आवाज उस तक कैसे जायेगी और पार्लियामेंट का नियंत्रण उसपर कैसे होगा। हमारे प्रजातांत्रिक ढाँचे में पार्लियामेंट इज दि सुबीम बाडी। देश के हर एक कार्य पर पार्लियामेंट का डायरेक्ट या इन्डायरेक्ट नियंत्रण रहना चाहिए। लेकिन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि कॉर्पोरेशन की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आ सके। अगर इन सब बीमारियों को खत्म कर के इस का निर्माण ब्रिटेन की बी० बी० सी० के ढाँचे पर किया जाये, तो हमें इसमें सफलता मिल सकेगी।

कमेटी की यह राय है कि इस शताब्दी के अंत तक देश की जनसंख्या 90 करोड़ हो जायेगी, और रेडियो सेट्स की संख्या 18 करोड़ तथा टी० बी० सेट्स की संख्या 1.80 करोड़ होगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना

चाहता हूँ कि क्या वर्तमान ढाँचा उन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकेगा, नहीं तो दूरदर्शिता के साथ अभी के इसके आकार और संगठन में ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें, जिससे वह उन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सके।

कमेटी ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि एक कम्प्लेट बोर्ड होगा, जो आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के खिलाफ शिकायतों को सुनेगा और सरकार से समय समय पर उनकी वृत्तियों को दूर कराता रहेगा। यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है।

मन से बड़ी समस्या आर्थिक समस्या है। कॉर्पोरेशन तब तक स्वतंत्र नहीं होता है, जब तक वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से सरकार पर निर्भर करता है। सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि हम पाँच साल तक उसकी मदद करेंगे। इस प्रकार डायरेक्ट या इन्डायरेक्ट ढंग से सरकार का थोड़ा बहुत प्रभाव उसपर रहेगा। मैं श्री अडवाणी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि किसी तरह से वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि कॉर्पोरेशन स्वावलम्बी हो सके, अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके।

कमेटी ने सुझाव दिया है कि रेडियो सेट, ट्रांसिस्टर और टी० बी० सेट की लाइसेंस फीस बढ़ा दी जाये—रेडियो सेट की 15 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 25 रुपये कर दी जाये और टी० बी० सेट की 50 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 75 रुपये कर दी जाये। मैं इसके सर्वथा खिलाफ हूँ। भारतवर्ष अधिाशतः देहात में रहता है, और इस लिए जब तक सरकार की राष्ट्रीय नीतियाँ गांवों में नहीं पहुँचती हैं, तब तक राष्ट्र का उत्थान नहीं होगा। देहात में अक्सर नहीं पहुँचता है, मगर रेडियो पहुँच जाता है। लेकिन अगर रेडियो और ट्रांसिस्टर की लाइसेंस फीस बढ़ा दी जाती है, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोग नहीं दे सकेंगे और रेडियो नहीं रख सकेंगे। इस लिए मैं लाइसेंस

फ्रीस बढ़ाने के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध हूँ। बल्कि बेहती क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष रूप से कुछ रियायत होनी चाहिए। एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूँगा। आप ने कारपोरेशन बनाने के लिए एक अच्छा ढाँचा पेश किया है परन्तु इन के कार्यक्रम के बारे में कोई विचार नहीं किया है। मेरा आज तक का यह अनुभव है, आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन और फिल्में ये तीन साधन आप के अंतर्गत हैं। इन तीनों को मैं देखता रहा हूँ। इन तीनों का सरकार की जो योजनाएं हैं, पंच वर्षीय योजनाएं या दूसरी जितनी योजनाएं हैं, या जो उस के रचनात्मक कार्य हैं, उन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उटपटांग फिल्में बन रही हैं जिन का समाज के कल्याण से या राष्ट्र के उत्थान से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। न वह सामाजिक क्रान्ति करने की दिशा में हैं न आर्थिक क्रान्ति करने की दिशा में हैं। उल्टे वह हमारे नवयुवकों को पथभ्रष्ट कर रही हैं। अभी एक डाकू ने जेल में स्टेटमेंट दिया है। वह भिंड और मुरैना का डाकू था। उस ने कहा कि मैं तो जेल में आ गया, और मुझे चिन्ता एक ही बात की है कि कहीं मेरा लड़का भी फिल्म देख कर डाकू न बन जाय। फिल्म देख कर ही मैं भी डाकू बना था। इन प्रकार आप की आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन और फिल्में जो हैं वे जो जब उन्हें करना चाहिए वह नहीं करती। जो श्रद्धेय जयप्रकाश नारायण जी का समग्र क्रान्ति का नारा है, इस देश में उस समग्र क्रान्ति भूमिका आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन और फिल्में नहीं निभातीं तो इन का कोई लाभ नहीं है। किसी प्रकार का कारपोरेशन आप बना दें उस से कोई बात नहीं बनेगी। इस देश में आवश्यकता है सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक क्रान्ति करने की और वह हो नहीं रही है। देश में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के जाति-वाद, भाषावाद, प्रान्तवाद आदि का जाल बिछा हुआ है और देश की एकता खतरे में है। इन का इलाज बहुत कुछ एक साथ हम कर सकें, उसके लिए कोई प्राथमिकता साधन या तो आप

के ये तीन साधन थे। मुझे माफ कीजिएगा ये तीनों साधन इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने में कोई सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं।

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन अब तो स्वतंत्र होंगे। तो स्वतंत्र होने के नाम पर अगर इसी प्रकार से चीज रही तो कोई इन से भला होने वाला नहीं है। स्वतंत्रता के नाम पर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, पिछली बार फिल्म फेस्टिवल हुआ था, उसमें विदेशों से फिल्में मंगवाई गईं, वह यहां आई और उसमें खुले रूप में बंडरूम सीन्स दिखाए गए। मैं ने पूछा कि यह क्यों हो रहा है तो कहा कि यह तो जनता का मनोरंजन है। इस प्रकार का मनोरंजन अगर हमारी फिल्मों के द्वारा करने का आयोजन इन की ओर से होगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से देश का हित नहीं होगा।

कारपोरेशन बनने के बाद उस कारपोरेशन को उस के लक्ष्यों से भी बांधिए कि इस लक्ष्य को बचा कर चलना होगा। सरकार के दबाव में आप भले ही न चले परन्तु उस कार्यक्रम की योजना के दबाव में अवश्य चलना होगा, नहीं तो मारा पैसा व्यर्थ जायगा और कोई भी ढाँचा आप बनाएं वह बेकार हो जायगा। आज थोड़ा बहुत सरकार के नियंत्रण में तो है तब यह हाल है, आटोनामस बाडी हो जायगी तो पता नहीं क्या हाल होगा।

अन्तिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप की इस कमेटी ने इंजीनियरों के हितों को सुरक्षित नहीं किया है। जो-बड़ा टेक्निकल हैंड हैं उन बेचारों का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है और उन को उपेक्षा की गई है। तब के हितों का संरक्षण आप विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखें। उन को भी जो कि वहां कलाकार और दूसरे लोग हैं उन के साथ संरक्षण उसी प्रकार मिलना चाहिए। जो वहां शासन करने के लिए बैठे हैं उन्होंने अपनी सब सुविधाओं का ध्यान तो कर लिया है, उन का कोई ध्यान

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

नहीं किया है। इसलिए उन इंजीनियर्स को भी आप सुविधा प्रदान करें, इतना ही मैं अंत में कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Verghese Committee's report has been presented to the House for discussion. I heartily welcome certain aspects of the Report, certain suggestions made in the Report. But while taking into consideration the implementation of the Report, I doubt very much whether the present Government is in a position to exactly give a meaningful autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan. Whether it can be a broad based autonomy of using this mass media of Doordarshan and Akashvani—I do not know. Various friends have expressed certain doubts also. But I would like to attack the report on certain grounds because the 18 months' experience of the Janata government has created an impression in the minds of the people that the mass media has been completely distorted, controlled and used for their partisan attitudes. Day in and day out you are attacking the previous government, the individuals and a group of people but, inadvertently or advertently, you are doing the same thing. You are using this Doordarshan and Akashvani for partisan purposes. This Doordarshan and Akashvani being important mass media of creating an atmosphere to strengthen our democratic system in the country, should we utilise it for that purpose? Unfortunately even that was used by the previous government. We are not praising them but, at the same time, the Janata Government for the last 18 months using this media for their partisan purposes should also be condemned equally, but, unfortunately, friends on the other side do not do it.

First of all this report envisaged that the autonomy should be based on the soundness of the economy you build. I would like to read out

certain Press comments that have been reported. The Working Group has estimated that by the turn of the century 180 million radio sets and 18 million T.V. sets will be in use among a population of over 900 million. Radio and T.V. will have to tender a multiplicity of services ranging from news to entertainment, from social and scientific education to cultural improvement and promotion of national integration. These objectives cannot be expected to be served by a single agency however qualified and free from governmental controls. For India's diversity, we must plan for a multiplicity of agencies, not necessarily competing but diversified, enough to meet the varied requirements of a pluralist society.

Your mobilising of resources for such a thing is also reported here. But I do not know how without the control of the government and without the patronage of the government can autonomy be created. It is only putting things that because certain things the previous government has done you do not like, so you want to change it. But you are really not changing it in a proper manner to suit the needs of the society but from a political angle you are deciding and without building up any infrastructure. whether it is going to be a full-fledged implementation of this autonomy, I do not know. At present both Akashvani and Doordarshan earn about Rs. 23 crores from licence fees, Rs. 8 crores from commercial programmes and Rs. 6 crores from customs duties on T.V. and radio parts.

Besides, they have earned profits and non-lapsable funds to the tune of Rs. 20 crores a year. And, if all this is used they will not be able to reduce the huge expenditure incurred on the radios and T.V. The revenue budget for the AIR alone is Rs. 40 crores for 1977-78. In other words, the N.D.C. will have to depend more on Government than on the autonomous institutions.

Naturally, when there is government hand in such an organisation, their professed philosophy of opposing the secular character of this country will slowly infiltrate into this organisation. Shri Advani professes the R.S.S. and Jansangh's faith. Its activities are reflected in the last 18 months in the various organs of the mass media by distorting the social and secular character of this country. These by and large had been distorted by various media that have been used for this purpose—not for the development of the country as such. It is most unfortunate and so the hon. Minister should see to it that the broadcasting organisations, function as autonomous bodies, whether such a change is possible so as to free these institutions? These three media have been used also to distort certain versions of the news. It is not that I am talking of it from a political angle. It has been talked about by no less a person than the constituents of the Janata Party. Look at the A.I.R. reports on Haryana. This was attacked by your own colleagues. It may be mentioned that Shri Mani Ram Bagri or somebody attacked the reports of the A.I.R. Maybe, the Chief Minister of Haryana himself attack that. The autonomy that was professed or promised in the manifesto of the Janata Party has been criticised by no less a person than Shri Samar Guha. Therefore different shades of opinion exist. I hope Mr. Guha expressed his opinion on this basis. So, it is not Mr. Advani's opinion or the Ministry's opinion but the opinion of Verghese Committee alone that will prevail. Unfortunately, different shades of opinion prevail in the ruling party itself. Therefore, we have to express our doubt whether the Janata would meet the real situation in the country. We are developing this. Even the various developing countries for the last so many years have been doing this. We have seen and we have experienced the developmental activities of the Door Darshan or Akash Vani. But the fullfledged development of this mass media has not reached all the corner

of our country. I may quote as an example the north-eastern region, That has not been covered either by Door-Darshan or any other mass media to meet the needs of the society and to integrate this region with the rest of the country. Many such regions were isolated from the mainstream of the country. There is a lot of discrimination. For example, in my State itself, there is discrimination in the matter of establishment of a fullfledged T.V. centre. We have been making efforts to see that we have the fullfledged T.V. Centre in Bangalore. Bangalore is not only a commercial centre but it has a secular character. Such a secular character can be reflected in Bangalore City. Such an important city in the South has not even been touched by the Minister. It has been completely neglected. So I say there is this discriminatory attitude on the part of Government. Naturally that is reflected when such an autonomy is created. I do not know how the future of the autonomy is going to be? I do not know how the media will work in the interests of the country. Today the report of this mass-media is completely distorted and is completely biased and very important aspects, namely, the political, social and economic conditions which go to strengthen the democratic fabric of this country have not been completely reflected in this mass media. Further, it is not reaching the rural section of our people and the developmental activities, scientific growth and cultural aspect or the various parts of our country have not been reflected whereas day in and day out the coverage of the radio and Door-darshan is completely spared for a few people or it is just for maligning certain character. So, mass media is not being used to develop this nation without discrimination. Even persons who are living abroad are not getting any useful cultural programmes. Unfortunately, a discriminatory attitude is being used by the mass media to build up Janata party, which is no party at all divergent views have been expressed by their members even on this issue. (*Interruptions*)

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

It is the Indian National Congress which has got a glorious record. You go into the history of the Indian National Congress. Yours is only a temporary arrangement which has been made. (Interruptions)

We have an apprehension that persons who are attacking the very democratic and secular character of our country have infiltrated into the mass media. Therefore, we have to condemn this organisation. We want a complete overhaul. When you are creating a new thing you must create it without any bias and you must see that there is overall change of such people who have infiltrated. You give an assurance to the House that this mass media will not be used for any political purpose or for destroying the very basic secular character of this country. I hope the hon'ble Minister is free from these things as he has to reflect the country as a whole and not his party or organisation alone. With these words I conclude.

17 hrs

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति जी, आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को मिलाकर "आकाशभारती" एक स्वायत्त संस्था के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित होने जा रहा है। आकाशवाणी विश्व के नवमे पुशाने और बड़े प्रसारण संगठनों में से एक है। दूरदर्शन 1959 में शुरू हुआ और उसका प्रसारण दिल्ली में 1965 में शुरू किया गया, लेकिन पिछले दिनों में जो सेवाएं इन संस्थाओं ने की हैं, उससे यह निश्चित हो चुका है कि यह सरकारी नियंत्रण से बाहर रहें और जन-सेवा का माध्यम बन सकें।

आकाशवाणी देश और विदेश के श्रोताओं के लिये 35 भाषाओं में, 137 बोलियों में, रोजाना 1045 घंटे तक 84, 85 केंद्रों पर लगभग 155 ट्रांसमीटरों के द्वारा प्रसारण करती है और अब तक लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक इस पर खर्च हो चुके हैं।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की स्वायत्ता के लिये 17 अगस्त, 1977 को जो वर्गोज कमिटी बनी और उसने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, उसी आधार पर यह पूर्ण स्वायत्त संस्था के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित होने जा रही है। स्वायत्तता का अर्थ है स्व-शासन की शक्ति, स्वयं शासन करने का अधिकार, न कि वह सरकार का मुख्यापेक्षी बनकर रह सके। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि स्वायत्तता का सम्बन्ध केवल रुपया या संरचना से न होकर तत्वों से है, उसका वास्तविक स्वरूप और दूसरा है, किन्तु उसका सम्बन्ध उन बातों पर निर्भर होगा जो कानून के दायरे से बाहर होंगी और जीवन की यथार्थ परिस्थितियों का प्रतिबिम्बित करने वाला होगा।

मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अमली स्वायत्तता 12 न्यासधारियों पर नहीं पनप सकती, स्वायत्तता ऊपर से नीचे तक लानी होगी। स्वायत्तता की अमली बुनियाद स्थानीय कम पावर वाले स्टेशन होंगे जिनका जितना तेजी से विकास होगा, उतनी ही मजबूत और दोधकालीन "आकाशभारती" की स्वतंत्रता की बुनियाद होगी। वर्गोज समिति की सिफारिश तो आकाशभारती न्यास की स्थापना के लिये एक स्थूल ढांचा प्रस्तुत करती है परन्तु उसके वास्तविक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति तो तभी हो सकेगी जब नियमों और आचार संहिता का निर्माण किया जायेगा और हम उसका पालन कर सकेंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री की सलाह पर राष्ट्रपति जी न्यासधारियों की नियुक्ति करेंगे, यह एक उलझनभरी प्रक्रिया है। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के नये ढांचे को निगम के बजाय न्यास के अधीन रखने का प्रावधान किया गया है, रेडियो और टेलीविजन को एक ही संगठन में रखने की सिफारिश स्वागत करने योग्य है, लेकिन प्रसारण समाचार सेवा का केंद्रीय सूचना सेवा से अलग रखना सही कदम होगा,

क्योंकि तभी कोई भी कर्मचारी इस सेवा में अधिक से अधिक योग्य और सक्षम रह सकेगा।

हम इसकी आलोचना करते हैं कि लाइसेंस फीस बढ़ाई जा रही है, रेडियो या आकाशवाणी या दूरदर्शन की, लेकिन अगर ये सरकार पर मूलापेक्षी बने रहेंगे तो फिर सरकारी नियंत्रण सीधे नहीं तो परोक्ष रूप से इन पर होगा। इसलिए अगर लाइसेंस फीस में थोड़ी भी वृद्धि कर दी जाती है, तो उसको आर्थिक दामना से मुक्त रखने की दिशा में यह प्रयास है। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि वह सरकार पर आश्रित और अवलंबित न हो।

हम एक ऐसे राष्ट्रीय न्याय की कल्पना करते हैं, जो देश की एकता और संविधान में निहित प्रजातांत्रिक मूल्यों को अक्षुण्ण रख सके, जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिवर्तन का माध्यम बन सके, जो गांवों के लौंगों, गरीबों पिछड़े और निरक्षर लोगों के जीवन में सुधार, परिवर्तन के लिए प्रेरणा दे सके।

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, वर्गीज कमिटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को सरकारी नियंत्रण से वृत्त रखने का सरकार का जो इरादा है, वह निश्चित रूप से सराहनीय है। किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक देश में आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन और समाचारपत्रों की अपनी प्रभावी भूमिका होती है, और अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि ये तीनों ही जनतंत्र से मूल हथियार हैं, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी।

17'00 hrs.

[SHRI SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

आपको और इस सदन को मालूम है कि अमरीका में निक्सन के विरुद्ध जो बातावरण बना, उसका मूल कारण दो युवक पत्रकार हैं, जिसकी वजह से निक्सन की सरकार से द्वेष होने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ा। 19५५ में थिसेक्स बांधी ने कहा था कि दूरदर्शन

और आकाशवाणी सरकार के अभिन्न अंग हैं और अभिन्न अंग रहेंगे। यही कारण था कि उन्होंने सब से पहले समाचार पत्रों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया और आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन को अपनी स्वार्थसिद्धि के लिए इस्तेमाल किया। वह चाहती थी कि हिन्दुस्तान के हालात के बारे में सत्य का पर्दाफाश न हो और लोग इस हुकूमत के बारे में कुछ न सोचें। इसी लिए मध्य से पहले उन्होंने प्रचार-तंत्र को अपने हाथ में ले लिया, जिससे जनता सदा प्रभावित होती है।

जैसा कि श्री युराज ने कहा है, दूरदर्शन का निर्माण 1959 में हुआ और इसका प्रसारण 1965 में हुआ। आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में 2 करोड़ रेडियो और 6 लाख टेलिविजन सेट हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस गति से इस देश में रेडियो और टेलिविजन का विस्तार तथा विकास होना चाहिए था, जिस गति से जनता के साथ उनका सीधा संबंध होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो सका। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान का बहुमंख्यक ऐसा हिस्सा, जिसे रेडियो और टेलिविजन की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता थी, आज भी उपेक्षा का पात्र है।

आप भली-भाँति जानते हैं कि मयुरा एक अच्छा नगर है। वहाँ रेडियो केन्द्र है। मैं ने मंत्री महोदय से मुलाकात कर के और उन्हें खत लिख कर कहा है कि आगरा मुगलों की राजधानी रहा है, उस का ऐतिहासिक महत्व है और देश के बहुमंख्यक लोग उससे जड़े हुए हैं, मगर वहाँ कोई रेडियो केन्द्र नहीं है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सब बातों पर विचार कर के यह तय किया जाए कि रेडियो और टेलिविजन के केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए क्या प्राथमिक औपचारिकताएँ, तथा मापदंड और क्या पैमाना होना चाहिए, और फिर उसी के अनुसार इन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

[श्री रामजी लाल सुनन]

होनी चाहिए ? यदि मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करें कि कहां-कहां इन केन्द्रों की आवश्यकता है तो उसके लिए तत्काल आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें, यह मेरे लिए और सभी सदस्यों के लिए खुशी का विषय होगा ।

रेडियो और टेलिविजन के माध्यम से जनता सब बातों को सही रूप से समझ सके, इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन एक स्वतंत्र निगम के रूप में काम करें । लेकिन कभी कभी हालात ऐसे हो जाते हैं, जब पारस्परिक सम्भावना का वातावरण खराब हो जाता है, देश की एकात्मक भावना दूषित हो जाती है, जो देश का एकता और अखंडता के लिए खतरनाक होता है । उसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि रेडियो और आकाशवाणी से ऐसा प्रचार न किया जाये, जिससे देश का वातावरण विषाक्त हो । हमारे देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं । हाल ही में अलगाव में दंगा हुआ । इससे पहले आगरा में दंगा हुआ । और अभी बिहार में दंगा हुआ है । उनके बारे में कभी कभी ऐसे गलत बयान और प्रसारण होते हैं, जिनसे वातावरण बिगड़ता ही है सुधरता नहीं है । तो निश्चित रूप से यह चाहिए कि ऐसे समय पर जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की हालत बिगड़ने की संभावना हो, देश के वातावरण के दूषित होने की संभावना हो तो उन प्रसारणों को बन्द कर दिया जाये ।

एक चीज में निरन्तर कमी आई है । इस देश का जो मूल संगीत है, हिन्दुस्तान की जो सभ्यता, संस्कृति और उस के साथ जुड़े हुए लोक गीत हैं, उन सब के बारे में जिस बत से और जिस बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचार और प्रसार होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाया है । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हिन्दुस्तान का ग्राम शादमी जिस गीत से सीधे प्रभावित

होता है उसे अधिक प्रसारित किया जाय और इस चीज में जो निरन्तर कमी आई है, उसे दूर करने के लिए सरकार कदम उठाए ।

रेडियो और टेलिविजन का सीधा सम्बन्ध जुड़े, जनता की समस्याओं को वह उठाएं, समाज को विकसित करें, यह काम तो हुए हैं । लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में संकोच नहीं है कि यह एक व्यावसायिक साधन भी बना है । विज्ञापनों का इतना भरभार है कि मूल प्रकरण से हट कर वहां नपड़म सपड़प होता रहता है, कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं हो पाती है । तो मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी से वह भी दरखवास्त करनी है कि मात्र विज्ञापन के इर्द गिर्द ही यह चीज न रह जाये । हिन्दुस्तान में जो यह एक सबल आधार है जनता तक किमी चीज को पहुंचाने का उस का उपयोग विज्ञापनों के लिए ही न किया जाय । इसके लिए भी सरकार को उचित कदम उठाना चाहिए ।

अभी श्री आम प्रकाश त्यागी और अन्य लोगों ने रेडियो लाइसेंस और उस की फीस के बारे में अर्ज किया । मुझे निवेदन करना है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान का वह छोटा आदमी जो पढ़ा लिखा नहीं है वह भी रेडियो के महत्व को समझता है । चाहे भले ही लोक गीत सुनता हो, नोटकी सुनता हो या फिल्मी गीत सुनता हो । हल चलाने वाला किसान भी जब लोक सभा या विधान सभा के चुनाव के परिणाम आते हैं तो रेडियो अपने पास रखता है और जब कमी भी किसी राष्ट्रीय नेता या पार्टी जिस से उस का लगाव होता है, का नाम सुनता है, चाहे वह चौधरी चरण सिंह का नाम सुने, जगजीवन बाबू का नाम सुने, अडवाणी साहब का नाम सुने या मिसेज बांधो का नाम सुने तो उसे एक आत्म सुख मिलता है । तो आज से रेडियो ग्राम जनता की चीज बन गई है । इसलिए जरूरी है कि यह ग्राम उसे उपलब्ध कराएं और उसके ऊपर टैक्स न हो ।

लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहनी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में तीस लाख रेडियो सेट प्रति वर्ष बनते हैं किन्तु लाइसेंस जो देते हैं उस की संख्या 10 लाख से ज्यादा नहीं है। तो बड़े पैमाने पर पूरे देश में राजस्व की हानि हो रही है और एक जबर्दस्त नुकसान हो रहा है। फीस आप जितनी भी रखें लेकिन निश्चित रूप से आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अब तक जो राजस्व की हानि होती रही है और अब तक जिनके पास लाइसेंस नहीं हैं उनके बारे में भी आप को पूरी जांच करानी चाहिए।

रेडियो और टेलीविजन के बारे में और उस में भी विशेष रूप से रेडियो के बारे में जनता के दिमाग में एक सन्देह पैदा हो गया है और वह सन्देह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जब कभी भी कोई एक विषय परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाता है तो लोग उसे शंका की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। एमर्जेन्सी की बात तो दूसरी थी, उस समय लोग बी० बी० सी० सुनना पसंद करते थे क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की खबरों पर कोई विश्वास नहीं था लेकिन चीन और हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई चले या पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई चले, उस समय भी कम से कम इस देश के लोग उन सभी देशों के रेडियो को सुनना पसंद करते थे जिनका प्रसारण हमारे यहां के रेडियो से होता था। तो आज एक विश्वास पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि लोग यह एहसास करें कि जो रेडियो से प्रसारण हो रहा है वह उचित है; कोई गलत प्रसारण नहीं है। आज लोगों में बराबर यह भावना होती जा रही है कि रेडियो से जो प्रसारण हो रहा है निश्चित रूप से उस में कुछ कमियां हैं।

सरकार के बारे में एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा अग्रवाणी जी से। आज जो सरकार की निरन्तर चिन्ता हुई साख है उसका मूल कारण यह रेडियो और टेलीविजन भी है। सरकार क्या गलत काम कर रही है और क्या सही काम कर रही है वह एक गलत बात है लेकिन इस सरकार ने जितना काम

किया भी है उसका भी सही प्रसारण आज रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर नहीं हो पाया है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि चाहे उसका पक्ष सकारात्मक हो या नकारात्मक हो, जनता का उसके सम्बन्ध में रिएक्शन अच्छा हो या बुरा हो, वह तो एक बात की बात है लेकिन यह हुकूमत जिस दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहती है, यह हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार जो आम जनता का कायाकल्प करने का इरादा रखती है उसका भी सही प्रसार इस माध्यम से नहीं हो पाया है। तो इस व्यवस्था के चलते यह बहुत जरूरी है कि सरकार के जो अच्छे काम हैं उनका भी निरन्तर प्रचार और प्रसार रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर होना चाहिये।

आकाशवाणी की विदेश सेवा पर 1976-77 में 50 लाख 68 हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ था। यह धनराशि बहुत कम है क्योंकि विश्व में जो वातावरण बनता है वह इसी संस्था के माध्यम से बनता है। हिन्दुस्तान एक जम्हूरियत पसन्द देश है और हिन्दुस्तान के जैसे तमाम देश जिन से आप व्यावसायिक या सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान ही जो बुनियादी मान्यताएं हैं लोकतांत्रिक, उसके आधार पर जो आप सम्बन्ध मधुर करना चाहते हैं उसके लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि इस चीज के लिए आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन पर सरकार ज्यादा धनराशि खर्च करे।

जहां तक पिक्चर्स का सवाल है, अब तक सिनेमाघरों के माध्यम से पिक्चर्स दिखाई जाती थीं लेकिन अब टेलीविजन पर भी दिखाई जाती हैं। मंत्री महोदय को शायद मालूम नहीं कि जो पिक्चर्स दिखाई जाती हैं उनका स्तर बहुत बटिया होता है।

मैंने कल परसों अखबार में पढ़ा कि "पुतली बाई" पिक्चर को देखकर एक सड़की डकैत बन गई। इस प्रकार की बटिया

[श्री रामजी लाल सुबन]

पिक्चर्स को जो कि जनता की मनोबुद्धि को हूषित करती हैं, यदि आप बन्द करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से एक अच्छा काम होगा।

पूरे देश में रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर पांच हजार तकनीकी कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं उनके वेतनमानों की ओर ध्यान देने की बड़ी जरूरत है। साथ ही उनके रिटायरमेंट की एज 58 या 60 साल होती है लेकिन जो कलाकार हैं, जो उस तकनीक को जानता है, जिसने उसको सीखने में समय लगाया है, उसको किसी एज के मुताबिक रिटायर कर देना उचित नहीं होगा। इन कर्मचारियों के लिए एज का कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं होना चाहिए।

आपको मालूम है कि राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर एक बड़ी बुरी बीमारी फैली थी। जब कभी इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हों तो रेडियो, टेलीविजन के समस्त कार्यक्रम बन्द कर देने चाहिए और सारा ध्यान उस ओर देना चाहिए ताकि लोगों का राहत मिल सके। इस प्रकार से रेडियो और टेलीविजन जन आकांक्षाओं का दर्पण बने और छोटे तथा गरीब लोगों की कायाकल्प करने के लिए उनका प्रयोग किया जाये। आपने जो स्वायत्तशासी निगम बनाने का फैसला किया है वह निश्चित रूप से एक अच्छा काम होगा और इस अच्छे काम के लिए मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call other hon. Members to speak, I have just to inform the House that the time left to-day is only 45 minutes; and half-an-hour will be available for the next day. Hon. Minister may reply the next day. Hon. Members should complete their speeches to-day.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, there were many good points in the report of the Verghese Committee. While I appreciate these

points, I will not deal with all the aspects incorporated in that report. I will deal with only one major aspect, viz. the concept of autonomy, or the concept of absolute autonomy that has been incorporated in that report.

It appears to me that the Verghese Committee has taken a too liberal, or a too easy view of the meaning of the word autonomy, so far as these mass media, are concerned—I mean the All India Radio and the Television. Perhaps the Verghese Committee has been considerably influenced by the election manifesto of the Janata Party. In the election manifesto of the Janata Party, much stress has been laid on converting All India Radio and Television into autonomous bodies. But there also, it appears to me that the Verghese Committee has taken a rather too easy and cosy interpretation of the meaning or concept of the term autonomy, used in the election manifesto of the Janata Party.

Why did the election manifesto of the Janata Party make that recommendation? The reason was obvious: during the last 30 years, an impression—and an apprehension—was created in the minds of intellectuals and other people in this country that these most important mass media were being utilized for partisan purposes by the ruling party and the Government, and that it should be seen that these mass media were not used only for governmental or partisan purposes, but are utilized for some other ideals, as an independent institution, i.e. as far as it is possible, for entertaining the people of our country with cultural, educational and other programmes on the one hand, and catering news and views of Government and people also—objectively and not subjectively. That was the main idea which prompted the Janata Party to suggest the idea of autonomy. The Verghese Committee, forgetting the conditions as exist in our country, has taken almost an idealistic view, a theoretical view,

as if socio-economic conditions in India are also the same as obtain either in U. K. or in U.S.A. or in Canada or in some other countries where there is an absolute autonomy for broadcasting media.

There are three functions, not functions I should say, there are three basic aspects—policy making, administration and the production of programme. These three aspects are related with the functioning of AIR as also the TV. So far as policy making and administration aspects are concerned, if this body is also to be made an autonomous institution like the nationalised institutions or our public sector undertakings, then I am afraid, the Verghese Committee has not made any fundamental study. It is not a productive body nor is it a profit making body as is expected of other public sector bodies.

Secondly, what are the functions of the public sector bodies? What is their performance? What is their criticism in the House and outside? They have not taken any cognisance of that fact also. What do you mean by autonomy? Suppose T.V. and A.I.R. are converted into completely an autonomous body. What does it mean? It means they will be like a nationalised corporation, like other nationalised corporations. Then the Parliament will have no control over it. Only once a year or after two or three years, some report on their performance will be placed on the Table of the House. There will be no time for a discussion in the House. There will be no accountability. We will not be knowing what is going on there. There are hundreds of autonomous corporations. What is their performance, what are their activities, this House has no opportunity to discuss them at all.

But, in the case of AIR and TV, whatever the TV programmes are there, we get a report in the Library. Even without hearing the radio or

seeing the TV, we go to the Library and get their report on their programmes. We come to know from the report what programme they are going to chalk out to enlighten us. But as soon as they are made an autonomous body like the nationalised corporations, we will be immediately denied of that opportunity of knowing their programmes, functions and activities.

At present, whenever there is anything wrong, we have the right to raise it in the House the next day. If there is anything wrong with the TV or AIR, we immediately raise it on the Floor of the House. Every year, on several occasions, we have opportunities to discuss their programmes, functions, administration and various policies that are being followed by TV or AIR. We will be deprived of that.

I also want to draw the attention of the hon. Members of this House to this aspect that we have Consultative Committees. These Consultative Committees meet once during the session and once during the inter-session. At that time we get an opportunity to discuss their performance, programmes and functioning and exchange our ideas. That better opportunity will be lost to this House. Therefore, I think that it will be absolutely wrong if we make them an absolutely autonomous body. When I use the word 'autonomous body'. I want to qualify it, yes, it is so. So far as the freedom of chalking out the programme is concerned, absolute autonomy should be given to AIR and TV, to the authorities there. What about policy-making and administration? If it is made an autonomous body for ten years at least Rs. 1000 crores have to be spent from the consolidated fund of India for their development. We will be spending and there will be no accountability to this House. That will be absolutely wrong. It is to be remembered that the mass media is the

[Prof. Samar Guha]

most important and crucial forum for dissemination of the policy and performance of the government and the activities of Parliament and assemblies. What is happening in the country is broadcast and projected before our people through radio, and TV. That is one function. There are views, social, political and economic views also that people get through radio and TV programmes. People in India get entertainment and are educated. Then there is the third kind of programme, cultural programme. This report suggests a nationalised body, particularly this concept of multi-tier body which will be another hierarchical system. I do not know what type of body it will be. It will be just shifting, withdrawing responsibility of the government from these important and crucial mass media and allowing, instead of autonomy, I should say, some kind of autocratic institution, as has been conceived through the multi-tier hierarchical system that has been suggested in the Verghese Committee. Therefore, my submission is: let us not become too idealistic or too theoretical; let us not become too susceptible to the concept that this mass media will be used by the ruling authority. Today it is Janta; tomorrow it may be another; earlier it was some other. It has to be seen that in policy-making and administration the ruling party maintains an attitude of objectivity and national purpose, a non-partisan attitude. One has to be careful about that.

Some friends were criticising that during the last 16 months the Janata Party has become partisan. On the contrary I have a complaint to make, not against my friend for his understanding. There have been innumerable occasions. It has been brought before the Consultative Committee, perhaps before the hon. House also, I do not know whether they are still clinging to broadcasting and TV as if they had got the opportunity; they

are carrying on as the past dictatorial regime, not only Emergency but pre-emergency also. I will give you one instance. You remember that in this House the Anti-Defection Bill was withdrawn. It was a very democratic gesture, liberal gesture which should have been appreciated. But was it a point to criticise the government bitterly? On that day, I heard that and out of 15 minutes, for ten minutes—I could hardly imagine—it was as if it was running down the government, running down the administration. Ten minutes were devoted exclusively for this, out of the evening broadcast—the speech of the Members, why the Anti-Defection Bill was withdrawn. Is that the way? Again, I should say that I am not one of those who make day in and day out criticism about the non performance of this Government. On the contrary, during the 16 months, what this government has done, there have been instances, records, solid achievements on various aspects, and also the programme, and also the future programme, the policy that they have adopted, very unfortunate, have not been highlighted on radio or T.V. I should say, the radio and T.V. are the most important media through which the performance of the Government should be made known to the people. Even 5 per cent of the people do not read newspaper. But almost 80 per cent of the people to-day hear radio. But very unfortunately there is a lack of communication. There is a communication gap between the performance of the Government, achievement of the Government and understanding of the people. This has not been projected. I have, rather I should say, a grievance against the Ministry instead of saying that they are going in partisan way. We have miserably failed. Excuse me, I have used a strong term. This is my feeling. We have miserably failed. We have not been able to project what we have performed, what programme and policy we have adopted, what new ideas in the agricultural, rural development and other programmes

we have. Let us take one or two examples. Antyodaya programme—on that day Babubhai Patel was telling us what they have done for the upliftment of the Harijans in Gujarat. Nothing is known to us what to talk of the common people. Let us take food programme. During the last thirty years millions of people have worked through the food programme. But I have never heard that food programme was ever discussed either through radio or T.V. On the contrary, that is my grievance.

So far as freedom of chalking out programme is concerned, fullest possible autonomy should be given to the Radio and T.V. There I should say one thing. At the present moment what is the programme, what is the ratio of centrally controlled and locally controlled programmes? The ratio is heavily in favour of the former—the Centre. If you really want that it should be autonomous in functions and performance, more opportunity should be given to the local stations for drawing out their own programmes than loading the local stations with the programmes chalked out by the Centre. I would only suggest that if you really want to have some kind of autonomy, at least this thing should be done.

Some kind of autonomy can be introduced with the idea of setting up of some Board like the Railway Board. But it will be controlled. The Minister should be the Chairman of the Board and it will remain completely accountable to the Parliament. No institution should be there which will not be accountable to the Parliament. It will be accountable to the Parliament. Therefore, I would suggest, even strong words I have used, no Government unless you want to abdicate your authority, unless you want to throw out the instrument objectively, not subjectively you should communicate to the people. You should have communication with the people. We should be responsible to the people. You should also create responsibility to the people. For that

reason this mass media—radio and T.V are the most powerful instruments for, I should say, educating the people and also make, them understand what the Government is doing and also make the Government understand that they are doing in that sphere are the views the national programmes are there. All kinds of views, all shades of views should get opportunity. On certain issues, on various aspects, various views can be expressed. The national programmes are there.

There is one idea, I should say, Frankenstein that has been introduced by Verghese Committee—franchise station. What will be the franchise station? It will be controlled by political elements and foreign money in our country. There are many loopholes. Foreign interference may be interjected in this franchise station. In India franchise station should be totally rejected. On the contrary educational and cultural institution should be given freedom so that they can project their cultural programme through the media of either radio or T.V.

I have to say one word more, and that is about the engineering facilities—what they call in technical terms, hard work facilities. They are the big institutions. But they are now under the control of one D.G. This is, perhaps, not right. The programme side should be under the control of D.G. and the Engineering side should be made as much independent as possible. It is possible that a co-ordinating body can be set up there for coordinating the function of the instrument and for catering to the programme through the D.G. I think this aspect—engineering facilities aspect—should also be taken into consideration.

In conclusion, I would like to remind the hon. Minister: Please don't get into the trap of a very charming and attractive word 'autonomy'. In our country, it will be suicidal not only on political condition as it obtains in our

[Prof. Samar Guha]

country, it will be suicidal not only on the part of the Government but I should say, it would be wholly against the interest of the people in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raj Krishna Dawn. Please confine your remarks to five minutes.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): The time is too short and the subject is big. So, we have submitted a joint letter to extend the time by four hours. It cannot be completed within 25 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait for some time. We can decide that. Now, Mr. Dawn.

*SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir. Before I start my speech, I will like to request the hon. Minister Shri Advani to put on his headphone as otherwise he will not be able to follow my speech. *Today we are discussing a very important subject at a very important place, i.e., the Parliament of India, where laws are framed which applies to the entire country. The subject under discussion is no doubt the most important one in our modern day world. Sir, during the Second World War we had heard about Hitler, Goering and Goebelles and we had seen how they had manipulated the mass media to create deception in public mind to gain their objectives. We had already noticed during that period how a falsehood if repeated again and again took the shape of truth. In our own country also we have witnessed similar things happening prior to emergency. There was a countrywide railway strike but the All India Radio kept giving false information to the striking workers that 50,000 workers had joined work in a particular factory etc., and in this way only through false propaganda catered through the AIR the Government of the day had succeeded in crushing the workers agitation.

Thus it would not be an exaggeration if I say that the AIR and TV are very powerful instruments to shape public opinion and attitude and even I would go further to say that they are more powerful than even the military forces of a country because through these agencies the Government can mislead, incite, bamboozle or capture peoples mind to channelise it in a particular direction. Therefore, while welcoming the move of the hon. Minister to grant autonomy to AIR and TV there is a lurking doubt and a serious "but" raises its head in my mind. Sir, I have seen from close quarters the functioning of the Durgapur Corporation, Calcutta State Transport Corporation, the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta etc. and I have no hesitation to say that our experience about their working is far from happy. I would therefore very sincerely caution the hon. Minister that he should very carefully consider whether all the powers of such a powerful mass media should be handed over completely to a handful of bureaucrats and whether Government would rest in peace by this transfer of power because as I have already stated, our past experience in this matter was rather bitter. Therefore there is a lot of scope for reasoned discussion and careful consideration before a final decision is taken in matter of vital importance which the present issue is.

Now I would like to say something about the report of the Verghese Committee. Sir, I feel that both Radio and TV should have a three tier set up. There should be a technical Division which will be responsible for keeping the proper and efficient maintenance and functioning of the equipment. The second unit will comprise of the news and programme matters. It would be the job of this unit to plan the subject and also to broadcast them and thirdly there shall be a Board to ever see the entire functioning, to formulate guidelines about the programme, to screen whether pro-

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali

grammes were in the interest of the common and poor rural people, whether they were in national interest or not and having done that they should divide the programme suitably to give adequate representation to all interests. I personally feel that if this is done then we can effect improvement in the present working of the two very powerful mass media.

Then comes the question of language. Ours is a multilingual country and let us concede that it is a very sensitive issue. We have seen in Bangladesh how bullets and oppression could not take away Bengali from the local people. Here in this House we often witness a similar reaction. Sir, my mother tongue is Bengali, but if I speak in this House in Hindi, the friends who speak Hindi feel very happy. Similarly when a person speaking Tamil delivers a speech in Hindi, desks are thumped because it gives me a great pleasure to hear my own language from one whose mother tongue is other than mine own. We want a synthesis of all the languages as unless it is done it creates bitterness and hard feelings. When I listen to the radio and TV Programmes, I feel it would make no difference for me whether I am in Delhi or in England because most of the programmes are either in English or in Hindi. Other languages have very little share for their respective audience. May be once in a week there a Tamil or a Telugu programme. Two to three days ago, I was witnessing a programme of State songs in TV but I was sad to find that there was no song in Bengali. The Bengali population in the capital is sizable, I understand that their position is third. But how much time we are able to give through radio or TV for them. I am not advocating the cause of Bengali alone. There are other languages like Assamese, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Sindhi, Punjabi etc. How programmes in these languages are set? What I am trying to suggest is that these languages are as important as any other one and how the new organisation to which we are going to em-

power with autonomy is going to deal with this sensitive issue. This is an important matter and if left to some bureaucrats to do it in their own way, I am afraid, we will not be able to satisfy the people. I would therefore caution the Minister that language being a very sensitive issue need careful and competent handling. I have often found that English and Hindi monopolise the programmes. In fact there is more stress on English. In TV it is half and half. I cannot understand why we should give such high priority to English. Why should we not give wider representation to regional languages. So far as AIR is concerned, I can understand English getting a better deal because it has a much wider coverage and there are people who speak English. But this does not apply to TV. It is meant for a localised area and therefore it is necessary that the languages of the people living in that area should get priority over English. I have often found that if I deliver a speech criticising the hon. Minister, or I make a blistering political speech, it gets a better coverage in press, radio or TV but if I say in this House that our poor villagers and cultivators who comprise 80 per cent of the population are in great difficulty, if I say that the cultivators are not getting seed or manure, or that Government should pay higher prices for wheat or say that the cost of diesel should be reduced, not a single word of my speech will be published in the press or broadcast by radio or TV. On the contrary in West Bengal if I speak for the cultivators I might even be branded as a tout of the *Jotdars*—the big landlord cultivators. It is therefore very necessary that Government should formulate positive guidelines whereby the Radio and TV should compulsorily set apart time which will be devoted only to publicise the problems of the poor cultivators who as I have stated already constitute 80 per cent of the population. It is just and proper because India lives in villages and we cannot allow the use of Radio and TV only as means for the entertainment of a handful of urbanites. We hate

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

it and the people in general do not like it. This reorientation of the programmes is very essential if these two media are to be utilised for national reconstruction, and national upliftment.

Sir I am of the stronger view that the licence fee for radio should not be raised. The earlier Government as also this Government accept that 70 per cent of the population of our country live under poverty line. Radio is no longer an instrument for entertainment. It is a medium of education too. Now the poor villagers may buy a radio set by raising subscription and keep it in their community centre. It would be very sad if they are asked to pay increased tax by way of licence fee. If the Government so please they can raise the licence fee for the urban rich who move in Cadillac cars and only take fridge cold water. I do not hold any brief for this affluent section of the society but the village poor, in my opinion, should never be subjected to the burden of increased licence fee; rather the fee should go or at last kept within reasonable limits. Thus both the All India Radio and TV will have to function according to well defined and well thought out programmes. While drawing programmes we have to keep it in mind what our country was in the past, what it is at present and what it would be in future. We have also to ponder and think how best we can arouse the youth of the country through these two organisations and enlist their cooperation and participation for the nation building activities. While I feel that the hon. Minister has taken a wise decision to grant autonomy to Radio and TV, I would caution him to say that he should carefully devise and formulate the modalities of the transfer of this autonomy so that it does not become an instrument in hands of a few self willed bureaucrats whose personal fancies might become more important than national interest and national good.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken more than 10 minutes. You must conclude it.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Yes, Sir, I am concluding it. I would also like to stress upon another point. The radio and TV programmes should be designed to cater to the needs of the various segments of the society. It does not mean the rich or the poor. There are other sectors and other interests. We have to be careful enough to see that they have their interests reflected in the programmes of the AIR or TV. Here I feel that it is a specialised job and instead of depending upon ordinary graduates or Master degree holders to draw up the programmes as at present the Government should enlist the cooperation of the sociologists, psychologists and historians to draw them so that due justice is done to the different segments the society is made of.

Once again while welcoming the move of the hon. Minister to grant autonomy to Radio and TV I would caution him to devise suitable safeguards so that autonomy does not turn out to be a destructive weapon in the hands of the bureaucrats because as I have already said the mass media is far more powerful than the armed forces of a country. With this I conclude.

श्री उगसेन (देवरिया) : सभापति जी, इस पर 10-15 मिनट का समय और बढ़ा दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : जी. नहीं, 10-15 मिनट से काम नहीं चलेगा। अभी 11 सदस्य इस पर और बोलना चाहते हैं। इस पर समय बढ़ाने की रिक्वेस्ट आई है इसलिए, मदन जैसा चाहे वैसा किया जाये।

बीधरी बलबीर सिंह : समय बढ़ाया जाये लेकिन आज नहीं।

समाप्ति सहोदय : माननीय मंत्री जी
 या चाहते हैं ? अभी 6 बजे तक एक
 माननीय सदस्य बोल सकते हैं । दस सदस्य
 और रह जायेंगे ।

How much time the Government can
 afford to extend?

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:
 Time will have to be extended for
 this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a pro-
 cedure. I have consulted the Govern-
 ment. The hon. Minister is replying
 on this on behalf of the Government.
 He will just let me know.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-
 TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI
 L. K. ADVANI): I think you can ex-
 tend it by one hour.

SHRI PURNANARAYANA SINHA:
 At least by four hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every Member
 cannot be allowed to speak for 25
 minutes. Even according to the list
 only ten Members will be left and
 then the hon. Minister will be called.
 We will extend it by one hour and
 with the half an hour that would re-
 main of the time allotted already, we
 will have 1-1/2 hours for discussion.
 I think that will be enough. Mr.
 Sarat Kar.

SHRI SARAT KAR (Cuttack): Mr.
 Chairman, Sir, since you have al-
 ready asked me to finish my speech
 in a short time, I do not want to go
 into the details of the Report. But I
 am surprised to see that the Members
 from the Opposition do not appreciate
 the attitude of the Janata Party and
 the Minister in charge.

On the eve of the Assembly elec-
 tions, when the Opposition was allow-
 ed to speak through the Radio a pro-
 mise which was made in our Election

manifesto, the Janata Party has ful-
 filled its commitment after coming to
 power. So, I congratulate the Janata
 Party and the hon. Minister in parti-
 cular for this step. I was trying to
 speak on the autonomy about which
 hon. Member Prof. Samar Guha has
 dealt with elaborately. I know that
 this autonomy plays havoc some-
 times. But in a democratic set-up, we
 know that this autonomy is helpful,
 it is idealistic. But coming to the
 practicality, it should be diluted by
 common sense. I am reminded of a
 very famous saying in English viz.,
 "to play Hamlet without the prince of
 Denmark." If we want autonomy
 without the people having the sense of
 autonomy, how to utilise it, it will be
 just like playing Hamlet without the
 prince of Denmark. So, the trained
 personnel, the professionals, especially
 who are dedicated to this idealism of
 autonomy must know one good point,
 which I am just going to describe.
 Within the short time at my disposal,
 I will give an example. One Gentle-
 man from France was going in Hyde
 Park, he was moving with his walking
 stick and suddenly the walking stick
 stuck to the nose of another Gentle-
 man who was also walking along with
 him side by side. That Gentleman
 objected. Immediately the French
 gentleman said "I think England is a
 free country", then the Englishman
 said "Yes, but your freedom ends
 where my nose begins". So, though I
 believe in this autonomy and liberty
 and all these high idealism—I think
 we must believe in them—it has its
 own limitations. Under the Indian
 system, unless we prepare for it, this
 autonomy would sometimes degene-
 rate, as pointed out by Aristotle, the
 Father of Political Science, every sys-
 tem has its own ideals and deteriora-
 tions and we have to arrive at a gol-
 den mean. I want the hon Minister
 to strike a balance between the exces-
 sive Governmental domination and
 excessive non-Governmental domina-
 tion. Otherwise, this autonomy will
 be a farce just like playing Hamlet
 without the prince of Denmark.
 What are the safety valves and what
 is the Golden mean?

[Shri Sarat Kar]

Public opinion must be reflected. Sometimes we, the people of India, do not know how to protect our interests. We will do this? It depends on how we appoint these Trusts? It is good that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chairman of UPSC will sit, discuss and decide. But it is highly idealistic. Coming to the practical experience we have had in this country, I may not be misunderstood if I give the example of UGC and the autonomous Universities. How has it deteriorated? A lot of complaints of nepotism and corruption beginning from the appointment of Professors to that of the examiners come before us. So when we are going to change history—it is an epoch making decision to make Akash Bharati and TV autonomous bodies—we must take all these things into consideration and we should not be hesitant in this regard. I do not say that the Government should go back. In principle, this Report is alright. But my feeling is that it is too idealistic and that it has to be diluted by common sense. Safety valves are also to be provided and there should be some accountability of this Corporation to Parliament.

I think, to start with, 12 trustees may be appointed by the Government itself in consultation with other parties and Opposition leaders. Gradually, when we get trained personnel, when they are trained up, and, when they set an example, when they set history, then full autonomy can be granted. The history will decide it. In the beginning, it should have some accountability.

There was an argument put forward that the Government provides finance and, therefore, the Government will control it. If the Government is scrupulous—this Government is definitely scrupulous; it appointed a Committee and it wants to make it an autonomous body—certainly, it will not misuse the power. But for future Governments, we have to provide some guidelines. It is needless to say, un-

less they believe in democratic principles, unlike the previous Government, unless they stick to the ideals of democracy, they will always misuse the power. We have found that many ideals and many other good things have deteriorated. We get papers which are nothing but yellow journalism.

Once you have an autonomous Corporation, as pointed out by some hon. Members, it may not serve the rural areas and the rural people. This mass media, radio and television, has a very great role to play. We cannot foresee all these things today. It has a great responsibility to discharge. I do not think that the Government should be completely divorced and isolated from it. Nor it should be put in a watertight compartment. It should bridge the communication gap between the Government and the people. At the same time, it has an important role to create an image of Indian heritage.

It should take all sorts of people with it, not only one class of people, bourgeoisie or downtrodden or this minority or that majority both Government and opposition. It has a stupendous task to play. We cannot say that with the appointment of 12 trustees everything will be all right. As pointed out by Prof. Samar Guha, it has three important duties of administration, policy-making and programme producing. Unless the programmes produced are attractive, whatever autonomy you grant, it will not survive. The people will not listen to it unless the programme is interesting. So, just by having zonal executives, zonal directors, it will not serve the purpose.

It must have private production centres also. There should be professional people to make programmes attractive, educative and oriented to the people. It must serve the rural people. We must also fight illiteracy, as it is an accepted programme of the Government and the opposition. We must solve communal problems; minority problems and the problems of the

downtrodden people. It should not be the Government's programme; it should be the people's programme and the nation's programme. There should be programmes produced on different issues, on national issues, on undeveloped areas of the south, north-east, etc. for the development of these areas. Unless we prepare programme on a grand scale, on a magnificent scale, we cannot achieve the target.

All these things have to be taken into account in the matter of appointment of the trustees, the professional zeal and also about its finance. The Government has to finance it. Even if the Government has to finance it, it does not mean that it becomes subservient to the Government. The Government has to be scrupulous in exercising its powers and not to misuse them. He has to be above all these things.

Lastly, it has been amply criticised that radio and television programmes are degenerating our younger generation. It should not be so. There should be some censoring on that. There should be some inbuilt system which would criticise such programmes and reflect people's criticism. This is a very difficult task to perform. The Government must do it. It is committed to that.

The Government must take into consideration all these points so that it will be a total success.

With these words, I conclude.

18. 00 hrs.

श्री उपप्रेत : सभापति महोदय, मेरा नाम है या नहीं ?

सभापति महोदय : पांचवें छठे नम्बर पर है। श्री बलवीर सिंह। आप शुरू कर दें और कल जारी रखें।

श्रीधरी बनबीर सिंह : (होशियारपुर) : कल तो मैं यहां नहीं होऊंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप शुरू तो करें।

श्रीधरी बनबीर सिंह : ब्रह्मवाणी साहब को मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि इन्होंने कानून बनाने से पहले जो वर्गीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है उसको इस हाउस में पेश करके सारे मेम्बरों के विचार सुन कर फिर उसके बारे में कोई फैसला करेंगे। मैं इनको मुबारकबाद देता हूं यह एक डेमोक्रेटिक कदम है कि वह रिपोर्ट बनी, सरकार के पास आयी और यहां उस पर बहस होने के बाद फिर अपना मन बनायेंगे कि उन में से कौन सी बात अच्छी है श्री! कितनी बात इन में से ठीक नहीं हैं। रेडियो और टी० वी० प्रचार का बहुत बड़ा साधन भी है और हमें सोचना भी है कि आटोनामस रखा जाय या पार्लियामेंट का उस पर कुछ होल्ड होना चाहिये। दोनों व्यूज का बैलेंस होना चाहिये। एक शायर ने कहा है : 'मेरे हाथों से तराशे हुए सनम आज बुतखाने में भगवान बने बैठे हैं।' जिनको हम आटोनामी देते हैं वह भगवान बन जाते हैं और जब उनके बारे में कोई बात पूछी जाती है तो यहां जवाब दे दिया जाता है कि यह आटोनामस दाड़ी है हम देखल नहीं दे सकते। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर उस पर अपना कुछ कंट्रोल रख सकें यह बहुत जरूरी है।

आज फोक डामेज और फोक सौम्य के नाम पर कितना गन्दा प्रचार चलता है उसको भी सोचने की जरूरत है। इन्दिरा के राज्य में पंजाब रेडियो पर जो देहाती प्रोग्राम था उसमें मिर्जा था जिसका बारबार रोज़ आता था। मैंने उसके बारे में लिखकर भेजा पता नहीं रास्ते में सेंसर हो गया। वह देहाती प्रोग्राम कुछ औरतों के बारे में था : भंडी रत्ता दी दोस्ती हंस हंस लादिया यारियां ते रो रो देंनिया दसा। यह इन्दिरा के राज्य में औरतों के प्रोग्राम में आता था। इन्दिरा जी औरत होते हुए उनके राज्य में औरतों के बारे में इतनी बुरी और गन्दी बात रेडियो

[चौधरां बलबीर सिंह]

पर दूसरे, तीसरे दिन आती थी जिसको सुनने के लिए ग्राम आदमी तैयार नहीं हो सकता था । तो फोक सोंग के नाम पर जो गीत आते हैं उनको आपको देखना चाहिए कि उसमें कोई अच्छी बात भी है या नहीं या केवल बकवास ही है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखियेगा ।

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 1, 1978/Agrahayana 10, 1900 (Saka).