

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 22, 1972

Agrahayana 1, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reduction in Cement Quota for Delhi

*122. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement quota of the Union Territory of Delhi has been reduced drastically; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूरक प्रश्न पूछने के पूर्व आपकी आज्ञा से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार वस्तुस्थिति की जानकारी न रख कर सीधे नकारात्मक उत्तर दे कर अपने को बचाना चाहती है नियंत्रित वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर 20 रुपये, 22 रुपये प्रति बैग

2504 LS—2.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने प्रश्न पूछा, उन्होंने कहा कि नो सर, तो फिर यह प्रश्न कहाँ से आता है ?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा: उसी के बारे में मैं पूरक प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एप्लीकंटी सवाल से इन्फार्मेशन देते नहीं लेते हैं।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब सही उत्तर नहीं आता है तो वस्तुस्थिति की जानकारी दे कर उस का उत्तर लेना मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन के सदस्य का कर्तव्य है और इस कर्तव्य के मातहत मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ क्योंकि सरकार वस्तुस्थिति को जानकर छिपाना चाहती है। इसीलिए मैं इस प्रश्न को पूरक प्रश्न के रूप में पूछ रहा हूँ।

मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर 20 रुपये, 22 रुपये प्रति बोरे की दर से सीमेंट काले बाजार में बिक रही है ? इस के साथ साथ क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि पिछले साल कितना सीमेंट इस शहर के अन्दर दिया गया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस से पैदा नहीं होता। आप कैसे यह सवाल कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताता हूँ, आप जरा सुनें। यह उन्होंने कहा है कि कमी नहीं की गई है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ। आप यह गलत कर रहे हैं। आप को प्रश्न पूछना है तो सीधे पूछें।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं इसी के आधार पर पूछ रहा हूँ कि पिछले साल कोटे के अन्दर दिल्ली शहर को कितना सीमेंट दिया था और इस साल कितना दिया है और कितनी डिमांड थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका सेपरेट क्वेश्चन आप कीजिये ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जितनी उन की डिमांड थी उस के मुताबिक उन्होंने नहीं दिया है और कमी की है । इसलिए मैं फिर जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल कितनी डिमांड थी और कितना दिया था और इस साल कितनी डिमांड थी और कितना दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में आप यह कैसे पूछ सकते हैं ? आप ने कहा है रिड्यूस्ड कोटा, अगर आप फिर चाहते थे तो मेशन करना चाहिए था, इस में आप को विशेष तौर से पूछना चाहिए था ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं ने कोटे का प्रश्न इस में किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कहा ट्रेस्टिकली रिड्यूस्ड, उन्होंने कहा नो ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : इस में बात क्या आई ? वही मैं फिर कह रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने गलत जवाब दिया है, उन्होंने रिड्यूस्ड किया है, मैं इस को प्रूव करना चाहता हूँ । इसलिए मैं यह प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Last year, 1971, we supplied 6.33 lakh tonnes. This year from January to October we supplied 5.32

lakh tonnes. If anything there is an increased tempo of supply to Delhi. Perhaps the hon. Member is referring to the period a few months back when there was a strike. That was a temporary period. That has been got over. As a matter of fact, I am told, there is a glut in the cement market at Delhi today.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा कि यहां की डिमांड क्या थी ? आखिर कोटा फिक्स करते हैं तो उस स्टेज को कुछ डिमांड होती है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिमांड क्या थी ? पिछले साल क्या डिमांड थी और इस साल क्या डिमांड थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को पिछले साल और इस साल का पूछना है तो उस के बारे में आप प्रश्न दे दें । आप ने एक जनरल सवाल पूछा तो उस का वह जवाब दे रहे हैं । मैं इस के लिए एनाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है । मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार यह कहती है कि मैं ने दिल्ली को और जगहों की अपेक्षा या पिछले साल की अपेक्षा अधिक कोटा दिया है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि नहीं कि नियंत्रित वस्तुएं नियंत्रित मूल्य पर जनता को मिलें, तो इस के सम्बन्ध में इन्होंने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहां तक दिल्ली में सीमेंट की मांग का प्रश्न है दिल्ली में सीमेंट की जो भी मांग रही है, सिवाय जब सीमेंट उद्योग में हड़ताल थी उस के दौरान यहां कठिनाई हुई, उस के अलावा दिल्ली में कोई कठिनाई नहीं हुई । यहां तक कि एशिया 72 के निर्माण कार्य के लिए जो सीमेंट की अतिरिक्त जरूरत थी उस की भी पूरी तरह से पूर्ति की गई और उनको यहां किसी तरह की कोई कमी नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि किसी तरह की कोई कटौती नहीं की गई। क्या यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली के जो उपभोक्ता हैं जिन्हें अपने घरों के काम के लिए सीमेंट की आवश्यकता है, उन्हें सरलता से सीमेंट नहीं प्राप्त होती और उन्हें काफी चक्कर डीलर के यहां काटना पड़ता है और अधिक मूल्य दे कर उन्हें सीमेंट लेनी पड़ती है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह बात सही नहीं है। ऐसे लोग जो स्वयं सीमेंट का उपयोग नहीं करते बल्कि सीमेंट ले कर और गलत ढंग से काले बाजार में बेचना चाहते हैं उन लोगों की कार्रवाई की रोकथाम करने के लिए दिल्ली में इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण लागू किया गया है।

Planning Commission's suggestion on keeping deficit financing within limit

*123. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested to Government to keep the deficit financing within limit in order to keep the prices under control; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Planning Commission and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Yes, Sir. In the Mid-term Appraisal for the Fourth Five Year Plan it was suggested that deficit financing by Government be kept within strict-limits and bank credit to private sector

also restricted. It was in the light of this suggestion that deficit financing during the current year was placed at Rs. 250 crores only in contrast to Rs. 700 crores in the preceding year. To attain this objective several measures have since been taken such as substantial tax effort, economy drive, vigorous effort to collect the arrears of income tax, larger market borrowing to mop up surplus liquidity in the economy and elimination of overdrafts by the States. These measures have already begun showing results.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को मंजूर करते हुए बैंक क्रेडिट को प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाने की बात भी कही है अपने स्टेटमेंट में लेकिन उन्होंने यह अपने स्टेटमेंट में नहीं बताया कि इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये गये ? इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक क्रेडिट को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रेस्ट्रिक्ट करने के लिए उन के द्वारा कोई कदम सजेस्ट किये गये हैं क्या और यदि वह सजेस्ट किये गये हैं तो वह क्या हैं और उन का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is for the Finance Ministry to go into all these details. We have suggested restrictions on all credits; the various steps that we have taken have been enumerated in the statement. If some more details are required by the hon. Member, I would request him to give separate notice.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग को कन्ट्रोल करने के लिए, कीमतों को कन्ट्रोल करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि मुद्रास्फिति की बैलासिटी को भी रोका जाय। हम भले ही डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग को कितना ही कन्ट्रोल करें, लेकिन जब तक बैलासिटी को नहीं रोका जायेगा तब तक इन्फ्लेशन बराबर बना रहेगा और प्राइसेज कन्ट्रोल नहीं हो

सकेंगी। क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इस दिशा में भी कुछ सोचा है और यदि सोचा है तो वह किस तरह से सोचा है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Recently, a statement has been made by the hon. Finance Minister, and Government have taken several decisions in the matter. They involve curbing of deficit financing. At the same time, tax efforts, economy drive, collection of the arrears of taxes, larger market borrowings to mop up the surplus liquidity in the economy and the elimination of overdrafts by the State Governments are various measures that are being taken, including the curbing of the money supply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister has just now made a reference to the statement which had been made by the Finance Minister. May I point out to him that according to that statement of Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan made on the 13th November, there has been an increase of only Rs. 86 crores in the net Reserve Bank credit as compared to Rs. 327 crores in the corresponding period last year. My question is whether it is not a fact that actually, although the Government's credit from the Reserve Bank for the current financial year has gone down, their borrowings from the commercial banks have gone up to such an extent that the total amount is actually in excess of the amount last year? Is that a fact or not? According to the statement of important economic and monetary indicators issued by the Reserve Bank, the net bank credit to the Government in the current financial year up to the end of October was up by as much as Rs. 812 crores as compared with Rs. 706 crores during the same period last year. If that is so, then why is the House being misled to think that Government have taken certain measures as regards borrowings which will be a disincentive to inflationary financing, whereas if the figures of the Reserve Bank are correct, they contradict directly what Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan has said?

He has concealed the fact that they are borrowing now from the commercial banks much more, though less from the Reserve Bank; but the total impact will be much more deficit financing than during last year

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The hon. Member should put this question to Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why did he mention Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I had mentioned because it was an important statement on the economic issue, and since Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan has said so, I assert that it must be a right statement. He has not made any statement which is.....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister cannot get out of the position by saying that the hon. Member may ask Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. He is answering the question now in his place, and he should be ready to answer the question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The planning Commission should know something about deficit financing

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Some reference is being made to Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. I do not know exactly what statement the hon. Member is referring to. I think he might be referring to what had appeared in *The Statesman* yesterday, if I mistake not.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let him please not say that. It is not a cutting. It is a quotation from the Reserve Bank's publication entitled 'Statement of important Economic and Monetary Indicators'. It does not matter which newspaper it is a cutting from.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: When the statement was made by the Finance Minister, he had said what the borrowings from the Reserve Bank were

up to October. So, he has mentioned to the House regarding the borrowings from the Reserve Bank and how they have come down. He might not have mentioned about the other borrowing. Government are taking proper care to see that inflationary trends do not increase. I think the hon. Finance Minister was very much justified in making that statement. So far as the other details are concerned, I do not have them with me here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I seek your protection. I am referring to the statement which he has laid on the Table which contains this sentence:

"It was in the light of this suggestion that deficit financing during the current year was placed at Rs. 250 crores only in contrast to Rs. 700 crores in the preceding year".

Is it not a fact that this Rs. 700 crores last year include RBI credit as well as other bank credit? Therefore, I am asking the question whether the total credit this year has gone upto Rs. 806 crores, which means an increase of over Rs. 100 crores over last year's. It does not matter what Shri Chavan said: let him reply to the question on the basis of his own statement.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have not got that information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is this? Which information has he not got? The Planning Minister cannot get away with this statement. What does he mean by saying 'I have not got that information'? The Reserve Bank information is available to the public.

MR. SPEAKER: In his question, he has put a very specific issue before the Minister, that borrowing last year was less than this year's. He has then asked a question as to what is the exact position. The Minister could answer it in a very brief way whether it is a fact or not. Instead of coming out with a long explanation, he can say 'Unfortunately, it is a fact'. This is a very simple way of dealing with it.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the figure of Rs. 700 crores for last year is concerned, as per my information, it does not include credit from the commercial banks. So far as the question of Shri Gupta is concerned, I have not got that information as to what was the borrowing from the commercial banks, because last year also it was not included.

Without knowing it, how can I say whether he is right or wrong? Without knowing it, I cannot say that he is right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My only point is whether the Rs. 700 crores of last year has become Rs. 806 crores this year.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly study it and give the information later on.

The Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. (**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM**): If you will permit me, there is a distinction between borrowing from the RBI and borrowing from commercial banks. As far as borrowing from the RBI is concerned, it is created money. Therefore, it is deficit financing. As far as borrowing from commercial banks is concerned, you are taking it from the kitty which is already in circulation. Hence it is not considered to be deficit financing. This is the distinction. Whether you take it by way of taxation from the people or by way of savings from the people which are in the commercial banks, it is not considered to be deficit financing. Therefore, you will have to make a distinction between borrowing from the RBI and borrowing from the commercial banks. I am trying to explain the situation, but if in spite of that there are some contradictions, I do not know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: His explanation will be very useful to me later on. I thank him.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The Minister explained about borrowing from the Reserve Bank and borrowing from the commercial banks. He is right. But there is a concept which I would like him to explain. There is the concept of the "net bank credit" which is taken as created money. Let him say what is the net bank credit.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This point was raised during the course of the debate on prices and I had controverted Shri Chavan on this very point. He had given certain replies to the queries I had made. Net bank credit and all that has been answered during the course of the debate on prices. *(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The ex-Minister should not put the present Minister in such a predicament. It is much better you consult each other.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that deficit financing leads to inflationary trends, and the only way to check both rising prices and inflationary trends is by increasing the consumer goods, what effort is being made by the Government to increase the supply of consumer goods?

MR. SPEAKER: Where have you gone? What is the connection of consumer goods here? He is not producing consumer goods. The question is about deficit financing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes; part (a) of the question mentions "in order to keep the prices under control". I am asking my question in relation to that. It is very much there. How can you keep the prices under control without supplying goods?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going to be a debate. He may seek factual information, whether they have done it or not. But if I allow a debate—*(Interruption)*—No arguments please.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let him reply as to what steps are being taken to keep the prices under control by increasing consumer goods. Don't we want to increase the supply of consumer goods? Let him say.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Mr. Sathe, I have no objection, but it is much better that when you discuss the Plan or other reports, you can discuss it in all details; not in the simple Question Hour.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Prices are very much linked with it. *(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER: It is no use consulting each other. You do it afterwards. Please attend to the questions.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as the question raised by Mr. Sathe is concerned, the Government has made it very clear that the emphasis will be laid on producing such articles or requirements for mass consumption. Therefore, as we have already stated, and as the Finance Minister has also stated in the House, in order to maintain the prices—

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not again quote the Finance Minister.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: What he has said is on behalf of the Government. If we want to keep the prices down, we shall have to produce both agricultural products and other articles of mass consumption, I mean, industrial articles. That policy has been made very clear in the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had raised nearly this very point which the Hon. Member Mr. Indrajit Gupta has raised, and it took quite a long time today to go about it.
 मैं भी एक सवाल करूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पूछ तो चुके हैं ।

श्री इयामनन्दन मिश्र : मैं ने पार्टिसिपेट किया था डिबेट में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो दो बातें मत किया करें—डिबेट में भी पार्टिसिपेट करें और क्वेश्चन भी करें ।

श्री इयामनन्दन मिश्र : आपने भगतजी को मौका दिया तो मेरी मेम्बरी किसी की मेम्बरी से कम तो है नहीं . . (श्रवण) .

There is no lack of humility on my part so far as the equality of Members of the House is concerned.

Sir, my question is whether the Planning Commission have framed certain norms or principles which govern the determination of deficit financing; if they have, may I know whether they have also tried to fix any relationship between the increase in the national output and increase in the money supply; whether they have framed any kind of rule which should govern the relationship between the increase in the national output and increase in money supply?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The concept of deficit financing is very clear. Along with deficit financing, if there are no productive results, then it will lead to inflationary trends. In that context, all possible care has been taken, and it is from this point of view that deficit financing, which was of the order of Rs. 700 crores last year is coming down to Rs. 252 crores. (Interruption) The norms are very clear along with deficit financing, we should be in a position to add to industrial growth and also the whole economic growth in the country. Otherwise, the whole trend will be inflationary. That is the rule.

Theatres proposed to be built by Film Finance Corporation in Fifth Five Year Plan

*125. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation proposes to build 100 theatres in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved; and

(c) the places where these theatres will be built and the objects of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up in the country a chain of 100 art theatres during the next 10 years for exhibition of films. The details are being worked out.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: The main reason for building these theatres is to exhibit experimental films which are not commercially so attractive and which cannot be shown in the normal course. Keeping this in view, may I know what type of experimental films will be exhibited and whether these films will be shown in all the languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The idea is not to show experimental films, but the idea is to show all good quality films and also to encourage good talent in filmmaking. Generally speaking today we find that the exhibition chains are being choked and it is difficult for good films to come up. This difficulty is being felt in Bengal by most of the younger artistes who are trying to

make good films. So, we want to build up a chain of theatres to exhibit good quality films. Not only films made by the Film Finance Corporation but films made by younger talent will be shown. This will also encourage classical films and films which will be sent abroad also.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN: May I know whether Government propose to make a beginning by building these theatres in the four metropolitan cities and if so, whether any such theatre will be set up in Tamil Nadu and whether films not financed by the Film Finance Corporation will also be exhibited in these theatres?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: A beginning has been made and the first theatre has been started in Bombay. We are hoping in the other three cities also we will be able to start it in the next few months. Madras is included. Films which are not financed by the FFC will also be exhibited provided they come up to that standard.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: May I know whether any such art theatre will be set up in Orissa also and whether the films will be shown in Oriya so as to educate the people in Oriya?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Some good films in Oriya have been made. I think the film producers in Oriya are coming up well. I hope, given adequate encouragement, it will be possible for them to make good films. Orissa is included.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सौ रंगशालायें बनाई जा रही हैं उनमें बिहार का कितना प्रेश होगा ? नहीं तो इस योजना में बिहार को भी शामिल करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटवार्ड्स बात शुरू हो जाती है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि क्लैम्बस हो नहीं पाते हैं ।

It is a general question. I am not allowing any more questions State-wise.

भाषने उड़ीसा का बताया है तो बिहार का भी बता दीजिए ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We are not proceeding on the basis of State or linguistic area. We are considering in terms of where the need is felt. When we are thinking of 100 theatres, Bihar will get its due share.

Implementation of Letters of Intent and Licences

*126. **SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration with the Ministry to introduce computerisation to maintain a comprehensive record of the Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued with a view to watching their implementations; and

(b) if so, by what time the decision is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision has already been taken to introduce the computerised system. Steps are being taken to implement the scheme as early as possible.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I am sure Government is aware that the big industrial houses, after taking the letters of intent, sit tight and do not implement them. They not only deprive the young industrialists from getting letters of intent but they also deprive the Government of India and the country of further industrialisation. In addition to giving letters of

intent, is Government taking any steps to see that this unfortunate situation is rectified soon?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: We are introducing the computerised information system. When that system comes into being we shall keep the suggestion of the hon. Member in mind as to how best it can be used.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: What is the general time lag between the issue and the actual implementation of the letters of intent? Is any time limit fixed after which the letters of intent are cancelled? Are they thinking of reducing further the time-limit?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Normally speaking, the letter of intent is issued for six months in the first instance. But, generally, they are not able to take all the necessary steps within that time. So, further extension is generally given for another six months. But, in certain cases, due to certain other factors delay does take place. We are trying to see how best to avoid or reduce the delay. Normally, the time lag between the issue of licence and the industry coming into production is three to four years.

SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA: May I know whether the India Carbon Factory near Calcutta is going to be closed...

MR. SPEAKER: That is a specific question. I am not going to allow it in this general question. Once I allow it, there will be no end to it. He may give separate notice.

SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA: The Minister has got a memorandum from the workers of this factory.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this. Kindly ask a separate question.

Site selection for Tezpur Radio Station

*128. **SHRI KAMALA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a site for the proposed Radio Station at Tezpur has been finally selected; and

(b) if so, the name of the site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The site of the Radio Station to cover the State of Arunachal has not yet been decided.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI KAMALA PRASAD: Sir, my question is not answered. My contention is that the Government has already decided to install the radio station at Tezpur. I want to know by what time it will be ready.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We have not yet decided about the setting up of the station at Tezpur. A site was selected. But that was solely for covering the Arunachal area. In the mean time, it was decided that Arunachal will have a new city as its capital. So, we would like to have the radio station located in the capital city of Arunachal. That is why there is some difficulty. All the same, I may inform my hon. friend that at Tezpur also we will try to set up a station.

आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल
। १२९।

* 129. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान
... लोमबन्ध सोलंकी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के किन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों ने हाल ही में हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनकी मांगों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना श्री. प्रसाद ए. मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्षबीर सिंह) : (क) आकाशवाणी के भ्राजपत्रित इंजीनियरों और तकनीशियनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में प्रदर्शन और धरना दिया था।

(ख) एक विवरण जिसमें विभिन्न मांगें दी गई हैं, सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

(ग) कुछेक मांगें पहले ही पूरी की जा चुकी हैं; शेष मांगें सम्बन्धित विभागों के परामर्श से विचाराधीन हैं।

विवरण

मांगें

1. सहायक इंजीनियर के स्तर पर सीधी भर्ती नहीं की जानी चाहिए।

2. (क) इंजीनियरी सहायक ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के कोटे में 5 प्रतिशत से 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि को भूत-लक्षी प्रभाव दिया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) सीनियर मैकेनिकों से इंजीनियरी सहायक के ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के कोटे में वृद्धि करने संबंधी निर्णय को तत्काल कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए।

3. सहायक इंजीनियर के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए व्यावसायिक अनुभव को महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए और न्यूनतम अर्हताओं पर जोर नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।

4. कुछ तकनीकी पदों को फिर से पदनामित किया जाना चाहिए।

5. जो मैकेनिक पदोन्नत होने पर दूरस्थ स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित नहीं होना चाहते, उनको 5 वर्ष के लिए अगली पदोन्नति से वंचित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

6. भ्राजपत्रित इंजीनियरों/तकनीशियनों के कर्त्तव्य और उत्तरदायित्व स्पष्ट किये जाने चाहिए।

7. पारी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को काम के घंटे, छुट्टियों की संख्या और समयोपरि भत्ते आदि की दरों, आदि के मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों के बराबर समझा जाना चाहिए।

8. पारी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी व्यय पर आवश्यक जोखिम बीमा की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

9. स्थायीकरण के मामले शीघ्र निपटारे जाने चाहिए।

10. उच्चतर व्यावसायिक अर्हताएं रखने वाले इंजीनियरी सहायकों को अग्रिम वृद्धियां दी जानी चाहिए।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्राज से दो साल पूर्व ए आई भ्राज के प्राइस्टों और स्टाफ के अन्य लोगों ने एक आन्दोलन किया था। उनकी मांग थी कि उनकी सैलरीज बैटर की जाय और सिक्पोरिटी ग्राफ जोब्स की जाय। जो यूनियन के अध्यक्ष थे उन्होंने यह आन्दोलन किया था लेकिन उनको डाइरेक्टर जनरल ने सस्पेंड कर दिया। अगर उनकी मांग उचित थी तो यह जो असन्तोष था उसे दूर करने की दिशा में उन्होंने अभी

तक क्या क्रदम उठाया है ? जाहिर है कि यह विभाग एक बहुत पावरफुल विभाग है, पावरफुल एजेंसी है और उसके जरिए गवर्नमेंट बनती है और गिरती है तो जाहिर है कि इस तरह से अगर वहां पर अव्यवस्था व असन्तोष विद्यमान रहे तो बहुत बड़ी हानि हो सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट ने क्या क्रदम उठाया है ? उस आर्गनाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो यूनियन है उनको आपने कहाँ तक मान्यता दी है यह भी बतलाने की कृपा करें ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): There is a slight difference in the Question and in our reply because the Question was much too general. In general, we have said about the categories of employees of A.I.R. who went on strike recently. That is why my colleague replied about non-gazetted Engineers and technicians. That was the most recent one. If my hon. friend wants to know details about staff artistes, I can say only two things. Firstly, we are very keen that staff artistes should get all the satisfaction out of their service. That is why over the last two years or so, we have been trying to meet their demands and needs. Then, some of the problems have been sorted out and some remain to be sorted. Those will naturally be sorted out when the Pay Commission's Report comes in. I can assure him and, through him, the staff artistes that we are very keen that staff artistes should get satisfaction out of their service in the All India Radio.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आश्वासन भी दिया गया था कि जो रिटायर्ड लोग हैं उनको उनकी व्यक्तिगत

मैरिट के आधार पर इम्प्लायमेंट दिया जायगा तो उस में किन-किन व्यक्तियों और कितने व्यक्तियों को मंत्री महोदय ने इंडि-विजुअल केसेज की मैरिट की बिना पर कंसिडर किया है ? मंत्री महोदय उनके नाम व उनकी संख्या बतलायें ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Generally speaking, we have agreed that all staff artistes who are involved in creative work will be given extension upto 58 years.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: The postmen strike was started some months back in Ahmedabad. This strike was stopped on the advice of Mr. Palkhivala who contested election for the Lok Sabha recently. Without any condition, the strike was stopped. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this AIR Employees strike was also started at the instigation of any political party or not?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I may clarify that the strike he is referring to was in the P. & T. I have ceased to be the Minister of Communications for some time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is mentioned that there were ten demands made by them. Is the hon. Minister aware that staff artistes and these people have decided to go on a hunger-strike for three days as a protest against the non-implementation of certain demands and, if so, whether the hon. Minister would like to meet them and come to a negotiated settlement with them?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am unhappy that some friends in the union have decided to resort to an agitational approach. About three weeks ago, they made four or five demands and we agreed to all of them. Those

demands are being implemented. Now, suddenly, I receive a letter which does not even spell out what their demands are. It only says, "Since our demands have not been met, we are doing it." We feel that the motivations behind this are not trade union ones.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are not politicians; they are all artistes. Some of their demands are outstanding since the time Mrs. Nandini Satpathy and Mr. Gujral were there. I would like to know whether a negotiated settlement will be reached with them.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: May I know when these 10 demands were made by the employees to the Government and what steps were taken by the Government before the employees went on strike?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I may clarify that no employee went on strike. My hon. friend is referring not to the staff artistes but to the engineering cadre employees. They did not go on strike. They had a dharna outside my house. Their main demand was that there should be an increase in the promotion avenues. I had a discussion with them. Most of their problems have been met. The biggest single thing that we have done is that the quota of promotions has been increased from 20 per cent to 60 per cent. That should meet a very big sector of their demands. As regards other demands that have been made, most of them are being attended to and I will be able to satisfy them very soon.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know whether the threat of hunger strike is meant to solve the food problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Your questions are always like this. I will have to consider, any time when you get up, whether I should allow you or not. If you want any information, you can get it.

Next Question.

Emphasis on Production of Essential Consumer Goods during Fifth Plan

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*130. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is of the opinion that during the Fifth Five Year Plan emphasis should be laid on the production of essential consumer goods rather than luxury items; and

(b) if so, whether a production survey of 17 broad groups of essential consumer goods listed under the essential commodities shows that over a period of five years these goods had registered only marginal increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission are not aware of any such survey. But it may be mentioned that a special watch is kept of the availability and price trends of articles of mass consumption by the Civil Supplies Organisation.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the rejection of some applications for industrial licences has caused shortage of production of certain essential items in some of our industries, and if so, what steps are being taken to overcome this difficulty in future?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am not aware of it.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would further like to ask whether the Government has undertaken any study of the industrial licences issued for setting up capacity in the 17 essential industries, and if so, the progress thereon so far.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I have stated in my reply, during the Fifth Five-Year Plan emphasis will be laid on production of essential consumer goods and, therefore, in what way they could be produced, whether by licensing or by more expansion, whatever it is, those efforts will be made.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know whether the Planning Commission has attempted any classification of the national output as luxury, non-luxury and essential goods? If they have, would they share with us what proportion of the total national output is contributed by luxury goods and what proportion of the total output is contributed by non-luxury and essential goods?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The task forces which are appointed now for the formulation of the Fifth Five-Year Plan are going into this problem, and as soon as the reports are received and discussed by the Planning Commission, it will be possible for me to give this information.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The reply to question (a) is 'Yes, Sir.. That means, emphasis is laid down for production of consumer goods. That is very good. But, despite the suggestions made for production of consumer goods, licences have been given for the production of nylon, powder, scent and so many other cosmetics, and the production of these goods is increasing. May I know whether the Planning Commission sees to it that, whatever suggestions are made, are implemented by the concerned Ministries?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: When this Plan is formulated, all the Ministries are taken into confidence, and the Plan is implemented by the Government as a whole. There is nothing to divide—in between the Planning Commission and the other Ministries; and we shall take that care.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not a fact that there is a wide disparity between production of luxury

articles, items like air-conditioners, refrigerators and motor-cars on the one side, and production of items like cloth, yarn, salt and sugar on the other? What concrete steps are being taken to see that the disparity between these two types of production is completely removed?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I have explained here, we shall take care to see that the articles required for mass consumption are given priority. It is true that some luxury articles which were mentioned by the hon. Member have added to their production, but it is not the case with the other mass consumption articles. We shall try to remove this disparity, and all emphasis will be laid in the Fifth Five-Year Plan to see that the articles needed by the common man are produced on a massive scale.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Minister is indulging in platitudes. Consumption of consumer items of essential nature, such as food, has gone up by 3.7 per cent, oil by 7.3 per cent, sugar by 15.2 per cent and the manufacture of things like air-conditioners has gone up by 79 per cent and refrigerators by 252 per cent. What he is saying is that the Government is taking all these steps to see that the items of common use and need are going to be made available. Let him specifically say how he will tackle the problem and how he intends to improve the statistics I have quoted.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The main reason for the rise in prices is because of the food articles required by the common man. Even though there is a severe drought, a very massive programme for production of these articles even in the Rabi season is taken up by the Government and several measures to meet these basic needs, whether it is food or sugar or oil are taken up by the Government and unless and until we produce more both in the agricultural and industrial sectors, it will not be possible for us to meet this challenge.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: What is the programme? No programme.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The programmes are aimed at production of more food in the Rabi season for which a sum of Rs. 150 crores is made available to the Ministry of Agriculture and several programmes for the production of wheat and paddy are already taken up. I can assure this House that, if not to the fullest extent but at least to a great extent, the loss of production in the Kharif season will be made good (*Interruptions*). They want the programmes. So, I will have to state the various programmes—the programmes for production of oil seeds, the programmes for the production of sugar cane and all such programmes are taken up and I am prepared to give the details if the hon. House would allow me.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: For the Rabi campaign we need fertilisers. What is the shortage of fertilisers in the country to-day?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: For fertilisers also, the Government has gone to the extent of importing fertilisers worth Rs. 150 crores because we have to meet this challenge. When we take the production programmes, either we produce it within the country or we will have to import. From both ends, the Government is functioning.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know from the hon. Minister one thing? I think he is aware of idle capacity in many industries. There is also idle capacity in the fertiliser industry. The hon. Minister mentioned that they are importing fertilisers worth Rs. 150 crores...

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving information. Why don't you get information?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Information can only flow from people who have

it to people who do not have it. It cannot be a reverse process.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: What measures are going to be taken to utilise the idle capacity thereby saving foreign exchange?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: When the Mid-term document of the Fourth Five Year Plan was brought before this House, all these shortages have been identified to the House and we are very well aware of the shortage of steel, shortage of power, shortage of fertilisers, etc. Transport bottlenecks are the major bottle-necks in our production programme and, therefore, several measures have been initiated. We imported steel to the tune of Rs. 200 crores and now we can see that the industrial production is going up in the country. Similarly, several other measures are being taken in the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to know specifically what percentage of investment in the private sector is in the consumer goods which are classified as luxuries and what percentage of investment in the private sector is in the consumer goods that are classified as necessities.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I want notice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: While the question relates specifically to articles of mass consumption, he is mentioning steel, coal, etc. My question: whether in the thinking of the Planning Commission, there is any proposal that, in the interests of stepping up production, in respect of these essential commodities of mass consumption the Government and the Public Sector may also enter into production of some of these types of production. Since we continue suffering from the blessings of the mixed economy I am asking this question. If the Private sector fails to step up production in these particular lines, will the Gov-

ernment think in terms of the five-year plan, to step in, in order to accelerate the production? I am not here referring to the sick closed textile mills. I am talking about the essential articles of mass consumption.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: If the Government comes to the conclusion that to meet the shortage of these mass-consumption articles it is necessary that public sector should step in, the public sector will step in. Let me clarify one point because he made a reference to fertiliser, oil etc. If agricultural production is to be attended to without meeting these basic requirements it will not be possible to meet the shortages.

Enhancement of Age Limit and increase in number of chances for Assistants' Grade Examination of U.P.S.C.

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*131. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:**

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age-limit for appearing in the Assistants' Grade Examination, conducted by Union Public Service Commission, had been increased upto 26 years;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) whether Government also propose to increase the number of chances from two to three?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The upper age limit for appearing in the Assistants' Grade Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission has been increased to 25 years from the Examination due to be held in 1973.

(c) There is no proposal at present to increase the number of chances from two to three in respect of the Assistants' Grade Examination.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I congratulate the Government for increasing the age limit to 25 years though it should have been increased to 26 keeping in view the age limit for IAS examinations. Since the age limit for Assistants' grade examination has been increased upto 25 years, will it not be advisable to increase the number of chances from 2 to 3? Is Government going to consider this in the near future? If so, when? If not, why not?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Administrative Reforms Commission has made a recommendation that the chances which a candidate can have for technical as well as non-technical services, both inclusive, should be restricted to two. The recommendation has not been accepted by Government so far as technical services are concerned. The question in respect of higher non-technical services is still under consideration. Depending upon the final decision of Government on this recommendation in respect of higher services the position in respect of lower services will have to be reviewed. There is no proposal under consideration at present to increase number of chances for appearing in the Assistants' grade examination but it will be considered after the decision on ARC's recommendation is taken.

श्री रामनिवासर मिर्धा : क्या यह सच है कि दो के बजाय तीन चांस देने के सिलसिले में कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने आपके पास पत्र भेजे हैं, यदि हां, तो उन्होंने उन पत्रों में क्या दलीलें दी हैं इसके पक्ष में और क्या उन दलीलों पर आपने विचार किया है और किया है, तो आप किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं ?

श्री राजनिवास बिर्वा : यह सही है कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र लिखे हैं। उन पत्रों में जो दलीलें दी गई हैं उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Government were good enough to increase the age limit to 25 as recently as in May, but there are several departments of the Government which are still not seized of this particular information. For instance, the Income-tax Commissioner of Ahmedabad is supremely innocent that Government have passed such a regulation. May I know whether Government would make sure that all their departments are informed in time?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Yes, we shall do so.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The hon. Member is absent.

Next question. Shri P. M. Mehta. The hon. Member is absent. Next question. Shri Hari Singh. He is also absent. Then, Shri S. A. Muruganatham. He is also absent.

वे जो प्रश्न करने हैं इनको हाजिर रहना भी चाहिए। जो प्रश्न करते हैं, उन पर गवर्नमेंट का खर्च होता है, सब कुछ होता है।

डा० योनिव्य दास रिद्धास्त्रिया : किसी मेम्बर का प्रश्न एजेंडे पर आ गया उस प्रश्न को करने का भगले व्यक्ति को अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। जिस प्रश्न को लाटरी में स्थान मिल गया अगर उसका यहां उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि किसी और का अधिकार छिन गया। अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य अस्वस्थ हो गया या किसी कारणवश आ नहीं सका और वह प्रश्न एजेंडे में आ गया तो हाउस का यह जो अधिकार है इस अधिकार को छीना नहीं जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर नहीं आता है तो वह छीन लेता है।

Then, Q. No. 136. Shri D. K. Panda. He is absent. Then, Dr. H.P. Sharma. He is also absent.

डा० योनिव्य दास रिद्धास्त्रिया : अगर सवाल एजेंडे पर आ जाये और हाउस चाहे तो आप उस सवाल को ले लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता है। रूल इससे बारे में बड़े क्लीयर हैं।

Strengthening of Planning Machinery at State Level

137. **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to strengthen the planning machinery at the State level;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Commission in this respect; and

(c) the assistance being provided to the States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Centre would reimburse upto two-thirds of the additional expenditure to be incurred by the States on the strengthening of the planning machinery at the State level.

STATEMENT

The Planning Commission has made the following suggestions for strengthening the planning apparatus at the State level:

(a) There should be an apex body at the State level with the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister, the Planning Minister and technical experts representing various departments and disciplines.

(b) The work of the apex body should be supported by Steering Groups set up under the Chairmanship of technical experts preferably from outside the Government, in the fields of agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, social services transport, manpower and employment and other important functional fields. The Chairman of these Steering Groups should be members of the apex planning body described at (a) above.

(c) To ensure that the apex planning body is effective in guiding plan formulation as well as the monitoring of plan implementation, a non-official full-time Deputy Chairman should be appointed to be in charge of the apex body. The Deputy Chairman will function through the State Planning Department which should be the Secretariat of the apex planning bodies.

(d) In order to enable the Planning Department to discharge adequately its secretarial functions for the apex planning body, its strength should be suitably augmented with experts belonging to various disciplines, the Department should also be functionally reorganised into different units which should mainly be the following:

1. *Perspective Planning Unit*—dealing with preparation and updating of Resource Inventories and preparation of long-term perspective plans;
2. *Monitoring, Plan Information and Evaluation Unit*;
3. *Project Formulation Unit*—To assist various departments in the preparation of investment projects and also to conduct their ex-ante evaluation;
4. *Regional district Planning Unit*—to provide guidance and technical back-up to the regional and district planning authorities; and
5. *Plan Coordination Unit*—to assess the existing/anticipated level of

development, determine inter se priorities within an integrated strategy for the next five/one year(s), ascertain the availability of manpower, material and financial resources and synthesise spatial and sectoral plans into a balanced and operational plan.

श्री सरजू पांडे : जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस में तीन चार सुझाव दिये गये हैं राज्य सरकारों को प्लानिंग मशीनरी को स्ट्रेंगथन करने के लिए। एक सुझाव यह भी है कि एक नान आफिशल चेयरमैन बनाया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस नान आफिशल चेयरमैन को क्या गवर्नमेंट एप्वाइंट करेगी या उसका चुनाव होगा? किस प्रकार से वह नान आफिशल चेयरमैन नियुक्त होगा?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is for the State Government to nominate the deputy chairman. There is no question of electing the deputy chairman.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will it be a Congressman or a CPI member?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It will be a member of the Swatantra Party.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Or from the Cong. (O).

श्री सरजू पांडे : इस बात को देखते हुए कि राज्यों और केन्द्र के बीच इस काम में सहयोग और समन्वय हो सके, क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि लोक सभा के मेम्बर और स्टेट प्रेसिडेंट्स के मेम्बर साथ रह कर काम करें? ऐसी कोई योजना है कि इन सब का सहयोग भी इस काम के लिए लिया जाये?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have been requesting all the State Governments to involve the Members of the Assemblies and also Members of Parliament while formulating the Plan and also while the plans are implemented.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
They have not done so up till now.

धुम्बा राकेट केन्द्र केरल के निकट पाकिस्तान में
निर्मित अस्त्रास्त्र तथा गोला बारूद की
बराबर्तगी

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* 140. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तानी आयुध कारखाने में
निर्मित कतिपय अस्त्रास्त्र और गोलाबारूद
धुम्बा राकेट केन्द्र के निकट पाये गये हैं;
और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच
की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके परिणाम
क्या निकले हैं ?

युद्ध मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) :
(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । बताया जाता है कि
मीडियम मशीनगन की 523 गोलियां, जिन
पर पाकिस्तानी आयुध कारखाने के चिह्न
समेत विदेशी चिह्न थे, बेनी झील (त्रिबेन्द्रम)
के निकट रेत की एक खान में पायी गई थीं
जिस समय एक ठेकेदार रेत निकाल रहा था ।

(ख) एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है
और प्रावश्यक जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस
सम्बन्ध में कुछ गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं ?
इस प्रकार के जो तत्व वहां पर मौजूद हैं,
जिन का इस में हाथ है और जिन की ओर
कच्चा बल्लेबाजी में संकेत भी था, क्या सरकार ने
उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्षा : इस मामले के
सम्बन्ध में केरल सरकार की पुलिस और
प्रशासन द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।
22 और 23 अक्टूबर, 1972 के बीच रात
को ये गोलियां पाई गईं । उस के बाद पुलिस में
मामला दर्ज किया गया और स्थानीय पुलिस
इस के बारे में जांच कर रही है । हमारी
केन्द्रीय एजेंसीज भी इस बारे में जांच कर
रही हैं कि ये गोलियां कहां से आईं, वहां किस
तरह पहुंचीं और इस में किन किस का हाथ
है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार
ऐसी पालिसी बनायेगी कि यदि विदेशों में
बने हथियार या किसी प्रकार के अस्त्र भारत
के किसी भाग में पाये जायें, तो उसकी सारी
छानबीन केन्द्रीय सरकार आने हाथ में ले—
वह राज्य सरकार से सहयोग ले, लेकिन जांच
करने का पूरा काम उस को न सौंप कर स्वयं
करे ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्षा : हमारे संविधान
के अन्तर्गत सा एंड गार्डर का विषय राज्य
सरकारों के कार्य-क्षेत्र में आता है । इसलिए
इस प्रकार के जो भी मामले हों, प्राथमिक
रूप से उन की जांच करने का दायित्व राज्य
सरकारों का ही है । इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य
सरकारों को जो कुछ भी मदद या सहमयता
की जरूरत होती है, वह हम हमेशा देते रहते हैं ।
इस लिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह सुझाव
दिया है कि इस प्रकार के सारे मामलों की
जांच केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार ही करे, मेरे
खयाल से वह हमारे संविधान के विपरीत है
और इसलिए अमान्य है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over. Out of 20 questions listed for the day, only 10 could be covered because only ten members who had tabled questions were present.

अगर कोई मिनिस्टर हाज़िर न हो, तो मेम्बर साहबान उस पर इतना बावला करते हैं। मुझे सोचना पड़ेगा कि अगर मेम्बर हाज़िर न हों, तो क्या किया जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो गड़बड़ होती है, उस का मूल कारण यह है कि पहले एक प्रश्न के लिए पांच पांच सदस्यों के नाम होते थे, जिन में से कोई न कोई मेम्बर जरूर हाज़िर होता था, लेकिन आप ने यह जो नई प्रैक्स चालू की है, उस के अनुसार अधिकतर प्रश्नों के लिए एक और कुछ प्रश्नों के लिए दो सदस्यों के नाम होते हैं और वे हाज़िर नहीं होते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि एक नाम रखना चाहिए या बढ़ाना चाहिए।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortfalls in various fields during Fourth Plan

*121. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan has revealed that there would be substantial shortfalls in many branches of economy; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). These issues have been discussed in detail in the Mid-term Appraisal

on the Fourth Five Year Plan which was placed on the Table of the House on 22nd December, 1971 and discussed in the Lok Sabha on 5th and 6th April, 1972 and in the Rajya Sabha on 11th, 12th and 13th April, 1972.

Demand for Paper during Fifth Plan

*124. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual demand for paper and paper products at present;

(b) the anticipated increase in demand for paper and paper products in the Fifth Plan period;

(c) whether any schemes are being worked out to meet the increased demand for paper and paper products during the Fifth Plan; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The estimated demand for paper is currently of the order of 8.5 lakh tonnes per annum. It is expected to reach the level of 13.3 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan. As for paper products, they are so diverse in kind that any precise projections of demand are not feasible.

(c) and (d). Apart from the Crash Programme for expansion of the production capacity of existing units, which is expected to generate an additional capacity of 1,23,750 tonnes per annum, Government have already approved proposals for setting up new units and for effecting substantial expansion of existing units for an

additional total capacity of 8,58,125 tonnes.

Government have also set up a Corporation in the public sector viz. Hindustan Paper Corporation to put up new units for the manufacture of paper and pulp. The details of the units are given below:—

Capacity

1. The Nagaland Paper and Pulp Project 30,000 tonnes per annum,
2. The Nowgong Paper & Pulp Project 80,000 tonnes of pulp and 50,000 tonnes of paper per annum,
3. The Cachar Paper Pulp Project 50,000 tonnes per annum (likely to be raised to 80,000 tonnes per annum)

Proposed Radio Stations in Fifth Five Year Plan

*127. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new Radio Stations in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the number of such Radio Stations, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. But proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan for broadcasting are yet to be finalised and approved by the Planning Commission.

Revision of Ten Year Profile on Atomic Energy

*132. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sarabhai's Ten Year Profile on Atomic Energy has been revised; and

(b) if so, the changes made and the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to present indications, the target of installation of 2700 MWe of Atomic Power by 1980 envisaged in the Profile is expected to be achieved by 1984. The modification in the Programme has become necessary in view of certain problems which have arisen since the formulation of the Profile.

Survey of Small Scale Industries for their requirements

*133. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Scale Industries Board has decided to undertake a survey of the raw material requirements and employment potential of and the types of machinery required by the Small Scale industries; and

(b) if so, whether the survey report will be available before the finalisation of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Small Scale Industries Board at its meeting held on 20th and 21st September, 1972 recommended that Government might get a census organised of small scale industrial units for collection of data regarding their raw material requirements and employment potential etc.

(b) A target of one year has been fixed for completing this census.

राज्यों में औद्योगिक विकास

* 134. श्री हरी सिंह: क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भविष्य में राज्यों के बीच औद्योगिक विकास संतुलन बनाये रखने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रमण्यम): एक विवरण सभा १६८८ पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

सरकार ने क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन दूर करने तथा समान विकास सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्यों के अनुसरण में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :-

(क) 225 पिछड़े घोषित किये गये जिलों में नये स्थापित किये गये उद्योगों के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों से रियायती दर पर धन उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है।

(ख) कतिपय दूरस्थ राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगाने तथा विस्तार करने के सम्बन्ध में 50 प्रतिशत परिवहन लागत उत्पादन की व्यवस्था करने हेतु परिवहन उपदान योजना, 1971 लागू की गई है।

(ग) चुने हुए पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के लगाते हेतु आकर्षित करने के लिए 10 प्रतिशत सीधा केन्द्रीय अनुदान अथवा उपदान योजना, 1971, लागू की गई है ?

(घ) देश में सर्वत्र चुने हुए जिलों में ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजनाएं प्रारम्भ करने में पिछड़े जिलों को तरजीह दी जाती है।

(ङ) अन्य बातें समान होने पर औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के उन आवेदन पत्रों को तरजीह दी जाती है जो पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहते हैं।

(च) सरकारों विशेषकर पिछड़े राज्यों में स्थित सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे आधारभूत अवस्थापना सुविधाएं विकसित करने तथा औद्योगिक विभव सर्वेक्षण कराने की व्यवस्था कराएं ताकि उन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने का और आकर्षण बढ़े।

(छ) आई० डी० वी० आई० ने दूसरी वित्तीय संस्थाओं और अन्य अभिकरणों के सहयोग से पिछड़े राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों का औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण किया है और सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। वे निदेशक समिति के माध्यम से अनिवार्य कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

(ज) तकनीकी-आर्थिक संभाव्यताओं को देखते हुए सरकारी उपक्रमों की स्थापना के लिए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को महत्व दिया जाता है।

Utilisation of Capacity in Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ooty

*135. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fifty per cent of the installed capacity of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., at Ooty remains unutilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full utilisation of the installed capacity of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) to (c). According to the detailed project report of this project the factory should reach its full rated capacity during the fifth year after the commencement of production, i.e. in 1972-73. During the year 1971-72, they have achieved a capacity utilisation of 54 per cent. The technology acquired was not adequately modern and efficient and the company had to face and solve a number of technical problems, which was time consuming. Steps for improving managerial efficiency of the company have also been initiated. As a result, utilisation of capacity has been steadily improving. It is expected that during 1972-73, utilisation will be substantially higher.

Annual expenditure for grant of Pensions to Freedom Fighters

*136. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the likely annual expenditure for grant of pensions to Freedom Fighters during coming years;

(b) the total number of pensions likely to be granted, the monthly rate of these pensions and the duration of these pensions; and

(c) the precise categories in which the Freedom Fighters have been classified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The likely annual expenditure for grant of pensions to freedom fighters under the Scheme, started from 15th August, 1972, is about Rs. 14-15 crores. However, during 1973-74, there may be a slight increase in expenditure as some arrears may have to be paid. In subsequent years, the expenditure will decrease progressively.

2. Till 15th November, 1972, 109,830 applications have been received. More applications are being received daily. It is therefore, difficult to say what would be the number of freedom fighters and their family members who will ultimately be granted pension. At present, it is estimated that about 80,000 freedom fighters may be eligible for the pension. The monthly rate of pensions ranges between Rs. 100-200. In exceptional cases a monthly pension of more than Rs. 200 is sanctioned. According to the Scheme, the minimum pension for a freedom fighter is Rs. 200 per month and that of a family member, if the freedom fighter is no longer alive, is Rs. 100. For each unmarried daughter, Rs. 50 per month is sanctioned till her marriage, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100. The duration of the pensions is as under:—

- (1) For Freedom Fighters—Life-time;
- (2) Widows of freedom fighters—Life-time or till re-marriage;
- (3) Unmarried daughters—Till their marriage.

3. Following categories of freedom fighters are eligible for pension:

- (a) Persons who have suffered imprisonment in the mainland jails for a period of not less than six months before Independence and also their families, where the freedom fighters are no longer alive.
- (b) The families of the martyrs who gave their lives for the freedom of the country and families of INA personnel who died fighting the Britishers.
- (c) Persons who remained underground but did not suffer imprisonment if they were (1) proclaimed offenders (2) those cases on whom awards for arrest had been announced but were not arrested or (3) those cases on whom detention orders were issued but not served.
- (d) Persons interned in their homes or externed from their Districts provided the period of internment/externment was for six months or more.
- (e) Freedom fighters who suffered imprisonment of not less than six months in Movement for merger of the erstwhile princely States within the Indian Union after the 15th August, 1947 till the date of accession of the State with the Indian Union.
- (f) Persons whose properties were confiscated or attached and sold, because of participation in National Movements.
- (g) Persons who became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi-charge; and
- (h) Persons who lost their jobs or means of livelihood due to their participation in National Movements. This will include persons who were dismissed from Defence Services.

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, to be Direct Unit of Atomic Energy Department

*138. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, a direct unit of the Department of Atomic Energy; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, is an autonomous organisation under the administrative responsibility of the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, which functions in accordance with the provisions of the Tripartite Agreement between the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and the University of Calcutta. The constitution of the Institute is in accordance with the accepted guidelines for the efficient management of institutions and laboratories concerned with scientific research. The Government, therefore, do not see any reason for converting it into a direct unit of the Department of Atomic Energy.

विदेशी सहयोग से मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी उपक्रम

*139. श्री अंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में उन प्राइवेट फर्मों तथा सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें विदेशी फर्मों के साथ सहयोग करने की मंजूरी दी गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :
उन प्रकरणों की एक विवरण, जिनके विषय में विदेश निवेश बोर्ड, के बनने के उपरान्त मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को सरकारी तथा

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के आवेदकों को वर्ष 1969 से 30 सितम्बर, तक की अवधि में विदेशी सहयोग हेतु सहमति प्रदान की गयी, समा-पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

संख्या	भारतीयपक्ष का नाम	विदेशी पक्ष का नाम	निर्माण की जाने वाली वस्तु
1.	मै० ड्रीप्स इंडिया इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश)	मै० अरनेस्त ड्रीप्स श्री एस० बी० एच० पश्चिमी जर्मनी	थर्मो स्टैटिक कंट्रोल्ट, हीट कंट्रोल स्विचज् एच० बी० एस० रेलज तथा स्विचज्
2.	मै० टी० ई० कछवाल्स एण्ड कं० भोपाल-23	मै० टेकनीक्स वैंरीयरस बेल-गज ब्रैसेल्स-17	चमकदार कांच ।
3.	मै० इंदौर स्टील एण्ड धायरन मिल्स इंदौर	मै० टोर-स्टेग स्टील कार-पोरेशन लक्सेम्बर्ग	रिब्ड टारस्टील
4.	मै० परमली बलेस लि० सेन्ट्रल इंडिया फ्लोर मिल्स एस्टेट भोपाल	मै० परमली लिमिटेड ब्रिटेन	ग्लास फाइबर सेमीनेटस् एण्ड कास्ट इपोक्सीज

सरकार द्वारा 1969 से 30 सितम्बर 1972 तक सरकारी उपक्रमों तथा विदेशी फर्मों के बीच विदेशी सहयोग के लिए अनुमोदित प्रकरणों की सूची ।

- | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 1. | मै० हैवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड भोपाल | मै० ब्रिटिश इन्सुलेटेड कैबेल्स लि०, ब्रिटेन | हार्ड वोल्टज कैपेसिटार्स |
| 2. | वही | मै० इंग्लिश इलैक्ट्रिक एसो-सियेटेड इलैक्ट्रिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, ब्रिटेन | मद्रास एटैमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 235 मेगा-वाट के न्यूक्लियर टर्बाइन तथा 30/120 मेगावाट के टर्बाइन जनरेटार्स । |
| 3. | वही | मै० मेनीनेन फाब्रिक रनहा-सिन रोजनेशन (वेस्ट-जर्मनी) | लोड टपचनेस पर । |
| 4. | वही | मै० इंटरनेशनल जनरल इल-क्ट्रिक कं० आफ यू०एस० ए० । | पावर फैक्टर डेवलपमेंट के लिए कैपेसिटार्स । |

Postage Stamp, "Sher Shah Suri"

1201. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Communication Ministry released 20-paise postage commemorative stamp in honour of "Sher Shah Suri", bearing the inscription "Sher Shah Suri—15th Century" in English and Hindi;

(b) whether the period shown on the stamp is not correct; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes.

(b) Sher Shah Suri was born in 15th century and the same has been inscribed on the stamp. As, however, he died in 16th Century, it would have been preferable to inscribe 15-16th century on the stamp.

(c) A note has been taken in the matter.

मध्य प्रदेश में धार्मिक संस्थाओं का विदेशों से वित्तीय सहायता

1202. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित .
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी कुछ धार्मिक संस्थाएं हैं जिन्हें विदेशों से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दी जाती है, और यदि हां, तो वे संस्थाएं कहां-कहां पर हैं

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश की धार्मिक संस्थाओं द्वारा वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान विदेशों से कुल कितनी राशि की वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त की गई ; और

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई सरकारी निकाय है कि इस प्रकार प्राप्त की गई राशि का वस्तुतः उसी उद्देश्य के लिये उपयोग किया जा रहा है जिसके लिये इसे प्राप्त किया गया है?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एब० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

Schemes submitted by States for removing Unemployment

1203. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have invited schemes from the States for removing Unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have submitted their schemes to the Central Government; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Union Government as well as by the States in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The schemes were invited under special employment programmes.

(b) All States and Union Territories.

(c) A statement is enclosed indicating the Central Assistance made available during 1972-73 to the States and Union Territories under Special Employment Programmes.

Statement

Statement showing Allocation of Central Assistance for Special Employment Programme for 1972-73.

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Special Employment Programme for State/Union Territories (initiated in 1972-73)
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A. STATES

1.	Andhra Pradesh	213.00
2.	Assam	72.00
3.	Bihar	275.00
4.	Gujarat	131.00
5.	Haryana	49.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23.00
8.	Kerala	104.00*
9.	Madhya Pradesh	204.00*
10.	Maharashtra	247.00@
11.	Manipur	5.00
12.	Meghalaya	5.00
13.	Mysore	143.00
14.	Nagaland	3.00
15.	Orissa	108.00
16.	Punjab	66.00*
17.	Rajasthan	126.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	220.00
19.	Tripura	8.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	432.00@
21.	West Bengal	218.00
TOTAL		2650.00

B. UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.33
3.	Chandigarh	1.97
4.	Dadra & Naga Haveli	0.53
5.	Delhi	30.55
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6.50
7.	L.M.A. Islands	0.23
8.	Mizoram	2.42
9.	Pondicherry	3.56
TOTAL		50.00

GRAND TOTAL (A&B) 2700.00

*Matching Contribution by the State Provision already made in the State Plan.

Implementation of Special Concession to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates in Service matters

1205. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the special concessions shown to the candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with regard to service matters;

(b) how far they have been implemented;

(c) whether any complaints have been received by him in this regard; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). No special concessions are shown by the Ministry of Communications to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates apart from those contemplated under general instructions issued from time to time by the Government of India. These instructions are being observed strictly.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

एच० एम० टी० की घड़ियों की मांग और उनका उत्पादन

1206. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लकषः क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की :

(क) इस समय एच० एम० टी० द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितनी घड़ियों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या देश में एच० एम० टी० द्वारा निर्मित घड़ियों की मांग तेजी से बढ़ रही है; और

(ग) इस समय अनुमानतः घड़ियों की प्रति वर्ष कितनी मांग है और उसे पूरा करने के लिए भविष्य में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

ग्रोप्रीयक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बंगलौर स्थित एच० एम० टी० घड़ी कारखाने में संयंत्र की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग कर घड़ियों और औरतों द्वारा हस्तमाल की जाने वाली दोनों प्रकार की 3,60,000 कलाई घड़ियां बनाई जा रही हैं।

(ख) जी, हां, ।

(ग) 1973-74 तक प्रतिवर्ष 45,00,000 कलाई घड़ियों की मांग होने का अनुमान है। एच० एम० टी० बंगलौर और मै० इण्डोफेब्र टाइम इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० बम्बई दोनों में मिलाकर 1971 में, 4,76,894 घड़ियों का उत्पादन हुआ। देश में घड़ियों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रखकर एच० एम० टी० ने श्रीनगर और बंगलौर के नये एककों में 3,00,000 साधारण किस्म की घड़ियों और 2,00,000 स्वचालित दिन और तिथि वाली कलाई घड़ियों का उत्पादन करने के लिये कदम उठाया है। विभिन्न फ़ाबों के 11,40,000 कलाई घड़ियों की उत्पादन क्षमता स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव को भी सरकार ने स्वीकृति दे दी है। इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त करीब 35 लाख घड़ियां बनाने की कुल क्षमता अधिष्ठापित करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

Guidelines for Selection of Divisional Engineers and Directors in D.G.P. & T.

1207. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the selection of Divisional Engineers and Directors for appointment to the various posts in the Directorate-General, Posts and Telegraphs, if so, the main features thereof;

(b) the number of Officers appointed to the posts of Assistant Chief Engineers/Assistant Deputy Directors-General/Deputy Chief Engineers and other such posts, Circle-wise and Telephone Districts-wise, during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 (uptil 31st October);

(c) whether the Officers who are at Delhi in Telephone District are given preference for being appointed against posts in the D.G.P. & T. and they are also provided accommodation out-of-turn in Delhi in the General Pool on their transfer to the D.G.P. & T.; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving such preferential treatment to Delhi-based Officers and the number of those who were allowed to retain Quarters/flats in the Delhi Telephone District Pool for more than three months after their transfer to the D.G.P. & T.?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Job requirement of the post and experience seniority, specialisation and suitability of the officer are the factors taken into consideration for posting of officers in the P. & T. Directorate.

(b) 1971-72
A.C.Es. A.D.Gs/ D.C.Es.

R. D. T. New Delhi	1
Punjab Circle	1
Bombay Tele. Distt.	2 ..
Calcutta Tele. District	2 ..
Delhi Tele. District	5 ..
R.D.T. Bombay	1 1
T. & D. Circle	1
G. M. Projects, Calcutta	3
U. P. Circle	2
R.D.T. Calcutta	1
Gujarat Circle	1
H.E.C. Ramchi	1
Kanpur Tele. Distt.	1
Kerala Circle	1
Maharashtra Circle	1
Madras Tele. Distt.	1

1972-73 (upto 31-10-72)

R.D.T. New Delhi	5
Punjab Circle	1
Bombay Tele. Distt.	2 1
Calcutta Tele. Distt.	1 1
Delhi Tele. Distt.	3 1
R.D.T. Bombay	1
Assam Circle	1
T.T.C. Jabalpur	2 ..
T. & D Circle	3 1
R.D.T. Calcutta	1
U. P. Circle	1
M. P. Circle	1
Andhra Circle	1

on their transfer to offices eligible for General Pool accommodation, are given ad-hoc allotments one class below their entitled types on priority, in order to mitigate their hardships. There are 3 officers who were allowed to retain quarters in the Delhi Telephone District pool pending allotment of general pool quarters.

Duration of Stay at one Place of Divisional Engineer of Telegraph and Telephone Department

1208. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether duration of stay at one place of Divisional Engineer of the Telegraph and Telephone Department has been prescribed, if so, the extent of the stay prescribed;

(b) the number of officers who have stayed in Delhi for more than six years either in the District or in the D.G.P. & T. or in both; and

(c) the reasons for their long stay in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes. Normal tenure of an officer in the P. & T. Department is four years at a post and six years at a station.

(b) Delhi Telephone District	2
P & T Directorate	8
TRC P&T Directorate New Delhi	12

(c) For reasons of economy the rotational transfers were not being implemented. However, as per latest decision taken officers with eight years or more stay at a station are being transferred out of station this year. Next year officers with a stay of seven years or more will be covered. Thereafter the six years' rule will be applicable.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. As per the practice prevalent in the Directorate of Estates, allottees from other pools,

Select List of Central Secretariat Service Officers for appointment as Joint Secretaries

1209. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3345 on the 23rd August, 1972, regarding Select List of Central Secretariat Service Selection Grade Officers for appointment as Joint Secretaries submitted to Prime Minister Secretariat and state:

(a) whether the Select List of Central Secretariat Service Officers for appointment as Joint Secretaries have since been approved; and

(b) if not, the approximate time by which the List is expected to be finalised and announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Discrimination by N.A.S.A. on Supply of its Documents to India

1210. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the MINISTER OF SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.A.S.A. (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) is discriminating between India and Pakistan in regard to the supply of its published material;

(b) whether discrimination has arisen because the demand for such material has become excessive; and

(c) if so, the facts of the case and the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Number of Persons Still under arrest under Maintenance of Internal Security Act

1211. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who are still under arrest under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act;

(b) whether in view of the observations of the Supreme Court, Government would *suo motu* undertake an examination of the cases of detention under Maintenance of Internal Security Act to find out in how many cases the legal and constitutional requirements have not been fulfilled; and

(c) how many persons have been released during the last one year after reviewing their cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to information furnished by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 4032 persons were on the 1st November, 1972, under detention under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971. Information in regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir is awaited.

(b) The State Governments have been requested to ensure that all authorities competent to exercise

powers under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act should satisfy themselves that the requirements of the law and the Constitution have been fully met. Whether there has been any failure to comply with such requirements in any individual cases would be for the Courts to decide. A *suo motu* review by the Government would not, therefore, be possible.

(c) Information in regard to the States of Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tripura is awaited. According to information at present available from the remaining State Governments and all the Union Territory Administrations a total of 1830 persons were released during the period 1st November, 1971 to 31st October, 1972 on review of their cases by the concerned Governments/Advisory Boards and also on orders of High Courts.

Lifting of Emergency in the Country

1212. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of lifting the emergency in the country; and

(b) if not, the factors which are compelling the Government to continue with the emergency powers which can well be discharged through the normal laws of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the overall situation, which is being kept under constant review, Government are of the view that the time has not yet come for revocation of the Proclamation of Emergency.

Visit of Soviet Planners to India

1213. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Soviet Planning Organisation visited India recently;

(b) whether the team of Soviet Planners was in the country at the request of the Government of India; and

(c) if so, the purpose for which they were invited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the discussions held by the Minister of Planning during his visit to Moscow in September, 1972, three groups of Soviet experts also representing Soviet Planning Organisation have recently visited India with a view to exploring possibilities of further co-operation in the fields of (i) ferrous and non-ferrous industries and (ii) industrial production intended to increase the trade between the two countries.

Special Schemes during Fifth Plan for the Promotion of Educational and Economic Interests of Weaker Sections

1214. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the special schemes proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people; and

(b) the amount proposed for each of the schemes in the plan for each State and Union territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan is in the process of formulation. The Approach document is expected to be finalised shortly. Details of schemes to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people will be worked out in the course of formulation of the plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to Mysore District

1215. **SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state what is the Central assistance made available for Mysore district which has been declared to be a backward district for removal of backwardness?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Mysore district is one of the 225 districts selected for concessional finance from financial institutions for industries started there. Recently this district has also been selected for the purpose of the 10 per cent Central subsidy on fixed capital investment of Industries started there. There is no State-wise or district-wise allocation of Central assistance in this regard. It is understood that the IDBI has sanctioned re-finance assistance to 7 units in Mysore District for a total value of Rs. 14.07 lakhs during the period from 1970-71 to 1972-73 (September).

Direct Dialling System in Kerala

1216. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for introducing direct dialling system between Kerala and Delhi and between the Districts in Kerala;

(b) if so, when this proposal will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir, but the dialling within Kerala will be between the stations as indicated in the answer to (b).

(b) The short term proposal is to provide point to point dialling between Alleppy-Kottayam, Ernakulam-Kottayam, Ernakulam-Trivandrum, Kottayam-Trivandrum and Quilon-Trivandrum progressively by 1973-74. Inter-dialling between all the above stations and dialling between Trivandrum and Delhi may be introduced in the 5th Plan period depending on the phasing of the plan which is in the draft stage.

(c) In view of reply above, does not arise.

Upgrading of Calicut Radio Station

1217. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calicut radio Station is going to be upgraded;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed upgradation thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The Radio Station at Calicut is already a full-fledged station having necessary programme originating facilities for broadcasting on two channels. However, it is proposed during the current Plan to construct permanent studios there as the studios are functioning presently from a rented building.

T.V. Station in South India

1218. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set-up a Television Station anywhere in South of India; and

(b) if so, when and where and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A TV station is being set up at Madras which is likely to be commissioned in 1974.

Growth Rate of Agricultural Income in States

1219. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight States in the country have added to their share of contribution to the Agricultural income during the last decade (1960—1971);

(b) whether the remaining eight States (U.P., Maharashtra, M.P., and others) registered a decrease in their share, although the turnover has increased;

(c) if so, whether the additional contribution by some States and decrease in the case of others as computed by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation clearly show that the growth of agricultural income in all the States has not been uniform; and

(d) whether statistics given in the study show that the growth rate in agricultural income is higher in the States, where the percentage distribution of rural population is low and if so, the conclusions drawn thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d) No official estimates of State-wise contribution to income from agriculture are available on a uniform basis for the period 1960-61 to 1970-71. As such, it is not possible to corroborate or contradict the conclusions emerging from the study reported to have been undertaken by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, which is a private research organisation. However, the latest available information in income from agriculture of various States for the year 1960-61 and 1970-71 at current and constant prices, as prepared by the respective States Statistical Bureaus, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House, (*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-3756/72]. Owing to differences in concepts, definitions, source material and methodology used as well as the base years, the estimates for the different States are not strictly comparable.

Student unrest

1220. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether students unrest has developed into a violence in many States and the situation of 1962 and 1967 is being repeated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether some foreign elements have started creating trouble in the country to disturb the law and order situation in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to check such violence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Reports of students agitation have been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi. These are mainly in the form of strikes, hunger strikes, gheraos, etc. Some of them have also involved varying degrees of violence. There is no specific information from the domestic economic problems elements in these incidents.

According to an analysis of the incidents in the current academic session, it was found that they were related to demands for better academic facilities like posting of adequate qualified staff, admission of students in particular courses, take-over of mismanaged institutions by Government, better transport, etc., issues like claims of failed students, college union elections, protests against dismissed staff, etc. as well as issue ranging from the domestic economic problems to international problems.

Attention is also invited, in this connection, to the reply given to Starred Question No. 43 answered on 15th November, 1972.

Distribution of Gases by Indian Oxygen Ltd.

1221. **SHRI ROBIN SEN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oxygen is a dominant undertaking in the field of manufacturing of Oxygen Acetylene, Argon and other industrial gases in India;

(b) whether any restrictive practices indulged in by the firm in the supply and distribution of industrial gases has come to the notice of Government; and

(c) whether the affairs of the Indian Oxygen have been referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Registrar, Restrictive Trade Agreements has reported that on a solitary complaint received by the MRTP Commission about certain restrictive condition in the agreement entered into with consumers by Indian Oxygen Ltd., he had gone into the matter, but arrived at the conclusion that no restrictive practice as such was being indulged in by the firm.

(c) No, Sir.

Enactment of Law on National Security

1222. **SHRI S. C. BESRA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended the enactment of a new law on National Security; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the Law Commission in this regard is under examination.

Document on plan policies submitted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

1223. **SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:**

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and

Industry has recently submitted a document on plan policies;

(b) if so, the main points mentioned in the document; and

(c) Government's views thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The salient points of this document are indicated in the note laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3757/72].

(c) Government have not taken any view on the points raised in the document published by the Federation.

Transfer of Satellite Launching Section from Thumba Launching Station to some other place

1224. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any decision by the Government to transfer the Satellite Launching section from the Thumba Rocket Launching Station to some other State; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes for providing employment to educated unemployed during 1972-73

1225. SHR SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Central Ministries have drawn up schemes costing

about Rs. 50 crores to provide employment to educated unemployed including engineers during 1972-73 and those have been approved by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the main features of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Main fetures have been described in the Brochure 'Employment Opportunities' copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament and which have been also circulated to the Members of Parliament.

Report of the Committee of Secretaries on Personnel Reforms

1226. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Secretaries on Personnel Reforms has submitted any report to the Government;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). No Committee of Secretaries on Personnel Reforms has been appointed by Government. However, reports presented by the Administrative Reforms Commission, which contain recommendations of major importance or which concern several departments of the Government, are usually examined by ad hoc committees consisting of Secretaries of the concerned departments, before final

decisions are taken by the Government. One such committee is now examining the ARC Report on Personnel Administration. It would not be appropriate and in the public interest to disclose the proceedings of this Committee as these are meant only for internal consideration in Government. The decisions eventually taken on the recommendations pertaining to personnel administration will be placed before the House in due course.

गुजरात तथा मैसूर में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

1227. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर-अक्तूबर, 1972 के दौरान गुजरात तथा मैसूर के कुछ स्थानों में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) उक्त स्थानों पर दंगे किन-किन कारणों से हुए ; और

(ग) उक्त दोनों दंगों में भ्रलग-भ्रलग कितनी क्षति हुई ; और राज्य सरकारों ने भ्रलग-भ्रलग क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कान्मिक विभाग म राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम विवत मिर्ठी) :
(क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इत भ्रवधि में पालनपुर (गुजरात) तथा बंगलौर (मैसूर) में साम्प्रदायिक भ्रशान्ति हुई । यह भ्रशान्ति दशहरा-जनशों पर परबराव करने के कारण हुई थी ।

(ग) पालनपुर में भ्रशान्ति के परिणाम-स्वरूप हुई सम्पत्ति की क्षति अनुमानतः 3,51,275 रु० है । राज्य सरकार ने भ्रशान्ति से प्रभावित व्यापारियों, कारीगरों तथा कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों को उपयुक्त आर्थिक सहायता दी है ।

बंगलौर में हुई साम्प्रदायिक भ्रशान्ति में भी कुछ सम्पत्ति के क्षतिग्रस्त होने की रिपोर्ट मिली है । मैसूर सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा मालूम किया जा रहा है ।

बिहार के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लघु और मध्यम उद्योगों में लगे पूंजी

1228. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969 से सितम्बर 1972 तक बिहार के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित लघु और मध्यम आकार के उद्योगों में अब तक कुल कितनी पूंजी गाई गई है ; और

(ख) क्या इन उद्योगों के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर मसाव) : (क) और (ख). बिहार के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लघु तथा मध्यम उद्योगों में किए गए वास्तविक निवेश के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । फिर भी, राज्य सरकार द्वारा दरभंगा तथा भागलपुर जिनों में 25 लघु उद्योगों को दी गई 10 प्रतिशत की सहायता के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस भ्रवधि में इन उद्योगों में कुल 2076 लाख रुपये का नया निवेश किया गया है । जहां तक वित्तीय सहायता का सम्बन्ध है, इस भ्रवधि में भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने 14 लघु तथा मध्यम उद्योगों को निम्नलिखित पुनर्वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

जिला	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (सितम्बर तक)
एकड़ों की संख्या	स्वीकृत लाख रु०	एकड़ों की संख्या	स्वीकृत लाख रु०
भागलपुर ..		2 4.90
बम्पारन		2 10.86	2 3.50
दरभंगा		1 1.45	1 1.50
पालामऊ ..		1 2.56
पूर्निया		1 2.00	2 11.90
सन्थाल परगना		2 1.40
10 प्रतिशत की केंद्रीय सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है (किन्तु अभी तक बंटो नहीं गई) जो 27,569 रु० है।			

Activities of Foreign Espionage Agencies in the Country

1229. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

SHRI C. YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign espionage agencies have of late intensified their activities and have been meddling in the internal affairs of the country;

(b) if so, the names of parent countries of those agencies; and

(c) the action taken against them in each case as also the specific accusation against each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Government maintains a continuous watch over such activities and has also made it known that such activities are not conducive to the promotion of mutual good relations. The disclosure however, of information which

Government has in its possession or the details of what is done to counter the activities of foreign intelligence organisations, will not serve any public interest.

Time allotted to News Broadcast concerning A.I.C.C. Meeting, etc.

1230. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how much time during news broadcast in English and Bengali (Calcutta Station as well as Delhi Centre) was allotted to the news of Congress Working Committee meetings, A.I.C.C. meeting Polit Bureau of CPI(M) meeting, CPI national executive meetings, West Bengal State Committee meetings of Ruling Congress, CPI(M), CPI, Congress (O), in the months of September and October 1972;

(b) the criteria that guide the news-writers to summarise the reports of Congress and Opposition parties like

CPI(M), J.S. Congress (O), when some news regarding all these parties is received at the stations or collected through their own reporters or from the news agencies; and

(c) whether criticism against the Ruling Party is to be broadcast if any of the parties sends such a news?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) The information asked is given below. It relates only to two months and reflects, *inter alia* the number of meetings held at national level by different political parties. The time given in news bulletins to activities of various political parties also depends upon the importance of the subjects discussed, their likely impact on the national life, the news-fall on those days and the facilities available for coverage of these meetings:

Congress—2 hours 15 minutes

Congress (O) 28 minutes

CPI—13.5 minutes

CPI(M)—4 minutes.

(b) and (c). News value is the only criterion on which reports are taken for inclusion in the bulletins. This criterion is uniformly applied to all political parties irrespective of the consideration whether the report is critical or otherwise of any party including the ruling party.

Pronunciation of Bengali News Broadcast over Calcutta and Delhi Stations of All India Radio

1231. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that a veteran literary critic criticised in a Bengali Daily

Yugantra dated the 17th September, 1972 the manner of the pronunciation and the words used during news broadcast in Bengali language from Calcutta Centre and sometimes from Delhi Centre too; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The comments have been looked into and corrective action taken wherever necessary.

Raid on the Residence of a Director of Anand Bazar Patrika Calcutta

1232. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, recently, the Calcutta residence of a director of Ananda Bazar Patrika Private Limited, Calcutta was raided by the Police;

(b) whether in the course of the said raid the Police recovered certain papers as evidences of the Director's association with U.S. New Agencies which indulge in systematic anti-Indian and pro-Pakistani propaganda; and

(c) whether the Director was taken in police custody on charges of sending anti-Indian despatches to the U.S. papers during the last Indo-Pakistani war and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) to (c). According to information received from the State Government in May, 1972 neither the house nor the Office of Shri Abhik Sarkar was searched by the Police. Further development if any, are being ascertained from the State Government.

Arrest of Hoarders in Mysore State

1233. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dealers and hoarders who have been arrested in the State of Mysore during last four months under the Defence of India Act and the quantity of commodities seized from them; and

(b) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the Government of Mysore and will, on receipt, be laid on the Table of the House.

वस्तुओं की खोराबाजारी करने पर दिल्ली में व्यापारियों की गिरफ्तारी

1234. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में दिल्ली में कितने व्यापारियों को वस्तुओं की कालाबाजारी करने पर गिरफ्तार किया गया ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन से जानकारी मांगी गई है और प्राप्ता होने पर समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Conversion of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited into a Holding Company

1235. SHRI PAMPAN GODWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to convert the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited into a Holding Company; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to have a Holding Company at the apex with the following subsidiary companies attached to it:

1. HMT, Bangalore.
2. HMT, Pinjore
3. HMT, Kalamassery
4. HMT, Hyderabad
5. HMT, Watch
6. HMT, Ajmer (Till now it is being called Machine Tool Corporation of India Ltd., Ajmer)
7. HMT, International.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए योजना

1236. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

औद्योगिक भागशी तनकरण :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्ति कितने हैं तथा क्या उनको रोजगार देने के लिये विशिष्ट योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उनको मुद्रा बाँटा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या पत्र उठाया जा रहे हैं ?

योगा मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) :

(क) और (ब). रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर के पृष्ठ 30 वृत्त, 1972 को रोजगार चाहने वाले शिक्षित

(पैट्रिक और उसके ज्यादा) व्यक्तियों की संख्या 26.11.82 थी। मिश्रित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार सुलभ करने के कार्यक्रम को 1971-72 में शुरू किया गया था।

1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों द्वारा तैयार की गई और योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत स्कीमों इस प्रकार हैं :

क्रम संख्या	स्कीम	(रुगोड़ रु०)		
		1971-72		1972-73
		आवंटित धनराशि	दी गई धनराशि	आवंटित धनराशि
शिक्षा मंत्रालय				
1	प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा का विस्तार तथा स्तर में सुधार	4.42	2.80	30.00
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय				
2	छोट उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता और औद्योगिक बस्तियों का निर्माण	6.50	6.39	6.50
सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय				
3	ग्रामीण इंजीनियरिंग सर्वेक्षण	0.33	0.13	2.85
कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग)				
4	कृषि सेवा केन्द्र	0.15	0.14	0.76
5	उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों का विस्तार	0.15	0.16	0.50
ग्रामीणों और परिवहन मंत्रालय				
6	सड़क परियोजनाओं का अन्वेषण	0.30	0.19	0.90
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय				
7	ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति के लिए डिजाइन एककों की स्थापना	0.22	..	0.44
जोड़ :		12.07	9.81	41.95

इन स्कीमों को मुख्य विज्ञानार्थी : बेरोजगार सुविधार्थी-नाम पुस्तिका में उल्लिखित है। इस पुस्तिका को प्रतियों संतुष्ट पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

विज्ञान आयोग और कार्यान्वयन तंत्र का प्रयोगिकी दर्जा बढ़ाने के अनुबन्धा व विकास को परियोजनाओं में वृद्धि करने, औद्योगिक संसाधन सर्वेक्षण—पता लगाना

तथा विश्लेषण, कृषि भूमि सर्वेक्षण, चौथी तथा पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में परिकल्पित भावी संयंत्र के लिए निर्माण, स्थापना, संचालन और रखरखाव तथा उद्यमिता विकास, ग्रामीण इंजीनियरिंग सर्वेक्षण, प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन केन्द्र, औद्योगिक संवर्धन सुविधायें और पुनर्प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम जैसी नई रोजगार उन्मुख परियोजनाओं जैसी स्कीमों में उपयोग करने के लिए 1972-73 में 20 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। मंशा यह है कि इस समय तैयारी के विभिन्न चरणों में तथा पहले से कार्यान्वित की जा रही इसी प्रकार की स्कीमों के माध्यम से योग्यता प्राप्त वैज्ञानिकों, प्रौद्योगिकों तथा इंजीनियरों की बेरोजगारी की समस्या चौथी योजना के अन्त तक काफी सुलभ जायेगी।

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की समस्या से निपटने पर, चौथी योजना के अंतिम वर्ष की वार्षिक योजना में और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में बल दिया जायेगा।

सेवानिवृत्त आई० सी० एस० अधिकारियों की पेंशन

1237. श्री मूनबख्श डाला : क्या प्रशिक्षण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा इस समय कितने सेवानिवृत्त आई० सी० एस० अधिकारियों को पेंशन दी जा रही है और प्रत्येक को कितनी पेंशन दी जा रही है ?

यह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राय मंत्री (बीराम निहास मिर्वा : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Exports of H.M.T Goods

1238. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the H.M.T. products exported to foreign countries and the amount of Foreign Exchange earned country-wise, for the last three years; and

(b) the agreements signed for exports to be made during the current as well as coming year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) The names of HMT products exported during the last three years and the foreign exchange earned countrywise is shown in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3758/72].

(b) The Company has signed agreements for exports with two firms for the current year. No agreement has been signed for the coming year.

Expenditure on Staff Working in Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses

1239. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure on the establishment and salaries of the employees of the Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the submission of its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The total expenditure on the establishment and salaries of the employees of the Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses as on 30-9-1972 is Rs. 2,448,786/-. The Commission has not submitted its report so far, mainly due to the following reasons:—

- (i) The terms of reference of the Commission are quite comprehensive and of varied nature; and
- (ii) The Commission itself has to undertake investigation into the facts and collect evidence, regarding numerous items of inquiry referred to it.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं - मूल्य

1240. श्री श्रीकारलाल बरवा :

श्री बिस्तानगि पाणिग्रही :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जनवरी, 1972 में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के क्या मूल्य थे ;

(ख) जनवरी, 1972 से अब तक महीने-वार मूल्यों की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उ३-मंत्री

(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) : जनवरी, 1972 से अक्टूबर 1972 के महीनों में कुछ चुनी हुई आवश्यक

वस्तुओं के शोक मूल्य सूचकांक सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [प्रश्नाज्ञाप में रखा गया दस्तावेज सं. या L.T. 3759/72]

सरकार मूल्यों को स्थिर बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है इनमें से कुछ ये हैं :—

(1) मांग को पूरा करने के लिए कृषि तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाना

(2) कानूनी अवज्ञा और अव्यवस्थाओं पर मूल्य का निर्धारण करना ;

(3) खाद्य सामग्रियों तथा दुग्ध जैसे आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली का गठन;

(4) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन विनियमन कारो नियंत्रण के माध्यम से आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उचित वितरण; और

(5) सहकारिता के माध्यम से अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धता।

Financial Assistance to States for Schemes to provide Employment to Engineers

1241. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had asked the States to prepare schemes providing employment to all unemployed Engineering Graduates as on March 1st and offered to provide assistance for the execution of the schemes;

(b) if so, whether the States have submitted any such schemes and the main points of the schemes submitted; and

(c) what is the extent of financial assistance proposed to be given to the States for these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The State Governments were requested to furnish detailed proposals for the next financial year for unemployed engineers by the 31st December, 1972.

(b) State Governments are yet to submit the schemes to the Central Government.

(c) The extent of financial assistance to be given to the States will be decided after the proposals have been received.

Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployment in Andhra Pradesh

1242. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Governments has requested the Centre to sanction an additional sum of Rs. 1.26 crores in the current year for the self-employment schemes for the educated unemployed in the State;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the progress so far made in the State in implementing these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a request has been received in the Ministry of Industrial Development.

(b) No decision has been taken since details of schemes are awaited from the Andhra Pradesh Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Soviet offer to India to join the Council of Mutual Economic Cooperation Union

1243. SHRI D. K. PANDA: SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Soviet proposal for joining the Council of Mutual Economic Cooperation Union, headed by the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the constitution and precise functions of the said Union (COMECON) and the precise terms of the Soviet offer of membership to India; and

(c) Government's reaction to the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) There is no Soviet proposal for India joining the Council of Mutual Economic Cooperation, headed by the Soviet Union.

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

Memorandum submitted to Prime Minister by Central Government Employees

1244. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees' Organisation have submitted a memorandum recently to the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the main demands mentioned in the memorandum; and

(c) what are Government's decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister on the 19th October, 1972 by the representatives of the Staff Side of the National Council set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery.

(b) The demands contained in the memorandum are as follows:

- (i) The scope of Bonus should be extended to all the industrial employees of the Government in all the industrial services run departmentally;
- (ii) Additional interim relief may be granted taking into consideration all the circumstances; and
- (iii) Employees' organisations should be consulted before a final decision is taken on the recommendations of the Pay Commission and these should be given retrospective effect from 2nd September 1969.

(c) The views of the Government on the three issues mentioned above are as under:—

- (i) Bonus—The existing position under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, should, for the present, be mentioned.
- (ii) Additional Interim Relief—
and
- (iii) Recommendations of the Pay Commission:

After the setting up of the Third Pay Commission, three instalments, of interim relief have been sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. The demand for further additional relief is based

on the ground that the interim relief so far allowed is totally inadequate in the context of the present wage level of the Central Government employees who, in the opinion of the employees organisations, are lagging far behind in salaries as compared to their counterparts in private and public sector undertakings. The question of comparability of emoluments of employees under the Central Government with those serving outside Government is a larger issue, and it would be more appropriate to await the considered recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in their final Report. As regards the question of giving retrospective effect to the decisions, which might be taken on the recommendations of the Commission, the matter can be examined only in the light of the Pay Commission's final Report. The question of consulting the Staff Side before taking final decisions on the Pay Commission's recommendations is under examination.

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh Schemes to deal with Unemployment

1245. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have made provision of Rs. 2 crores and 20 lakhs in their Budget and some amount has been sought from Central Government to solve the unemployment problem in the State; and

(b) whether the Central Government have sanctioned the said amount and if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) It is difficult to give the information as the question does not mention the year of the budget.

(b) An amount of Rs. 204 lakhs has been allotted to Madhya Pradesh for the year 1972-73 as a grant by the Central Government for special employment programmes.

Elimination of Middle-men in Internal Trade

1246. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to eliminate middle-men in internal trade in primary products; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The role of middle men has been restricted in certain essential primary products like foodgrains, levy sugar, cotton, jute by widening the activities of Food and State Trading Corporations and by setting up Corporations for products like Cotton and Jute.

Per capita National Income

1247. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita national income has increased in the country; and

(b) if so, the increased per capita national income?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The latest available estimates per capita national income at current and at constant (1960-61) prices for the period 1960-61 to 1970-71, as prepared and published by the Central Statistical Organisation, are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Per capita National Income

Estimates of

(In Rs.)

Year	per capita national income	
	At current price	At 1960-61 price
1	2	3
1960-61	306.3	306.3
1961-62	316.4	310.0
1962-63	327.6	309.4
1963-64	368.4	319.9
1964-65	423.2	335.8
1965-66	426.1	310.4
1966-67	482.9	307.9
1967-68+	560.8	329.2
1968-69+	554.7	329.9
1969-70+	589.3	339.4
1970-71++	N.A.	347.0

N.A. = Not Available.

+ Provisional

Source: 'Estimates of Net National Product' 1960-61 1969-70 (May 1971) and ++ 'Press Note on Quick estimates of National Income 1970-71.'

States having the Highest and Lowest per capita Income

1248. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State which tops the list of States in per capita income and the State where the income is the lowest;

(b) the reasons for the lowest per capita income in that particular State; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the per capita income of that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). According to the Central Statistical Organisation, the latest comparable estimates of per capita income of States which are available relates to the year 1964-65. According to these estimates Punjab topped the list and Bihar's was the lowest.

2. The reasons for inter-State disparities in per capita income inter alia relate to the stage of economic development reached, certain historical factors, such as initial advantage gained by certain States, resources endowment, physico-geographic conditions etc. While the devising of measures designed to accelerate the economic development of the different States is primarily the responsibility of the States themselves, the Government of India have taken certain positive steps to supplement and reinforce the developmental efforts of the State Governments in this direction. The following are some of the measures adopted by the Government of India in this behalf:

(i) In allocating Central assistance among various States for the Fourth Five Year Plan after providing for the requirements of the States of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir, which have special problems, 10 per cent of the sum available for

distribution by way of Central assistance has been allocated to the six States of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh whose per capita income was below the national average;

(ii) The non-Plan gap in the resources of nine States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal) during the Fourth Plan period, is being met by the Centre, so that they could utilise all the additional resources mobilised by them during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for financing their development programmes;

(iii) A liberal pattern of Central assistance has been evolved for the development of hill and border areas. The entire expenditure on their development programmes is being met by the Government of India within the total Central assistance for each of the States concerned; 90 per cent of the amount of expenditure incurred in this behalf in Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir (Ladakh) and Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul, Spiti and Kinnaur districts) is given as a grant. The balance of 10 per cent is treated as loan. The pattern of Central assistance in the hill and border districts of Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling (West Bengal) and Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) is 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan.

(iv) For the reason that they are socially and economically backward, the development programmes of all the Union Territories, area fully financed by the Centre. Their non-Plan gap is also met by the Centre.

(v) An important measure for reducing disparities is accelerating the pace of industrial development in backward areas. The districts needing attention have been identified and notified with the cooperation of the State Governments in pursuance of the criteria laid down by the Pande

and Wanchoo Committee Reports. Preference is being given to such areas in the location of large-scale industrial projects in the public sector, provided they are found to be feasible on techno-economic considerations. The Licensing Committee also gives preferential treatment to applications from the backward regions.

(vi) Rs. 32.50 crores have been allocated during the Fourth Five Year Plan for 489 Tribal Development Blocks under a Centrally sponsored scheme.

(vii) District Plans are being prepared in some of the States which will result in identifying the problems of backward regions and will help in evolving measures for solving their problems.

(viii) 225 industrially backward districts have been selected throughout the country for concessional finance for new industries from the financial and credit institutions. In addition, the Central Government is giving an outright grant or subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of new units having a total fixed investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each, in two selected districts in each of the 9 States identified as industrially backward viz, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, West Bengal and U.P. and one district in each of the remaining States and Union Territories. It has been decided to increase the number of districts from 2 to 6 in industrially backward States mentioned above and 1 to 3 in the remaining States.

(ix) Special programmes of large magnitude are being implemented for the benefits of the weaker sections of the rural population and for the development of dry and arid areas. These special programmes are being sanctioned and implemented under the guidance of a Central Committee of Coordination presided over by a Member of the Planning Commission.

An officer of the rank of Additional Secretary is the Member-Secretary of this Committee. 46 Small Farmers' Development Agency Projects 41 projects for sub-Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour and 24 projects for farmers in dry areas have been sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 100 crores has also been provided for an integrated programme of rural works in 54 chronically drought affected areas.

(x) A crash scheme for rural unemployment has also been launched with a provision of Rs. 50 crores per annum.

(xi) A Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up recently and is giving finance on concessional terms to State Electricity Boards for rural electrification programmes in backward areas.

Agreement for Export of Watches with Poland by H.M.T.

1249. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed for the export of H.M.T. watches to Poland during the current year and if so, the outlines thereof;

(b) the number of H.M.T. watches exported to other countries, country-wise and year-wise for the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for boosting the export of watches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The Company has signed an agreement with one of the firms in New Zealand for export of watches

to that country. Negotiations are going on with one of the firms in Japan also. Arrangements have also been made to sell H.M.T. watches in the Duty Free Shops in India through the India Tourism Development Corporation against free foreign exchange.

Statement

Total No. of 'HMT' Watches exported during 1969-70 : 359 Nos.

Countries	Quantity
1	2
	Nos.
1. Canada	104
2. U. S. A.	8
3. Sudan	6
4. Ceylon	5
5. Australia	154
6. United Kingdom	14
7. Hong Kong	25
8. Lebanon	3
9. Iran	40
TOTAL	359

Total No. of 'HMT' Watches exported during 1970-71 : 1122 Nos.

Countries	Quantity
1	2
	Nos.
1. United Kingdom	Nil
2. West Indies	6
3. U. S. A.	576
4. New Zealand	78
5. Fiji	51
6. Australia	122
7. Canada	102
8. Sudan	17
9. Ceylon	21

	1	2
10. Norfolk Island, South Pacific		90
11. Uganda (Africa)		1
12. Holand		40
13. Denmark		15
14. Iran		Nil
15. Columbia		1
16. Taiwan		1
17. USSR		1
TOTAL		1122

Total No. of Watches exported during 1971-72 : 2001 Nos.

	Nos.
1. U. S. A.	404
2. Canada	50
3. Ceylon	31
4. West Germany	2
5. United Kingdom	21
6. Sudan	25
7. Hong Kong	6
8. Egypt	11
9. New Zealand	1260
10. Switzerland	1
11. Philippines	1
12. Iran	5
13. Ethopia	1
14. Australia	3
15. Luxembourg	40
16. Others	200
TOTAL	2001

Proposal to make the charging of High Prices a Cognisable Offence

1250. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to make the charging of high prices a cognizable offence to enable initiation of penal proceedings against traders who indulge in profiteering; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Essential Commodities of mass consumption are covered by the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and all offences punishable under this Act already stand declared cognizable.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Cement Factories in Mysore

1251. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted by the Government of Mysore to the Central Government requesting for setting up in Mysore two out of the four Cement factories which the Cement Corporation of India intends to start; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) In May, 1972, a proposal was received from the Government of Mysore for the setting up of a cement factory at Chitapur, Gulbarga District in Mysore by the Cement Corporation of India.

(b) Cement Corporation of India has already set up a cement plant with a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes per annum at Kurkunta in Gulbarga district of Mysore and the plant is expected to go into the commercial production shortly. As Chitapur is only about 30 kms. from this plant site, it was not considered economic to set up another new units at Chitapur. Cement Corporation are also considering the question of enhancing the capacity of Kurkunta factory by taking up production of slag cement.

उद्योगों की हुई हानि

1252. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री राम सहाय पांडे :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विद्युत की कमी के कारण जनवरी, 1971 से आज तक उद्योगों को राज्यवार कितनी हानि हुई और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अधिकांश राज्यों ने बताया है कि यद्यपि वहां विद्युत की कमी थी लेकिन उत्पादन में हुई हानि का ब्यौरा उनके पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। हां, तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय ने बताया है कि कुछ उद्योगों की उत्पादन विवरणियों में कमी दिखाई दी है जिसका कारण विद्युत की कमी है, विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

उद्योगों को बिजली की कमी से हुई हानि का राज्यवार विवरण:—

राज्य	उत्पाद जिनके उत्पादन पर बिजली की कमी का प्रभाव पड़ा है	उत्पादन में हुई हानि	अवधि
1. बिहार	स्टील रोल्ड रिंग्स	4.38 लाख रु० (69000 रिंग्स)	जून, 1972 से
2. चण्डीगढ़	बाइसिकल की चेन	0.25 लाख रुपये	केवल अगस्त, 1972 में
3. हरियाणा	1—बाइसिकल (पूर्ण)	8.00 लाख रुपये	सितम्बर, 1972
	2—फ्री व्हील	0.80 लाख रु०	—वही—
	3—रेडियो रिसीवर	19.00 लाख रु०	—वही—
	4—प्रेसर पाइपों सहित एस्बेस्टस सोमेट उत्पाद	लगभग 30 प्रतिशत	अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1972 की अवधि में
	5—भ्लेज्ड टाइल्स	65 बी० टन	सितम्बर, 1972 में
4. महाराष्ट्र	बाइसिकल ट्यूब वाल्व	4.52 लाख रु०	जून, 1972 से
5. मैसूर	एल्युमिनियम इंगोटर	लगभग 1100 मी० टन प्रतिमाह	1-10-72 से लेकर
6. तमिलनाडू	बाइसिकल की गद्दियां	1.66 लाख रु०	जून और जुलाई, 1972
7. उत्तर प्रदेश	1—बाइसिकल और बाइसिकल के पुर्जे	0.34 लाख रु०	जनवरी और फरवरी-72 में
	2—ग्राटो लोक स्प्रिंगें	6.70 लाख रु० (अनुमानित 168 मी० टन)	जून, 1972 से
	3—एल्युमिनियम इंगोटर	लगभग 425 मी० टन प्रतिमाह	अगस्त, 72 से अक्तूबर 1972 तक
8. प० बंगाल	1—एल्युमिनियम इंगोटर	600/700 मी० टन	मई, 72—अगस्त, 1972
	2—आयरन एण्ड स्टील रोल्ल्स	एक एक के बारे में अनुमानित लगभग 10 प्रतिशत	अगस्त, 1972 तक
	3—रिकार्ड प्लेयर	1.90 लाख रु०	सितम्बर, 1972 तक

उत्तर प्रदेश में एटामिक विद्युत केन्द्र का निर्माण कार्य

1253. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
डा० गोविन्द दास रिद्धारिया :

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में नरोरा में मंजूर किये गये एटामिक विद्युत केन्द्र का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ख) उक्त केन्द्र चालू होने के बाद वहाँ से किन-किन राज्यों को बिजली सप्लाई की जाएगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) नरोरा परमाणु बिजली घर पर दो वर्ष में काम शुरू करने की योजना है। इसके पहले यूनिट का निर्माण सन् 1980 तक तथा दूसरे यूनिट का सन् 1981 तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) इस बिजलीघर में उत्पादित बिजली की सप्लाई उत्तरी गिड को की जायेगी जिसके अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, जम्मू और काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश एवं दिल्ली शामिल है।

Seminar on 'Changing Pattern of Crime and Punishment' held in New Delhi

1254. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on 'The Changing Pattern of Crime and Punishment' was held in New Delhi on 16th September, 1972;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made therein; and

(c) the specific changes proposed to be made in the Criminal Law of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information when available would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Estimated Number of Additional Jobs to be created at the end of Fourth Plan

1255. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the total number of additional jobs likely to be created and the extent by which the per capita income is expected to increase at the end of the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): In the past Planning Commission used to present estimates of the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the plan, the estimated increase in the labour force during the plan period and the additional employment likely to be created through implementation of the plan as formulated. In view of considerable divergence of opinion regarding the appropriate definitions and suitable yardsticks for measuring unemployment and under employment in rural and urban areas and in view of the widely differing magnitudes

of unemployment worked out on the basis of various sources, it was felt that the various aspects needed a closer scrutiny. Accordingly, a Committee of Experts was set up by the Planning Commission in 1968 to enquire into the estimates of unemployment worked out for the previous plans, data and the methodology used in arriving at them and to advise the Planning Commission on the various connected issues. As a result of the recommendations of this Committee, no attempt was made to give estimates regarding backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Fourth Plan or the estimated increase in the labour force during the Fourth Plan or of additional employment likely to be created through implementation of the Fourth Plan as formulated. Reference in this regard may be made to the Fourth Plan document.

The Fourth Plan lays considerable emphasis on the labour intensive programmes of agricultural development (including dairy and milk supply schemes, poultry and sheep breeding, agro-industries and development of inland and marine fisheries), rural infrastructure and rural development, which are likely to generate large employment opportunities for various categories of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled personnel. The accelerated growth of organised mining and manufacturing, the encouragement of ancillary and small scale industries, the increased provision for infrastructure facilities in communications, transport and power and the rising level of construction activities will also contribute to large employment opportunities including self-employment.

Apart from the programmes of economic development with an employment bias, which are likely to provide the bulk of the employment opportunities during the plan period, the following special programmes have been formulated since the inception of the Plan.

Schemes for educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72 by Central Government which are likely to generate about 39,000 employment opportunities by the end of 1971-72 and the same is expected to increase to about 64,000 by 1972-73.

Special employment Programmes formulated by States and Union Territories are expected to generate employment to the extent of 3.70 lakhs including 11,000 engineers.

The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment is likely to create a total employment of about 82 million man-days in 1971-72 and it is expected that during the current year (partial) employment may be created to the tune of 25.4 million man-days;

The schemes under Drought Prone Area Programmes initiated in 54 Districts are also likely to generate substantial employment opportunities.

Further details in respect of schemes currently in operation may be seen in the brochure "Employment Opportunities", copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament.

The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages an increase in national income (net additional product at factor cost), at 1968-69 prices from Rs. 28,800 crores to Rs. 37,900 crores in 1973-74. This works out to an annual increase of 5.6 per cent. Population was expected to increase at the annual rate of around 2.5 per cent during the Fourth Plan. Thus, per capita income was estimated to go up from Rs. 546 in 1968-69 to Rs. 636 in 1973-74, that is, by 16.5 per cent.

The actual gain in per capita income during the Fourth Plan will depend on the performance of the economy in the remaining period of the Plan.

Discontentment in various Ranks of Delhi Police

1256. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether discontentment is prevailing in all ranks of the Delhi Police;

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to find out the causes in regard thereto; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) There is no manifestation of discontentment.

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

Commissioning of Poona Relay Station

1257. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissioning of the Poona Relay Station of the Bombay Television Station has been postponed; and

(b) if so, the reasons for postponement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The relay station is expected to be commissioned early in 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

Improvement in Quality of Indian Stamps

1258. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the measures Government propose to take to improve the quality of Indian stamps to bring them at par with international standards?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): The Indian stamps are not poor in quality but as our stamps were not till recently printed in multi-colour they were sometimes not so attractive in colours.

To improve the designs of the stamps, a Design Sub-Committee has been set up early this year comprising reputed philatelists and other people interested in art and designing.

With the installation of the multi-colour printing machine at Nasik Security Press, multi-colour stamps are now being printed. Steps have also been taken to improve the quality of indigenous ink used for the purpose.

Action against Students Hijacking D.T.C. Buses

1259. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police have shown helplessness in taking action against the students hijacking D.T.C. Buses; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the Police inactivity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No. Firm action is taken by the Delhi Police where the situation so warrants.

(b) Question does not arise.

Complaint lodged with the Sarai Rohilla Police Station Delhi about Attack on a House by Goondas

1260. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI: SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint was lodged with the Sarai Rohilla Police Station, Delhi on the night of 15th June, 1972 about an attack on a house by goondas; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this regard and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Supply of Machines by N.S.I.C. on Hire-Purchase Basis

1261. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation Limited had all-time high record in supplying of machines during the last financial year;

(b) if so, the total number and value of machines supplied on hire-purchase basis during 1971-72 as compared to 1970-71; and

(c) the steps being taken to expand its technical assistance programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures are given below:

	1970-71	1972-72
No. of machines delivered	1195	1595
Basic sale value of the machines	Rs. 443.23 lakhs	Rs. 858.62 lakhs

(c) Steps are being taken to set up additional Prototype Development and Training Centres on the basis of the prevalent need for technical expertise in different engineering fields.

Setting up of proto-type Development and Training Centres in Madras and Hyderabad by N.S.I.C.

1262. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether the National Small Industries Corporation Limited is considering a proposal to set up two additional proto-type development and training centres in Madras and Hyderabad, and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Government have approved of the proposal submitted by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited to set up two additional proto-type Production cum Training Centres in Madras and Hyderabad for (a) leather and footwear machinery and (b) Electronics respectively.

The proto-type Production cum Training Centre for leather and footwear machinery proposed to be located at Madras involves a total non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 46.40 lakhs. The proto-type programme envisages development of machinery at the rate of six to eight machines per year. The proposed Centre will impart training under the following two principal categories, viz., "Leather

Machinery Builders including Designers" and "Leather Machinery Operators" and will have an intake capacity of about 130 trainees per year.

The proto-type Production cum Training Centre for Electronics proposed to be located at Hyderabad envisages non-recurring capital expenditure of the order of Rs. 135 lakhs. The proposed Centre will develop machinery required for mass manufacture of Electronic parts and components and other Electronic items and run eight training courses simultaneously covering various disciplines associated with the Electronics industry covering about 112 trained personnel per year.

Expansion of Scooter and Motor Cycle Manufacturing Units

1263. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage of scooters and motor-cycles in the country Government have decided to give permission to existing manufacturers to double their production;

(b) if so, the names of the manufacturers who have been granted permission to expand along with the extent of expansion allowed; and

(c) the gap between the production and demand at present and to what extent the demand will be met after the aforesaid expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The under-mentioned manufacturers have been permitted to expand their production capacity for manufacture of scooters and motor-cycles as indicated against each:

Name of Manufacturer	Present capacity	Capacity after Expansion	Type of Vehicle
(Numbers per Annum)			
1. M/s. Enfield India Ltd., Madras	11,000	30,000	Motor-cycles, scooters & three-wheelers.
2. M/s. Ideal Jawa (India) Ltd., Mysore	12,000	30,000	Motor-cycles.
3. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	6,000	24,000	Motor-cycles and scooters.
4. M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay.	24,000	48,000	Scooters including three wheelers.
5. M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona.	24,000	48,000	Do.

(c) The present production of motor-cycles and scooters is about 1,20,000 Nos. per annum as against an estimated demand of 2,10,000 Nos. by

the year 1973-74. The total production after the completion of the expansion schemes is likely to be around 2,00,000 Nos.

Staff Training School (Programmes)

1265. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether fifteen training courses, seminars and workshops were conducted for a total of 401 trainees by the Staff Training School (Programmes) during April—December, 1971; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of the trainees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The trainees are called Station-wise and not State-wise depending on the category of programmes for which the training course is arranged. Station-wise break-up of the trainees is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3760/72].

Languages of News Bulletins Broadcast over A.I.R.

1266. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 18 languages in which the News Bulletins are broadcast from Delhi Station of A.I.R. in the Home Services;

(b) the names of the 33 dialects and 18 languages in which the News bulletins are broadcast by A.I.R. from the regional stations, station-wise; and

(c) the names of the 19 languages in which the News bulletins are broadcast daily from various stations of A.I.R. in the External Services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3761/72].

Postal Circle for H.P.

1267. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request made by all the seven Members of Parliament from Himachal Pradesh for the constitution of a separate Postal Circle for Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if no decision has been taken the likely date by which the matter would be finally decided?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) to (c). The matter is under examination. The question of having a separate postal circle for Himachal Pradesh is linked with the re-organisation of P&T Circles on the lines of recommendation by the Administrative Reforms Commission and involves a study in depth of the working of the P&T Circle administration. It will, therefore, take some time before a final decision could be taken.

योजना अथवा में लघु तथा बड़े उद्योगों को
सहायता

1269. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में लघु उद्योगों को
दी गई आर्थिक सहायता का विवरण क्या है ;
और

(ख) इसी अवधि में बड़े उद्योगों को कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उन्-मंत्रो (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Shortage of Raw Materials in Industry

1270. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great shortage of raw materials in the country;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). By and large there is no such acute shortage of raw materials in the country, except that there has been and continues to be a shortage of steel of certain varieties.

The shortage of steel etc. has arisen mainly because of the short-fall of steel production in the country, as also new steel using industries coming up.

(c) Government have taken the following steps both to increase domestic production of steel and to authorise liberal imports of steel in order to make up for the deficiency in indigenous production:—

1. During 1972-73, a special scheme has been drawn up for import of steel required for export production by the

engineering industries. Under this scheme, the HSL may import approximately 4.7 lakh tonnes of steel to meet the specific requirements of export production and export orders in hand with the engineering industries.

2. A Steel Bank has also been set up under the HSL for meeting the urgent requirements of construction steel for completion of important projects.

3. Separate schemes have been devised for the import of billets, to be distributed through the Billets Re-rollers Committee the rolled products being obtained from the re-rollers on a conversion-cost-basis. Imports of heavy melting scrap are also being stepped up in order to increase the output of steel from electric arc furnaces.

4. A number of new units have been licensed for production of steel from electric arc furnaces and it is hoped that output from these units might reach as much as 1 million tonnes during 1972-73.

Statements by Selkh Abdullah regarding J & K accession to India

1271. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sheikh Abdullah has once again started questioning of Jammu and Kashmir accession to India;

(b) whether he has stated that India and Pakistan should cut forces in Kashmir, and that Prime Minister of India and President Bhutto cannot the fate of Kashmir; and

(c) if so, the action being taken against him?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Sheikh Abdullah has been making many statements which appear to be contradictory. He is reported to have said that his quarrel with the Government of India is not about the accession of Kashmir but about the quantum of autonomy for the State. He is also reported to have made statements, which are not consistent with this stand.

(b) Government have seen Press reports to this effect.

(c) The Government views the statements of Sheikh Abdullah in their entirety and do not think any action is called for at present.

Rocket launched from Thumba Rocket Launching Station

1272. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two sounding rockets carrying scientific instruments for the measurement of electrical field, electron density and other ionospheric parameters were launched from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, Trivandrum on 13th October, 1972;

(b) if so, whether the launching was sponsored by the Indian Space Research Organisation and other international organisations; and

(c) whether of the two rockets, the Indian-made Centaur carried a payload designed and developed by the C.N.E.S. of France and the Nike Apache rocket carried Indian made payload fabricated at the Physical Research Laboratory Ahmedabad; and

if so, the main features of their functions?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, the launchings were sponsored by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Centre National D'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) of France and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of U.S.A.

(c) The French Payload carried six probes with capacitance type spherical sensors to be deployed after 60 km altitude and associated electronics. In addition the vehicle altitude was monitored in flight, using three axis gyroscopes and the acceleration history was recorded by means of accelerometers. The Indian Payload carried proton precession magnetometers, langmuir probe and RF resonance probe to study the instabilities responsible for type-I and type-II irregularities in the equatorial electrojet, to measure absolute value of electron density to study the effect of ionisation irregularities on plasma resonance and to obtain vertical profile of current density in equatorial electrojet. The two payloads together provided complete measurements of ionospheric parameters at the diurnal peak of the equatorial electrojet.

Schemes for providing Employment to qualified Engineers and Scientists

1273. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating certain concrete schemes to provide employment to all qualified

engineers and scientists, if so, the outlines of such schemes;

(b) when these schemes are likely to be brought into operation; and

(c) to what extent the scheme for giving financial assistance to technically qualified unemployed persons for starting their own ventures has succeeded in creating employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) An amount of Rs. 20 crores for 1972-73 has been ear-marked for financing schemes for the employment of scientists and engineers. The necessary schemes are being drawn up by different agencies who have a potential for such employment. The Department of Science and Technology also have constituted Panels of Scientists to formulate such schemes. The schemes contemplated would generally include:—

- (1) Surveys and investigation for irrigation and power projects;
- (2) Natural Resources Survey;
- (3) Research and Development Projects for technological self-reliance;
- (4) Training Programmes; and
- (5) Self employment of scientists and technicians.

(b) Schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 762 lakhs have been approved by the Planning Commission. Of these, schemes involving a probable expenditure of Rs. 634.5 lakhs are already in operation;

(c) The schemes have been introduced only in 1971-72. It is too early to make an assessment,

Inter-State Council

1274. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sought the views of States on the desirability of setting up an Inter-State council;

(b) if so, whether the States have sent the replies; and

(c) if so, the main points of the decision Government have taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Constitution of an Inter-State Council is one of the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on Centre-State Relationships. The State Governments have been requested to furnish their views on the report. So far, views of only the Governments of Mysore, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have been received. The matter will be considered further when replies from the remaining State Governments are received.

Stranded Postal Articles

1275. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he stated at a News Conference on 21st September, 1972 that 53,000 postal articles are stranded every day and 4,000 do not reach the addressees at all; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Out of a total of about 18 million postal articles of all kinds received for delivery daily by Post Offices in this country, about 53,000 postal articles find their way to the Returned Letter Offices either due to insufficient addresses or no addresses on them. Out of these 53,000 articles, barring 4,000, the rest are disposed of after due processing by the Returned Letter Offices either by delivery to the addressees or to the senders as the case may be. In the case of these 4,000 articles which are neither delivered to the addressees nor to the senders, they either do not bear the addresses of either the senders or of the addressees or have incomplete addresses. Publicity campaigns are frequently conducted to educate the public to address articles in a complete and full manner to avoid articles coming to the Returned Letter Offices for disposal.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानिधियों का स्मारक

1276. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्रांतिकारी शहीद स्मारक समिति ने प्रधान मंत्री से इस आशय की प्रार्थना की है कि स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों के स्मारक के लिए भूमि आवंटित की जाए;

(ख) क्या इस समिति ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय की स्थापना के लिए अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) : सरकार ने दिल्ली में एक शहीद स्मारक बनाने का पहले ही फैसला कर रखा है। किंतु क्रांतिकारी शहीद स्मारक समिति की प्रार्थना के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Production of Paper Manufacturing Machines

1278. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lack of adequate local availability of paper making machines has seriously affected the expansion programme of the paper manufacturing units in the country; and

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to set up the production of paper making machines in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) This constraint does not obtain at the moment.

(b) A number of steps like issue of letters of intent and expeditious procedural clearances have been taken to step up production.

Inclusion of Small Car Project in Fifth Plan

1280. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided not to include a public sector car project in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the outlines of car production programme proposed to be included in the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The programmes to be included in the Fifth Plan are yet to be finalised.

Editing of News by A.I.R. concerning Political Parties (Opposition)

1281. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether definite guide-lines have been given to the Editor-in-chief of the All India Radio as to how to edit the news of the political opposition parties;

(b) the main principles that guide the News Editors at different local centres to edit the news received or collected from the Opposition parties; and

(c) whether there has been a division of time for the news to be broadcast between the Ruling Party and the Opposition Parties and specially in relation to the main opposition groups in Parliament and if so, the division of time made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Newsworthiness of the item, space and time available.

(c) No, Sir.

Whole-time Reporters of Calcutta A.I.R.

1282. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many of whole-time Reporter are maintained by the

Calcutta Centre of A.I.R. for covering events in Calcutta and its suburbs and how much money is spent on them per month;

(b) whether it is a regular rule of the Calcutta Centre of A.I.R., not to cover any function of political parties through its own reporters and to broadcast the news of the event after editing;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Calcutta Centre has been instructed by the A.I.R., officers not to broadcast any news if they do not receive written reports on the subject in their office or from P.T.I.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Two; approximately Rs. 1,500/-.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The two A.I.R. Reporters cover as many functions as possible. For the rest, A.I.R. depends upon news agencies. News items are edited without affecting basic facts, in order to accommodate them within the time and space available in bulletins.

(d) A.I.R. prefers to have written reports in order to eliminate the possibility of misunderstanding or misreporting.

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योग

1283. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने लघु उद्योग हैं और उनके द्वारा क्या क्या वस्तुएं निर्मित की जाती हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में उन्हें प्राबलित किये गये कच्चे माल का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त उद्योगों में कितनी पूंजी लगी है;

(ग) उन में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में इनमें कितनी कीमत के माल का उत्पादन किया गया ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बी० एच० एफ० टेलीफोन पद्धति

1284. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भी बी० एच० एफ० नामक नई ग्रामीण टेलीफोन पद्धति के बारे में प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह पद्धति भारत के किसी भाग में आरम्भ कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो कहां पर ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में बी० एच० एफ० लिंक के बारे में कोई प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) पंजाब सॉकिल में चंडीगढ़ और मोरनी पहाड़ी मार्ग पर एक बी० एच० एफ० प्रणाली चालू की गई है । रिपोर्ट मिली है कि यह प्रणाली संतोषजनक काम कर रही है ।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीविजन केन्द्र

1285. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में किन किन स्थानों पर टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : पांचवीं योजना के दौरान देश में टेलीविजन के जाल का विस्तार करने के प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन हैं ।

भूतपूर्व नरेशों द्वारा सम्पत्ति का बेचा जाना

1286. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृ० मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व नरेशों को अपनी मूल्यवान सम्पत्ति को बेचने के पूर्व केन्द्र सरकार को सूचित करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों में किन-किन भूतपूर्व नरेशों ने सम्पत्ति विक्रय से पूर्व केन्द्र सरकार को सूचित किया ; और

(ग) सरकार को सूचना के लिए विक्रय मूल्य की न्यूनतम और अधिकतम मर्यादा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :- (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

वर्ष 1972-73 में राज्यवार नए डाकघर

1288. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) इस समय देश में डाक और
तारघरों की कुल संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 में, राज्यवार,
कितने नए डाकघर खोले जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचतानन्दन
बहुगुणा) :

(क) (i) डाकघर 112503

(ii) तारघर 11,794

(ख) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दे दी
।

विवरण

1972-73 में देश में प्रस्तावित नए
खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों की संख्या का
राज्यवार विवरण ।

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम 1972-73 में प्रस्तावित नए खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों की संख्या	
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23.	पंजाब	25
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कुल जोड़		3325

Night Air-Mail Service

1289. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has expressed concern over the fact that on many occasions the air night mail is neither carried at night nor air-speeded;

(b) whether on as many as eight days in August, 1972 the night air-mail service did not function in Delhi; and

(c) whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with the Indian Airlines and the Civil Aviation Ministry and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) Yes Sir. The matter has been taken up with the headquarters of the Indian Airlines, who have stated that the normalcy of their service had been disrupted during August 1972, due to several unavoidable reasons such as bad weather, engine troubles etc. They assured that all possible steps would be taken to improve service. There has been a considerable improvement in the Night Airmail Service operations during the last two months.

बिहारी में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

1200. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :

कृपया संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में टेलीफोन की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) पटना में टेलीफोनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और गत एक वर्ष के अन्दर कितने नये कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं ;

(ग) पटना में टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि कितनी है और इसमें सरकारी और निजी बकाया राशि का भूरा क्या है ; और

(घ) बकाया राशि को बसूल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

संसार मंत्री (श्री हेमबतीनन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) बिहार सकिल में (इसमें पटना टेलीफोन जिला भी शामिल है) 30-9-72 को 30,800 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काम कर रहे थे ।

(ख) पटना में कुल 9790 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं । पिछले एक वर्ष में 1,285 नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगाए गए थे ।

(ग) पटना में 1-9-72 को टेलीफोन बिलों की बसूली की जाने वाली बकाया राशि 9 लाख 13 हजार रुपये है । इसमें से 2 लाख 69 हजार रुपये की रकम सरकार उपभोक्ताओं से और 6 लाख 44 हजार रुपये की रकम प्राइवेट उपभोक्ताओं से बसूल की जानी है ।

(घ) बकाया रकम की बसूली की कार्रवाई लगातार चलती रहती है । रकम बसूल करने के लिए प्रारम्भ में से ऐसे कदम उठाये जाने हैं कि उपभोक्ता का टेलीफोन काट दिया जाता है, तत्पश्चात् उससे निजी तौर पर सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाता है और

उससे पत्राचार किया जाता है और अन्त में उस पर अदालती कार्यवाई की जाती है। अदालती कार्यवाई सिर्फ प्राइवेट उपभोक्ताओं के मामले में ही संभव हो सकती है और मौजूदा प्रक्रिया के अनुसार यह सुनिश्चित करना पड़ता है कि ऐसे मामलों में रकम की वसूली की काफी संभावना है।

दिल्ली में बच्चों के अपहरण

1291. श्री शंकर व्यास सिंह :

श्री अम्बेश :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बच्चों के अपहरण घटनाओं में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) गत एक वर्ष के अन्दर बच्चों के अपहरण की कितनी घटनाएँ दिल्ली में सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा चालू वर्ष में बच्चों के अपहरण की घटनाओं में थोड़ी वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) गत एक वर्ष अर्थात् 1 नवम्बर, 1971 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1972 की अवधि में 304 मामलों की रिपोर्ट की गई थी।

(ग) अपराध को रोकने, अपहृत बच्चों को बरामद करने तथा अपराधियों को दण्ड देने के लिए कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाई की जाती है।

सन् 1972 में (31-10-72 तक) 258 बच्चे अपहृत किए गये थे तथा उनमें 232 को बरामद किया गया था व उनके माता पिता अभिभावकों को सौंप दिया गया था।

Process developed by National Physical Laboratory for Phosphor for Cathode Ray Oscilloscopes

1292. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased state:

(a) whether the National Physical Laboratory had evolved a process for a phosphor for Cathode Ray Oscilloscopes some time in 1969;

(b) if so, whether the Scientists' team consisting of Dr. J. P. Aggarwal, Dr. P. K. Ghosh and Mr. Juneja who were working on the project were disbanded;

(c) whether proposals for taking out patent for the above project were dropped because of disputes among the scientists of the original team; and

(d) whether the Laboratory later on entrusted the project to a new team consisting of Dr. Ghosh, Mr. H. P. Narang and Mr. R. K. Kapur excluding Mr. Juneja who was in the original team, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). During the year 1966-67 under the leadership of Dr. J. P. Aggarwal, three other scientists—Dr. R. H. Bhawalkar, Shri S. L. Juneja and Dr. P. K. Ghosh started work on phosphor for Cathode Ray tubes. Limited success was achieved by 1968 but this phosphor did not have the required luminous output and the special response as compared to imported phosphors.

Dr. Aggarwal resigned in September, 1969 and left for U.S.A. Thereafter a new team of three Scientists of National Physical Laboratory (NPL)—Dr. P. K. Ghosh (Project Leader), Shri H. P. Narang and Shri R. K. Kapoor started a project to

develop a range of phosphors from indigenous raw materials for Television Tubes and other purposes. The team has succeeded in preparing indigenously Zinc Sulphide Powder, Zinc Sulphide silver, Zinc sulphide and other phosphors. This process is different from that preparing Zinc sulphide copper activated sulphor.

(c) Dr. Aggarwal sought permission to file a patent which was granted. The Scientists have not written out the patent and hence it has not been applied for.

(d) Yes, Sir. Shri Juneja was not included in the new team because in March, 1969 the leader of the Project Dr. J. P. Aggarwal complained that "Mr. S. L. Juneja is behaving in an unmanageable and extremely un-cooperative manner" and was also not working. He was, therefore, transferred from this project and on his written request was placed in the Electronics Division of the National Physical Laboratory.

Indian Oxygen Limited Defaulting Manufacture of Machinery for Industrial Gases

1293. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Companies licensed to make machinery for the manufacture of Industrial Gases in India; and

(b) whether Indian Oxygen licensed to make such machinery has been defaulting in the manufacture and supply of the machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The following three firms are licensed to manufacture plant and machinery for production of various Industrial Gases as indicated below:—

Name of the Unit	Items of manufacture for which license d
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	Oxygen, Nitrogen and other gas separation plants.
Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta	Conventional Oxygen Nitrogen plants, Argon purification plants and nitrous oxide plants acetylene plants.
Industrial Gases Ltd., Calcutta	Oxygen, Nitrogen and Acetylene plants.

(b) M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta commenced their production in January, 1971 although the Industrial licence was issued to them on 5th July, 1967. This Company has indicated delivery periods ranging between 14 months and 25 months against orders received during 1971 and 1972.

Request from Tamilnadu Government for the transfer of West Bengal detenues being kept in Cuddalore Jail

1294. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has asked the Centre to

transfer the West Bengal Detenus who are being kept in Cuddalore Jail; and

(b) whether the Central Government have agreed to this re-transfer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) All the West Bengal Detenus kept in Cuddalore Jail in Tamil Nadu have since been released. Accordingly the question of re-transfer of the detenus in question to West Bengal does not arise.

Liberalization of Industrial Licensing Policy

1295. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given up the policy of Liberal Industrial licensing which was initiated in February, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the licensing policy adopted by Government for the future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

Delay in Execution of Schemes sponsored by State Industrial Development Corporations

1296. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments have blamed the "elaborate formalities and procedure" laid down by the Centre for delay in the execution of the schemes sponsored by the State Industrial Development Corporations;

(b) if so, the names of the States and their main complaints; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to simplify the existing formalities and procedure in according sanctions to the schemes sponsored by State Industrial Development Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government have been anxious to secure a speedier implementation of various letters of intent and industrial licences issued in favour of the State Industrial Development Corporation. To this end, it undertook recently a review of the progress made by the various Corporations in this regard. The subject was also discussed at State Industries Ministers' Conference held in September last. The review and discussion was taken up with the State Governments recognising the common interest in expediting the implementation of these letters of intent by identifying bottlenecks and attempting to find remedies for them.

(c) The Government is not required to approve the financial proposals of the State Industrial Development Corporations. It is, however, concerned with application for industrial licences and for clearances for the import of capital goods and foreign collaboration, if any required thereunder. Every effort is being made to deal with such application from the States Industrial Development Corporations as speedily as possible.

Officers punished on the basis of inquiries made by C. B. I. **Plan for Technology Research prepared by National Committee on Science and Technology**

1297. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-
SAD SINGH:

Will the the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether 85 Officers of the Government of India were punished following inquiries made against them by the C.B.I. during July, 1972;

(b) if so, who are those Officers; and

(c) the nature of punishment given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) 5 Officer of Government of India were punished during July, 1972 as a result of inquiries made by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) 11 of these Officers were Gazetted officers while 74 were non-Gazetted Officers. It will not be appropriate to divulge the names of the Officers.

(c) Details of the punishment awarded to the Officers are as follows:—

	Gazetted Officers	Non-Gazetted Officers
1. Dismissed ..		8
2. Removed/Discharged ..	1	4
3. Service Terminated ..		2
4. Compulsorily retired ..		6
5. Permitted to resign from service ..		1
6. Reduced in rank ..		3
7. Reduced in pay ..	1	7
8. Increment withheld ..		7
9. Otherwise punished ..	9	36
TOTAL	11	74

1298. SHR PRABHU DAS PATEL:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-
SAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has prepared a plan for technology research during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The National Committee on Science and Technology is engaged in the formulation of Science and Technology Plan which will be an integral part of the socio-economic Plan of the country. The draft of the Plan is expected to be ready by the end of April, 1973.

Industrial Production in Rajasthan

1299. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite availability of raw materials and generation of electricity, the industrial progress of Rajasthan is low as compared to the neighbouring States of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether lack of financial resources is one of the reasons blocking the industrial progress in the State;

(c) whether Central Financing institutions are showing poor interest for the development of Rajasthan which is economically a backward State; and

(d) whether Government have examined the causes for the tardy growth of industries in the State and its

backwardness *vis-a-vis* the Centre and if so, the outcome thereof and remedial measures proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). According to the report of the Pande Group set up to identify backward areas, Rajasthan has been declared to be one of the 9 backward States, ranking seventh in overall backwardness. The same report also indicate that the neighbouring States of UP and M.P. are more backward than Rajasthan, ranking fourth and sixth respectively while Punjab is not amongst the nine backward States. According to the State Government though availability of raw material particularly iron and steel is not adequate and the State Government do not have adequate finances for developing infrastructure and offering incentives, the State has made steady efforts to register progress in industry during the last two to three years as evidence from the increasing number of industrial licensing applications received/granted. The Government are also taking special measures for accelerating industrial growth like development of infrastructure facilities, opening of branches of State agencies with industrial development, etc. The State Government report that the Central Financial Institutions are of late showing appropriate interest in the development of the State.

Production in Liberalized Industries to their capacity

1300. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after Government permitted 54 industries to double the excess capacities upto 25 per cent of the licensed capacity, the actual of the licensed capacity the actual

production in these industries has not gone up to the desired limits;

(b) whether with the grant of the above concessions, there was any assurance given for supply of raw materials and power to enable these industries to increase production and to achieve the higher capacities granted; and

(c) whether Government have undertaken any study in regard to these industries separately as to why they could not fulfil the targets and if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The reference presumably is to the announcements made on 1st January 1972 by the Government permitting fuller utilization of installed capacities in 54 selected industries in respect of which undertakings licensed on single or double shift basis will be able to increase the production on the basis of maximum utilisation of such capacity and in other cases they would be able to expand the production upto 100 per cent over and above, their licensed capacity, provided certain conditions were fulfilled. While no assurance was given for supply of raw materials and power to these industries, it may be mentioned that these 54 industries are already priority industries for allocation of raw materials on a priority basis. While the supply of raw materials to some of the industries would depend entirely on the state of agricultural production like output of sugarcane, raw cotton and vegetable oils, some other industries which are based on the availability of steel can also increase their production only up to certain limits. Every effort is being made to augment the availability of crucial raw materials both by stepping up indigenous production and by allowing greater imports. Increase in production in these industries can only come

about over a period of time since it depends on a number of factors. Even so, the rate of growth of industrial production as a whole, has arisen during the first half in 1972 as compared to the first half of 1971, the index of the industrial production for Jan.-June, 1972 being 7.5 per cent higher than the index in the first half of 1971.

Studies are being made from time to time in the Planning Commission and in the Ministry of Industrial Development to examine how best production in some of the important industries can be stepped up.

Infiltration of pro-Pakistani collaborators into Bihar and West Bengal

1301. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been infiltration of pro-Pakistani collaborators into Bihar and West Bengal during the recent months and that some persons were already arrested; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested and the measures taken to stop such infiltration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Central Government do not have any such information and hence facts are being ascertained from the concerned State Governments.

Development of Telecommunication Facilities

1302. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a programme to develop Telecommunication facilities in the country; and

(b) the number and capacity of Telex Exchanges functioning at present in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir. A draft 5th Five Year Telecommunication Plan for development of telecommunication facilities in the country has been drawn up and sent to the Planning Commission.

(b) There are 41 Telex Exchanges in the Country at present having a total capacity of 9780 lines.

Arrest of Hoarders in Delhi

1303. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of surprise checkings and raids made during the last four months by the Civil Supplies authorities in the capital and the number of persons arrested in this regard and the quantity of foodgrains seized?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Surprise checking is done almost everyday by the Inspectors and Officers of the Commissioner of Food and Civil Supplies, Delhi. During the 4 months July, 1972 to October, 1972, 63 persons were arrested; the quantity of foodgrains seized as case property was 88.76 quintals in the cases lodged with the Police.

Planning Minister's visit to USSR

1304. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently visit the Soviet Union and had high level discussions there; and

(b) if so, the results of his visit and discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Planning Minister visited the Soviet Union in September 1972 to sign an Agreement setting up an Inter-Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Some discussions were also held.

(b) Matters of economic, technical and scientific cooperation were discussed and it was decided to exchange visits of experts between the two countries to discuss matters of mutual interest further.

Issue of Licences to Industrial Houses

1305. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial houses which have been granted largest number of licences during the last three years; and

(b) the nature of the licences issued along with the value thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Details of all industrial licences issued by the Government are published from time to time in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", Weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library. Industrial licences are generally issued for specific capacities rather than for specific values. Under the Revised Licensing Policy, certain restrictions are placed on the Larger Industrial

Houses, as defined in the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee Report. Separate statistics are maintained in respect of these houses. A statement showing the number of industrial licences issued to the 20 Larger Houses during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3762/72.)

Demand for Raw Materials

1306. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been some short fall in supplies of essential industrial raw materials from U.S.A.;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet the requirements of such materials by import from other countries; and

(c) the quantity of raw materials annually required to meet the domestic demand in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Consequent on the suspension of U.S.A. aid, supplies of raw materials from the U.S.A. have to be paid for by us in free foreign exchange. Free foreign exchange is being released for inescapable imports which cannot be found from rupee areas or from other countries from where credit is available. Steps have also been taken to augment indigenous production and intensify import substitution. As a result of these efforts, while imports of raw materials from the U.S.A. have declined, Government have ensured that supply of essential raw materials to crucial sectors of economy is not affected adversely on account of the suspension of U.S. aid.

(c) The following table gives figures of the value of import licences issued over the past three years mainly for the import of raw materials, etc. required for production—

(Rs. crores)

Category	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Raw materials, components and spares for DGTD units.	275	385	253
Raw materials, components and spares for SSI units .	66	83	118
Raw materials, etc. licensed through State Trading agencies.	243	445	588
Other actual user requirements licensed for non-DGTD, non-SSI units	301	312	368
TOTAL	885	1225	1327

Costumes, bulbs and wood work missing from Song and Drama Division

1307. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7230 on the 24th May, 1972, regarding the costumes, bulbs and wood-work missing from Song and Drama Division and state:

(a) whether the scrutiny has since concluded;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken against those held responsible for the loss; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such cases in the future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The examination of the accounts revealed some lapses in accounting procedure and insufficient control. No fraud or defalcation was detected. No costumes, bulbs etc. have been found missing.

(c) Apart from immediate steps which have been taken to strengthen the administrative set up of the Song and Drama Division, in order to avoid such cases in the future, some long term measures are also being considered.

Production in Small Scale Industries and Industrial Estates of Tripura

1310. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire approved outlay for 1972-73 in respect of Small Scale Industries and Industrial Estates in Tripura is expected to be fully utilised during the current financial year; and

(b) the progress of the works in respect of Small Scale Industries as well as Industrial Estates, so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राजनीतिक दलों की पत्रिकाओं तथा स्मारिकाओं को सरकारी विज्ञापन

1311. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा निकाली गई किन पत्रिकाओं, स्मारिकाओं आदि को विज्ञापन दिये गये थे ;

(ख) ऐसे विज्ञापनों पर कुल व्यय कितना आया है ;

(ग) ऐसी उन पत्रिकाओं और स्मारिकाओं को कितने मूल्य के विज्ञापन दिये गये थे जिनको, उन्होंने प्रकाशित नहीं किया था तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) विज्ञापन देने के लिए राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा निवाली जाने वाली पत्रिकाओं आदि का चयन का आधा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । (मंत्रालय में रखा गया । बेसिए संख्या एल० टी०-3763/72) ।

(ख) 64731 रुपए ।

(ग) ऐसी पत्रिकाओं या स्मारिकाओं, जो बिल्कुल भी प्रकाशित नहीं हुई ; मैं विज्ञापनों के लिए भुगतान करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि भुगतान समाचारपत्र, पत्रिकाओं स्मारिका की वाउचर प्रति में विज्ञापन देखने के बाद ही किया जाता है ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विज्ञापनों के लिये समाचार पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं, आदि का चयन करते समय निम्नलिखित बातें ध्यान में रखी जाती हैं :—

- (1) प्रभावी खपत (सामान्यतः 1000 से कम बिक्री वाले पत्रों का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता) ;
- (2) प्रकाशन में नियमितता (लगभग 6 महीने का प्रकाशन आवश्यक है) ;
- (3) पाठकों की श्रेणी ;
- (4) पत्रकारिता सम्बन्धी नैतिकता के स्वीकृत स्तरों का पालन ;
- (5) अन्य बातें जैसे छपाई स्तर, उपलब्ध होने के अन्दर-अन्दर किन-किन भाषाओं और क्षेत्रों में विज्ञापन देते हैं ; और
- (6) विज्ञापन की दरें जो सरकार प्रचार आवश्यकताओं के लिये उचित और स्वीकृत समझी जाएं ।

सरकारी विज्ञापन देने में यह बात ध्यान में नहीं रखी जाती कि समाचार पत्र या पत्रिका किस राजनैतिक दल से सम्बद्ध है । तथापि, सरकारी विज्ञापन ऐसे प्रकाशनों को नहीं दिये जाते जो साम्प्रदायिक भावना भड़काते हैं या हिंसा का प्रचार करते हैं या सार्वजनिक शालीनता और नैतिकता के सामाजिक तौर से स्वीकृत सिद्धान्तों का उल्लंघन करते हैं और इस प्रकार मूलभूत राष्ट्रीय हितों को क्षति पहुँचाते हैं ।

राजस्थान में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस देना

1312. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस देने का मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ? और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जिलेवार जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती है। फिर भी दिनांक 30 सितम्बर, 1972 को राजस्थान में नए औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने हेतु 74 आवेदन पत्र सरकार के विचाराधीन थे।

(ख) औद्योगिक आवेदनों पर विचार करते समय प्रस्तावक के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर अधिक ध्यान देकर परीक्षण की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। किसी भी विशेष आवेदन पत्र के कारणों से बिलम्ब लग जाता है जो सरकार के नियंत्रण के परे होते हैं जैसे आवेदन पत्रों में प्रथम : पूरी जानकारी नहीं होती है। अपेक्षित जानकारी मंगानी पड़ती है। कभी कभी समग्र उद्योग के बारे में नीति सम्बन्धी निर्णय लेने होते हैं तो भी, सरकार पड़े हुए आवेदन पत्रों के शीघ्र निपटान के सुनिश्चय के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रही है।

श्री हरिकोट राकेट रेंज से एक उपग्रह का छोड़ा जाना

1313. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि हैदराबाद के निकट श्री हरिकोट स्थान पर भारतीय राकेट से एक भारतीय उपग्रह छोड़े जाने की योजना कब बनी थी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : भारत में निर्मित एक उपग्रह को छोड़ने की सम्भाव्यता का अध्ययन अप्रैल, 1968 में शुरू किया गया था। नवम्बर, 1968 में यह निश्चित हो गया कि भारत-निर्मित उपग्रह छोड़ा जा सकता है। राकेट तथा उपग्रह के डिजाइन का अध्ययन अभी जारी है।

Distribution of Soviet News in India.

1314. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:
SHR SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be please to state:

(a) whether the United News of India has entered into an agreement with the Soviet news agency "Tass" for distributing Soviet news in India; and

(b) if so, the financial benefit that the U.N.I. is to get from this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) U.N.I. have requested that since the arrangements between U.N.I. and TASS are commercial in nature, it would must not be appropriate to make them public.

Regional Testing Centre in Delhi

1315. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open a Regional Testing Centre to test the products manufactured by industries in Delhi and its neighbouring area; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start such centres in each State, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The proposal for the setting up of four Regional Testing Centres at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras is under active consideration of the Government. The Government will consider the setting up of more Testing Centres, wherever justified, after some more experience is gained in this regard.

Growth rate of production in Engineering Industry

1316. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of production of engineering industry in post Third Plan period has been only 0.7 per cent per annum as against the growth rate of 17.8 per cent per annum during 1951—1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the position during the rest of the Fourth Plan period and the measures contemplated in this direction during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Since there are no separate index numbers concerning the growth rate of production of engineering industries, if the index numbers of basic metal industries, metal products, non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery and transport equipment were to be combined, the annual growth rate of production of these industries between 1951 and 1966 would work out to something like 13.4 per cent as compared to the annual growth rate of 3 per cent between 1967 and 1971.

(b) The reasons for the decline in the growth rate during 1967—71 have been;

(i) the recession which hit engineering industries during the post-Devaluation years;

(ii) the decline in ordering for certain types of equipment like railway wagons and other railway equipment arising from a curtailment of plan investment in the railways sector;

(iii) the stagnation in steel production during 1970 and 1971; and

(iv) the fall in demand for certain types of equipment like stationary diesel engines (as a result of the rural electrification programme), and similar factors.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to speed up the growth rate of engineering industries. Apart from a step up in the rate of plan investment outlay, steps have also been taken to improve the availability of raw materials required by industry, and to permit selected industries to operate on multiple shifts with a view to maximising the use of production capacity. A special group has also been set up in the Planning Commission to study as to how best to improve production in public sector undertakings.

Exploitation of Natural Resources in Backward Areas

1317. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the backward areas in the country possess natural resources in abundance;

(b) whether Government have made any survey for tapping the potential of backward areas in a planned manner;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make a systematic survey in this regard; and

(d) if so, the salient feature of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Government is aware that natural resources do exist in backward areas. The quantities of those resources are not yet known in all cases.

(b) to (d). The Government has a number of organisations which are engaged in the survey of natural resources in the whole country including the backward areas. Last year, 12 task forces were appointed to study the present position of the survey and utilisation of the various natural resources in the country including the backward areas.

The State Governments have been advised to study the task force reports and formulate programmes for conducting comprehensive natural resources surveys. The State Governments have also been advised that they would receive special assistance from the Central Government for undertaking such surveys. Proposals from the State Governments are being received and examined.

बिहार में उद्योग समूह

1319. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

श्री रामावतार शमस्त्री :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार में उद्योग समूहों का विकास करने हेतु अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्वीकार की गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है और उद्योग समूह कहां कहां स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख).

बिहार में किसी उद्योग समूह के लिए योजना प्रायोग अथवा औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय ने कोई स्वीकृति नहीं दी है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पुस्तक के पृष्ठ 326 से 330 पर बिहार की केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक योजनाओं का उल्लेख किया गया है।

जिला एवं खण्ड स्तर पर योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के बारे में स्थानीय संसद् सदस्यों तथा विधायकों का सहयोग

1320. श्री कमल मिश्रा मधुकर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जिला एवं खण्ड स्तर पर योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के बारे में स्थानीय विधायकों तथा संसद् सदस्यों का सहयोग लेने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . इस विषय पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है ।

यूनेस्को का संचार आयोग

1321. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाल ही में यूनेस्को के संचार आयोग में बोलते हुए सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि विकसित देश, "जिसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समाचार एजेंसियों तथा उपग्रहों जैसे अन्य साधनों पर नियंत्रण है", समाचारों की ग्राइ में विकासशील देशों में अपना प्रचार करने में रुकावट रखते प्रतीत होते हैं ; और

(क) यदि हां, तो वे कौन से देश हैं जों ऐसे ऋषों में लगे हुए हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) .

इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में केवल सामान्य टिप्पणी की थी । अतएव, इस सन्दर्भ में किसी विशिष्ट देश का नाम लेने का प्रश्न उठता प्रतीत नहीं होता ।

Setting up of Industrial Projects in Mysore

1322. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of Mysore Government had an discussion with him regarding delay in the grant of letters of intent or licences in respect of three major or industrial projects proposed to be launched by the State Government which are awaiting Central clearance; and

(b) if so, the names and locations of the projects and the total capital expenditure to be involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Minister of Industries, Mysore Government, had an informal discussion recently with the Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology when the question of expediting further clearances in respect of pending applications for issue of letters of intent or industrial licences for projects in Mysore State was generally reviewed. The discussion covered among other projects in Mandya Paper Mill, a project for the manufacture of Nylon Filaments jointly by the Mysore State Industrial Development Corporation and private

investors and Gangawati Sugars. The location and the proposed capital outlay on these projects are expected as follows:—

Name of the Project	Location	Expected capital outlay
1. The Manhya National Paper Mills Ltd., Bangalore—(Printing & writing papers) (COB).	Belagula Mysore	Rs. 3·2818 crores
2. The Mysore State Ind. Investment & Development Corporation, Bangalore Nylon Textile filament 40 & 70 denier (NU).	Bangalore Mysore	Total cost of scheme Rs. 11 crores.
3. The Mysore State Ind. Investment & Development Corpn. Ltd., Bangalore (Sugar—NU).	Gangavati Mysore	Rs. 4·25 crores.

Composition of Materials Planning and Allocation Board

1323. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Materials Planning and Allocation Board has been set up;

(b) if so, the composition and functions of this Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c): The Materials Planning and Allocation Board has not been set up as yet as a final decision regarding the need, precise role and specific functions of such a Board has not been taken so far.

Advice of Industrial Costs and Prices

1324. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of specific industries and products on which the advice of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been sought since April, 1970;

(b) the outlines of *suo moto* studies undertaken by this Bureau since then; and

(c) how it is assessed that the studies and investigations of the Bureau are useful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The names of the specific industries and products on which the advice of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices has been sought since April, 1970 are given in the Statement attached.

(b) The Bureau has not so far undertaken *suo moto* cost-price study of any product.

(c) In the cases where Govt. decisions have been taken, the price re-

commended by the Bureau have been generally found acceptable.

Statement

1. Steam coal bought by the Railways.

2. Agricultural Tractors and Engines for fitment to tractors.

3. Citric Acid.

4. Sodium Hydrosulphite.

5. Cryolite and Aluminium Fluoride.

6. Soaps.

7. Zinc.

8. Safety Razor Blades.

9. Bulk Drugs and Formulations.

10. Cotton Textiles.

11. Picolines and Pridine Bases.

12. Methanol.

13. Crawler Tractors and other Tractors produced by TAFE.

14. Indigenous spare parts for earth moving and construction equipment.

15. Commercial Vehicles.

16. Paper and Paper Board.

17. Graphite Electrodes.

18. Linoleum.

19. Industrial Engines.

20. Ferro Silicon.

21. Ferro Chrome (Low Carbon).

22. Plywood.

23. Borax Granular.

24. Lead concentrate.

25. 1500 mm Conveyor belting manufactured by Dunlop India Ltd.

26. Conversion of 18 G Sheets into Barrels (40 to 45 Gallons).

27. Tyres and Tubes.

28. Formaldehyde.

29. Hexamine.

30. Resin.

31. Rosin.

32. Turpentine.

33. Camphor.

34. Baby Milk Food.

35. Ford 3000 tractors manufactured by Escorts Tractors Limited.

36. Four Types of Wagons manufactured by Braithwaite and Jessop to be supplied to Railways.

37. Pesticides.

Telecasting of Feature Films

1325. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:

SHRI BHOLA MANGHI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film producers have refused to give feature films for screening on the Television;

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

(c) what other programmes are being arranged by Government in place of the programme of screening of feature films on the Television?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) Reports appeared in the Press of the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association having advised film producers not to give feature films for Television but there has been no adverse effect on supplies.

(c) Does not arise.

**Cell for Public Sector Undertakings
in the Ministry of Industrial De-
velopment**

1326. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the cell for public sector undertakings under his Ministry; and

(b) how a close and continuous watch over the working of the public sector undertakings under his Ministry is kept by this cell?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Cell for public sector undertakings in the Ministry of Industrial Development is officer oriented and consists of a Joint Secretary, One Director, One Research Assistant and two LDCs.

(b) In order to keep a close and continuous watch over the working of the public sector undertakings under this Ministry, the periodical returns received from them are examined critically. Quarterly performance reviews on the working of the undertakings in the field of production, sales, profitability and inventories etc. are prepared and suggestions are made for follow up action. Periodical meetings are also held with the Chief Executives of public sector undertakings to solve their problem.

**Cell for S. C. and S. T. Employees in
the Ministry of Industrial Develop-
ment**

1327. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe cell in his Ministry is empowered to ensure the compliance with the orders for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the public undertakings under his Ministry; and

(b) if not, how it is ensured that the Public Undertakings under his Ministry comply with orders of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Diversification of Activities by
Foreign Companies**

1328. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and descriptions of foreign firms who have been allowed during the last three years to step up their activities in views spheres in the name of diversification;

(b) the original line of production of each of these firms and the nature of diversification allowed to each of them;

(c) whether it was in accordance with the policy of Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Foreign majority companies are not eligible to avail the exemptions granted under this Ministry's Notification No. IDRA/29B/70/5 dated 18-7-1970, permitting diversification by manufacture of new article upto certain limits and subject to certain conditions without an industrial licence. A statement showing the names of foreign majority companies who have been granted industrial licences/letters of intent for the manufacture of a new article during 1970 to 1972 (up to 30-9-72) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3764/72].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in Fifth Plan

1329. SHRI K. SURYA-
NARAYANA:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Scale Industries Development Organisation proposed a comprehensive scheme to set up 1,50,000 new units in the Fifth Five Year Plan to create two million more jobs; and

(b) if so, the estimated outlay of the plan and the nature and location of the industries proposed to be set up in the country, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Small Scale Industries Development Organisation have in a proposal submitted to the Planning Commission suggested establishment of 2 lakhs new units and for the provision of additional employment opportunities to 2 million persons at an estimated Central Government outlay of Rs. 695 crores. Details are yet to be finalised.

Setting up of Apex Planning Bodies in States

1330. SHRI K. SURYANARAYAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has proposed to set up apex planning bodies at State level to give people a sense of participation in the planning process; and

(b) if so, the guidelines given to the States for involving the people at grass root level in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Planning Commission has requested State Governments to set up planning bodies at State levels for the better formulation and implementation of State Plans. The State Governments are also requested for proper involvement of the people in the process of planning.

(b) The matter is being discussed with the State Governments.

Anti-National and Sabotage Activities of Underground Nagas

1331. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-national and sabotage activities of the underground Nagas have been increased during the recent past; and

(b) if so, the action being proposed in this regard by Government in order to ensure the safety of life and property of the local people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The Central Government declared on 1st September 1972, Naga National Council and other organisations associated with it as unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The activities of the underground have been kept completely under check. Before the declaration of these bodies as unlawful, there had been deliberate defiance of laws and recourse to acts of violence and intimidation by the underground. Governments of Nagaland and Manipur have established additional police posts and taken other necessary measures to enable utmost vigilance in order to ensure the safety of life and property of the local people.

Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation

1332. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a permanent Indo-Soviet Joint Commission has been set up for economic, and industrial planning on the basis of mutual benefit and cooperation;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Commission;

(c) the matters to which the Commission has decided to give priority; and

(d) whether subjects relating to scientific, technical and cultural co-operation will come within the Commission's scope?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) An agreement setting up an Inter-Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed in Moscow on September 19, 1972.

(b) A statement containing a list of the personnel is attached.

(c) and (d). The Commission give priority to matters of economic, technical and scientific cooperation.

Statement

COMPOSITION OF THE INDIAN TEAM TO THE INDO-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Minister of Planning | Chairman |
| 2. Cabinet Secretary | Member |
| 3. The Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs | Member |
| 4. The Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade | Member |
| 5. The Secretary, Department of Electronics | Member |
| 6. The Secretary, Department of Space | Member |
| 7. Dr. R. Ramanna, Member, National Committee on Science and Technology | Member |
| 8. Additional Secretary (Economic Affairs—Ministry of External Affairs) | Member |

MEMBERS OF SOVIET DELEGATION

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. S. A. SKACHKOV | Chairman of the Soviet side of the Commission.
Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economics Relations. |
| 2. Mr. L. N. EFREMOV | Vice-Chairman of the Soviet side of the Commission.
Vice-Chairman of the State Committee to Science and Technology. |

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. I. T. GRISHIN | Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade. |
| 2. Mr. N. S. EROFEEV | Deputy Minister for Oil Industry. |
| 3. Mr. E. S. MATVEEV | Deputy Minister for Heavy, Power and Transport Engineering Industry. |
| 4. Mr. V. A. SERGEEV | Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. |
| 5. Mr. A. I. SLIVINSKY | Deputy Minister for Ferrous Metal Industry. |
| 6. Mr. V. B. SPANDARJAN | Member of the State Planning Committee, Chief for Foreign Trade Department. |

Amnesty granted to prisoners, sentenced to death on the occasion of Anniversary of Independence

1333. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases, state-wise, in which prisoners sentenced to death have been granted amnesty on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence;

(b) whether amnesty has not been granted in certain cases for special reasons; and

(c) if so, particulars of such cases?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Prisoners of the following States have been granted amnesty by the President upto 31st October 1972.

Haryana	1
Kerala	3
Orissa	1
Punjab	10
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	25
Uttar Pradesh	16
Delhi	1

(b) and (c) Yes, in the cases of five prisoners viz. (1) Balkrishan alias Bali son of Prem Shankar (U.P.) 2. Motiram Shamji Gadam (Maharashtra), 3. Sucha Singh son of Bakhshish Singh, (4) Baldev Singh son of Rajinder Singh, (5) Nahar Singh Fauji son of Bhan Singh (Haryana).

Liberalisation of conditions for Grant of Pensions to Freedom Fighters

1334. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the sanctioned pensions for freedom

fighters are of an amount below Rs. 200 p.m. and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any further liberalisation of qualifying conditions for pensions is going to be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) So far 5,578 cases have been approved for grant of pension. Out of these 2,742 have been sanctioned pensions of less than Rs. 200 p.m. each due to following reasons:

1. Adjustment of State pension.
2. Variation in family pensions due to the number of unmarried daughters.

(b) No, Sir.

Expediting Process of issuing Letters of Intent

1335. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision recently to expedite the process of granting Letters of Intent for new industrial undertakings; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Government are making every effort to expedite decisions on applications for industrial licences and the procedure for dealing with them is kept under constant review. Various instructions have been issued and steps taken from time to time for securing the prompt disposal of pending applications. These include instructions for taking special drives to deal with the oldest applications; periodical reviews of

pending applications at senior levels; time limits for completion of action at various stages upto the issue of a letter of intent; the automatic consideration of pending cases after a certain period of pendency without awaiting the formal completion of scrutiny by various authorities; decentralisation in certain classes of cases; revision of the information system regarding these cases etc.

Expert Committee on Newspaper

1336. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI:
SHRI BANAMALI
PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee on the financial structure and allied aspects of the newspapers has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by it; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Fact Finding Committee set up to enquire into the economics of the newspaper industry has not yet submitted its report.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Steps to Curb Role of Foreign Money in various spheres of Life in the Country

1337. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI:

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any steps to curb the role of foreign money in the Elections as well as other spheres of life in the country; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Legislative proposals are being penalised for the purpose of imposing suitable restrictions on the receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies or individuals otherwise than in the course of ordinary and bonafide transactions. A Bill will be introduced in Parliament at an early date.

I.C.S. and I.A.S. Officers working in the Central Government

1338. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of I.C.S./I.A.S. Officers working with the Central Government against the Central Deputation Quota as on August 15, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): As against the Central Deputation Quota of 692, a total number of 541 I.C.S./I.A.S. Officers were working with the Central Government as on August 15, 1972.

Newsprint Control order struck down by Supreme Court

1339. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH
RAO:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Newsprint Control Order has been struck down by the Supreme Court recently;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the judgement; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. What has been struck down by the Supreme Court are certain provisions of the Newspaper Allocation Policy for 1972-73.

(b) and (c). The judgment of the Supreme Court is being examined.

Small Car

1340. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO;
SHRI D. K. PANDA;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the private parties to whom licences have been issued for the manufacture of small car in the country; and

(b) the time by which the small cars will be made available to the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Letters of intent have been issued to ten parties

in the private sector for manufacture of cars. The progress made by each of them is indicated below:—

(i) M/s MARUTI LTD., GURGAON (HARYANA): Land measuring 297 acres has been acquired. The Office Block and boundary walls have been completed. Power connection for 500 H.P. has been installed. The construction of the main factory shed was started on 15th May, 1972. Machinery worth Rs. 42.06 lakhs has been received out of which machinery worth Rs. 35.06 lakhs has been installed. A tool room, a jig boring shop, and a small foundry and forge shop have been established. 41 prototypes of the car are in various stages of completion and arrangements have been made to send the prototypes for trials. 305 men have been employed so far.

(ii) SHRI M. M. MADAN MOHAN RAO, MADRAS: The party has reported that a company by the name of M/s. Mohan Motor Co. has been formed and initial capital of Rs. 10 lakhs has been raised. 10 acres of land has been acquired. Orders for machinery have been placed. The design of the factory premises of the pilot plant are being finalised. The prototype of the engine is being developed.

(iii) M/s. SPEEDCRAFTS PVT. LTD., PATNA: The party has stated that 30 acres of land has been purchased and machinery worth Rs. 15.20 has been obtained.

(iv) Shri Manubhai N. Thakkar, Baroda

(v) M/s. Allied Engineering Corporation, Salem.

(vi) Shri Som Parkash Rekhi, Delhi

(vii) Mrs. Sulochana Singh, Kanpur

(iii) M/s. Airtech Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

(ix) M/s. Anandji Haridas & Co., Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.

(x) Shri S. Chandra, New Delhi.

The letters of intent have been granted to these parties only recently and it is too early at this stage to assess the progress made by them for implementing the conditions of the letters of intent.

The parties who have been granted letters of intent are new entrepreneurs and are required to develop their own designs without any foreign collaboration or foreign consultancy arrangements. Thereafter, they have to build prototypes and get them tested for road worthiness before going into commercial production. These steps will necessarily take time. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate at this stage the time by which the cars manufactured by any of them will be available for sale.

Pending Applications for Telephone in Delhi

1341. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connection in Delhi pending at the end of October, 1972 as compared to other major cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) the number of applicants who are likely to get new connection up to 31st March, 1973; and

(c) the reasons for the slow progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Massive Production Programme Launched by Planning Commission

1342. SHRI FATHESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has launched a massive production programme to meet the situation created by the soaring prices;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme;

(c) the extent of the success achieved in the implementation of the said programme; and

(d) how far the prices, particularly of the essential commodities, have responded to the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The situation created by the trend in rising prices can be effectively met only by stepping up production in the agricultural and industrial sectors with particular reference to essential commodities. Various measures have, therefore, been initiated for achieving higher production. In the agricultural field, Government have undertaken an emergency agricultural production programme for Rabi 1972-73 for making up the likely shortfall in Kharif production (1972-73) as a result of drought and flood.

In the industrial sector, the production of essential consumer goods like cotton textiles, vanaspathi, sugar etc. is dependent on the availability of raw materials, namely, cotton oilseeds and sugar-cane covered under the emergency programme of agricultural production.

(b) Emergency agricultural production programme includes measures for retrieval of kharif crops, stepping up irrigation water supply and intensification of Rabi and summer crop production. The programme envisages measures for improving the prospects of kharif cultivation by harnessing water resources and step up in the Rabi cultivation of wheat, summer paddy, gram and jowar.

(c) Since the programme is mainly for increasing Rabi and summer crop production and for retrieving losses in kharif production, its success will be known only after harvesting of ensuing crops.

(d) It is too early to judge the impact of this programme on prices.

Issue of Licence to M/s. Maruti and Company Limited for Small Car

1343. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maruti and Company has been granted a licence to set up a small car factory in Haryana;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the whole project; and

(c) the sources of finances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) M/s Maruti Ltd., have been granted a letter of intent to set up a new industrial undertaking at Gurgaon in Haryana State for the manufacture of 50,000 nos. per annum of passenger cars.

(b) The party had indicated in their application for industrial licence that the estimated capital cost would be around Rs. 372.51 lakhs.

(c) Government has not yet been advised of specific sources.

Foreign Companies in Priority Industries producing Consumer Product

1344. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign companies in priority industries have been allowed during the last 3 years to branch out in consumer products in the name of diversification;

(b) the names and description of such foreign companies;

(c) the original line of activity of each of these companies; and

(d) the nature of diversification allowed to each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Under the existing policy of Government, foreign companies desirous of manufacturing any "new article" can do so only under a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, irrespective of the investment involved. No such licence has been issued to any foreign company during 1970, 1971 and 1972 (upto 30th September, 1972) for manufacture of consumer products.

Expansion of capacity of Industrial Houses and Foreign Industries

1345. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 32 large industrial houses and foreign majority companies have been permitted to expand production under a scheme which called for fuller utilization of installed capacity in 65 Key industries;

(b) if so, what are the details of the large business houses and foreign companies and their line of production;

(c) whether all these business houses and foreign companies were charged with illegally producing goods far in excess of their installed capacity; and

(d) if so, the reasons why this act of alleged illegal expansion is being regularised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Government have recognised enhanced capacity in respect of 54 industrial undertakings belonging to larger industrial houses and foreign majority companies under the scheme for the fuller utilisation of capacity.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3765/72].

(c) Some cases of unauthorised expansion of capacities were pointed out by the ILPIC in its report. The details of 45 such cases are given in Appendix IV-F of the ILPIC Report, copies of which have been circulated to the Members of the Parliament. These 45 cases have been referred to the Commission of Inquiry into larger Houses (Sarkar Commission).

(d) The permission that may be granted now for fuller utilisation of licensed capacities would be without prejudice to the action that the Government may decide to take after obtaining the recommendations of the Sarkar Commission.

**हिन्दी की प्रगति के पुनर्विलोकन के लिए
आयोग की नियुक्ति**

1346. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 50 से भी अधिक संसद सदस्यों ने एक जापन के द्वारा यह मांग की है कि हिन्दी की अब तक की प्रगति का पुनर्विलोकन करने और इसकी प्रगति के मार्ग में बाधक कारणों को दूर करने हेतु एक आयोग स्थापित किया जाये;

(ख) क्या उर्दू भाषा की साहित्यिक गतिविधियों की जानकारी एकत्र करने और इस भाषा के प्रसार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए

एक उर्दू आयोग पहले ही स्थापित कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी आयोग की स्थापना होने में विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्छा) :**

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने उर्दू भाषा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अपनाने वाले उपायों तथा शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं प्रशासनिक मामलों में उर्दू भाषी लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधायें प्रदान करने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाये जाने के बारे में सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया है ।

(ग) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सरकारी कामकाज के लिए हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग तथा उसके प्रचार व विकास को प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए गृह, शिक्षा, सूचना व प्रसारण तथा विधि व न्याय मंत्रालयों में पहले ही सलाहकार समितियां कार्य कर रही हैं और इस उद्देश्य के लिए 26 जनवरी 1975 के पश्चात् एक संसदीय समिति का भी गठन किया जायगा, इस अवस्था में दूसरी समिति स्थापित करना आवश्यक प्रतीत नहीं होता है ।

Telephone Switching Factory in Rai Bareli (U.P.)

1347. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI S. C. BESRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to install a Telephone Switching Factory in Rai Bareli (U.P.); and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal together with financial implications?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes.

(b) The proposed factory will manufacture telephone switching equipment. It will have an ultimate annual production capacity of 3 lakh lines of switching equipment. The total capital cost of the factory is estimated at Rs. 19 crores. The factory is expected to provide employment to over 8,000 persons of the skilled, unskilled, semi-skilled and other categories.

Visit to Formosa by Netaji Enquiry Commission

1348. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Leaders of most of the Opposition parties and a number of Congress Members of Parliament addressed to joint letter to the Prime Minister requesting her to take appropriate steps for enabling Netaji Enquiry Commission to visit Taihoko (Taipei) in Formosa to make an on-the-spot inquiry about the surroundings and other related matters where alleged plane crash involving Netaji was reported to have taken place;

(b) whether visit of Netaji Inquiry Commission being judicial in objective, can have no bearing on any issue of diplomatic relation with Formosa; and

(c) whether to satisfactorily complete the purpose of setting up Netaji Inquiry Commission, Government propose to take suitable steps to enable the Commission to visit Formosa without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It would not be possible for the Government of India to approach officially the Taiwan Government for grant of necessary visas as we do not have any diplomatic relations with

Taiwan. The position was fully explained in the course of supplements to Starred Question No. 765 on the 10th May, 1972.

(c) No Sir.

Representation from Linguistic Minorities regarding Language Riots in Assam

1349. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIEF:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister received a number of representations from the linguistic minorities of Assam in connection with the language riots in that State; and

(b) if so, the texts of the written memoranda received from and other issues raised by the representatives of the linguistic minorities during their meetings with the Prime Minister?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A number of representations, telegrams, memoranda, have been received from various individuals and associations in Assam relating to the following matters:—

- (1) Disturbances in Assam arising out of the present language controversy.
- (2) Request for protection of linguistic minorities.
- (3) Retention of English as medium of instruction in Assam in pre-University and University education.
- (4) Appointment of a high-powered judicial commission to inquire into the causes of disturbances in Assam.

- (5) Suggestions regarding developmental programmes in the States of Assam and Meghalaya.

Inclusion of Nepali Language in Eighth Schedule of Constitution

1350. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister agreed to consider the issue of inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution during her recent visit to Darjeeling;

(b) if so, the exact nature of the assurance given by the Prime Minister to the Nepali-speaking people of West Bengal; and

(c) whether West Bengal Government have introduced certain measures to honour the linguistic aspiration of the Nepali-speaking people and if so, the measures undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister had stated that she would be willing to discuss at an appropriate time as to how the linguistic aspirations of the Nepali-speaking people could be reasonably satisfied.

(c) In accordance with the provision of West Bengal Official Language Act, 1961, Nepali enjoys the status of an additional official language in the three hill-subdivisions of the districts of Darjeeling namely Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Kurseong. In the sphere of education, facilities are available for instruction through the medium of Nepali at both the primary and secondary stages in the State. Further, Nepali speaking students can take Nepali as their first language for the School Final and the

Higher Secondary Examinations of the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education. Students with Nepali as their first language may also answer questions in these examinations in Nepali. At the University level (B.A./B.A. Hons.) the Universities of Calcutta, North Bengal and Burdwan have arrangements for the teaching of the Nepali.

Benefit of 10 per cent Subsidy to Rayalaseema in A.P.

1351. SHRI NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to extend the benefit of 10 per cent subsidy to new industries in larger areas of industrially backward region in the country;

(b) if so, the areas now covered by this extended benefit; and

(c) whether the backward districts of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh will be fully covered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Government have extended the 10 per cent Central Subsidy Scheme now to six districts/area in the States declared as backward and three districts in the remaining States. The subsidy is available to new units as well as substantial expansion of existing units as defined in the Scheme.

(b) A statement containing the list of additional areas so far covered is attached.

(c) It is the discretion of the State Government to select districts/areas within their entitlement.

List of additional industrially backward districts/areas selected to qualify for the Central Scheme of 10 per cent Subsidy on the fixed capital investment by industries:

1. Assam Kamrup, Nowgong and Cachar selected.
Fourth district not yet decided.
2. Bihar Champaran, Palamau, Saharsa and Santhal Parganas.
3. Kerala Cannanore and Malappuram.
4. Maharashtra Aurangabad and Chandrapur.
5. Mysore Mysore and Dharwar.
6. Nagaland Tuensang.
7. Orissa Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Koraput.
8. Punjab Sangrur and Bhatinda (as on 31-7-72).
9. Rajasthan Bhilwara, Churu, Nagaur and Udaipur.
10. Uttar Pradesh Almora, Basti, Faizabad and Rai Bareilly.
11. Gujarat Surendranagar and Broach.

Setting up of Industries in Rayalaseema in A.P.

1352. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many Letters of Intent have been issued to Andhra Pradesh State Government during the current Five Year Plan and the nature of industries for which the letters have been issued;

(b) how many of them have been Converted into licences and the progress achieved in setting up these industries; and

(c) whether any of these industries are being set up in the backward districts of Rayalaseema in A.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). 13 Letters of Intent were issued to State Public Sector Undertakings of Andhra Pradesh including the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation

during the period from 1-1-1969 to 30-9-1972. None of them have been converted into licence so far, but they are at various stages of implementation. Of these four relate to industries located in the backward districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Intensive Application of Science and Technology in Drought-Prone Areas of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh

1353. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rayalaseema Development Board of Andhra Pradesh has made a request for selecting the four Districts of drought-prone Rayalaseema for intensive application of science and technology; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning and Development Board for Rayalaseema has been informed that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is taking up this new activity of development and taking science and technology by adopting a district in a backward area on an experimental basis. The proposal of the Board could therefore be considered after CSIR has gained some experience in this type of activity.

The CSIR has accepted the Andhra Pradesh Government proposal to adopt, in the first instance. Karimnagar District to try out ways and means of maximising the impact of science and technology.

Functioning of Delhi Trunk Exchange

1354. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has become to the notice of Government that Booking, Assistance and Information units of Trunk Exchange in Delhi are functioning in a very unhappy manner; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No, Sir. About 90 per cent calls received on trunk booking and 75 per cent of the calls received trunk assistance positions are answered within 10 seconds. Competent staff is posted on information positions to cater to subscribers' enquiries on these positions.

Out of the docketed enquiries received on trunk assistance positions 80 per cent are disposed of within 10 minutes, 18 per cent between 10 to 15 minutes and only 12 per cent take more than 15 minutes. The delay in these few cases is due to the fact that

the trunk call tickets are already disposed of and have to be traced from the Ticket Evaluation Unit of the trunk exchange.

(b) A continuous watch is kept on the service and prompt action is taken to keep up the quality of service.

श्रीनगर और बम्बई में टेलीविजन केन्द्रों का चालू किया जाना

1355. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीनगर और बम्बई में टेलीविजन सेवा प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से और इन सेवाओं से कितने क्षेत्र में टेलीविजन का विस्तार हो जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बम्बई टेलीविजन केन्द्र 2 अक्टूबर, 1972 से चालू कर दिया गया। इस टेलीविजन केन्द्र के कार्यक्रम लगभग 13,500 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में देखे जा सकेंगे श्रीनगर टेलीविजन केन्द्र अभी चालू नहीं हुआ है। इस केन्द्र के कार्यक्रम लगभग 23,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में देखे जा सकेंगे।

Special Plan for the Development of Hilly Regions during the Fifth Plan

1356. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special criteria for the development of the border hilly regions, specially Ladakh, has been

adopted while finalising the 5th Five Year Plan approach; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan is still in the process of finalisation.

(b) Does not arise.

Crisis in Leather Industry

1357. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the leather industry in the country is not in good shape;

(b) whether Government propose to encourage and reinforce this industry; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The production of leather in the country has been rising; and, with the increasing exports of leather, number of export oriented units are also be established. It cannot, therefore, be said that the industry is not in good shape. Units manufacturing leather goods particularly those in the small scale sector, have however felt in recent months the impact of high cost of leather, which has resulted from increasing export orders for leather.

(b) and (c) All encouragement is given for increasing the production and export of leather goods. The

Development of leather industry in large scale sector is looked after by DGTD, small scale sector by Small Scale Industries Development Organisation and Cottage sector units by Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Development Council for leather and leather Goods Industries Co-ordinate the activities of various organisations connected with leather industry. Central Leather Research Institute and some of the regional Research Centres have developed suitable technology for production of various types of leather. Designing Centre at Agra set up by Export Promotion Council have developed various designs for leather footwear and leather manufacture for exports.

The main raw materials required by leather industry are available indigenously and requirements of imported raw materials are very small. However, in order to augment the availability of raw materials required by this industry, import of raw hides and skins and vegetable tanning extracts like wattle extract etc. is allowed on O.G.L. The exporters are also granted Import Replenishment Licences against the exports made by them.

T.V. Programmes through Satellite

1358. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether two years ago India had sponsored the idea in the UNESCO that the broadcasting country should take prior permission of the recipient country before a television programme is beamed through satellite;

(b) if so, whether by this time the reactions of the countries world-over are available; and

(c) if so, which are the countries which are opposed to this proposal.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The proposal to draw up a draft declaration on guiding principles for the use of direct satellite broadcasting had been sponsored at the 15th session of the UNESCO General Assembly in 1968 by a number of countries including India.

(b) A draft declaration drawn up by a committee of 12 experts which included an Indian was on the agenda of the 17th Session of UNESCO General Assembly which has just concluded in Paris. The draft declaration was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

(c) The countries which voted against the draft declaration were the U.S.A., U.K., West Germany, Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, Japan and a few others.

Manufacture of Compact Amplidyne Set by H.E.L., Bhopal

1359. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Machines Division of the Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd., Bhopal for the first time in the country has successfully designed, developed and manufactured a compact "AMPLIDYNE SET" for controlling the speed of a hydro-generator hitherto imported;

(b) whether its manufacture has been undertaken on commercial level;

(c) if so, the amount of foreign exchange it will be saving annually; and

(d) if not, how long it will take to produce it on commercial basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Annual saving in foreign exchange depends primarily upon number of sets produced and progressive indigenous manufacture in lieu of sets that would otherwise have been imported. It is estimated that the savings in foreign exchange would be approximately Rs. 0.5, 2.1 and 2.3 lakhs during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 respectively.

(d) Does not arise.

Maharashtra-Mysore Boundary Dispute

1360. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore have agreed to refer the boundary dispute between their States to the Prime Minister for arbitration; and

(b) if so the steps taken to solve the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such agreement has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Allocation to Small Scale Industries for Import of Raw Materials

1361. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise the foreign exchange allocation to the small-scale sector for import of raw materials;

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

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). There is no fixed allocation of foreign exchange for the import of raw materials required by the small scale sector. Import licences in favour of small scale units are issued in accordance with the announced policy, as and when small scale units apply for such licences. Over the past three years, the value of import licences issued in favour of small scale units has been as follows:—

	Rs crores
1969-70 . . .	66
1970-71 . . .	83
1971-72 . . .	118

It will be seen that import licensing in favour of small scale units has steadily increased to meet growing requirements.

Commercial Programmes over A.I.R.

1362. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH: Will the Minister of INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial pro-
grammes of the A.I.R. have been
running successfully;

(b) if so, the profits made during
the last three years, (year-wise); and

(c) the number of Stations from
which it is being broadcast?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM
BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

Rs.

- (b) 1969-70 1,60,97,853
1970-71 . 2,07,19,338 Provisional
1971-72 . . 2,95,75,524
(c) Eighteen.

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

1363. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या
योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
असत राष्ट्रीय प्रति व्यक्ति आय की तुलना में
मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
मोहन धारिया) : वर्ष 1962-65 वर्षों की
असत, जिसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय
संगठन के पास प्रति व्यक्ति राज्य आय के
तुलनात्मक अनुमान उपलब्ध हैं, के अनुसार
मध्य प्रदेश में चालू मूल्यों के मुताबिक प्रति
व्यक्ति राज्य आय 325 रु० है जबकि अखिल
भारतीय असत 372 रुपये थी। बाद के वर्षों
के बारे में तुलनात्मक आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति
राज्य आय के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

चौथी योजना के दौरान टेलीविजन का निर्माण

1364. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या
प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में टेलीविजन की मांग
बढ़ती जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने
चौथी योजना के दौरान टेलीविजन के निर्माण
की कुछ योजनाएँ बनाई हैं और यदि हां,
तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में सरकार ने प्रति वर्ष लगभग 2,00,000 टी० बी० सेटों की क्षमता स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया था । यह आकाशवाणी द्वारा किये हुए सर्वक्षण पर आधारित था । सरकार ने लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र तथा संगठित क्षेत्र के उद्योग-कर्ताओं को प्रति वर्ष 2.8 लाख से ऊपर की क्षमता के लाइसेंस/आशय पत्र तथा स्वीकृति प्रदान की थीं, इनमें सरकारी उपक्रम तथा राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम भी सम्मिलित हैं । इस क्षमता के एक बड़े भाग को आगामी वर्ष में स्थापित कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है । उत्पादन तथा मांग पर निरंतर दृष्टि रखी जा रही है और जब कभी आवश्यक होगा और क्षमता उत्पन्न कर दी जायेगी ।

देश में तथा मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े जिलों की संख्या में वृद्धि

1365. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में औद्योगिक इकाइयों की स्थापना करने के उद्देश्य से पिछड़े हुए जिलों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे जिलों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) जिलेवार कितनी कितनी धन राशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां । दस प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता ग्रन्थवा अनुदान योजना, 1971 के प्रयोजन के लिए घोषित किये गये पिछड़े राज्यों में जिलों/क्षेत्रों की संख्या 3 से 6 तथा अन्य राज्यों में 1 से 3 तक बढ़ाने का निश्चय किया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश में अतिरिक्त जिलों/क्षेत्रों के चयन करने का अभी तक निश्चय नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) राज्य स्तर की समिति ने 9 एककों को 10 प्रतिशत सहायता (अभी तक बांटी नहीं गई है) निम्न प्रकार स्वीकृत की है :—

जिला	एककों की संख्या	स्वीकृत राशि रु०
रायपुर	4	49,053
देवास	3	471,133
गुना	2	2,501
	9	522,687

Central Assistance to States to meet Violent Situation created by Anti-Social Elements

1366. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a number of cases central assistance has been given to various States to meet the violent situation created by anti-National elements; and

(b) the amount of loss suffered by States due to violence and steps being taken to put a curb?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Agreement with Belgium Firm by HMT

1368. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools Limited has recently entered into an agreement with a Belgium firm; and

(b) if so, the nature and salient features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Raw Materials for Small Scale Industries

1369. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether details have been worked out regarding the availability of raw materials for small-scale industries, which are to be treated on par with the organised sector; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) It has been decided in principle to allocate raw material to small scale units on the basis of capacity and on a par with large scale units in the same industry

within the overall limits of foreign exchange availability.

Regarding filling up the Posts of Technical Assistants

1370. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Technical Assistants filled up so far in the Department of Science & Technology and the number of posts still lying vacant;

(b) the minimum educational qualifications for a Technical Assistant in the Department of Science & Technology and the number of Persons working against these posts who are only matriculate; and

(c) whether any post of Technical Assistant has been given to the Scheduled Caste candidate; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) There are six posts of Senior Technical Assistant in the National Committee on Science and Technology and one post of Junior Technical Assistant in the Department of Science & Technology (proper). Out of the six posts of Senior Technical Assistant, two have been filled and four are still vacant. The post of Junior Technical Assistant has been filled up by a person on deputation from the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) The minimum educational qualifications for the post of Senior Technical Assistant is Bachelor's degree in the Engineering/Science.

Recruitment rules of Junior Technical Assistant have not yet been framed. The person presently working against this post is a matriculate and was taken on deputation from the Ministry of Agriculture at a time

when the Department of Science & Technology was just being set up and needed urgently the services of an experienced hand.

(c) No, Sir, but the possibility of appointing suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates will be kept in mind while filling vacancies.

Eligibility for Scooters from Government Quota

1371. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum pay scale prescribed for the Government servants, on non-priority basis, who can apply for scooters from the Government Quota;

(b) whether the limit of minimum monthly salary prescribed for this purpose has been raised twice and thrice during the last 10—15 years, and consequently a number of applications have been cancelled;

(c) whether the percentage of quota for scooters on out of turn basis has been increased during last 3 years; and

(d) whether Government propose to reserve percentage of the quota of scooters for the Scheduled Caste Government servants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Central Government servants drawing a minimum pay of Rs. 350 per month (including dearness pay) are eligible.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no separate quota of scooters for allotment on out-of-turn basis.

(d) No, Sir.

2504 L.S.—8.

Alleged malpractices in the Grant of Pensions to Political Sufferers

1372. SHRI S. C. BESRA:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints of malpractices in the grant of pensions to political sufferers by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the action taken on such complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No specific complaint of malpractice in the grant of pension to political sufferers by the Government of India has been received. However, some general complaints alleging that pensions have been granted to some persons, who are not freedom fighters, have been received and these are being enquired into. All claims for grant of pension are sanctioned after careful scrutiny. Instructions have also been issued to all the State Governments and Union Territories to give wide publicity in regional languages to sanctioned cases to discourage submission of applications by those who are not really eligible.

Report on Ferozabad and Varanasi Riots

1373. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary of the Union Government, who had gone on fact-finding in Ferozabad and Varanasi riots, has submitted his report; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). It is not correct that any Secretary to the Government of India has been deputed on a fact-finding mission into the riots at Ferozabad and Varanasi. Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked their Chief Secretary to inquire into the matter. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had also requested that a senior officer of the Ministry of Home Affairs may be associated with the inquiry. Accordingly, a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs associated himself with the inquiry. The report of the inquiry has been submitted to the State Government and is under their examination.

Law and Order situation in Mizoram

1374. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mizoram Chief Minister has expressed his concern at growing lawlessness in the Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to enforce law and order in Mizoram?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Chief Minister of Mizoram had in a radio broadcast on the 19th September expressed his concern over the deterioration in the law and order situation in Mizoram following an increase in the activities of the underground Mizo hostiles.

(b) Necessary measures have been undertaken by the Mizoram Administration to maintain law and order. The offer of amnesty to underground hostiles has lapsed on the 30th September. The entire Union Territory

of Mizoram has been declared as a disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. Fullest vigilance is being maintained against the activities of Mizo hostiles.

लाल बहादुर शास्त्री प्रशासन एकादमी

1375. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री प्रशासन एकादमी के उद्देश्य क्या हैं; और

(ख) एकादमी द्वारा प्रशासन से लाल-फीताशाही, बेईमानी, भ्रकर्मण्यता और आलस्य आदि को पूरी तरह समाप्त करने के लिए कौन कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :

(क) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री प्रशासन एकादमी, मसूरी के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (i) अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं तथा श्रेणी-I केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में नये भर्ती हुए अधिकाधिकारियों, जिनमें भर्ती सम्मिलित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती है, के लिए प्रवेशोत्तर आध्यात्मिक प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करना;
- (ii) प्रांतीय प्रशासन सेवा के परित्तिक्षा-धोन अधिकाधिकारियों के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करना;
- (iii) 6 से 10 वर्ष तक की वरिष्ठ सेवा वाले भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकाधिकारियों के लिए पुनश्चर्चा पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करना;
- (iv) अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं तथा श्रेणी-I केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के मध्य-स्तरीय अधिकाधिकारियों, साथ ही साथ राज्य सरकारों

तथा सार्वजनिक उपकरणों के अधिकारियों के लिए सेवा-प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करना;

(v) बरिष्ठ स्तरीय अधिकारियों के लिए गोष्ठियों तथा सम्मेलनों का आयोजन करना और प्रशासी विचारों तथा अनुभवों के विनिमय के लिए एक जनसभा का गठन करना;

(vi) लोक प्रशासन में क्षेत्रीय अध्ययनों का संचालन करना;

(vii) लोक प्रशासन में अनुशासन के सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षण अधिकारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण सामग्री का प्रकाशन;

(viii) अकादमी की पत्रिका के माध्यम से लोक प्रशासन के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में लेखों, अनुसंधान पत्रों, सिडिकेट प्रूप रिपोर्टों, प्रकरण अध्ययनों, पुस्तक समीक्षाओं, टिप्पणी तथा समीक्षाओं का प्रकाशन करना;

(ख) परीक्षार्थियों तथा अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने, उनका ध्यान प्रशासन में सत्यनिष्ठा को कायम रखने की आवश्यकता पर बल देने और प्रशासन से लालचीताशाही, अकर्मण्यता और आलस्य आदि को समाप्त करने के लिए आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Jobs for Unemployed

1376. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many million jobs are needed by the end of 1975 and how many jobs are likely to be created by that time; and

(b) what provisions are being made for the rest of the unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3766/72].

Disposal of Properties by Former Rulers

1377. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been invited to the selling and mortgaging of properties by the ex-Rulers depriving the junior members of their families;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to protect the interest of the junior members; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT). (a) to (c). Government have not put any restrictions on the disposal by sale or otherwise of the properties declared as the private properties of the former Rulers. If the junior members of the former Rulers' families have any claim over such properties, it is for them to take such action as they may consider appropriate in the matter.

Death of a Harijan Boy in Police lock-out in Pukhrayan, Kanpur District (U.P.)

1378. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Harijan boy was beaten to death in Police lock-out in Pukhrayan (Kanpur District) in the month of October, 1972;

- (b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this regard; and
 (c) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, one Shri Gauri, a Harijan boy of village Pukhrayan, P. S. Bhogni Pur was suspected of involvement in three dacoities which took place in May-June, 1972. He had surrendered in the Court on 10-8-1972 and was enlarged on bail on 30th September. On 1-10-1972, Shri Gauri was arrested by the police under Section 25 of the Arms Act. Shri Gauri had received some injuries in course of the arrest. As no medical officer was available he was given medical treatment at the Bhogni Pur Police Station with the help of a private medical practitioner. He was sent to Pukhrayan Dispensary on 2-10-1972. A rumour was spread that Shri Gauri was killed by the police. A 5,000 strong mob collected at the Dispensary and, despite the assurance that Shri Gauri was alive, the mob did not allow the injured to be sent to Kanpur for treatment. The S.P. (Rural Areas) rushed to the scene with additional force and assured the mob of impartial inquiry and proper action against the erring police men, if necessary. Thereupon, the mob gradually dispersed. Shri Gauri was then sent to the Government Hospital, Kanpur at 6.30 p.m. on 2nd October and was given the best possible medical attention. But he expired on the 4th morning.

The S.H.O. Bhogni Pur has been transferred to the Police Lines for not sending the injured Gauri to Kanpur on the night of 1st October. A Magisterial inquiry into the incident is in progress. The Government of Uttar Pradesh propose to entrust the investigation to the State C.I.D. The matter is under further correspondence with the State Government and a detailed

report giving up-to-date facts is awaited.

Sound and Light Display in Kanpur based on Manuscript of 1857

1379. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a manuscript of 1857 has been submitted to the Song and Drama Division for sound and light display in Kanpur and other places;

(b) if so, whether a final decision has been taken to have this show; and

(c) if not, the reason for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). A script entitled "Kranti Beej" 1857 was prepared for the Song and Drama Division on payment. No decision has been taken to present the programme at Kanpur for the present. The 1857 episode however, forms a part of a Sound and Light programme which is scheduled to be shown in the first instance at seven centres in the country as a part of the Twentyfifth Anniversary of Independence Celebration during 1972-73.

Annual expenditure on Central Vigilance Commission

1380. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Central Vigilance Commission was established; and

(b) the annual expenditure on the maintenance of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) 1964.

(b) Yearwise annual expenditure on the Commission is given seriatim below:—

Year	(Figures in lakhs of rupees)
1964-65]	4.25
1965-66	9.45
1966-67 . . .	10.37
1967-68 . . .	11.65
1968-69 . . .	12.82
1969-70 . . .	13.84
1970-71 . . .	15.43
1971-72 . . .	15.86

Post card posted back to Sender after 11 years

1381. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the *Patriot* dated the 17th October, 1972, entitled "Back after 11 years";

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this behalf and, if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the recurrence of such happenings?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes.

(b) Necessary enquiries were made. The postcard was posted at Bangalore on 20-11-61 and was delivered at Vellore on 21-11-61. It appears to have been reposted by somebody at Vellore on 10-10-72 and delivered back to the sender as the addressee was not available at the given address.

(c) Suitable instructions have already been issued to detect such cases of reposting.

Incidents of Atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis

1382. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many incidents of atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis have been reported during the last two years, year-wise and area-wise; and

(b) the causes leading to these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). According to information received so far from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, no such incidents have taken place during the two years period 1-11-1970 to 31-10-1972 in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Arunachal Pradesh. Information from the remaining State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is awaited.

Deaths due to Consumption of Illicit Liquor in Delhi

1383. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaths caused due to consumption of illicit liquor in Delhi during the period 1st January, 1972 to 31st October, 1972; and

(b) the nature of action taken by Government against the concerned Excise and Police Officials of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 182.

(b) The Baweja Commission, which went into the causes of the liquor tragedy that occurred during the months of January, March and April, 1972, could not fix individual responsibility. However, the fixing of responsibility is being looked into by the Follow-Up Committee constituted by the Delhi Administration on the report of the Baweja Commission. Pending the report of the Committee the District Excise Officer, three Station House Officers and three Excise Inspectors were placed under suspension. All of them, except one Excise Inspector, have been re-instated without prejudice to the departmental enquiry. These officials have also been transferred.

Raising of Age Limit for Graduates for Entry into Government Services

1385. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age-limit for recruitment to the post of Lower Division Clerk for which the minimum educational qualification is Higher Secondary has been raised from 21 to 25 years but the age limit for recruitment to posts where the minimum qualification required is a Bachelor's Degree has not been raised; and

(b) whether the desirability of raising the age limit for recruitment of graduates has been considered, if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The prescrib-

ed minimum educational qualification for recruitment to the post of Lower Division Clerks is not Higher Secondary but Matriculation or equivalent, until replaced by Higher Secondary. The upper age limit for direct recruitment to class III (ministerial non-gazetted) posts including the posts of Lower Division Clerks has been raised from 21 to 25 years on the recommendations of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery of the Government of India and orders in this regard were issued on 13th March, 1972.

The upper age limit for recruitment to services/posts including class II services for which the minimum educational qualification required is a Bachelor's Degree and recruitment to which is made through the combined competitive examination of Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination has been raised to 26 years on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and orders in this regard were issued on 11th April, 1972. The Administrative Reforms Commission had made this recommendation on the ground that it would be advantageous for the Government as well as the service if persons who have undertaken a course on research after completing their degree or who might have pursued special studies in the field of engineering, medical etc. are also allowed to enter the service through the competitive examination.

The upper age limit for recruitment to the posts of Assistant Grade in the Central Secretariat Service which is a Class II (ministerial non-gazetted) post and for which also the minimum educational qualification prescribed is a Bachelor's degree and recruitment to which is made on the basis of open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission has also been raised from 24 to 25 years and orders in this regard were issued on 1st August, 1972.

Officers charge-sheeted by C.B.I. on Charges of Corruption

1386. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIFF:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers charge-sheeted by the C.B.I. for corruption and other malpractices during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the results of the investigations held against those officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: (a) C.B.I., field charge sheets in various courts against 1,097 officers during the period from 15th November 1969 to 14th November 1972 on charges of corruption and other malpractices. Their Statewise break up is given below:

Rajasthan	94
Delhi	89
West Bengal	77
Himachal Pradesh	17
Assam	30
Tamil Nadu	91
Pondicherry	2
Bihar	142
Gujarat	25
Punjab	13
Andhra Pradesh	142
Uttar Pradesh	83
Meghalaya	2
Chandigarh	1
Maharashtra	80
Orissa	40
Manipur	2
Haryana	7
Madhya Pradesh	84
Tripura	3
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Kerala	23
Mysore	43
Jammu & Kashmir	4
TOTAL	1097

(b) Of the officers referred to in (a) above, 252 have been convicted, 73 have been acquitted/discharged and the remaining 772 are facing trial in various courts.

Cases of Suicide in Delhi

1387. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of suicide in Delhi in the year 1971-72 (up to July, 1972); and

(b) the number of those who tried to commit suicide but were saved by the others during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 136 cases in the year 1971, and 99 cases in the year 1972 (upto July, 1972).

(b) 66 cases in the year 1971 and 65 cases in the year 1972 (upto July, 1972).

Production capacity of Power Generating Units

1388. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual production capacity in term of K. W. in all the public as well as private sector units manufacturing power generators in the country; and

(b) whether it fulfils the present requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Generating sets comprising turbines and generators both of hydro and thermal type for power station are being produced only in the public sector. The present

annual production capacity (1972-73) of power generators produced at the two public sector undertakings viz., Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (Hardwar and Hyderabad units) and Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal is as follows:—

K.W.

1. Thermal Power Generators and Turbines	0.850
2. Nuclear Turbine	0.235
3. Hydro-Electric Power Generators and Turbines	0.365

Excepting for certain delays in the case of a small number of sets by and large the production of the above order has been meeting the current requirements, consistent with the readiness of the State Electricity Boards to instal and commission the equipment after its delivery. Action is on hand to step up the production to achieve by 1975-76 the rated capacities of HEIL Bhopal and BHEL units for thermal and hydro sets which are 2.7 million KW/year and 1.3 million KW/year respectively, in addition to 0.235 million KW for nuclear turbines. Capacity of this order is expected to meet adequately the anticipated requirements of the power sector.

Raising of National Resources during Fifth Plan to reduce Dependence on Foreign Aid

1389. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is making efforts that the country depends upon foreign aid to the minimum during the Fifth Plan for her development programmes;

(b) if so, the guidelines for such planning; and

(c) the steps planned to raise national resources to meet the gap caused by dispensing with the foreign aid during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Apart from export promotion and import substitution, the Approach Document to the Fifth Five Year Plan will indicate the lines on which further action would be necessary during the Plan period. A copy of the Approach Document, when finalised, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of Licence for manufacture of Scooters

1390. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether new licences have been issued for setting up units for manufacturing scooters; and

(b) whether any of the new units will produce cheaper scooters in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Out of 27 letters of intent issued for the manufacture of scooters to new entrepreneurs only the one issued to M/s Gujarat Small Industries Corporation, Ahmedabad, has so far been converted into an industrial licence.

(b) New Units will necessarily take time to reach their rate annual capacity. It may, therefore, not be possible for them to market their scooters at a price lower than that of the established manufacturers in the near future.

Improvement in the Quality of T.V. Sets being manufactured in the Country

1391. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to improve the quality of television sets manufactured in the country to match with foreign T.V sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): T. V. sets currently being manufactured in the country are of good quality and are comparable with foreign made T.V. sets. Public Sector Undertakings like Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., (ECIL), Hyderabad, and R & D Organisations like Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI), Pilani and Electronics Systems Division (ESD) of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Ahmedabad, are engaged in continuously improving and updating the TV set technology. The entrepreneurs concerned have set up and are setting up their own R. & D. facilities.

Grants to States for Development purposes on the basis of their Performance

1392. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has worked out some scheme under which the grants to States for development purposes would be linked with their performance in the execution of development programmes;

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

(c) when it is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Planning

Commission have not so far worked out such a scheme.

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

Krishna Glass Factory at Jadavpur, Calcutta

1393. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Investigation Committee appointed by the Central Government has recommended immediate take-over of the Krishna Glass factory at Jadavpur near Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The investigating Committee appointed by the Government under Section 15A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, has in its report (received by Government late in October, 1972) recommended the take over of the management of this unit.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Utilisation of Sheds in Industrial Estates

1394. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industrial Estates so far set up in the country;

(b) the total amount spent by the Centre and States for the construction of these estates;

(c) whether the utilisation of the sheds constructed is as low as 39 per cent in the case of rural estates; while

25 per cent of the sheds are lying unutilised in the urban estates and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure full utilisation of the sheds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 465.

(b) Rs. 45.02 crores upto 31st March, 1971. Rs. 2.84 crores in 1971-72 (Provisional) Rs. 5.08 crores in 1972-73 outlay approved by the Planning Commission.

(c) The occupancy percentage in respect of rural and urban estates are as follows:—

	Sheds complete- red	Sheds complete- ted	Percent- age
Rural estates	1937	1141	59
Urban estates	2489	1914	77

(d) State Governments have been advised to provide essential facilities like electricity, water etc. and special incentives and inducements to entrepreneurs to occupy sheds in Industrial Estates situated in rural and backward areas. The State Governments have also been advised to conduct techno-economic surveys prior to the establishment of industrial estates in future. The utilisation of sheds and the general performance of industrial estates are reviewed periodically by the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation and the Planning Commission at the annual plan discussions every year.

Control on Price of Paper

1395. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of several concessions to the paper manufacturing industry such as reduced freight

rates for raw materials, exemption in certain excise levies, low rate of royalty etc. to step up production, the prices of paper have been going up; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to control the prices of paper?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). While ex-mill prices of paper have largely remained stable, there have been complaints about higher prices being charged by retailers/dealers mostly because of temporary and local shortages. At present there is no proposal to impose controls on this commodity.

पांचवीं योजना के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों की कल्याणकारी योजनाएं

1396. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याणार्थ योजनाओं के लिए राशियां नियत की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना तैयार की जा रही है। बहरहाल, 'दृष्टिकोण' दस्तावेज को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों की कल्याण स्कीमों समेत विकास के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए धन के आवंटन के प्रश्न पर यथासमय विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गया में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

1397. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गया जिले में कोई स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर कब तक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित हो जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमबतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) संभवतः यह प्रश्न गया उपनगर से सम्बन्धित है। इस समय गया में कोई आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज काम नहीं कर रहा है।

(ख) जिस भूमि को आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज के लिए चुना गया है, उस के मालिक ने पटना हाई कोर्ट में रिट पेटिशन दायर कर दी है। इसका निर्णय हो जाने और विभाग द्वारा भूमि का कब्जा ले लेने के बाद आशा है कि आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज के चालू होने में लगभग पांच वर्ष लग जायेंगे।

Use of enriched uranium in Tarapur Atomic Station

1398. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether enriched Uranium-235 is being used in atomic power station, Tarapur;

(b) whether this enriched uranium fuel is imported and is twice as expensive as the natural uranium fuel; and

(c) if so, the reason for not using only natural uranium as fuel?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The enriched uranium required for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station is imported. The cost of enriched uranium fuel per unit of electricity generated comes to approximately twice that of natural uranium fuel.

(c) The Tarapur reactors are light water moderated and cooled type. Such reactors cannot function with natural uranium.

Manufacture of T.V. Sets in Small Scale Sector

1399. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reserve the manufacture of T.V. sets for the small scale sector only; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Atomic Energy Plants

1400. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic energy plants likely to be established in the country in the near future;

(b) the places where they are to be located; and

(c) whether Government have decided to establish a plant in the State of Mysore also?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI): (a) Apart from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station which has already been commissioned, three Atomic Power Stations are likely to be established in the country in the near future.

(b) These stations will be located at Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), Kalpakam (Tamil Nadu) and Narora (Uttar Pradesh) respectively.

(c) A decision on the location of an Atomic Power Station in the Southern Electricity Region (which includes the State of Mysore) can be taken only after the Site Selection Committee which has already been constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy submits its final report and it is considered by the Government.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED POWER SHORTAGE IN U.P.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported power shortage in UP resulting in partial closure of textile mills, engineering units and Defence production factories."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL). The power supply position in Uttar Pradesh is at present tight. As against an average daily requirement of energy of 24.3 million units per day,

the average availability during the next eight months will be only of the order of 21 million units per day. There is thus a shortage to the extent of 3.3 million units per day. A relief of about 1.1 million units per day, 0.7 million units from Bihar and 0.4 million units from Madhya Pradesh, has been possible at present. This has helped to mitigate the shortage to the extent of 1.1 million units per day. There is also shortage in peaking capacity at present. As against the peak requirement of about 1500 MW in the State, the availability is only about 1100 MW, leaving a gap of 400 MW. This is being met by rostering of loads and by imposing restrictions on peak loads. Drought conditions prevailing in the State as a result of failure of rains, besides reduced availability from the States major hydro storage project Rihand, have also resulted in increased demand for power from tubewells and other agricultural consumers who have to tap all the available sub-soil water for rabi cultivation.

The U. P. State authorities had passed orders in August 1972 for staggering of holidays of industrial consumers, 25 per cent cut in consumption and reduction in the evening working hours of shops and commercial establishments with a view to keep down the peak.

The U.P. State authorities have from 18-11-1972 imposed cuts on supply of power to consumers in urban areas except continuous process industries, hospitals, defence installations and essential services like water supply between the hours 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. daily. During this period, all the tubewells and other agricultural consumers will be given supply. This arrangement will continue only upto the end of 30th November 1972, where-after urban supplies to domestic and other consumers are proposed to be restored. However, there will be cut on industrial consumers from 2 P.M. to 3 P.M. During this period, supply of power for tubewells will be shut down.

Except for these hours, power supply to the tubewells in the rural areas will be maintained for 18 hours. This cut from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. will not affect the textile mills and engineering units who work two shifts a day. Improvement is expected with the commissioning of the first 100 MW unit at Obra Thermal Power Station Extension, which is expected in January 1973.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I must explain my surprise over the statement. The hon. Minister perhaps does not know what has happened, what a terrible crisis is there in Uttar Pradesh now. It is a sad commentary on our planning that even after 25 years of freedom, with a most powerful government at the Centre and also less powerful but still powerful governments in the States, this power crisis has taken place in all the States, and the worst-hit is Uttar Pradesh.

In reply to my Short Notice Question No. 2 dated 15th June, 1972 regarding power shortage in Uttar Pradesh, Dr. K. L. Rao had said that 'it is true that there is heavy shortage of power in Uttar Pradesh; it is as much as five million units a day. We are trying to get power from D.V.C. We are also trying to see whether some more projects could be set up to produce power'. He also said that "for two or three years, the power position in Uttar Pradesh will be difficult." So for two or three years, the power situation in Uttar Pradesh will be difficult. Now, what is the position in UP today?

I have got the figures showing that nearly 600 registered factories, in the large, medium and small scale sector, are paralyzed resulting in loss of production and wages. Hundreds of other unregistered ones are also suffering. The bigger industrial unit which were working round the clock were forced to forego the work and close down one shift. The hon. Minister said that those textile mills

and engineering units which were working two shifts only will not be affected. I have all regard for him, but I pity his ignorance. All the textile mills in the country are working round the clock and their shifts are from 6 A.M. to 2 P.M., 2 P.M. to 10 P.M. and from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. That is how the textile mills are working. There are certain continuous process factories like rayon, engineering units and also some factories in defence, which are working round the clock. In Kanpur itself, all the textile mills had to close one shift, rendering about 25,000 regular workers as idle, and they will be getting only half the wages, whereas the temporary workers and substitutes will not get anything, and they will be forced to sit idle and face unemployment on the streets. He said that the defence units will get it. But I am told the power crisis has to be shared by everyone. In Kanpur, there are four defence factories and all of them have been threatened with power cut. If the situation does not improve within a week, there is going to be a drastic cut in defence production when the country is needing sophisticated weapons and other equipment for the army.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not that every day we should be having long speeches. It should be exceptional depending on the subject. Please come to your question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let me explain the case before he answers. What is the production in UP? Yesterday it was only 650 MW as against the installed capacity of 1499 MW. What is the price at which electricity is given to HINDALCO, the aluminium corporation headed by Birlas? Even the employers have come out openly against it. There is agreement for 25 years with Birlas and they are getting 50 M.W. They have been assured more, as if the Rihand dam was constructed only for Birlas. There is no cut for them whereas textile mills and engineering

[Shri S. M. Banerjee] units are suffering. But for Indian Explosives headed by foreigners and HINDALCO headed by Birlas there is no cut. Birlas get the power at 1.99 paise per unit whereas the cost of production is 8.5 paise, and whereas an ordinary consumer like myself and yourself pays 38 paise per unit. The peasants are supplied power at the rate 18 paise or running the tube-wells for the rabi crop. Only, Birla, the poorest man in the country, gets it at less than 2 paise. I want to know whether it is a fact that UP Government has asked the permission of the Centre to import generators and turbines for producing 400 MW? A solemn promise was made by the Centre but they have not fulfilled it. UP Government was assured by the Centre that they will get some power from Badarpur. What has happened to it? May I know whether it is a fact that the Delegated Legislation Committee of the UP Assembly has unanimously recommended the take-over of HINDALCO because HINDALCO cannot be taken over by the State under the Constitution and only the Centre can take it over? Apart from Kanpur, in Banaras, Moradabad and other places also there is power shortage. What is going to happen to the small-scale industry and to the big factories where thousands of workers are facing starvation?

Let him talk to the Irrigation Minister of Uttar Pradesh. . .

MR. SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have not taken even ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: It was decided in the BAC that the Calling Attention should be over in half an hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If the situation is going to deteriorate, we are not going to take it lying down.

Not only the agriculturists and workers but even the trade chambers have come out against this cut, blaming both the Central and State Governments. Unless the Minister goes there and tries to solve the problem, there is going to be unprecedented labour trouble. This is a man-made problem, created by the powerful government of the State. We are not going to take it lying down.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): It is true that in U.P. and many other parts of the country there is shortage of power. There is a slight improvement at the moment. As mentioned in the statement by my colleague, the shortage is in two respects—one is energy and the other its peak power. The shortage of energy is 3.3 million units a day and out of that, thanks to the Bihar and Madhya Pradesh Government, they are getting about 1.1 million units, leaving a deficiency of about 2 million kw. hours per day, which is about 10 per cent of the total power that is available in the State. A shortage of ten per cent of the requirement is not considered a very big one. It can be managed by the electrical system by imposing a ten per cent cut.

Here the main difficulty is during the peak period when they require an extra power of 400 mw. Now agricultural pumping is done throughout the day, all the 24 hours. They find that from the 30th November they have to cut it down by six hours a day. The difficulty is not the shortage of energy as such but shortage during peak period, especially between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. At that time they cannot meet the whole load. Therefore, they propose to cut it down during that period both for agriculture as well as industry.

Coming to the question of textile mills, it is true that in Kanpur there are ten textile mills and the total demand is 26 MW. Each textile mill is drawing more than 1 mw power.

Here also they are given two shifts. For these two shifts the supply is enough. I understand from the U.P. Electricity Board Chairman that they are prepared to allow the machines to be run for seven days a week. So, instead of cutting down supply on a holiday, they are prepared to run it on a Sunday also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are not prepared to work on holidays. You have created this situation.

DR. K. L. RAO: As an incentive, the Electricity Board has said that while the cut in the day time will be 25 per cent, it will be only 12½ per cent in the night. In an emergency like this, when there is shortage of power we have to do this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the emergency? This is not an emergency. This is deliberate negligence on the part of both the governments.

DR. K. L. RAO: As I pointed out in a statement which I laid on the Table earlier, this year there is an emergency. The production of hydro-power has come down very considerably. The Rihand project, which stores up water, now has only half the normal quota of water. Apart from this, there are drought conditions. The shortage in the hydel sector has affected us very much. In fact, the position in U.P. is better as compared to other States. For the rest of the months the position will be more difficult. When the obra unit comes up in January, it will give considerable relief. It has been agreed that when the Badarpur unit comes up, one-third of the generation would be given to U.P.

So far as the taking over of Hindal Company is concerned, I do not know anything about the subject.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the U. P. Government's request to import 400 MW turbine generators?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Uttar Pradesh Government wanted to import 400 MW generators to make up the shortage of power, not the present shortage. There is a shortage of power in U.P. and there is more demand. From the demand point of view, the load in U. P. is going high up. Therefore, they wanted that the power system must be increased by 400 MW by importing generators to meet their demand. That is under discussion with the Government of India.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे (गाजीपुर) :

अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे सामने एक अखबार है जिस में चैम्बर के प्रेसिडेंट श्री गौरिहरि सिंघानिया का स्टेटमेंट है। उन्होंने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में न केवल उद्योग ही बन्द हुए हैं बल्कि ला-एण्ड आर्डर सिचूएशन पैदा हो गई है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने सिर्फ 6 घण्टे के कट की बात कही है, जबकि वहां ट्यूबवेल्टज बन्द हैं, पीने का पानी नहीं है, फसलें सूख रही हैं। अभी मेरे साथी बनर्जी साहब ने बताया कि वहां बिड़ला को उत्पादन खर्च से भी कम कीमत पर बिजली दी जा रही है, सारे लोगों के लिए बिजली-कट इम्पोज किया जा रहा है, जबकि उन को बिजली दी जा रही है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अनाज पहले पैदा करना जरूरी है या एन्यूमिनियम पैदा करना जरूरी है। मंत्री महोदय ऐसा सुझाव क्यों नहीं देते हैं कि बिड़ला की फैक्ट्री की पावर कट की जाये और ट्यूब-वेल्टज और दूसरे कारखाने जो बन्द हो रहे हैं उन को चालू रखा जाये। आज वहां पूरे प्रदेश में अजीब हालत पैदा हो रही है। इस बीच में क्या सरकार कुछ ऐसा विचार कर रही है, जिस प्रकार से दूसरे प्रदेशों में जैसे बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

के कुछ समझोते हुए हैं कि दूसरे प्रदेशों से ज्यादा बिजली ली जाये तथा बिड़ला की बिजली को कट किया जाय ? मैं यह भी उत्तर चाहता हूँ कि उस के नेशनलाइजेशन का प्रश्न जो केन्द्र सरकार के बिचाराधीन है, उस पर मंत्री जी की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I submitted earlier, at the moment, for tubewells, the power is supplied for all the 24 hours. There is no cut. This is the information I have got from the Chairman, U.P. Electricity Board. I verified it from the Chairman one hour before I came here. I had a talk with him. According to the Government of U.P., there is no cut for tubewells. In fact, their load is as much as 365 MW. That is a very heavy load. They are supplying power for all the 24 hours. But in order to get over the trouble, they want to reduce it from 30th November, from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m., that is, for six hours. They will supply power for 18 hours and they will have a cut for six hours in the agricultural sector.

About the Nangal Fertiliser factory, it is a continuous process and we cannot shut down. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why don't you increase the price?

DR. K. L. RAO: I do not yield to the hon. Member. The product produced there is aluminium and that is most essential for electricity itself, for electrical wires and electrical industries. Aluminium is very much required. In fact, there is a shortage. It is very important industry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Allahpore), Sir, the Chairman of the U.P. Electricity Board who has just in this power shortage can be alleviated

that tubewells have not been affected by the power cut—I do not know whether it is correct or not—the same gentleman is reported in the press having made an allegation—I quote:

"For the past 10 months, the Union Ministry of Industrial Development has not cleared the 400 MW project although five foreign firms have expressed willingness to start thermal plants. If the project was immediately cleared, the power situation could improve by 1975."

This is one thing. Of course, he made a brief reference to this a little while ago. Here is a public allegation being made by the Chairman of the U.P. Electricity Board. So, I am seeking further information and clarification from Dr. K. L. Rao on this particular point.

There is another item of news appearing in the U.P. press which says:

"The Harduaganj and Panki power stations are virtually at a stand-still due to various reasons. Machines generating nearly 350 MW of power are lying in the open for servicing overhauling and various sorts of repairs.

"The truth lies in the inefficiency of the U.P. Government and the U.P. Electricity Board to get the machines serviced and repaired in proper time."

I would like to know from him whether he has any information about this serious allegation about the non-commissioning of Harduaganj and Panki power stations because of the failure to service and repair these machines. If that is a fact, then surely, in the face of a crisis like this, the Centre has also got some duty to perform. I want to know whether they have offered any help or whether they are willing to take steps to see that these machines are put back into operation, so that this power shortage can be alleviated.

DR. K. L. RAO: As I have submitted earlier, the U.P. Government wants the import of 400 megawatt machines in order to reduce the delay in commissioning, in order to reduce the delay in production of power. This subject has been under consideration and no final decision has been made. Evidently, this is because we are committed to the policy of indigenous manufacture; we want to get as many machines manufactured in the country as possible. In the context of that, the possibility of manufacturing in the country is being examined, and no final decision has been made on that.

With regard to the other questions, in Harduaganj two units of 55 megawatts of power, each, have gone out of order one week back. Those machines were made in India; they are indigenous machines. Urgent steps have been taken to see that they are repaired; the experts have been sent, the repair staff have been sent. The Chairman, Electricity Board, tells me that next week it will be possible to get them repaired. We are hoping that those two machines will come back commissioned next week.

About Panki, in one of the units a blade has got broken and that will take some time to be repaired.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SEVENTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): On behalf of Shri H. N. Bahuguna, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1161 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1972, under sub-section (5) of

section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3752/72].

PART REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL IN RESPECT OF HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LTD., FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS, TRAVANCORE LTD. ETC.,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following parts of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70—Union Government (Commercial), under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

Part IX—Appraisal of the working of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3753/72].

Part X—Appraisal of the working of the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3754/72].

Part XII—Individual irregularities noticed in the Undertakings not taken up for comprehensive appraisal by the Audit Board and a resume of the Reports of the Company Auditors. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3755/72].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-

[Shri B. Shankaranand].
section (2) of section 3 of the All
India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 408(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1972.
- (2) The Fifteenth Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 409 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1972.
- (3) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Third Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 42(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1972.
- (4) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 433(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1972.
- (5) The Twelfth Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 433(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1972.
- (6) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Thirteenth Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 447(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1972.
- (7) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twelfth Amendment Regulations, 1972, pub-

lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 448(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1972.

- (8) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 449(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1972.
- (9) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulation, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1045 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1972. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3736/72.]
- (10) The Eleventh Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1046 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3751/72].
- (11) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1091 in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1972.
- (12) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1092 in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1972.
- (13) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1316 in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1972.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3756/72].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA
12.29 hrs.

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1972 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th November, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional excise Duty on Cloth) Amendment Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th November, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1970-71.

12.30 hrs.

Re. MULKI RULES

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): You were extremely generous to me yesterday when you permitted me ample time to make certain observation on this Mulki Rules business. Unfortunately, my worst apprehensions have come true, and the tragic consequences have taken place. I do not want to go into that. I only want to know through you, Sir, whether even at this stage when so many lives are being lost—my own information by telegram is that 17 people have been killed—the Government of India propose to continue this policy of wait-and-see or drift and complacency, until these things are allowed to grow from worse to worse. Have they got anything to say in the matter? I said yesterday that within this week, within two days some solution must be found, if it can be found, by agreement. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to come forward and give its decision and see that it is accepted and carried out. Otherwise, the situation is really reaching proportions which it is difficult to imagine; the matter has gone out of the control of those contending parties there. What is the position now?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Our submission is that, when the Government finds it extremely difficult to come out with any solution, this problem should be remitted to the House, so that we may discuss the problem and give such solution as we think fit.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it. As I told you yesterday, wait for some time.

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): I think this is the result of the course the Centre has taken to allow the condition to drift to such an extent. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any debate on it. . . (Interruptions) No please.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Are we to be passive spectators? Has not the House also a duty in this matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I should like to express my deep distress and sorrow at the news that we are getting from Andhra Pradesh and what is happening. I fear, is much worse than what we had anticipated yesterday. As I do not have the full information with me just now, I do not want to dwell on the matter, except to appeal to our friends in Andhra Pradesh, whether they live in the Telangana area or whether they live in the other areas, even at this stage to try and eschew all violence because no problems are solved in this way. Yesterday also we discussed this matter and I thought I did say and we made it clear that we are certainly not complacent and we do not want the matter to drift. But, when people's passions are so exercised then, even if you give an order or an award or a decision, sometimes that may inflame them further. Therefore, my colleague, Mr. Chavan is making every effort and is meeting people and is trying to achieve some kind of an agreement. But, perhaps, you might have seen in the newspapers that while an agreement on these issues was not possible, they have now said they would like the Centre to take a decision, and we are not wasting any time in this. I hope an early decision will be arrived at.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can we have any indication about the time within which you will announce your decision?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I can only say—very soon.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Have you taken their prior consent that they will at least comply with and abide by the Centre's decision? That is essential. Please get that done first and then give your decision.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As Mr Chavanji said, we are talking to both the sides. This is what we were driving at yesterday. Now, the Cabinet has said that they will certainly try to implement whatever decision is given. But we cannot vouch for every person. We can only make an effort.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Speaker

MR SPEAKER: I am not calling anybody else.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, it is a life and death question for us. I am not standing every time. Only because our issue has come up, I am standing. You must appreciate our feelings. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow after Prime Ministers statement.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Please allow me a minute, Sir.

According to newspaper, Andhra Ministers feel that if the solution is not to the satisfaction of the Andhra region, they are going to resign. If that is the fact, how is that they are going to abide by the decision of the Centre, whatever it be?....

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking without my permission.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Therefore, my request to you is: please find a solution which is not only to the satisfaction of both the regions, in which all persons must be involved, not the Ministers alone are involved so many people are involved. I would request you to allow

us some full-fledged debate in this House so that some light is thrown on the subject.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I had sought your permission to raise a matter . . . Orally I have been informed that I should table a question to seek information with regard to the dismissal of Mr. Malhotra, the Chief Cashier of the State Bank of India. We are entitled to some information about the charge-sheet that was framed against him, the reply that has been given by him and also the order of dismissal . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You can send a question . . . (Interruptions) Mr. Mishra, I conveyed it to you that you can ask a regular question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Question means 10-15 days. Probably, the reply given by Mr. Malhotra might reveal many things which have not been hitherto known to us.

MR. SPEAKER: We have considered it a number of times. If you want information, you table a question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): If I recall rightly, subject to checking up from the proceedings, as far as I recall, last time this matter was raised in the previous session. Questions were asked about Mr. Malhotra and we were informed by Mr. Chavan that the matter was still under investigation and once the investigation is complete and a decision is reached, the House will be informed, informed as to what happened, what were the findings, what were the charges and all that.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. I will see the proceedings.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have this cryptic information on the basis of the reply to the question in the Rajya Sabha. We want further

information with regard to this because the House is very much exercised over it.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he said it in the House. I quite remember. I will look into it and send that demand to him if it is so. Mr. Gomango.

12.37 hrs.

MOTION RE NINETEENTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1969-70—Contd.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I am grateful for the opportunity again.

I was telling this august body about our plight because our rights are not written. We thought we owned the lands, owned the forests, etc. But that was just a dream, as we did not have a paper, the passport of modern life. I craved your indulgence and demanded justice.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you reading the speech? May I request you not to read the speech? You can make a reference. There should be no more reading of speeches. Only in respect of maiden speeches it is allowed. You are no more a maiden now. Don't break the convention of the House. I am not going to allow it. These are our rules. You can make a reference. We should come prepared.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): It is his first speech. Even though so much time has elapsed, it is still his first speech. He considers so.

MR. SPEAKER: Not his first speech. Please don't try to mislead me.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Now I will talk about development.

MR. SPEAKER: You can occasionally look at it and make a reference. You must get used to speaking here; it is already two years.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakaram): He can refer to the notes as often as required.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: We are told that much has been done for our development. But how much? Our hon. Minister said that Rs. 153 crores were spent in 18 years or about Rs. 9 crores in one year.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to occasionally look at me also?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: That means, an Adivasi is getting Rs. 2 for his development each year. How much of it reaches us, Sir? Not even half. Can it solve our problem? How much do you take from our area? Take for example, excise, the worst tax, which has made us slaves in our own homes.

In Bastar alone, Government takes away Rs. 19 lakhs from 15 lakhs of people every year, that is, Rs. 6 per head. Other middlemen also add their cost. Therefore, the total burden comes to Rs. 30 per head per year.

In regard to forests, the Government earns more than Rs. 100 crores every year. It is only we who know the burden of development which we are carrying. There are forest contractors, money lenders, traders, excise contractors and various officers, we have to do beggary to every one. This is the position.

The tribal and hilly areas of Orissa are also giving crores of rupees to the Government every year. We are bent under this burden.

In the Press we are told that the new approach to the Plan is ready. I will take this opportunity to talk about it. When approach is discussed steel will have priority, agriculture will be heard, but who will hear at that time? We are hearing about Rs. 50,000 crores plan. What it is that we are getting? Perhaps, the good wishes of you all. We had the good wishes of the Prime Minister yesterday. In concrete terms, it appears that Rs. 225 crores will be given in

the Fifth Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That means that we the Scheduled Tribes will get about Rs. 120 crores, or about Rs. 30 per head in five years. Government say that much remains to be done. But when plans come, it appears that everything has been done. In the Fourth Plan, a tribal got only Rs. 20 in five years. During the next five years, a tribal will get Rs. 30, which means Rs. 6 per year. If that be so, then what will be our burden? Our burden is bound to increase Rs. 50,000 crores have to be found. Forests will have to be exploited, and mines will have to be developed, and so, the Adibasis will have to run from place to place. We are told that the States will spend on our development from their plans. But I must submit that Orissa is poor. The Scheduled Tribes there constitute about 24 per cent. What will they do? We have had good wishes. If the Centre is giving us Rs. 6, the States may also give something.

Frankly, I must submit that even after 25 years of planning, the Planning Commission does not know the extent of the problem. They have no statistics and no proper data. A solution can be formulated only after the problem is known in all its details. This is how we have been neglected all these years, merely because we are voiceless. We constitute about 7 per cent of the total population. We are backward. So, we deserve something more. This is what the Constitution also says. If our problems are to be solved, then out of an outlay of Rs. 50,000 crores, at least Rs. 5000 crores should be spent on us. If that is also not possible, then at least Rs. 4000 crores or Rs. 3000 crores should be found for this purpose. The Centre must help the poor States.

The other day, my hon. friend from Mizoram was asking for more funds for higher education. The percentage of literacy in his area is 55, whereas my people do not have even 5 per cent. You will be surprised to know

that even after 25 years of Independence, Koraput district has produced less than 15 tribal graduates. The literacy amongst the Sawaras is less than 2 per cent. Will this august House look into this?

I do not want to go into the details. Even the Parliament has to do three readings before passing a Bill. But such high priority has been given to tribal problems that the Governor himself by a stroke of his pen could make regulations changing the law for tribal areas. There was a purpose in allowing him to do so, namely that no formality was to come in the way of tribal development. But look at the facts as to what our fate is. Our nakedness is exhibited in art galleries and exhibitions. The photographers want to earn money at our expense, because photography is allowed in our homes. We have open walls. Our bathrooms are the open rivers. Will this august House direct that these things be stopped? Not being content with this, there are beauty contests also held for us. Mount Abu was in news recently. Illiterate girls were brought there. What for? For whose good were they brought? Will the sale of the Orissa Adibasi girls take a more fashionable course? Who is to answer for this?

The raising of the tone of the administration is the responsibility of the Centre. But kindly see article 275. What has the Union Government done under this article? Land remains to be surveyed. They build roads. An outsider comes and kicks us out of the land and establishes his rights. We do not know what our paper rights are, and so, we go back and collect forest produce. There also, the forest guard is on us. So, where are we to go? Let the hon. Members of this House tell us where we are to go.

My heart goes out to my people. It is the Adibasis who were chased into the jungles who have no other backwoods to go further back. What future awaits them? May I urge the Government to at least tell us clearly

whether our rights will be honoured, whether written or unwritten, and whether their forest, excise and industrial policies will be revised so that we are not exploited?

Will Government also clearly state that we will be saved from being trampled by industry and by other forces and that we will be told what concrete work is being done in the Fifth Plan for us? If nothing can be done, can we be at least assured that the exploiters and the administration will get off our backs and let us live in peace?

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar): The Report of the Commissioner which we are discussing has raised many points. Yesterday we were very happy to hear that the Prime Minister saw that the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a national problem. For tackling the national problems on the economic front, we have constituted a Planning Commission. But for tackling this problem, we have not yet created any powerful commission or body which will deal with it seriously.

I do not want to insist upon the substitute motion standing in my name. But I want to emphasise some points. First, I like to come to the powers of the Commissioner. This is a post created by the Constitution and the appointment has been made by our revered President. But as time passes, we see that instead of strengthening his hands, we are curtailing his power. That is why 17 posts of Deputy Commissioners have been abolished. I would request the Minister through you and the House to restore these posts and appoint those Deputy Commissioners to deal with this matter conveniently and seriously.

In West Bengal, we find that the posts reserved for these communities, both Central and State, are not filled up. You will be astonished to see that in classes I—IV, in every sphere

[Shri Shakti Kumar Sarkar] of the services, we have been denied the posts reserved for us. That is why I insist that the report on action taken on the Commissioner's report should also be simultaneously placed before us so that we may know what steps have been taken, what steps not been taken and what steps have to be taken.

There are so many injustices perpetrated on these communities which can be mentioned here. So far as conditions of service, recruitment and promotion are concerned, I think top priority should be given to this matter. As members of Parliament, everyday we receive several letters from Scheduled Caste employees about their service conditions and how they have been badly treated. If these things continue, we will be right in saying that we are not getting justice. We cannot shift our responsibility if those communities draw the inference that we members of Parliament here are not looking after their interests properly and are not discharging our duties. Therefore, I think it is only right that we should express ourselves fully on this point.

Some members have been wondering why after 25 years of independence the suffering conditions of those Communities are continuing. I for one do not wonder at all because for 2500 years since the birth of Lord Buddha in this country, we have been arguing against untouchability. It is a matter of great regret that we observe a holiday on Lord Buddha's birthday, but we have not been able to eradicate untouchability even till today.

The service conditions in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also further deteriorating. Not only the quotas are being maintained but purposely the quotas are being deviated. You will be astonished to learn that some persons who do not belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are taking advantage of the reserved quotas and are enjoying

under a false garb and they are enjoying the fruits also.

In West Bengal, there is one Additional District Magistrate of a district. His name happens to be Mr. Sushil Dutta. He is not a member of the Scheduled Castes. When detected, his case has been referred to the Centre, and the CBI enquired into the matter. But still he is continuing in service. Is it not enough to show that the Commissioner and the Government of India are not looking seriously into our allegations? That is why I bring this matter before you, so that proper action can be taken quickly.

Another factor to be taken into account is regarding the Supreme Court's verdict on the 4th January. But that judgment, the administration has taken some steps by which some clerical members of staff who are enjoying the positions of upper division clerks have been demoted; they have been demoted on the plea of overall seniority. This has been done in the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. So, the legitimate demands of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be looked into; I request the Government to see that they are not deliberately neglected.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना): अध्यक्ष महोदय सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: घंटी बजाई जा रही है। . .
अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है। मैंने बहुत सी पालियामेंट्स में देखा है कि हर कमरे में नावज लगी होती है और वह टेबल से कनेक्टेड होते हैं। कोई भी मेम्बर पालियामेंट हाउस में कहीं बैठा हो, घंटी बजते ही वह नावज को प्रेस करता है और सदन में गणपूर्ति समझी जाती। यहां पर कुछ मेम्बर सेट्रल हाल में बैठे होंगे, कोई लाइब्रेरी में बैठे होंगे। अभी हमारे पास वह डिवाइस नहीं है। फिर भी इतनी जल्दी गणपूर्ति क भगड़ा नहीं शुरू करना चाहिए। बहुत से मेम्बर कनेक्टिं की मीनिंग ग्रंटेड कर रहे होंगे,

लाइवरी में बैठे होंगे, लाबो में आपस में सलाह मशवरा कर रहे होंगे। इस लिए हर वक्त यह बात नहीं चल सकती। दुनिया की कोई पार्टिषमेंट नहीं है जो हर वक्त गणपूर्ति करती रहे। (ध्यक्षान) मैंने एक तार्वरी मशवरा दिया है, आप नहीं मानते तो न रही।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कांग्रेस के 365 मेम्बर जीत कर आये हैं और उन के सिर्फ 30 मेम्बर बैठे हैं। गणपूर्ति रखना सरकार की वेंच का काम है, हमारा नहीं। (ध्यक्षान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमेटीयों की मीटिंग चलती रहती हैं। जब आप गणपूर्ति का सवाल उठाते हैं तो मीटिंग डिमिट हो जाती है क्योंकि मेम्बरों को भाग कर यहाँ आना पड़ता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चूंकि यहाँ पर हरिजनों पर चर्चा हो रही है, इस लिए ऐसा हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं। ऐसा नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य श्री कछवाय गणपूर्ति का सवाल उठा रहे हैं और उन का एक मी लीडर यहाँ पर नहीं है। तब तो मेम्बर यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। पहले उन की अपनी तरफ देखना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 21 में तीन है, 30 में तीन होने चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की 21 प्रादमियों की पार्टी है और तीन मेम्बर बैठे हैं, लेकिन आप दूसरों का तरफ देख रहे हैं।

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: I want to draw your notice particularly to your own office. This is the august Parliament from where we are looking for justice for all communities and for affected persons. I want to draw your attention to the fact that the Secretariat of this House does not fulfil the quota and conditions prescribed in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as

regards services. This is my appeal to you to look into this matter. It has come to our notice—I do not know whether it is true or not—that the service of a person who happened to be the only scheduled castes gazetted officer in your Secretariat has been terminated prematurely. His only fault, according to my information, is that he belongs to the scheduled castes and he came through the UPSC and he is a qualified person. I do not know whether it is true or not. May I request you to enquire into the matter personally.

Lastly, the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be taken seriously, not that the report for 1969-70 should come up for discussion at the far end of 1972. The report must be given currently and discussed immediately. The action taken report also should be given along with it, so that we can judge the matter and give proper priority to proper cases. I request the House to strengthen the hands of the Commissioner. It is a constitutional post and we should not try to curtail its power. This is my appeal to the Minister and to this august House, to give serious thought to the matter, so that the Commissioner may feel that he is competent enough to deal with the matter seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Paswan.

श्री राम भगत पाश्वान (रोसेरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि सरकार ने हरिजन और आदिवासियों...

MR. SPEAKER: The time allotted was 10 hours and only one hour is left. How much time would the minister like to take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): About half an hour.

श्री राजाबख्श शास्त्री (पटना): आप मुझे भी थोड़ा टाइम दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाफ एन अवर में से आप को कैसे द। आप की पार्टी अपना टाइम ले चुकी है? आप लोग बोलते बोलते थुकते भी नहीं हैं। आप का टाइम खत्म हो चुका है।

I am only allotting time left for parties. We will accommodate those speakers within half an hour and I would call the Minister to reply at 2.30. We adjourn now for lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MOTION RE. NINETEENTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1969-70—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, it was announced this morning that the Minister will reply to the debate at 2.30 p.m. That leaves us only half an hour. But still I have got the names of about 8 Members on the list. We can stretch that a little and if they can cooperate and each one of them confines to five minutes, it will be possible to give five minutes to each one of them. Shri Paswan to continue.

श्री राम भगत पाशवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि सरकार ने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए बहुत सी योजनाएं बनाई हैं और बहुत सी घोषणाय की हैं। हम आज गांधी जी और नेहरू के युग में से गुजर रहे हैं महात्मा गांधी का वह नंगा बदन करोड़ों नंगे और भूखे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहा है।

समाज और देश की सेवा के लिए हमारे स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने तन मन और धन से जनता की सेवा के लिए अपने आप को न्योछावर कर दिया। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जिस तत्परता से समाजवाद की स्थापना करना चाहती हैं और गरीबों की दशा को सुधारने की कोशिश कर रही हैं उसको मूर्त रूप देने की हम सब को कोशिश करने चाहिए और उनकी घोषणाओं पर अमल होना चाहिये।

इन सब प्रयासों के बावजूद जब हम खंड और गांवों के लेवेल पर जाते हैं तो हरिजनों की वही कष्ट दशा, वही बबसी, वही गरीबी और वही जुल्म जो उन पर आज से पच्चीस साल पहले होते थे, होते हुए पाते हैं। आज भी हरिजन महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार, उन को ज़िन्दा जला देने की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। उनके घरों को उजाड़ देना, उन पर हल चला देना और मुकदमे जहां पर चलते हैं उन मुकदमों में अव्याचारियों का जीत जाना, ये सब कुछ हम को प्रत्यक्ष देखने को आज भी मिलता रहता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश आजाद : हो गया है लेकिन व्यक्ति और समाज आजाद नहीं हुआ है। आज भी गांवों के सैकड़ों और हजारों हरिजन परिवारों पर कुछ इने गिने धनी मानी लोगों का अधिकार है, सवणों का अधिकार है और आज भी उन को गुलाम बनाये हुए हैं। उनका इच्छा के बिना ये लोग वहां से बाहर जा कर काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, वहां से बाहर जा ही नहीं सकते हैं। वे लोग उनसे पूरा दिन खेतों में काम कराते हैं। और मन्दाहीं इनको मजदूरी देने हैं। पूरा दिन उनसे काम कराया जाता है और बदले में एक सेर या दो सेर उन्हें मजदूरी मिलती है। सरकार ने बहुत से कानून बनाये हैं गरीबों की रक्षा के लिए लेकिन खंतिहर मजदूर जिन्हें दो सेर मजदूरी रोज मिलती

है आज भी उसी दयनीय अवस्था में वे काम कर रहे हैं। उनकी इस मजदूरी में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, आज भी उनको दो सेर मजदूरी मिलती है।

मेरा सरकार से अप्रग्रह है कि जो योजनाएं उसने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा सुधारने के लिए बनाई हैं या जो कानून उसने बनाये हैं, उनको वह सही रूप से लागू करे।

एक और अप्रग्रह मैं सरकार से करना चाहता हूँ। दुसाध जाति जो सभी जातियों से गरीब जाति है और जिस जाति में 59 प्रतिशत लोग भूमिहीन हैं, बिना पैसे के हैं और जो सभी स्टेट्स में हरिजनों की सूची में शामिल की गई हैं, इस जाति को दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस सूची से निकाल दिया है। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि इतनी जनसंख्या इस जाति की होते हुए भी आज यह जाति इन प्रिविलेजिज से वंचित है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आप का ध्यान जाये।

इन सारे अनर्थों की जड़, अत्याचारों और विषमता की जड़ गरीबी और छुआछूत है। जब तक गरीबी और छुआछूत को खत्म नहीं कर दिया जाता तब तक यह विषमता मिटने वाली नहीं है। गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए ठोस कदम सरकार को उठाने चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि लैंड सीलिंग लगाने से ही काम नहीं चल सकेगा। अर्बन सीलिंग की बात भी बहुत दिनों से सुन रहे हैं। वह भी लागू होनी चाहिये। सरपलस भूमि का भूमिहीनों में तुरन्त बटवारा कर देना चाहिए। हरिजन बस्तियों में काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। साथ ही प्रत्येक हरिजन बस्ती में प्राश्मरी पाठशाला होनी चाहिए। पेय जल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। हरिजन महिलाएं सब्जियों की तरह से स्नान करके पूजा पाठ कर सकें, इनके लिए मन्दिरों की स्थापना होनी चाहिये। ये जो जनरल मन्दिर आजकल

हैं, इन में इनको प्रवेश नहीं मिलता है। इस वास्ते उनके लिए मन्दिरों की स्थापना होना चाहिए।

छात्रवृत्ति हरिजनों को जो आज से पच्चीस साल पहले मिलती थी, वही छात्रवृत्ति की रकम उनको आज भी मिलती है। उस से छात्र के अध्ययन-स्वर्च का एक भाग भी पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। इस लिए इस छात्रवृत्ति को कम से कम दुगुना कर देना चाहिए। छात्रवृत्ति देने का तरीका यह है कि वह समय पर नहीं दी जाती है और बुक ग्रांट परीक्षा समाप्त होने के बाद दी जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This point has been made by so many members and I think, the Prime Minister, while intervening yesterday, has given some indication of the Government's thinking. Why do you repeat the same point? Why not suggest something new?

Please try to conclude now.

श्री रामभगत पास्वान : छात्रवृत्ति समय पर दी जानी चाहिए और बुक ग्रांट परीक्षा से पहले मिलनी चाहिए। सविस्तर में कोटा पच्चीस वर्ष पहले निर्दिष्ट किया गया था। अब उस में भी वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए। समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय भ्रम होना चाहिये और इन सब समस्याओं पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर के सही कदम उठाना चाहिए।

श्री छोटे लाल (चैल): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर कई दिन से बहस हो रही है और विभिन्न माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सी बातों पर प्रकाश डाला है। इसलिये मैं उन बातों को दोबारा न कहकर केवल एक गम्भीर प्रश्न के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन के सदस्यगण

[श्री राममगत पास्वान]

और भारतवर्ष का पूरा समाज तथा सरकार इस प्रश्न की गम्भीरता को और ध्यान दे। उसकी उपेक्षा या अवहेलना करने से भारतवर्ष में एक बहुत ही गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है।

1971 में लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव से पूर्व भारत के शरीर में कई प्रकार के फोड़े निकले हुये थे। उनमें सबसे भयंकर फोड़ा नक्सलपन्थी नाम का था। उसकी पीड़ा से भारत कराह उठा और उसका कराहना सुनकर उस रोग के प्रसिद्ध डाक्टर, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने कांग्रेस के नये अस्पताल में उसका अध्ययन किया। उन्होंने सर्वप्रथम यह चाहा कि इसका होम्योपैथिक इलाज किया जाये और यह समझ कर उन्होंने दो मीठी गोलियां दीं—एक समाजवाद की और दूसरी गरीबी हटाओ की। इन दो गोलीयों को खाने से भारत के शरीर के समस्त फोड़े दब गये।

परन्तु यदि परहेज न किया गया और भूमिहीन हरिजनों को भूमि न दी गई, उनका शोषण बन्द न किया गया, उनको सामाजिक न्याय न दिया गया, उनकी बेरोजगारी दूर न की गई, उन पर अत्याचार और अन्याय बन्द न किया गया, जात-पात के आधार पर पक्षपात और छुआछूत का वर्ताव न रोका गया, भ्रष्टाचार खत्म न किया गया और बढ़ते हुये मूल्यों और महंगाई को न रोका गया, तो ये समस्त फोड़े और नक्सलपन्थी फोड़ा दोबारा उभर सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि जब फोड़ा दोबारा निकलता है, तो वह पहले से ज्यादा दर्द करता है। यह भी हो सकता है कि पूरे शरीर में जहरवाद हां जाये और आप-रेशन की नीबत आये।

हमें खुशी है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कल दखल देकर इस गम्भीर प्रश्न के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किये। उन्होंने कहा कि अपने विपक्ष-वर्षीय योजना विचाराधीन है

और इस प्रश्न पर भी विचार हो रहा है। इस अवसर का लाभ उठाकर मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि। चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान दो स्टडी ग्रुप बनाये गये थे—एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के विषय पर विचार करने के लिये और दूसरा बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज के बारे में विचार करने के लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि पाँची पंच-वर्षीय योजना का अन्तिम प्रारूप तैयार करने से बेहतर चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की भांति इस पंच-वर्षीय योजना में भी दो स्टडी ग्रुप बनाये जायें और उनमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज के ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को लिया जाये।

श्री भोजा राबत (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पिछले बार्ड्स बर्थ से देखता आ रहा हूं कि जब भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की समस्या पर चर्चा होती है, तो कांग्रेस दल और विरोधी दलों के नेता जरूर दो बूद आंसू बहाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह दिक्कत है, वह दिक्कत है, यह करो, वह करो, आदि, आदि। लेकिन इसी तरह पन्चीस बरस गुजर गये हैं और अब हम हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की रजत जयन्ती मना रहे हैं। संसद के भीतर और बाहर जितने नेता इस समस्या पर बोले हैं, उन्होंने सिर्फ दो बूद आंसू ही बहाये हैं। सवाल यह उठता है कि जब हम आजादी की स्वर्ण जयन्ती मनायेंगे, या फिर सेन्चुरी मनायेंगे, क्या तब भी इस समस्या का कोई हल होगा या नहीं। हमें तो इसमें भी सन्देह है।

चार बरस हुये शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की स्थिति की जांच करने के लिये एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स बेलफेयर कमेटी बनाई गई है। इस कमेटी के सदस्यों की हैसियत से हमने करीब करीब हर मिनिस्ट्री और डिपार्टमेंट, प्रांवेट और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग की आन दि स्पा एनक्वायरी की। भले ही ट्रेजरी बैचिज से

यह एनाउंस किया जाये कि शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये 15 परसेंट और शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइम्स के लिये 7½ परसेंट सरकारी नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन रखा गया है। लेकिन हम को एम्ब्रॉयरी से यह पता लगा कि कहीं सिर्फ दो परसेंट जगहें भरी गई हैं और कहीं तीन परसेंट और पांच परसेंट से ज्यादा तो कहीं नहीं भरी गई हैं। कहीं-कहीं यह परसेंट पूरा करने के लिये मेहतारों, स्वीसर्स, स्वीडेंजर्स, और क्लास फोर के इम्प्लोईज को गिन लिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि हमने इतना रिजर्वेशन कर दिया है।

यह कहा जाता है कि हमने इस बारे में सर्कुलर भेज दिया है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से हर चीफ मिनिस्टर को लेटर लिखा गया है। लेकिन मैं खुले तौर पर बता देना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स में उसकी कोई वैल्यू नहीं है। सेंटर में कोई भी मिनिस्टर या स्टेट्स में कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर या मिनिस्टर यह दावा नहीं कर सकता है कि शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट्स का रिजर्व कोटा 15 परसेंट और शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइम्स का 7½ परसेंट पूरा हो गया है। मैं समझना हूँ कि यह कोटा कभी पूरा नहीं होने वाला है। पुराने घिस-घिसाये दिमाग के आदमी की पोस्ट्स पर बैठे हुये हैं और वे इस समस्या की अवहेलना करते हैं। इस प्रकार ये सब बातें केवल फाइलों तक ही सीमित रहती हैं।

शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइम्स की स्थिति को आंकने का मापदंड यह है कि समाज के ठेकेदार यह समझते हैं कि करीब 600 शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट्स लोक प्रतिनिधि अर्थात् संसद-सदस्य और विधान सभाओं के मेम्बर्स, और करीब 250 शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइम्स के संसद-सदस्यों और विधान सभाओं के मेम्बर्स और इन दोनों वर्गों के प्रतिरिक्त करीब 150 क्लास वन और क्लास टू गजेटिड अफसरों को मिलाकर करीब एक हजार

लोगों के स्टैंडर्ड के आधार पर शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइम्स की स्थिति को आंकते हैं और कहते हैं कि फलां मिनिस्टर हो गया है, फलां एम० पी० हो गया और फलां एम० एल० ए० हो गया। लेकिन वस्तु स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है, आज हरिजन जनता की बेबसी बेसी ही है। एक तरफ समाज-वाद और "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा लगाया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे अधिकारों को हनन कर अमानुषिक व्यवहार किया जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Order
Please You can take more time only.
at the cost of your colleagues. If
you take more time, your other
friends will be left out.

श्री भोल्ला रावत : हमारे यहां बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि लंडलेम लेबरज को गवर्नमेंट की परती-पराय जमीन दी जायेगी। बिहार स्टेट में लैण्ड लेभर की परती रही हुई जमीन गवर्नमेंट में एनाउंस की। छोड़ दीजिये मीटिंग की बात को। परती पड़ी जमीन को बेसे ही बिहार सरकार ने उन्हें देने का एनाउंस किया तुरन्त १० डी० ओ० बगीरह से मिल कर 12 वर्ग का फर्जी मेटलमेंट बड़े-बड़े लठैत, बड़े जमींदारों, मुखिया और सरपंच बगीरह को लिख दिया गया। कागज में दिखान के लिये तो शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट और शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइम्स का बन्दो-वस्त कर दिया लेकिन दरअसल में उनके लिये कुछ हुषा ही नहीं। तो आशिर राव की भी कोई सीमा होती है। हां, कुछ जागृति, उनमें आई है और उस जागृति का आधार पर शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट और शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइम्स के लोग विधान के अनुसार अपना अधिकार चाहते हैं तो उनको उसका नतीजा क्या मिलता है कि उनको शूट किया जाता है, जलाया जाता है, मारा जाता है। बिहार असम्बली के एक सदस्य शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट के प्रोबलम के ऊपर चूँकि बहस कर रहे थे, उसमें भाग ले

[श्री भोला रावत]

रहे थे, इसलिए उनको शूट कर दिया गया। यह गलत है। इसके सम्बन्ध में सही स्थिति आपके सामने सभी साधियों ने रखी है और जब भी मौका आया, गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा गया कि सर्कुलर भेज दिया गया है और यह काम किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सर्कुलर भेजने से और चीफ मिनिस्टर को बिट्टियाँ लिखने से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। दरअसल मैं बड़ी मुश्किली के साथ इस काम को करना है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के विभाग को स्टैंड्स में चीफ मिनिस्टर और सेंटर में प्रधानमंत्री को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। और अगर उनके आदेशों का उनके ऊपर कुछ काम नहीं होता तो फिर उम्र पर कुछ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आज से दस वर्ष पहले जब पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त गृह मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने एक स्कैन्डल एम्बेस्सरी कमेटी बनाई थी। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के पापुलेशन में डेढ़ करोड़ पापुलेशन ऐसे लोगों की है, ऐसी जातियों की है कि जो विभिन्न नामों से पुकारी जाती हैं और उनका पेशा कर्तव्य है। उनका रहन सहन ऐसे निम्न स्तर का है कि जिसे सदा तोरंट आफ दि लो कहा गया है। लेकिन उनकी हालत ऊपर उठाने के लिये अधिक कुछ नहीं हुआ। पंत जी ने मलकानो कमेटी बना कर उसकी जाँच कराई। उसकी रिपोर्ट पेश हुई। उसके बाद शास्त्री जी आये, उन्होंने कहा कि हम उसको इन टोटो मानते हैं। लेकिन उसके बाद भी नतीजा यह है कि मलकानो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जैसी की तैसी पड़ी हुई है। हमारे ये सफाई पेशा वाले आदमी आज भी उसी हालत में

हैं। आज कोई कुछ कहता है तो उसे जेल में ठूस दिया जाता है। जनसब के भाई उनके लिये बड़े आंसू बहा रहे थे। लेकिन डिप्टी कोमिश्नर के अन्दर उन्होंने लोगों ने सफाई करने वाले लोगों को जो अपनी उचित मांगों के लिये स्ट्राइक पर गये तो जेलों में अन्दरबन्द कर दिया। इस तरह से आंसू बहाने वाले सभी हैं। करने वाले कोई नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिये न्याय किया जाय।

श्री प्रताप सिंह (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम 19वीं रिपोर्ट पर सदन में बहस कर रहे हैं। मैं कमिशनर महोदय और उनके स्टाफ को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ उन सकारिणों के लिये जो उन्होंने इन रिपोर्ट में की हैं। अगर सरकार उन सकारिणों को पूरी तरह से अमल में लाये तो इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि आज शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की हालत बहुत बेहतर हो सकती है। लेकिन देखने में ऐसा आया है कि कमिशनर साहब खूब सोच समझ कर रिपोर्ट पेश करते हैं मगर सरकार को फिरन जाने क्या मजबूरी हो जाती है कि उन पर अमल नहीं होता। सकारिणें होती हैं, सरकारी हुकम भी उसके मुताबिक हो जाता है लेकिन वे बदकिशमत लोग ऐसे हैं कि उनके लिये हुकम निरुपयोगी है वह कागज पर रह जाता है। आज तक ऐसा होता रहा है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इस बात को सोचे कि ऐसा क्यों होता है। क्या हम यह समझें कि यह जितने भी हुकम देते हैं वह महज इसलिये देते हैं कि विधान में ऐसा लिखा हुआ है और उनकी

पूति करना सरकार का काम है। आज तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को रिपोर्ट पर अमल नहीं हुआ। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन पर अमल किया जाये। कमिशनर साहब ने बड़ो बेहो जाहिर को है 12वीं धारा के अन्दर और वह यह कहते हैं कि कब तक उन अमागे लोगों के साथ ऐसा मजाक करते रहेंगे, मैं नहीं जानता। कमिशनर साहब ने यह भी लिखा है कि दो तीन साल से वह बराबर डिपार्टमेंट्स को हुकम दे रहे हैं कि इसका जवाब दोजिये लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। इसका कारण आप स्वयं जान सकते हैं। कमिशनर को कोई पावर नहीं है। इसलिये उनको पावर देना बहुत जरूरी है ताकि वह कोई इन्फार्मेशन मांगें तो उसका कोई न कोई जवाब उन्हें मिले।

हम कहते हैं कि हम लैंड रिकार्म करने जा रहे हैं। हम लैंड रिकार्म करने जरूर जा रहे हैं लेकिन उसमें कुछ फायदा दलित वर्गों को नहीं होगा। लैंड रिकार्म के अन्दर यह जो आपने सोलिंग की बात पड़े कही है इससे कोई फायदा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों और हरिजनों को नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह निवेदन है कि आप उसमें इस बात को देखें कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट तथा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के हकों की हिफाजत हो। पहले जो लोग जमीन पर काम करते हैं, मुजारे हैं उन को पहले जमीन दी जाए और उसके बाद सोलिंग की बात की जाए ताकि उनको कुछ फायदा हो सके।

हमने बड़ा एक नारा लगाया है गरीबी हटाओ के प्रोग्राम का। ठीक है हमारी इन्दिरा जी के दिल में उनके लिए बड़ी हमदर्दी है और वह इस बात को करना चाहती हैं। लेकिन हमारा यह कहना है कि महज यह नारा ही हमें नहीं लगाना है सबसे पहले हरिजनों के संबंध में जो एक तोहमत लगी हुई है उन

की बेइज्जती जो होती है उस को बन्द कराना जरूरी है। रिजर्वेशन के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 82 पर पैरा 10 में यह कहा गया है :

"It is strange that even after such a long time during which the reservation orders have been in existence, authorities in Delhi Administration and in the Central Government Ministries/Departments are not implementing them properly."

तो आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि दिल्ली में यह हालत है तो इसके बाहर क्या हालत होगी। इसलिए इसकी तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना होगा ;

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स अमेन्डमेंट बिल इस सदन में आना था जिसके लिए सरकार ने कहा था कि हम इसको फिर से शीघ्र ही लायेंगे। इसमें कुछ ऐसी जातियां हैं जो अभी तक इस से वंचित रहीं हैं जो हमें उनको देना था वह हम नहीं दे पाए हैं तो वह भी इसमें शामिल की जाएं। सरकार की तरफ से उनके लिए कोई बिल अभी तक नहीं आया। उम्मीद है कि सरकार जल्दी ही उनके लिए बिल लायेगी।

हमारे पहाड़ों की हालत बहुत बुरी है। हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में किनोर जिला है। वह शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स एरिया है। लेकिन वहां शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की कोई अच्छी हालत नहीं है वहां जाति पांति निष्ठ है। ठीक है कि वहां की हालत को देखें हुए वहां के निवासियों को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स घोषित किया गया। लेकिन वहां जो भी आपका पैसा जा रहा है वह सारा का साग पैसा बड़ी जातियों के इने गिने लोग ले रहे हैं। वहां जो हरिजन हैं उनकी हालत बहुत बदतर है और उनकी कोई पूछाछ नहीं है। इसलिए इस बात की तरफ खास ध्यान दिया जाए।

[श्री प्रताप सिंह]

आप जानते हैं इस रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया गया है एजुकेशन कर्जों तथा बांडेड लेबर का यह लानत पहाड़ों में बहुत ज्यादा है। जब तक यह लानत पहाड़ों से नहीं निकलेगी उन को हालत वहां ठीक नहीं होगी। पहाड़ों में पहले स्लेबरी थी। अब स्लेबरी को उड़ा करके बांडेड लेबर को लाया गया है। वह लोग न अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा सकते हैं न कपड़े पहना सकते हैं। कहते हैं कि वह शादी के लिए कर्जा लेते हैं, अनप्रोडक्टिव काम के लिए कर्जा लेते हैं। लेकिन अगर कर्जा नहीं लेंगे तो और क्या लेंगे? वे तो अपने मालिकों के अधीन पड़े हुए हैं। जमीन उनके पास नहीं, खाने को उनके पास नहीं। जो मालिक ने दे दिया वह खा लिया। इसलिए उन पहाड़ों की तरफ ध्यान देना आपके लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद (बांसाबाब) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई है उस के पृष्ठ 442 पर शेड्यूलड कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइव्स कमिश्नर ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन का अगर गंभीरता से पालन किया जाय, उन्हें लागू किया जाय तो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की समस्याएँ बहुत हद तक हल हो सकती हैं। लेकिन खेद यह है कि उन समस्याओं के लिए सरकार ने प्रदेशीय सरकारों को अधिकार दे रखा है जो उस स्तर पर विचार नहीं करती जिस स्तर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार सोचती है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है और यह समस्या सभी मानते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय समस्या है तो राष्ट्रीय समस्या का तो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ही समाधान करने के लिए केन्द्र से ही सारी योजनाएँ लागू करनी चाहिए। इस मिलसिले में मेरा एक सुझाव है कि केन्द्र की सारी योजनाएँ, केन्द्र के ही विभागों के माध्यम से लागू की जायँ और प्रदेशों में केन्द्र की ओर से सरकारी अधिकारी जोनल कमिश्नर या किसी रूप में रखे जायँ, उन को पूरा स्टाफ

दिया जाय ताकि सारी केन्द्र की योजनाएँ एक समान रूप से सारे प्रदेशों में लागू की जा सकें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अनुसूचित जाति छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है वह कम है और जो आय का प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है उस को भी समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। आय का प्रतिबंध समाप्त कर के सभी अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जानी चाहिए ताकि वह अधिक से अधिक संख्या में पढ़ लिख कर के निकलें और जब वह निकलते हैं तो उन को रिजर्वेशन के आधार पर नौकरियों में स्थान देने की भी व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार को करनी चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार ऊँचे ऊँचे स्थानों का रिजर्वेशन पूरा करने के लिए कुछ प्रयत्न कर रही है, जिसमें थोड़ी बहुत कामयाबी मिली भी है, लेकिन प्रदेशीय सरकारों के अन्तर्गत जो विभाग हैं उन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है, यहां तक की तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों में भी, जिनके लोग अधिक संख्या में उपलब्ध हैं, उन में भी रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रदेशीय सरकारों पर ऐसा अंकुश रखे कि अनिवार्य रूप से इन जातियों का रिजर्वेशन पूरा हो, तब ही उन का कल्याण हो पायेगा।

चकबन्दी के काम में भी अनुसूचित जातियों के साथ न्याय नहीं होता है। यह ठीक है कि यह विषय प्रदेशीय सरकारों का है, लेकिन केन्द्र को भी इस संबंध में चिन्ता करनी चाहिए क्योंकि ये सारी समस्याएँ राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सोचने की हैं। वहां चकबन्दी के समय जो जमीन छोड़ी जाती है वह घटिया किस्म की छोड़ी जाती है, जहां हरिजन जा नहीं पाते और दूसरे लोग उस जमीन को जोत लेते हैं। हरिजनों के मकानों की जहां दीवार होती है, वहां चकबन्दी के द्वारा दूसरे लोगों को जमीन दे दी जाती है जिस का नतीजा यह

होता है कि हरिजनों को अपने काम-काज से अपने मकान से निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है, उन को रास्ता नहीं मिलता है और इस तरह से भूतपूर्व जमींदारों को उन से जबर-दस्ती काम-काज लेने का मौका मिल जाता है। इस लिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि आप प्रदेशीय सरकारों को इस संबंध में कठोरता से आदेश दें कि चकबन्दी की जमानत हरिजन बस्तियों को छोड़ कर बाली जाय, हरिजन आबादी से काफी दूर छोड़ी जाय जिस से उन का रास्ता अवरुद्ध न हो।

एक सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रदेशीय सरकारों को जो रुपया दिया जाता है—केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से—उस का बहुत दुरुपयोग होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रदेशीय सरकारें अपने साधनों से हरिजन कल्याण के लिए जो योजनाएँ लागू करना चाहें, उस को वे लागू करें, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की धनराशि को आप अपने अधिकारियों के माध्यम से हरिजन कल्याण पर खर्च करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have also been requested to give two minutes each to three other members. If they can make any effective submission in two minutes, they will be classed as some of the best speakers that this House has ever had.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: (Cooch-Bihar): The problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are many to recount. The time may not be enough to go on detailing the problems one after the other. As a matter of fact, their problems begin from birth and persist till death. In the words of Martin Luther King, who was a famous son of the down-trodden, their problem can be summed up thus: 'I am tired of living, but I am afraid of dying'. This is really the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country

They are actually tired of living in this country or in this world. At the same time, they cannot also take the view that they will commit suicide, *harakiri* or something like that. If the Government, if the leaders, if the society, come to this understanding that this is the real condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the matter of their economic condition, in the matter of their education and in the sphere of their social atmosphere, that they are actually tired of living but afraid of dying....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is repeating.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Let me have two minutes more. If there is this realisation, Government might come to their rescue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is repeating the same points in the same words.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Not same points.

The other day the Prime Minister gave an assurance that for Harijan welfare, extra funds will be allocated. Very good. We appreciate this very much. But if one goes through the history of the Planning Commission, one will always find that before finalising the Plan document for each plan period, there were two groups, one from the backward classes and another from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constituted for consultation by the Planning Commission as to what measures could be taken, how more funds could be allocated and more effective work done for the amelioration of their condition. But as for the next Plan, even in regard to the Approach to the Plan document, we do not know whether any such groups were constituted for consultation from persons belonging to the backward classes or the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or whether any serious thought had been given to this matter. Even now, I humbly submit there is time

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]
before finalising the Plan document, before putting the seal of approval on it, even in this approach stage, to take counsel from the representatives of persons belonging to these groups. This will give them a sense of participation, a sense that they are also taking part in the formulation of the Plan document. Not only that. As a necessary corollary, it will also give them a chance that at the time of working out the Plan, they will come forward to participate in the Government's programmes.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यली (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं थोड़े से समय में भाषण न देकर कुछ सुझाव देना पसंद करूंगा। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट तथा शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कमिश्नर कई आरों और कई चले गए, उन की बहुत सी रिक्मेंडेशन भी आई, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हरिजन और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की कडीशन में विशेष सुधार नहीं हुआ। इस लिए मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि अब तक की जितनी रिपोर्टें आई हैं उन का रिप्रिजल होना जरूरी है। उस के बाद उन के इ पलीमेंटेशन के लिए एक टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम निर्धारित किया जाय। मिनिस्ट्री आफ सोशल वेल्फेयर में एक सैल क्रियेट किया जाय जो इस बात को देखे कि जो टाइम बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम निर्धारित किया जाता है, वह उस समय के अन्तर्गत पूरा किया जाता है या नहीं।

तीसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूं एक कैंडर स्पेशल आफिसर्स का इस प्रकार का होना चाहिए जो हरिजनों और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की कडीशन को देख कर काम करें और जो उन के प्रति पूरी सहानुभूति रखते हों, उन के बीच में काम करने का तैयार हों और उन के माध्यम से उस काम को पूरा कराया जाय। ऐसा कैंडर विशेष रूप से हरिजन और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जातियों के लोगों में से तैयार किया जाना चाहिए।

चौथा सुझाव—कुछ टैस्ट-केसेज इस बात के होने चाहियें कि जो लोग अनट वैबिलिटी कानन का अपराध करते हैं उन के लिए सिवियर डेटेरेन्ट पनिशमेंट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हरिजन और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की कडीशन के लिए आज बहुत से हमारे मित्र, मैं उनके नाम नहीं लेना चाहता या उन के दलों के नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, घड़ियाल के आसू तो बहाते हैं लेकिन अपने क्षेत्र में जा कर देखें कि वे उन बातों को अपने क्षेत्र में लागू कराने के लिए क्या करते हैं। इस लिए सत्ताधारी दल या विरोधी पक्ष दोनों के सदस्यों का यह कर्तव्य है कि हम अपने क्षेत्रों में जा कर इस बात का प्रायश्चित्त करें और ईमानदारी के साथ इस को अमल में लायें और देखें कि जो व्यवस्था शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए संविधान में की गई है उस का ठीक तरह से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किया जाता है या नहीं।

यह बड़ा खेद का विषय है कि जोनसार बाबर क्षेत्र में जहां 25 साल पहले 100-150 लड़कियां बैथ्यालयों में रहती थीं, आज उन की संख्या हजारों में पहुंच गई है। आज भी वे बैथ्यालयों में जाती हैं। सरकार ने उन के बच्चों के लिए आश्रम बनाये हैं, स्कूल खोले हैं लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि आज भी वे बैथ्यालयों में रहनी हैं और अभी तक उन के लिए समुचित आर्थिक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

श्री हुकूम चंद कछवाय : (मुरैता) : मैं तो केवल इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली लोक सभा के शब्दर इस सदन ने काफी गम्भीरता से विचार कर के इस बात का निर्णय लिया था कि देश के अन्दर ऐसी बहुत सी जातियां हैं जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की सूची में लिए जान से रह गई थीं। उस के लिए एक कमेटी बनी थी और उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दी थी, उसके आधार पर एक

बिल भी तैयार हुआ था, लेकिन पता नहीं वाद में वह बिल क्यों लैप्स हो गया—मुझे इस की जानकारी नहीं है। मैंने जब इस के बारे में पूछा तो संसद कार्य मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया कि हम उस बिल को लानेवाले हैं। वह बिल कब लानेवाले हैं—यह पता नहीं है.....

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : हम ने कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप ने कहा बिल लाना चाहते हैं, आप रिकार्ड निकाल कर देखिए।

दूसरी बात—जिला स्तर पर जितने अधिकारी होते हैं, वे ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं करते हैं, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का काफी शोषण करते हैं और इस में काफी राजनीति बरती जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी प्रकार के भेदभाव को छोड़ कर इस काम में काफी पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए और वह पैसा ईमानदारी के साथ खर्च होना चाहिए। कागजों पर काफी आंकड़े दे दिए जाते हैं कि इतना पैसा खर्च किया गया है, इतनी प्रगति हुई है, लेकिन वास्तव में प्रगति नहीं होती है। हम ने खुद जा कर देखा है, मैं कमटी वा मंम्बर हूँ—हम को बताया गया कि हम ने इतना विकास कार्य किया है, लेकिन जब वहां जाकर देखा तो कुछ भी नहीं मिला। इस लिए आंकड़ों पर भरोसा न करते हुए ऐसी एजेंसियों बनानी चाहिये जो विस्तार से जा कर इन सारे तथ्यों को देखे कि वहां पर वास्तव में काम हो रहा है या नहीं और काम के लिए ज्यादा पैसा बढ़ाना चाहिए।

श्री रामाबल्लभ शास्त्री (पटना) : कल जब प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रही थीं तो मैं बड़े ध्यान से उन को सुन रहा था। मुझे इस बात की उम्मीद थी कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की स्थिति के सुधार के लिए

वे कुछ बुनियादी बातों की तरफ सदन का ध्यान खींचेंगी, लेकिन दुख है कि उन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाने की उन्होंने कोशिश नहीं की।

वह बात है—आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में। जब तक हम आर्थिक रूप से हरिजन और आदिवासियों को या कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं करेंगे, तब तक उनकी स्थिति में सुधार नहीं आयेगा, दूसरे लोग उन का शोषण करते रहेंगे। और उनकी दिक्कत दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जायेगी। अभी पिछले दिनों यह भी कहा गया था कि दिसम्बर के आखिर तक तमाम राज्यों में भूमि सुधार कानून लागू किए जायेंगे, भूमि हदबन्दी का कानून अमल में लाया जायेगा और अधिक जमीन भूस्वामियों और जमींदारों से ले करके उनके बीच में बांटी जायेगी ताकि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सके और वे अपने पावों पर खड़े हो सकें। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि अभी इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है विभिन्न राज्यों में। मैं अपने राज्य बिहार की बात जानता हूँ कि वहां इस बात की कोशिश हो रही है कि हदबन्दी कानून को पीछे छोड़ दिया जाय और चकबन्दी कानून पहले लागू किया जाय। सरकार इस पर बहस कर रही है और इस सबाल को लेकर बड़ा हंगामा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सही मायनों में अगर आप हरिजनों की स्थिति और आदिवासियों की स्थिति में सुधार लाना चाहते हैं तो उनको अपने पावों पर खड़ा कीजिए, नौकरी में सही ढंग से जगहें दीजिए, उनको जमीन दीजिए, रोजी दीजिए और बैंकों से कर्जा दे करके उद्योग धंधे लगाने में उनकी मदद कीजिए। तभी आप उन को कुछ आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं नहीं तो उन पर जुल्म होत रहेंगे और हम और आप, दोनों तरफ के लोग घासू बहाते रहेंगे कोई घड़ियाली घासू बहायेंगे और कोई सच्चे घासू बहायेंगे लेकिन ये बातें होती रहेंगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप ये बातें कीजिए।

[श्री रामावतार झास्ती]

दूसरी बात यह है कि स्कालरशिप की रकम आप बहुत कम देते हैं। आजकल इस मंहगाई के जमान में 8 रुपए पर मंथ में क्या होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस 8 रुपए को आप और ज्यादा कीजिए ताकि सही मायनों में उनको कुछ मदद मिल सके।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्चा (नागौर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रिपोर्ट पर यहां बिचार हुआ है उसमें बहुत से गिरिजन और हरिजन भाइयों ने बिचार रखे। कुछ से भरे खयालात एक्सप्रेस किए गए। जहां तक इन की सामाजिक स्थिति का सवाल है उसमें पहले के मुकाबले में इन बीस वर्षों में काफी सुधार हुआ है लेकिन अभी भी बहुत कुछ करने की जरूरत है जिसकी तरफ हम सबका ध्यान प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल यहां पर खींचा। जहां तक आर्थिक विकास का सवाल है उसके बारे में राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने विशेष तौर से वह लोग जो कि बहुत थोड़ी जमीन वाले है या जिनके पास बिल्कुल जमीन नहीं है उनकी आर्थिक हालत को सुधारने के लिए बड़े गम्भीर सुझाव अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिए हैं। मैं तीन चार को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं और मेरी यह इच्छा है कि सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य उसका अध्ययन करें। सोशल वलफेयर मिनिसट्री और कमिश्नरी उन सारी चीजों को देखें। उसमें जो पहलू दिए गए हैं उनसे ऐसे गरीब लोगों की खास भलाई हो सकती है। उसमें जंगलात के पास रहने वाले लोगों के लिए दूध पैदा करने की व्यवस्था, पोल्ट्री और दूसरे घंघों में लगाने की व्यवस्था, उनको मकान देने की व्यवस्था—एसे कई सुझाव सूक्ष्म रूप में सामने रखे हैं। जो विकास आयोग है वह इन सारी बातों पर गहराई से विचार कर रहा है। हम उन सुझावों को सही रूप में लेकर उन योजनाओं को लागू करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस गरीब समाज की बहुत कुछ भलाई होने की सम्भावना है। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members of this House for the studied comments which they have offered on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70.... (Interruptions).

श्रीमती सहोदरबाई राय सागर :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday, when the Prime Minister spoke, you intervened and I allowed you to make a little speech. She also replied to that point. What more do you want? Let him speak. If necessary, at the end I can allow you one or two questions.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, a very large number of points have been made, and suggestions have been offered by the hon. Members. It will not be possible for me to go into each and every suggestion that has been made. But I can assure the hon. House that every point that has been made in the House by the hon. Members will be most carefully considered by me. I would also request the members that should they care to discuss any points at greater length which they were unable to make in this House because of shortage of time, they may be kind enough to do so personally with me.

However, I will touch on some of the more important points, important in the sense that those points have been mentioned by a very large number of members. There has been a general tendency which appeared in the debate to state that no change has taken place in the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I share the anguish of the members that the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is still far from satisfactory and that every step should be taken to ensure that this lag, the social, economic, educational and cultural

lag, is made up as quickly as possible. With that view I am in full agreement. But I would like again to submit for the purpose of record that what has been achieved is not by any means insignificant and it is partly the result of the special measures which have been taken to bring about an improvement in the condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. And as a result of the general economic reforms which we have undertaken, the level of the aspirations of the members of the Scheduled Castes has rightly gone up and their expectations and demands are going up. I am in full agreement with this.

श्री टी० साहगलाल (करोलबाग) :

प्वार्ट आफ आर्डर सर। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि बहुत ज्यादा उनकी भलाई हो गई, उनका स्तर ऊंचा उठ गया तो क्या आप हाउस को एक रिपोर्ट पेश करेंगे कि 25 सालों में जितनी स्कीमें थीं या कमिश्नर ने जितनी सिफारिशें कीं उनका कितना परसेन्टेज पूरा हुआ ? केवल यह कह देना ही कि उनका स्तर ऊपर उठ गया है, कोई मायने नहीं रखता है। असंख्यत सामने आये तब पता चले।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member wants to make a speech, I have no objection. He can make a speech, exactly the type that has been made by other members.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि विकास हो गया है तो इन 25 सालों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है उसके आंकड़े बतायें। . . .
(व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Since the hon. Members knows the answer,

he may reply to the debate. It is a fact, and I think it should go on record, that the situation has improved and the present feelings have arisen because there has been an improvement.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): The harijans are not allowed to enter temples and worship. (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किस क्षेत्र में विकास हुआ है ? मन्त्री महोदय यह कह कर कि विकास हुआ है, लोगों को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। इन 25 सालों में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। काफी खर्च करने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हुआ है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I would request all of you to resume your seats. We have given enough time to all the members. They have given full expression to their views. When they spoke the Minister did not intervene. He did not interrupt them even once. He listened to you respectively. . . . (Interruptions) Order please. I am on my legs. Kindly sit down. I will not hear you.

Now, all that I want is that you give him a quiet hearing. You have protested once or twice and I have allowed that. But it should not assume the proportion of an explosion in the House so that nothing can be heard. If you think that certain statements made by the Minister are wrong, there are other ways open to you. But don't just shout him down. There is a limit to it. . . . (Interruptions) Order please Mr. Kachwai, I will not hear you. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI KACHWAI: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kachwai, kindly control yourself.

Once or twice by way of intervention, putting a question to the Minister, drawing his attention to a particular thing, is within the parliamentary practice. But when the same

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Member gets up again and again, two or three times, and begins to shout. then, I think, it has crossed the limit of parliamentary practice. This is not how the debate is to be conducted. What do you want to say? Say it in one word.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharpuram): The hon. Minister has stated that there has been tremendous development.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't make a speech.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Not a speech. I want to ask a specific question as to in what sphere.....

श्री सतपालकपूर (पटियाला): एक बात है । हम मिनिस्टर साहब से सिर्फ यकीन चाहते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: While I am half-way listening to him, how can I listen to you? It is becoming a debate within a debate. A little intervention, once or twice, is within the parliamentary practice. But there is a limit to it. I cannot be unfair to the Minister. Once or twice the Members protested and I allowed it. It has gone on record. The Minister has to reply to the debate. But if you think, while the Minister is speaking, the questions must be put and he must sit down, then this is a new procedure. I have promised Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai that I will allow her to put a question after the speech of the Minister is over. After his speech, I will allow one or two questions.

Now, you just say what you want. Don't ask a question.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I want to know in what respect the development has taken place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down; he will explain that.

I would request everybody to give a respectful, a quiet, hearing to the Minister. After that, I will allow a few questions. Even a little intervention I have allowed. But it should not assume a proportion that the same Member gets up two or three times, again and again, and he fills the House with his vocal power. That is not proper.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: In my introductory speech, I had given certain facts and figures. The point that I made at the beginning of the debate and which I want to repeat is that while it is a fact that improvement has taken place, what has to be done still is very much more than what has been done. The tempo of progress has to be accelerated. The strategy of improvement has to be definitely worked out a new because, if we continue merely with the strategy which we have so far followed, I am afraid, the rate of development will be far short of the expectation of our people.

It has been particularly observed that although certain sections of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have benefited, still there are many sections of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which have hardly benefited at all from all the developmental schemes and welfare measures that have so far been adopted.

Therefore, in the Fifth Plan, our main effort should be not only to continue with the measures that have so far been taken but also to identify those areas, those communities, those groups, which have been, so to speak, less outside the scope of developmental activity and provide added incentive to them, assistance to them, so that they may also be able to improve their condition. With this particular point in view, an integrated development, developmental approach is being adopted in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The problems of each area and each community are being considered and plans are being prepared in order to bring some relief

as early as possible to those who need it most.

Our attention has been particularly invited to the high incidence of exploitation in some of the tribal areas. Now, these incidents have to be given very careful consideration and immediate measures must be adopted to ensure that exploitation is eradicated and programmes of a protective nature like the regulation of alienation of land, indebtedness, bonded labour, marketing of agricultural and forest produce, etc., will have to be taken up under a time-bound programme. Priority is also proposed to be given to those economic activities like irrigation and agriculture which may benefit the largest number of persons in the shortest span of time. Foundation will also be laid for structural change in the economy of tribal areas by suitably building up the institutional infrastructure.

In regard, again, to the tribal areas, my Department has worked out certain proposals to ensure that adequate flow of general sector resources is available for the tribal areas. The planning Commission and the various Central Ministries concerned are applying their mind to this, and I have every hope that the funds allocated will be considerable, so that these programmes for the development of those pockets and areas where developmental activity has been totally inadequate are taken up. The contributions which have been made by the hon. members in this House will, I am sure, strengthen our hands in getting the necessary allocation of resources. I have also every hope that the feelings which have been voiced by the hon. members will also be shared by the State Governments and that the State Governments will apply their minds with equal earnestness to the solution of these problems.

15 hrs.

I have stated that I held a conference of the Ministers in charge of Social Welfare and Backward Classes of the State Governments a few

months ago and I found in all State Governments an earnestness and a sincere desire to do something which will improve the situation. But, what is worrying me above everything else is the continued problem, the practice of untouchability. While all the other schemes are important and all other aspects deserve our careful consideration, I think that this matter of untouchability is something which requires to be tackled immediately. The Joint Committee of the Parliament is already considering amendments to the Untouchability Offences Act and I hope something more positive will come out of this Act and this will provide the necessary legal sanction for ensuring it. But, legal sanctions alone, as several Members have correctly pointed out, are by no means adequate. The Prime Minister, the House will recall, stated yesterday that she had specially written to the Chief Ministers drawing their attention to the need for immediate action wherever cases of violence against the person of the members of the Scheduled Castes have been reported and also to take the necessary preventive measures. She had also stated that she would discuss this matter again with the Chief Ministers at a conference. I would be grateful if the hon. Members would let me have their concrete suggestions as to the administrative measures that are needed to be taken by the State Governments. If they could let me have their suggestions, I shall try to put across these suggestions and try my best to have them accepted by the Chief Ministers.

The important point in regard to all sectors, including the Scheduled Castes sector, is that unless the economic base of the members of the Scheduled Castes is strengthened, their social capacity to assert their equal rights would not be adequate. Therefore, the Planning Commission is considering this point, and all other Central Ministries are also applying their mind to it, that so far as the weaker sections of the community are concerned, their economic base should

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be strengthened within this Plan period. Naturally, all the other aspects are also equally important, like education, employment, public health services, etc. All these will be taken due note of.

Hon. Members have also urged the need for adopting a national social policy resolution regarding untouchability. Although a resolution regarding untouchability is not going to be more effective by itself than the clear cut constitutional provision which abolishes untouchability, I do feel that it is worth considering whether we should not have a national policy resolution in which the long-term perspective steps are given or indicated for ameliorating the condition of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes so that that would be more or less a guide for the Governments, for the local bodies or other administrative institutions. I can assure the House that we will give our earnest consideration to this idea, and if we feel that by formulating such a resolution the programme of determined effort can be strengthened then we will not hesitate to come to the House with such a resolution.

Along with all these important points, emphasis has been rightly laid by the hon. Members on the question of education. The first pre-condition of any educational advance of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is the provision of nutrition, to combat malnutrition among the pre-school age children as well as the school-going children. This is a programme of the highest importance and cannot be over-stressed. We cannot expect the children of these weaker sections of our community to be able to stand up and benefit fully from the educational programmes if they are suffering from malnutrition. This programme was inaugurated, as the hon. Members will recall, on the 2nd October, 1970. During the year 1970-71, a target was fixed to cover 6.80 lakhs of children, 3.40 lakhs in the tribal area and 3.40 lakhs in the

urban slums. This target was achieved to the extent of 96 per cent. It was taken up that year in all States except Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Meghalaya. In the subsequent year the programme was expanded to cover pre-school age children in the age group of 0 to 6 years and also expectant and nursing mothers. Harijans slums were to be taken up in all States with population of more than one lakh in tribal areas, T.D. blocks were to be given priority. This programme has made some progress. Here again I would say, I am not entirely satisfied with the progress that has been made, but some definite progress has been made.

In this connection I am hoping that in the Fifth Plan, this coverage would become almost 100 per cent.

In the educational sector itself, forceful demands have been made by hon. Members regarding the post-matric scholarships. The Prime Minister has already stated in the House that she agrees with the hon. Members that there is definite need for raising the rate of these scholarships. It will not be possible for me straightway to tell the House about these figures because this involves consultations with several Ministries. But I can give an assurance to the House that these scholarships will definitely be raised and we will try our best to ensure that they become adequate.

In this connection I would like to bring to the attention of the House one aspect of the problem. Although I am not satisfied with the growth of post-matric education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like to submit that out of a total post-matric student population of 31 lakhs, 1.9 lakhs or 6 per cent belonging to scheduled Castes are in receipt of post-matric scholarships.

The number of students of the Scheduled Castes who do not qualify in the means test is being ascertained

SHRI R. D. BHANDRE: Abolish it *in toto*. It will be a very negligible percentage

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is what I am trying to say. I must get my facts and figures. If I do not have my facts and figures, I cannot go to the Finance Ministry. Therefore, I am saying that I do not know the number, and I am ascertaining this number, and I hope to get this information very soon and on that basis we would work. But it would be seen that some appreciable progress has been made in making up the deficiency, so far as post-matriculate education is concerned among the members of the Scheduled Castes.

The total percentage of Scheduled Caste population is about 12. If in the institutions of post-matriculate education, the proportion is definitely above 6 per cent—because 6 per cent represents those who are receiving scholarships, and I do not know about those who are not receiving scholarships, but that would also be some percentage—then it comes to a little more than 6 per cent. Still, a lot has to be done so that the leeway or the shortfall could be made up. In our policy of higher education, we shall have to ensure that if any limitations have to be imposed on the expansion of higher education because of the paucity of funds, the members of the Scheduled Castes do not suffer as a result of such a policy.

On the other hand, I feel that so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, the picture is rather gloomy and grim. Every student of the Scheduled Tribes is entitled to receive the post-matric scholarships. The total number of students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes is still around one per cent compared to the Scheduled Tribes population of about 7 per cent. Intensive efforts are therefore, needed to provide facilities for higher education to children belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. But these efforts can only succeed if the

State Governments pay special attention to pre-matric education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This special attention would necessarily include more scholarships, raising the quantum of scholarships and considerably enlarging the hostel facilities. I hope that in the Fifth Plan, the State Governments would not be found wanting in making this provision.

Shri K. S. Chavda and other Members also said that the Central scheme should be administered Centrally. I would like to take the House into confidence. There are certain difficulties which have been pointed out. I shall try my best to see what can be done. But I would mention what the difficulty is. At the instance of the Planning Commission, the National Development Council had considered whether the pre-Fourth-Plan level of expenditure on the schemes could be committed to non-Plan budgets of the State Governments and Union territory Administrations. The National Development Council approved this principle unanimously. Further, it has to be kept in view that this commitment has been followed up with a devolution of necessary resources by the Finance Commission. The entire additional expenditure on the scheme is borne by the Government of India as a plan item.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I say that the National Development Council took a decision against the will of the Chief Ministers, because they were not ready to bear the burden of Rs. 7 crores.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: A unanimous decision of the National Development Council cannot be against the wishes of the Chief Ministers.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It was done at the instance of the Prime Minister who was also the Finance Minister at that time.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Therefore, this is a matter which has to be examined in the light of all the changes that have taken place, and we shall be prepared to do all that is possible in the present circumstances.

Many hon. members have rightly felt concerned about what they thought was taking away the powers of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As the House knows, the duty of the Commissioner has been provided for in the Constitution. It is to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution report to the President on the working of these safeguards. This is his constitutional function. Nobody can take it away; it is only by the constitutional process employed to amend it that it could be taken away. This is not within the power of Government. Government have absolutely no intention—and they have had no intention in the past—of taking away the constitutional powers of the Commissioner.

What has happened is that in addition to performing his constitutional responsibility, the Commissioner had been entrusted with the responsibility of helping the Department of Social Welfare with certain schemes of welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This arrangement was criticised by the Estimates Committee and several other committees which had gone into the progress of programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was at the instance of the Committee that these additional functions, which had been given, which were not provided for in the Constitution which it was recommended the Department should do itself, have been taken away from the Commissioner. I hope now there will be no misunderstanding on this score.

I am, however, conscious of the fact that the Commissioner needs additional staff for conducting investigations. Government propose to take

suitable measures shortly in consultation with the Commissioner to ensure that the necessary staff and facilities are made available to him for properly discharging his duties.

Moreover Governments and the Ministries have definite instructions to supply to the Commissioner such information as he needs for implementation of the policy regarding appointment or promotion of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is obvious that no government servant is to be prevented from bringing to the notice of the Commissioner any case of injustice. Government would not object to it. However, as distinct from information and detailed reports, when it comes to a question of asking for details, these can ordinarily be made available to the Commissioner himself. Obviously many of the files which are of a confidential nature cannot be handled by the subordinates working under the Commissioner. However, all detailed information and reports needed by the Commissioner can be made available to his subordinates for examination and processing.

The matter of the powers of the Parliamentary Committee was raised. There is no question of Government wishing to curtail these powers. The powers and functions of the Parliamentary Committee have been defined by Parliament itself. I understand there was one point which is under the consideration of the Speaker, whether government servants could approach the Parliamentary Committee. Through the courtesy of one of my colleagues in the House, just now I got to know the facts because these are not available in my Ministry. This matter is under examination by the Speaker in consultation with the Cabinet Secretariat.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): In consultation with the Department of Social Welfare, the Cabinet Secretariat sent a note to the

Committee. In is within the knowledge of the Department of Social Welfare.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The position is, whether a Government servant can make a representation to a political leader is a matter which is not decided by the Department of Social Welfare.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Can he make a representation to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Yes; to the Commissioner, he can. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: This right was exercised by the Committee for the last two years. (*Interruption*).

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is a matter to be decided by the Speaker.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Just for the information of the House, I may point out that under the Parliamentary Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, one action-committee had been constituted with the staffs. There, we do not come at all. The Members are not there; only the staffs. By that action-committee, individual grievances and collective grievances has been received and entertained. The Members of Parliament or the Members of the Committee did not interfere. So, it was welcomed by the Ministry and at the same time allowed by the Department of Social Welfare. This was the position in my time, when I was Chairman of that Committee. But I do not know what is the position after I ceased to be there.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Whatever decision is to be taken, it is a decision for the Speaker to take, so far as my Ministry is concerned, we will certainly look into this case.

I have got the report only just now, while I was sitting in the House, and I will see that nothing is done by Government which will create any difficulties for the Parliamentary Committee to function.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: May I intervene just for one second?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I will make enquiries and go through the case. The hon. Member can always tell me and I will be very glad to go into it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Just one word. As the hon. Member, Shri Basumatari, submitted to the House, while he was the Chairman, complaints were received by the Committee and it was allowed by the Government and the Department of Social Welfare also. What happened after that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says he will look into all these aspects.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Another point which has been raised is about *begar* forced labour and bonded labour. *Begar* or forced labour has already been prohibited under article 23 of the Constitution along with traffic in human beings...

AN HON. MEMBER: Still it is there, especially in Uttar Pradesh.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If my hon. friend would bear with me for a second, let me at least complete my sentence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you understand the difficulties of the Chair.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Like yourself, I have also been a teacher and am quite used to it.

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

However, I think it would not be correct for us to close our eyes to realities, and executive as well as legal measures will have to be taken to ensure that begar forced labour and bonded labour are effectively done away with, and if it means legislative measures, I can assure the House that the Government will have no hesitation in framing an all-India

act, if that is considered to be the most suitable way of dealing with this problem. However, I agree with the hon. Members that it is a problem which we cannot ignore, and effective steps have to be taken to ensure that this evil is eradicated. Further hon. Members have referred to several types of needs of the members of the SCST such as the provision of drinking water, allotment of land, as just now pointed out ensuring that in the process of consolidation the people of the SCST do not suffer and alienation of land does not take place from members of the Scheduled Tribes. All these matters are extremely important. I have no doubt that the Government will do all that lies in its power to see that suitable steps are taken.

Many hon. Members have suggested that the Department of Social Welfare should be constituted into an independent Ministry and that it should be under the direct charge of the Prime Minister. Government would be prepared to consider this suggestion.

However, I would urge the hon. Members to take into account the fact that the Prime Minister has to shoulder many other political and administrative burdens and it is doubtful whether it would be possible for her to find time to go into every problem which such a Ministry will have to deal with. She is already the Chairman of a high-power committee on SCST and the House would recall that when the Prime Minister intervened yesterday she referred to the letter she had written to the Chief Minister; she also

stated that she would discuss the question of violence against members of the Scheduled Castes in a meeting of the Chief Ministers, irrespective of the administrative set-up that is decided upon for the Department of Social Welfare. There is no doubt that the Prime Minister would continue to oversee the policies and programmes of the department and will lend the weight of her authority whenever the circumstances of the case so demand.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: That experiment will be carried on for some time; we learn by experience.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: At the beginning of this debate I had requested the hon. Members to let us have their proposals for the Fifth Plan. My plea was endorsed by the Prime Minister and I am grateful for the suggestions that have already been made. I would again urge that if there are other important suggestions which the hon. Members have, they may very kindly let me have their suggestions so that the feasibility of incorporating them in the Fifth Plan can be considered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. This will not go on record. I have called Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai. Only a question

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तीन दिन के बाद
आप ने मुझे थोड़ा सा ही समय दिया कि
मैं प्रश्न पूछूं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जो हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday you asked a long question.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : उनके प्रश्न के वक्त का नहीं है कि वह इस विभाग को देख सकें। एक मंत्री और होना चाहिए जो सारे

प्रान्तों का दौरा करे और देखे कि वहां कुछ होता है या नहीं। यह कहां कहां देखें और कौन कौनसी चीज देखें? यह जो हमारा पसा प्रान्तों को दिया जाता है शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का वह पैसा तो दिया जाय लेकिन वहां उनका सही इस्तेमाल नहीं होता। इसलिए हमारे एम० पो० और एम० एन० ए० उसको देखते रहे और केन्द्र के भी अधिकारी उसको देखें कि उसका सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल हो। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए वजीफे दिए जाते हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has become a speech a question only.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : वह वजीफे उनको सही तरीके से नहीं मिलते हैं। तो वह उन्हें ठीक प्रकार से दिए जायें।

दूसरा प्रश्न—हमारे यहां जो लड़के-लड़कियां हरिजन और आदिवासियों की पढ़ते हैं, वे थर्ड क्लास में पास होते हैं, उन्हें बर्ड क्लास के नम्बर मिलते हैं, जिसकी वजह से उनको नीकरियां नहीं मिल पातीं। मैं चाहती हूं कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि बर्ड क्लास में पास होने वालों को भी नीकरी मिल सके।

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपने अब तक हिन्दुस्तान में कितना दौरा किया है और किन भागों को जाकर खुद देखा है। आपने कहा है कि आप ऐसा कदम उठा रहे हैं कि आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा करेंगे तो मैं चाहती हूं कि आप हर प्रान्त में जाकर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की स्थिति को देखें।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूं कि हमारे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का जो कोटा सारे भारतवर्ष और प्रदेशों में है, वह पूरा क्यों नहीं किया जाता, इसका क्या कारण है? मैं यह भी चाहती हूं कि सामान का जो कोटा उनके लिये रखा जाता है, वह अलग कर दिया जाय, उनके क्षेत्रों में वह सामान अलग से बटे।

आज उनको शक्कर भी नहीं मिल पाती है, दूसरी चीजें भी नहीं मिल पाती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only a question. You cannot make a speech.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रही हूं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not too many questions. It becomes a speech.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं वह भी जानना चाहती हूं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. It becomes a speech, not a question.

SHRIMATI SAHODRABAI RAI: * *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In respect for the strong feeling of the members, I will allow only one question from each member. I would request the Minister to note down the questions and reply to them together. But it should not become a speech like the hon. lady member has done just now.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan, assured the House that the rates of scholarships will be increased. Yesterday, the Prime Minister also assured the House the same way. I would like to know when the decision will be taken—during this academic year or next academic year?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पिछली लोक सभा में जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स एग्जेंडमेन्ट बिल आया था, वह लैप्स हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसको आप कब तक लाने वाले हैं?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: The Minister while replying about the constitutional position of the Commissioner said that the Commissioner can entertain individual complaints from the Government servants. But the Commissioner is crying hoarse on this point in this report at page 10.10. I hope he will be satisfied now that his position will be restored to the original position, that is, the constitutional position to look into and enquire into cases alleging infringement of the rights and safeguards provided for these communities and report to the legislature. Is it correct?

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : हरिजनों की हालत आज देश भर में दयनीय है, लेकिन देश में कुछ ऐसे भाग भी हैं जो बिल्कुल उपेक्षित हैं, जहां बाढ़ भी आती है और सूखा भी आता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से प्रदेश सरकारों के पास जो ग्रांट जाती है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसमें से कुछ परसेन्टेज ऐसे एरियाज के लिये ईयर-मार्क कर दिया जाये, जो अनिवार्य रूप से उन पर खर्च हो।

दूसरा प्रश्न—जिला स्तर पर हरिजनों की समितियाँ बनाई जायें, जो वहाँ की समस्याओं को सुन कर अधिकारियों द्वारा उन समस्याओं को हल करावें।

SHRI BHOLA RAUT: The inhuman practice of carrying night soil is still continuing in almost all municipalities and corporations. May I know how many years Government will take to abolish the headload completely?

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: What steps are the Government considering about the Supreme Court judgment of 4th January last by which Scheduled Caste employees who got promotion are now demoted

on the plea of the Supreme Courts, judgement on seniority?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram): The crying need of the hour is to stop immediately the atrocities which are being perpetrated on the Scheduled Castes in various States, districts and villages. I would like to know whether the Government have formulated any plan with the help of the State Governments, especially the Chief Ministers, to see that this danger of Hindu persecution is stopped.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Just now the hon. Minister said in his reply that a high-powered committee has been appointed for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes with the Prime Minister as the Chairman. May I know when this Committee was appointed?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): In order to avoid running the risk of incurring your displeasure and also of the hon. Minister, I have given the questions to the hon. Minister in writing. Since he has not made a reference to them in his reply, I may be permitted to raise them. (1) How does he propose to ensure the appointment of the Chairman of the UPSC and State Public Service Commissions, as a matter of course, from among the existing members, wherever the member belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Tribes happens to be the seniormost on the retirement of the Chairman of the Commission? (2) What concrete and determined steps does he propose to take for the restoration of all lands belonging to the tribes which have been illegally transferred to the non-tribals in flagrant violation of specific Tenancy Acts in various States which prohibit the transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals without any further loss of time, before the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan? (3) What steps does he propose to take to screen specifically all brilliant

students from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes securing above 60 per cent marks at middle standard and operate two secondary residential schools, one for boys and another for girls, with a total capacity of 1,000 students in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately in all the States and Union Territories? Without this process the educational advancement and intake to class I and All-India Services will never improve for many years to come.

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : जो कोटा सरकारी नौकरियों के लिये सरकार तय करती है और जो अधिकारी रिजर्वेशन के हिसाब से उस कोटे को पूरा नहीं करते हैं, वल्कि दो साल के बाद डि-रिजर्व करके उस रिजर्वेशन को खत्म कर देने हैं, उसके लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सांश राम (फिल्लौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा है—

"There shall be a Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be appointed by the President.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and report to the president upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लफ्ज "मेक-गाड" है, गेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और गेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को बचाने के लिये, क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इसके लिये कोई प्लानिंग स्क्वैड बनायेंगे ताकि जहाँ जहाँ देश में इन लोगों

के साथ जो अन्याय होता है, उसमें इनको कवर किया जा सके ?

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): Is it true that various grants provided by the Central Government and the State Governments for improving the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being utilized by most of the municipalities in this country?

श्री छोटे लाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूर ज्यादातर गेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और गेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हैं। उनकी समस्याओं पर, उनकी मजदूरी को बढ़ाने के लिये मदन के भन्दर बहुत से सदस्यों ने प्रकाश डाला है। जब मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न पूछा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि यह प्रश्न कृषि मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्ध रखता है, इसलिये उन से पूछा जाय। जब कृषि मन्त्रालय का समय आता है और उनसे पूछा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि यह मजदूरों का विषय है इसलिये लेबर मन्त्रालय से पूछना चाहिये। जब लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से पूछते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि यह तो ग्रन-प्रार्गेनाइज्ड लेबर का मामला है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह हमें इसी तरह से विमत रहेंगे और उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होगी ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, as you will appreciate, the hon. Members have raised a large number of important points. If I were to start replying, I will not have all the factual data with me without any notice. If they would like to put a question, there is still time because the session is on. They can put the question and I will be very glad to supply the information which is available with me. Then, I could have

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

clarified anything which I had stated. But totally new issues would need longer discussion and, with other items on the agenda, it will not be possible for me to deal with them now. I would, therefore, deal specifically with two points which have been raised in the debate.

One is the point about agricultural labour. The Government is considering it and, I hope, this matter will definitely be there in the Plan, that the minimum agricultural wage must be fixed. This is a matter very much under the consideration of the Government on an all-India pattern.

Secondly, on the question of alienation of land, I have already made an observation that this is a matter which has to be treated as a high-priority item. The Government of India will certainly do its best to see that this particular step is taken as early as possible.

Thirdly, about the point which my hon. friend, Shri Bhandare, raised, although there was some misunderstanding at some stage, I think, now the position is being clarified and there will be no difficulty on account of the representations or comments or reports being sent by Government servants to the Commissioner...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: We have to go to the Home Ministry.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The Home Ministry has nothing to do with it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: They have issued contrary orders.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If you will forgive me, Sir, as a student of history, I must urge that there is a time factor, that everything is related to time. As it is today, the Home Ministry has nothing to do with it. This is a matter of the Department of Personnel which is under the Cabinet Secretariat and directly under the

Prime Minister. It is not a part of the Home Ministry any longer. Some time ago, the Personnel Department was in the Home Ministry and this matter was being dealt with in the Home Ministry. Now, I am trying my best to sort out this matter so that no obstacles remain in the way of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in discharging his constitutional responsibility.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No more questions. All of you please sit down. I am on my legs.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I want to submit one thing....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No please. You kindly sit down.

The Minister said in the beginning that many important questions had been raised and that, with regard to some questions, he does not have ready facts and, therefore, he cannot give a ready answer. All these things have gone on record and, I am sure, the Government will consider them and will give all their attention to them. He has given the reply; whatever he could give I am sure you would want him to give a reply for which he would be responsible. You do not want him to give any off-hand reply. I would request the Members, if they like, to take up the matters directly with the Minister and discuss with him. There should be a limit somewhere.

Now, there are a few Substitute Motions...

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot repeat it now. I have given chance to everybody to ask questions. (Interruptions). All this will not go on record. (Interruptions).**

There are a number of Substitute Motions. If any Member wishes to withdraw his Motion, he can ask for the pleasure of the House to withdraw it. Unless any Member wishes any particular motion to be put separately, I will put all the Substitute Motions together to the vote of the House.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: There is Substitute Motion No. 2 in my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not moved it. You were not here when the Substitute Motions were moved.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I want Substitute Motion No. 10 to be put to vote separately.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH (Saidpur): I would like to withdraw my Substitute Motion No. 11.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: I do not want to press my Substitute Motion No. 8.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I am first dealing with Substitute Motions of those Members who want to withdraw them. Does Mr. Shambhu Nath wish to withdraw his substitute motion, No. 11?

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH: Yes, Sir.
The substitute motion No. 11 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH (Jaunpur): I also want to withdraw my substitute motion No. 5.

The substitute motion No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI ANANT PRASAD DHUSIA (Basti): I would also like to withdraw my substitute motion, No. 4.

The substitute motion No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: I would also like to withdraw my substitute motion No. 9.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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The substitute motion No. 9 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: I am also not pressing my motion, No. 8.

The substitute motion No. 8 was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dasaratha Deb is not here.

Mr. D. K. Panda is also not here.

I shall now put Substitute Motion No. 10, moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, to the vote of the House.

Substitute motion No. 10 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are three more Substitute Motions moved by Mr. Dasaratha Deb, Mr. D. K. Panda and Mr. Sakti Kumar Sarkar. I shall now put all of them together to the vote of the House.

Substitute motions No. 3, 6 and 13 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Supplementary Demands...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the main Motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The main Motion for consideration is never put to the vote of the House. The House has considered it. That is over.

15.46 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1972-73

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1972-73.

DEMAND No. 1—RAILWAY BOARD

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 88,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

DEMAND No. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,54,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 4—WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND No. 5—WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,52,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND No. 6—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATING STAFF

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,14,45,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

DEMAND No. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

DEMAND No. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,95,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 9—WORKING EXPENSES—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

**DEMAND NO. 10—WORKING EXPENSES—
STAFF WELFARE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 39,26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

**DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF
NEW LINES—CAPITAL AND DEPRECIATION
RESERVE FUND**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

**DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—
CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND
AND DEVELOPMENT FUND**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,53,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.'"

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has become a practice for the Government to come to this House every year with Supplementary Demands for Grants. But the thing is

that most of the items of expenditure have already been incurred and so, this discussion on the Supplementary Budget becomes merely a ceremonial and we have only to give legal sanction to it.

The Supplementary Budget has made Demands for Grants to the extent of Rs. 15.16 crores. This is not a trifling sum. But in comparison with the huge sum that has been sanctioned in the General Budget of the Railways for this year, the Railways could have met this much of expenditure had it practised economy, had it succeeded in stopping extravagance, wastage and theft.

15.49 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair]

But I am constrained to say, Sir, that the performance of the Railway Ministry in this matter is not at all commendable, and that is why they have come with this Supplementary Budget. In the Budget there has been so much of expenditure for implementing the interim report or recommendation of the Third Pay Commission. According to this recommendation, there has been increase in dearness allowance. But this increase has not been upto the mark; it has not been in keeping with the rise in the prices of commodities, with the rise in the cost of living index. But, in this connection, I would like to point out that the policy of the Government ought to have been to stabilise the prices instead of being compelled to go in for enhancement of the DA because the increase in the DA actually becomes neither helpful nor advantageous to the workers when it is granted because meanwhile the prices of things go up so much that it necessitates a further rise in the DA. This is a policy which leads us nowhere. This is something like moving in a vicious circle. So, the actual thing that ought to have been done—of course, it is not for the Railway Ministry, it is for the whole Government—is to stabilise the price line. That is the primary duty of the Government.

[Shri Jagdish Bhattacharyya]

The budget shows an expenditure on the maintenance of tracks and engines, but it has never been upto the mark. Break-down of railway traffic is a regular feature in the Indian Railways. Very often we find that the speed of the trains is slowed down because the tracks are not in order and the result is inordinate delay in the trains arriving at the destination. There are occasions when we find that the engines are not in a proper order but are being used without proper examination. Very recently, I had one personal experience. I was travelling from Delhi to Howrah and on the way, near Karmatar Railway Station, a huge iron rod attached to the piston on the right wheel of the engine got broken in such a manner that it appeared that it has been severed into two by a sword. Fortunately, no untoward thing happened, but there was a delay of some four or five hours for the train to reach its destination. All these things ought to have been avoided.

Another thing is that there is a mention of development of some lines in the Supplementary Budget. But I am bound to say that the Eastern Region is conspicuously absent here. We should not be under the impression that there is no necessity for development of railway lines in the Eastern Region. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister that there has been a consistent demand by the people of West Bengal, irrespective of any political affiliation, that the Martin Burn railway should be taken over by the Government, to the relief of some 2000 workers who have been thrown out of employment and to the relief of the large number of people who daily visit Calcutta. Even at the time of the last elections, no less a person than the Prime Minister herself promised that this will be taken over; but no promise or no proposal of taking over this Martin Burn railway is there.

Another very important thing I

would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister is that the loco running staff of the Southern and South Central Railway have their longstanding demands and they proposed to resort to agitation. But their agitation, as usual, was not considered with sympathy, but the Railway authorities came out with vindictiveness. They came out with all the weapons in their hand to strike at the workers who resorted to strike. In this connection, I would like to read a portion of the circular issued by the Divisional Superintendent, Southern Railway, Tiruchirappally. Here, he has stated the steps to be taken against the participants in the strike.

1. Forfeiture of all leave earned upto the date of strike;
2. Forfeiture of passes standing to employees' credit on the date of strike;
3. Postponment of date of increment;
4. Forfeiture of services rendered prior to the date of illegal strike for the purpose of grant of PF, Pension, etc.
5. For all purposes of benefits, concessions and privileges, which are determined on the basis of length of service should be reckoned only from the date of resumption to duty after the strike.

Sir, only the passing of a death sentence on the workers has been left out. Everything else has been done. Sir, this is not the way that the Government should treat its own employees.

A similar treatment has been given to the loco workers in Chittaranjan. There have been indiscriminate arrests, suspensions and arbitrary transfers. The cases of some transfers have been referred to the Calcutta High Court and the ruling of the High Court was that they were mala fide but in spite of all this, the workers are not allowed to resume their duties.

Their families are being put under pressure; they are threatened with action for not shifting from the quarters which they occupy. This is the condition.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the incidents at Katihar. The workers of the Railway demanded transfer of two persons, a railway police official and a D.S. of the area so that the workers may work under peaceful atmosphere. That has not been done, whereas at Chittaranjan, some arbitrary, unwarranted and illegal transfers have been made.

Our Deputy Leader in the Lok Sabha (Shri Samar Mukherjee) brought this point to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister. We also saw him on one occasion and he also wrote to him. But, I am constrained to say this, we have not been favoured with a reply.

I hope, Sir, that when the hon. Minister replies to the debate, he will categorically mention the steps which he is going to take in the matters which I have referred to in my speech. Thank you.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री कुरेशी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने रेडियो भाषण

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री (कासगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : कोरम के लिए घंटी बजाई जा रही है। — अब कोरम हो गया। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मैं कुरेशी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने

एक रेडियो भाषण में यह कहा है कि नारायणा पुल जो 1923 में बह गया था, गंडक नदी पर जो था उसको वह फिर बनाने की बात सोच रहे हैं। इस पुल के बनने से 48 किलोमीटर की दूरी और कम हो सकती है। मेरा एक सुझाव है। मुजफ्फरपुर से गोरखपुर तक और आगे बाराबंकी तक बड़ी लाइन बनाई जा रही है। अच्छा हो कि मुजफ्फरपुर से मोतिहारी, बेतिया होते-होते आप नारायणा पुल बना कर इसको गोरखपुर ले जायें ताकि 48 किलोमीटर की दूरी कम हो जाये। यह बोर्डर एरिया है। हमारा बोर्डर नेपाल से लगता है और उधर चीन पड़ता है। इसकी हालत सबको मालूम है। राज बहादुर जी नेपाल में हमारे राजदूत रह चुके हैं और वहां की परिस्थिति से वह भली प्रकार परिचित हैं। बोर्डर रोड पर एक ब्राड गेज लाइन बनना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसकी जांच कराये और अगर जांच करा रही है तो वहां पर पुल बनाया जाये। लेकिन यह जो मैंने आपको सुझाव दिया है इसको कार्यान्वित किया जाये तो दूरी और भी कम हो जाती है और खर्च भी कम आपका आयेगा और आगे इस लाइन से लाभ भी आपको होगा।

हम जो उत्तर बिहार के बासी हैं या जो बम्पारन में रहते हैं हम को असम मेल पकड़ने के लिए दिल्ली आने के लिए उस लाइन पर बगहा से लेकर मुजफ्फरपुर तक कोई भी एक भी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी नहीं है। अगर हम को असम मेल पकड़नी हो तो सुबह दस बजे हम चलते हैं और हम को शाम को बरौनी पहुँचना पड़ता है। दूरी केवल भी सवा सौ

[श्री विमूति मिश्र]

मील की है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि असम मेल पकड़ने के लिए हमें सुविधा हो इस वास्ते हमें आप एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन दें।

हमारी एक बहुत पुरानी मांग है और वह बिहार में रेलवे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन भ्रमण बनाने की है। साढ़े पांच करोड़ की भ्रमारी का हमारा सूबा है। वह सैकिड लार्जस्ट स्टेट है। लेकिन वहां एक भी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन नहीं है। हमारे बच्चों को या तो कलकत्ता जाना पड़ता है या फिर इलाहाबाद आना पड़ता है। आज सर्विस को लेकर आंध्र में जो झगड़े हो रहे हैं उसको देख ही रहे हैं। हमारे बच्चों का खयाल आप रखें और वहां के बच्चों को सर्विस में आने का मौका मिले, इसके लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि आप वहां पर रेलवे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन दें।

16.00 hrs.

आजकल सब रेल गाड़ियां लेट चलने लगी हैं। पहले कुछ गाड़ियां समय पर चलती थीं। पहले कुछ भय था। लेकिन आज नहीं रहा है। कुछ डिसिप्लिन की कमी भी हो गई है और इस कारण से भी गाड़ियां देर से चलने लगी हैं। स्टीमर ने काफी सुधार किया है लेकिन उसमें और सुधार की जरूरत है। महेन्द्रघाट और पालेजाघाट के बीच स्टीमर चलता है। बारिश के दिनों में वह चूने लग जाता है और पैसेजर्स को इसकी वजह से बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। इसको भी ठीक किया जाये। सुबह स्टीमर जाता है और उसमें एक ही लैट्रिन है। उसमें दो होनी चाहियें। जो लोग सुबह छः बजे उसमें बैठते हैं उनकी कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। मैंने वहां के

जो अधिकारी हैं उनसे इसका जिक्र किया था लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। सरकार ने पहले यह तय किया था कि बगहघाट में पैसेंजर एक तरफ से उतरें और दूसरी तरह से चढ़ें। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। उतरने वालों और चढ़ने वालों को इससे बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है। पहले जो सिस्टम था कि पहले पैसेंजर उतर जाये और बाद में जो चढ़ने वाले हैं वे चढ़ें, इसको अगर लागू किया जाये तो ठीक होगा। इस सिस्टम को तोड़ दिया गया है। इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

हम लोग जो उत्तर बिहार के रहने वाले हैं हम लोगों के बच्चों को क्लास 4 और क्लास तीन में नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं तो सैकिड और फस्ट क्लास की नौकरियां उनको कैसे मिल सकती हैं। ये लोग चाहे जितनी योग्यता रखते हों लेकिन इनको लिया नहीं जाता है और जो बहाल करने वाले आदमी हैं उन तक इनकी सही सिफारिश नहीं हो पाती है। इनको या तो कलकत्ता या इलाहाबाद जाना पड़ता है। हम बिहार वालों की इन दोनों ही जगह पर कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। हम सब आखिर मनुष्य हैं। ह्यूमन एलीमेंट आखिर अपना काम करता ही है। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि सर्विस में कोटा सूबों की पापुलेशन के आधार पर तय कर दिया जाये और उसके अनुपात से बहालियां हों। ऐसा अगर होता है तो यह सर्वोत्तम होगा। इस तरह से सूबों के आदमियों को अपनी पापुलेशन के अनुपात से जगह मिल सकेगी। अगर ऐसा आप नहीं करते हैं तो आज नहीं तो तो-चार या दस बरस के बाद आपको नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट का हर जगह

सामना करना पड़ेगा, बेकारी की मूवमेंट जो है इस मूवमेंट के सामने तब आप टिक नहीं पायेंगे। आपको हर स्टेट की पापुलेशन के बेसिस पर उस स्टेट के लोगों को जगह देनी चाहिए।

सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स का मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, बंगलौर आदि बड़ी जगहों का ही मंत्री महोदय दौरा न करें। वह इंटोरियर में जायें जहाँ पर पैसेंजर गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं। वहाँ के लोगों के कष्टों को देखें। उनको समझ और उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करें। आज लोगों के अन्दर जागृति पैदा हो गई है। आप देखें कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज के अन्दर आजकल नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट चल रही है। फार्वर्ड एरिया में नहीं चल रही है। इसलिए आपको बैकवर्ड एरियाज को फार्वर्ड एरियाज के मुकाबले में पहले लाना होगा और इसके वास्ते आप पहले प्रोग्राम बनायें। जितने बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उनका आप दौरा करें, वहाँ रेलों की हालत को आप देखें। आप कहते हैं कि टिकटलैस ट्रेवल होता है और वह ज्यादातर पैसेंजर ट्रेजें में होता है, एक्सप्रेस ट्रेजें में कम होता है। हम लोग जो उत्तर बिहार में हैं, चम्पारन जिले में हैं हमारे यहाँ एक गाड़ी को छोड़ कर सब गाड़ियों में टिकटलैस ट्रेवल होता है। आप गंगा पर पुल बनाने जा रहे हैं। संयोग से राज बहादुर जी भी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। यह जो रोड ब्रिज आप बनाने जा रहे हैं इसको आप रेल कम रोड ब्रिज बनायें ताकि उत्तर बिहार का कल्याण हो। डई करोड़ पापुलेशन उत्तर बिहार की है। आपने ऐसा किया तो

न केवल उत्तर बिहार वाले बल्कि असम वाले उत्तर प्रदेश वाले बं भी आपको धन्यवाद देंगे और भगवान की तरफ से आपको आशीर्वाद मिलेगा। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि रेल कम रोड ब्रिज आप गंगा पर बनायें ताकि उत्तर बिहार, दक्षिण बिहार आदि का कल्याण हो और पटना जो बिहार की राजधानी है उससे इन दोनों भागों को जुड़ने का मौका मिले।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : दो माननीय सदस्यों ने रेलों की मांगों पर बोलते हुए अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। रेलवे के अन्दर विजिलेंस विभाग है। इस विभाग के कर्मचारी हैं वे रेलवे बोर्ड के अधीन रहकर काम करते हैं। ये लोग इस कारण से आपके उन अफसरों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मेरी मांग है कि इस विभाग को बिल्कुल अलग कर दिया जाए। इसका सम्बन्ध रेलवे बोर्ड से बिल्कुल न हो ताकि ये ठीक प्रकार से जांच का काम कर सकें। इस विभाग में कर्मचारी तीन साल के लिए आते हैं और उसके बाद फिर अपने विभागों में चले जाते हैं। इसलिए वे अफसरों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं। अफसरों में काफ़ी भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। इसको दूर करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस विभाग को अलग किया जाए।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए बोनस की बात भी आती है। यह चीज काफी जोर पकड़ती जा रही है सारे देश में। अधिक देर तक इस मांग की अवहेलना नहीं की जा सकती है। उनको दबा कर नहीं रखा जा सकता।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय]

है। आपको रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ेगा क्योंकि उनकी कमाई से उनकी मेहनत से आपको काफी मुनाफा होता है। यह अलग बात है कि आपकी व्यवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण मुनाफा कम होता है या कहीं घुस जाता है और उसकी जवाब देही हमारी नहीं है आपकी है। परन्तु यह सच है कि मुनाफा काफी होता है। इस बास्ते उनकी बोनस की मांग बहुत ही न्यायोचित मांग है। सभी विभागों से यह मांग उठ रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपको आप बोनस दें और उतना ही बोनस उनको मिलना चाहिए जितना बाकी उद्योगों में सरकार ने देना तय किया है।

तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों से आपको बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा होता है, अधिक से अधिक कमाई आपको उनसे ही होती है। फर्स्ट क्लास के यात्रियों से आपको कम कमाई होती है। लेकिन सहूलियत इनको ही अधिक आपने दे रखी है। मेरी मांग है कि तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों को अधिक से अधिक सहूलियतें आप दें। उनके डिब्बों में दें। उनको आप रिजर्वेशन की, ठहरने की, बिथाम गृहों की, पानी की, लेट्रिनज की जो सुविधायें हैं उनको आप विस्तार करें। इनकी ठीक प्रकार से व्यवस्था न होने के कारण उनमें काफी असंतोष व्याप्त है। जिन से आपको अधिक कमाई होती है उनको आप कम सहूलियतें देते हैं और जिनसे कम होती है उनको अधिक देते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। यह समाजवाद नहीं है। यह जो भेदभाव है उसको आप दूर करें।

रेलवे लाइनों और रेलवे स्टेशन बाड़ों के कारण काफी क्षतिग्रस्त होते हैं। देश में समय समय पर बाड़ें आती रहती हैं, हर साल आती रहती हैं। मेरा कहा यह है कि बाड़ों से रेलवे की सम्पत्ति को, रेलवे लाइनों को और रेलवे स्टेशनों को क्षति न हो, इसके लिए आपको स्थायी उपाय करना चाहिए। हर वर्ष जो बाड़ों की वजह से हानि होती है, इस हानि से हम को बचना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश के जिन क्षेत्र में मैं आता हूँ, वहां मुरेना एक बड़ा प्रसिद्ध जिला है। मुरेना स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं ने इस बारे में अनेकों पत्र लिखे हैं और कई सवाल पूछे हैं। इस बारे में सरकार की ओर से बचन दिया गया था, लेकिन उसको पूरा नहीं किया गया है। इस पुल के न होने से यात्रियों को बहुत परेशानी होती है।

ग्वालियर से सोपुर कला तक छोटी लाइन पर जो गाड़ी चलती है, उसमें बत्ती और पानी नहीं होता है। वह चाहे जहां खड़ी हो जाती है। वह गाड़ी इतनी धीमी गति से चलती है कि आदमी चलती गाड़ी से उतर कर पानी पी कर फिर चढ़ सकता है। श्री हनुमन्तया इस समय सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि वह देश भर में छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने जा रहे हैं। मैं ने उस समय कहा था कि यदि मंत्री महोदय इस कार्य को मेरे क्षेत्र से शुरू करें, तो मैं समझूंगा कि इस कार्य में अच्छी प्रगति होगी।

ग्वालियर संभाग में जितने भी स्टेशन हैं, पिछले पच्चीस सालों में उनमें से किसी का भी विकास नहीं हुआ है। वे सब स्टेशन

अंग्रेजों के जमाने के बने हुए हैं और उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। मंत्री महोदय उनकी स्थिति में सुधार की तरफ ध्यान दें।

गुना-मक्सी लाइन को शिवपुरी से जोड़ा जाये और सोपुर कला को मर्बाई माधोपुर से जोड़ा जाये। इससे उस क्षेत्र का विकास होगा, दो राज्यों का सम्बन्ध जुड़ेगा, रेलवे को आमदनी होगी और लोगों का रोजगार मिलेगा।

भारत भी देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में निजी लाइनें चल रही हैं। पता नहीं, सरकार क्यों उनको अपने हाथ में लेने में हिचकचाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उन सब निजी लाइनों को अपने हाथ में ले ले।

गाड़ियों में यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। आप ने 18 नवम्बर के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में यह समाचार देखा होगा कि गाज़ियाबाद और मोदीनगर के बीच कुछ गुंडों ने चलती गाड़ी के डिब्बे में लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार किया। यह बहुत शर्म की बात है। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि सुरक्षा का कड़ा प्रबन्ध है, गाड़ी के साथ गार्ड होते हैं, जिनके पास राइफलें होती हैं, आदि। लेकिन ये सब थोड़ी बातें हैं। उनमें कोई दम नहीं है। रेलगाड़ियों में यात्रियों की सुरक्षा की पूर्ण व्यवस्था के लिए बी.आर.टी.सी. कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए।

देश में कई ऐसी रेलवे यूनियनें हैं, जिनको मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। सरकार ने सब जी० एम्ब० को यह आदेश दे रखा है कि

अगर कोई पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर भी किसी ऐसी यूनियन के साथ आता है, तो उसका आपन, मेमोरेंडम, न लिया जाये। इन नीति से बहुत हानि होती है। मैं इसका एक तात्का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के जेनेरल मैनेजर ने लोको के रनिंग स्टॉफ का जापन लेने से इन्कार कर दिया। इससे लोग बहुत नाराज हो गये और वहाँ पर पूरी हड़ताल हो गई, जिसके कारण सरकार को करोड़ों रुपयों की हानि हुई। सरकार कहती है कि यह प्रजातंत्र है। प्रजातंत्र में चाहे जी० एम्० हो और चाहे डी० एस०, उनको सबकी सुननी चाहिए और लोगों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, अन्यथा उनमें उत्तेजना फैलती है और उपद्रव होते हैं।

हम देखते हैं कि जी० एम्० के आदेश का डी० एस० पालन नहीं करता है। मैं सिकंदराबाद की एक घटना आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जी० एम्० ने विजयबाड़ा के डी० एस० को यह लिखित आदेश दिया कि क्रायर्स कर्मचारी को क्रायर्स स्थान पर रख दिया जाये, लेकिन डी० एस० ने इस आदेश की अवहेलना की। उसने इसको अपनी इज्जत का प्रश्न बना लिया है, जिसका प्रमाण मैं दे सकता हूँ।

संकेत तथा दूर संचार की नई प्रणाली तो लगाई जा रही है, लेकिन काम करने के लिए कुशल कर्मचारी एवं सुविधायें नहीं दी जा रही हैं, जिसके कारण विदेश से आया हुआ सामान खराब हो रहा है।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय]

मैं कुरेशी साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ कि खान-पान के बारे में सारे देश में बहुत गड़बड़ है। जिन लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं, वे स्वयं कभी ठेका नहीं चलाते हैं। वे दूसरे व्यक्तियों को रख लेते हैं और उनसे चार पांच सौ रुपया कमाते हैं। एक एक व्यक्ति को दुकान, ट्राली और स्टाल के झाड़-झाड़ ठेके मिले हुए हैं, लेकिन वे स्वयं काम नहीं करते हैं। ऐसे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी हैं, जिन्होंने अपने नाम से ठेके लिये हुए हैं, लेकिन वे स्वयं काम नहीं करते हैं, कोई पैसा नहीं लगाते हैं, बल्कि दूसरे लोगों को काम दे कर पैसा कमाते हैं।

सरकार की ओर से यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि हम पास के द्वारा यात्रा कर सकते हैं। अगर किसी का पास गुम हो जाये या घर पर छूट जाये, तो उसको लिख कर देना चाहिए। यह कितने दुख और खेद की बात है कि अगर कोई टी० टी० एम किसी सदस्य से किराया चार्ज करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ शिकायत कर दी जाती है कि उसने दुर्व्यवहार किया है। इससे अधिक दुर्भाग्य की बात क्या होगी कि जो पास परवी के लिए दिया जाता है, उसके द्वारा कुछ सदस्य अपनी लड़की, बहन या किसी दूसरी महिला को साथ लेकर यात्रा करते हैं। अगर टी० टी० उनसे चार्ज करता है, तो उसको मारने की धमकी दी जाती है, उसको धोस दी जाती है, उसके खिलाफ नाना प्रकार की शिकायतें की जाती हैं। ऐसी घटनाएँ मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में लाई गई हैं। मैं उनके बारे में प्रमाण दे सकता हूँ।

कुछ गाड़ियाँ टाइम टेबल में दी गई हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में वे चलती नहीं हैं। उदाहरण के लिए पटना से गया होते हुए धनबाद जाने वाली गाड़ी टाइम-टेबल में है, लेकिन वह आज तक नहीं चली है। मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि इसका क्या कारण है।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Since 1952 when I joined this Parliament, I have been examining and studying the Railway Budgets and speaking on them, minus the last 4-5 years.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are young and handsome.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am still handsome, I hope. As long as one decade before, I had suggested by my constructive criticism that the Railway would definitely go into the red because it is run at the official level by most irresponsible officers to the public demands. These days I have had the privilege of seeing them at close quarters in the Public Accounts Committee, to which I shall not refer now. For the present I could say that my idea has still more been confirmed that if this undertaking, the largest of the Government's, is going into the red and is growing every day inefficient, it is due to the duds and dunces who are running this Ministry. I am saying this very frankly and I hope the new Minister will not toe the line of the duds and dunces. The sharp ones are there; I have seen some of them working honestly and trying to understand. My words may be harsh but the results will be good if the new Minister tries to understand and improve things. See the kind of new lines that are being laid and see the demands for new tracks and track renewals. The time is short and I would not go into details of all these; for the present I shall confine myself to very few ones. Mr. Bibhuti Mishra said something which we are demanding for a pretty long time. We gave

our land for the Mokameh bridge. Even coolies and mates must come from the other parts of the State because the Service Commission is at the other part of the State, not in Bihar. Since long we, A. P. Sharma, myself and Mishra and others said that we must have a service commission in the State of Bihar, which is the second largest State in the country but the Railway Ministry is not hearing because it is a Ministry of vested interests.

After this larger issue, I come to smaller issues. I come from Bhagalpur, one of the four divisional towns of Bihar State. All the trains that start from Delhi and join Howrah or even beyond, say, Assam and all those places pass through Moghalsarai. Half of the mail and fast trains go via Gaya and the others come to Patna and go to Kiul and from Kiul all the mail and express and fast trains go via Jesidih. For the last many years we are saying: via Bhagalpur give us a fast train. They want to give me a lollipop; these people understand that we are fools in Bhagalpur. So they introduced a fast passenger and wrote me a letter: you wanted Assam Mail; we have given a fast passenger; we have given you a lollipop. These gentlemen do not understand—there is no difference between express, mail and other trains. All the Members from Assam, Bihar, Manipur and Tripura wrote unanimously to the Minister saying, "You yourself announced that the Assam Mail would be diverted through Bhagalpur". Some of my friends would not agree, but I do not mind. Let it be examined on merits. Everytime since Mr. Hanumanthaiyya's time this has been raised and the last one I got from Mr. Qureshi Mr. Pai was perhaps too busy and did not have the time to reply. He is a full Cabinet Minister, but probably he is not aware of the courtesy and convention laid down by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that the Minister always takes time, at least half a second, to sign the letter in reply to the Members of Parliament. He has introduced a new convention; let him do it.

Now I can give up my demand of Assam Mail; let the Assam members take care of this. But what about the Delhi Express? What about Toofan Express? What about Bombay Bi-weekly? What about the Janata Express? They go from Kiul to Jasidih but they do not serve an area right from Kiul to Howrah. These gentlemen travelling in air-conditioned saloons never had the courtesy to visit that part of the country and see things for themselves.

I want to sound a note of warning Mr. Qureshi has said in his letter that Assam Mail could not be diverted seeing the feelings and sentiments of the people in that part. I understand it. For the last one year, I am trying somehow to suppress this agitational attitude in that part of the country. Now the people of Bhagalpur and that area have formed a Nagarik Parishad consisting of CPI, CPM, Cong(O), Cong(R), SSP, etc. Every party has joined it. They had given a call on 9th August and I persuaded them not to do. If the new Railway Minister wants to see it in action, I have no objection. I will be silent and he will understand what is dharna and bandh. If because of one agitation at Katihar he has changed the decision about diverting the Assam Mail let him face the other music. But I do not believe in this approach and I hope Mr. Pai does not believe in this. I hope he will call the members from that part of the country and try to understand our feelings. But if he only understands the language of agitation, I can assure him, he will have plenty of it; whenever he wants it, he will have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please desist from doing it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is what I have been doing all these months, but now things have gone out of my control and the parties have formed a parishad. Let him examine our demand and point out which is wrong, so that I can explain to my people that Mr. Pai is right. But how can the Railway Board care

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

say, I have given Upper India Express; I have given you a fast-passenger, a lollypop! From Patna to Jasidih and from Patna to Bhagalpur, the distance is the same—140 miles. But from Patna to Jasidih, it takes 3½ hours whereas from Patna to Bhagalpur it takes about 7 hours and the whole day is consumed. Is it actually an Express? If so, let him divert the Upper India Express via Jasidih and the Toofan via Bhagalpur, if it is all the same. I am not pleading for one small area I am pleading for a big area right from Patna to Sealdah and I hope the Minister will go into the matter, call us and discuss about it.

I wanted to say about many other points, but I do not have the time now. By now I have been able to digest so much about the working of the railways, thanks to the Railway Board members who appeared before the P.A.C. I know what wonderful things they have done in the country and I will take some other time to enlighten the House as to what the railways are doing in this country. I have got one or two dozens of cases with facts and figures. But the fact is that these are only supplementary demands and your bell compels me to stop here and I would request Mr. Pai to consider those things. Each member of the Public Accounts Committee during the course of the examination of the Railway Board found the callous treatment meted out to the public exchequer by the railways. We were tempted to go to Shri Pai and report it to him. But under our convention we have to report to Parliament and so we did not report to the Minister. Since the present Railway Minister is a new man, a good man and, I am told, an efficient man, he should not allow them to lead him; he should lead them. I hope he will take into consideration my pleas about the feelings of the people of that area and give sympathetic con-

sideration to what I have said. In the end I will say that this is only the first instalment, to be followed by subsequent instalments later on.

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

सभापति महोदय, यह जो रेलवे की पूरक डिमांड पेश की गई है उस में 15 करोड़ 16 लाख पैसे की मांग की गई है जिसमें से 9 करोड़ 55 लाख रुपये की राशि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम सहायता के रूप में देने की बात है। यह जो अन्तरिम सहायता के नाम पर राशि हम लोग बढ़ा रहे हैं वह धीरे धीरे ज्यादा बढ़ानी चाहिए थी महंगाई को देखते हुए। लेकिन उस से भी आवश्यक बात यह है कि तृतीय बेटन ग्रायोग की रिपोर्ट भी इस से शीघ्र प्रकाशित हो ताकि यहां के सरकारी कर्मचारी जिस में रेलवे के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, उन में जो असंतोष है वह असंतोष दूर हो सके और उस के लिए सही रास्ता निकल सके। यह बात अभी तक नहीं की गई। दो साल से ज्यादा हो गया मामूम नहीं और कितना समय सरकार लेना चाहती है। लेकिन इस तरह देर करना उचित नहीं होगा, नुकसानदेह होगा। इसलिए जल्दी से जल्दी इस को प्रकाशित किया जाना चाहिए। इसी क्रम में मैं इस बात की तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान धाप के मार्फत खींचना चाहता हूं कि बोनस की बात बहुत ज़ोरों से रेल कर्मचारियों के बीच में उठ खड़ी हुई है और कोई बजह नहीं है कि जब धाप औरों को दे रहे हैं तो रेल के कर्मचारी और पी० एण्ड टी० के कर्मचारी जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के ही कर्मचारी हैं उन को क्यों न दें? धाप ने प्रबुद्धों में देखा होगा कि, भारत इंडिया रेलवे मेन्स फेडरेशन प्रवर्धन की सचारी कर रहा है। एन०एफ०आई०आर०

स्ट्राइक के लिये बिल्ट लेने जा रहा है और जो कैटेगरी की यूनियन हैं उनका जो कन्फेडरेशन है वह अपने तरीके से इन आन्दोलनों में शरीक होगा या और आन्दोलन करेगा । इन आन्दोलनों से बचने के लिए, आन्दोलन इन लोगों को न करना पड़े, इसके लिए उन की मांगों की तरफ आप का ध्यान क्यों नहीं जाता? तो, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि बहुत हंगामा न हो तो आप का ध्यान इधर भी जाना चाहिए । रेल कर्मचारी जो 15 लाख से ऊपर हैं उन की मांग को आप नजरअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते हैं नहीं तो प्रबन्ध आन्दोलन का मुकाबला करना पड़ सकता है । एन० ए० आर्० आर० के लोग बोनस नहीं मिलने पर हड़ताल करने को तैयार होंगे तो तमाम रेलवे एम्प्लॉईज् उन के साथ होंगे । अगर सब की एकता हो गई तो 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की जो स्थिति उस से कहीं विकराल स्थिति हो जायगी । इस तरह मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ ।

आप अधिक पैसा मांग रहे हैं और आप को पैसा चाहिए भी, तो ठीक ही किसी सदस्य ने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार बहुत ज्यादा है । हम कन्फेडरेशन के अन्दर काम करने वाले लोगों ने और कैटेगरी की यूनियनों में काम करने वाले लोगों ने दो बार आप का ध्यान इस हाउस के अन्दर और कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी के अन्दर इस ओर दिलाया कि भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, किसी एक यूनियन का सवाल नहीं है, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल है, तमाम रेल मजदूरों

का सवाल है, इसलिए इस पर सब को मिल कर काम करना चाहिए ।

उस समय हमें श्री हनुमन्तबा जी ने विश्वास दिलाया था कि वह सब लोगों से बात करेंगे और भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन के सिलसिले में सब का सहयोग लेंगे, लेकिन दुख है कि हमारी यूनियन ने जो धनबाद में भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध काम करने बातों की यूनियन है, उस ने कई बार ध्यान दिलाया, बारबार भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने के लिये सुझाव दिये, सम्मेलन भी किया, लेकिन उस के बावजूद उन की बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं गया, बल्कि आप के अफसरों ने आप का ध्यान दूसरी तरफ खींचने की कोशिश की और यह कहा कि अगर आप इस तरह से काम करेंगे तो इन की ताकत बढ़ जायगी । ये अन-रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन के लोग हैं । सभापति महोदय, यह सवाल एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है, इस लिये आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप सब यूनियनों को बुलाइये और रेलवे का जो करोड़ों रुपया देश के अन्दर बरबाद हो रहा है, उस को बचाने के लिये सब को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़िये ।

सभापति जी, मैं भी और सदस्यों की तरह कुरेशी साहब का ध्यान रेलवे के अन्दर जो कैंटीन चलती है, उन की तरफ दिनाना चाहता हूँ । कैंटीनों में बहुत ज्यादा गड़बड़ी है और खास तौर से जो निजी कैंटीन्स हैं, उन में बहुत ज्यादा गड़बड़ी है । अभी हाल में कटिहार के अन्दर एन० ए० रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर ने मिनिस्टर साहब

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

के आर्डर के खिलाफ पुराने कांटेक्टर का लाइसेंस फिर से रिन्यू कर दिया—यह कहाँ का तरीका है ? क्या रेलवे बोर्ड और रेलवे अधिकारी मिनिस्ट्रों से ऊँचे हैं ? वह कांटेक्टर बहुत बदनाम है । मैं आप के पास सारी बातें लिख कर भेज चुका हूँ ।

लाइन मरम्मत की बात कही गई है— आप ने 2 करोड़ 67 लाख रुपये की मांग की है जो केवल वेस्टर्न रेलवे के लिये है । क्या दूसरी जगहों पर बाढ़ नहीं आई थी, क्या बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ नहीं आई थी, क्या पूर्वी इलाकों में डम की जरूरत नहीं है, क्या वहाँ पर नई पटड़ियों के बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ? एक प्लांड योजना बनाइये ताकि पिछड़े इलाकों में भी मरम्मत का काम हो सके, नई रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाय, और ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा ।

अभी आप ने राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलाई है, आप बहुत तेज गाड़ियाँ चलाते हैं, लेकिन इस का इन्तजाम करने के लिये, पटड़ियों को दुरुस्त करने के लिये क्या गैंगमनों की तादाद बढ़ाई गई है । आप जरा पता लगाइये पहले कितने गैंगमन काम करते थे और अब कितने गैंगमन काम करते हैं, क्या उन की संख्या बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है — इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

आर० पी० एफ० वाले क्या जुल्म कर रहे हैं — आप ने अभी सुना । ताजा मिसाल आप के सामने कटिहार की है, वहाँ पर क्या हंगामा हुआ, हड़ताल हुई ।

इस समय रेलवे में कई यूनियनों काम कर रही हैं, आप कहते हैं कि जो अन-रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन है, उनका मैमोरेण्डम भी नहीं लेंगे । इस में आप को क्या कठिनाई है ? उन का मैमोरेण्डम लीजिए और अगर उन की बात पसन्द आये तो मानिये, वरना नहीं मानिये । लेकिन आप मैमोरेण्डम भी नहीं लेते हैं—जिसका नतीजा है कि सदरन रेलवे में 111 किनों की हड़ताल हुई, क्योंकि डी० एस० न मैमोरेण्डम लेने से इन्कार कर दिया था । इस तरह का रुख रहेगा तो हड़तालें होंगी और आप उन को रोक नहीं सकते हैं । रनिंग स्टाफ 8 घण्टे की ड्यूटी करने को कहता है, लेकिन आप नहीं मानते । दक्षिण रेलवे में हड़ताल के कारण 6 हजार लोगों की सर्बिस में ब्रेक है—सब से पहले आप उन के खिलाफ तमाम कार्यवाही को खत्म कीजिए, तब ही आप लोगों का सहयोग ले सकते हैं ।

हम ने हनुमन्तैया जी से भी बार बार कहा है, ए० पी० शर्मा से कहा है; आल इण्डिया रेलवे मैनज फीडरेशन के श्री प्रिय गुप्ता जी से भी कहा है, आप के अधिकारियों से भी कहा है कि आप रेलवे की तमाम यूनियन्ज को एक बनाइये । इस में क्या दिक्कत है ? हम लोग तैयार हैं, आप सब को इकट्ठा करें । कन्फेडरेशन एवं फीडरेशनों के सब लोगों को मिला कर एक यूनियन बनाइये, चुनाव का डेमोक्रेटिक तरीका निकालिये, जिस के साथ मजदूर होंगे, उन के साथ हम चलेंगे—लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं करते — इस के लिए कौन ज़वाब देह है मैं तो समझता हूँ कि आल इण्डिया रेलवे

मैन्ज फेडरेशन के लोग, नेशनल फेडरेशन ग्राफ इण्डियन रेलवे मैन के लोग एकता नहीं चाहते। अगर वे चाहते हैं तो हमारा अनुरोध है कि तमाम को एक जगह मिलाइये, तब आप को डील करने में सहूलियत होगी। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते तब तक हमारी कन्फेडरेशन को मान्यता देने में क्या कठिनाई है? सब को मान्यता दे सकते हैं उन के मेमोरेण्डम लीजिए और उस पर विचार कीजिए। जिनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही चल रही है उस को खत्म कीजिए उन सबों को मिला कर जो सब से बड़ा राष्ट्रीय सवाल है—भट्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ने का, रेलवे की करोड़ों रुपये की संपत्ति की रक्षा करने का प्रयास करें। हम सब उस में आप के साथ सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I rise to support the Supplementay Demands. There are 11 Demands totalling about Rs. 15.11 crores; and I support all of them. There are various items, but I would like to deal with only two items.

It is a fact that the working of the Railways since the last five or six years cannot be considered very satisfactory. I do not mean to say that there is no improvement in the working of the Railways. There has been improvement, but it is not as much as we expected. There has been improvement in respect of punctuality of trains; the amenities to passengers have also improved. But if we see the other side, we are not very happy with its working.

Every year it is being claimed by the Railways that their expenditure is increasing. They say that the goods

traffic and passenger traffic are not coming up as expected by them and, therefore, to meet the increased expenditure, they have to increase the railway fares and freights every year. But now they have come to such a stage when diminishing return has already set in. That is evident from the fact that the traffic in the country has increased, the production in the country has increased. Our agricultural production has gone up, our industrial production has gone up, but the railways are not able to cater to the increased needs. What are the reasons? Supply of wagons is not being properly organized. On the one hand the Railways complain that they are not getting proper load, but on the other hand the iron ore industry, for example, which is exporting, claims that they are not getting wagons at the proper time and as such their exports suffer, they cannot fulfil the export targets. Similarly the coal industry also complains that their stores are piling up, they cannot despatch the stocks because they are not getting wagons. Similarly the cement industry is also complaining that they are not getting wagons. But, on the other hand, the Railways say that they have surplus capacity! I do not understand this at all. Somewhere closed wagons are demanded; they are not available and open wagons are supplied. When open wagons are demanded, closed wagons are supplied. There is this anomaly; there is some kind of disorganisation. Unless this is improved, the economy of the Railways is not going to improve. I am confident that the hon. Railway Minister is a good administrator and he will look into all those matters and will try to remove the difficulties. Our Deputy Railway Minister is also very able and experienced. They should combine and should reorganize the working of the Railways as well as handling of the goods traffic, so that the grievances of the public can be removed and we can control the expenditure by getting increased loads.

[SHRI S. R. DAMANI]

The most important point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister is this. About six years back, South-Central Zone was created from October 1966—on the plea of operational efficiency and economy. Now six years have passed and I would like to know within these six years how much of their objectives they have achieved and how much economy they have achieved. But, according to the figures published, this zone has created more complications and has cost the railways to a great extent. According to my information, efficiency has gone down and the Sholapur Division which was tagged on to it after taking it away from the Central Railway, by bifurcating it and adding some portions of the Bombay Division and some to Bhusaval Division has suffered greatly. What is the position? The Division which was already smaller has become still smaller. The route Kms which was 1155 has come down to 914. Now, there are four Divisions, viz., Vijayawada, Hubli, Secunderabad and Sholapur and Sholapur is the smallest Division. Similarly, the total strength of the staff of the Division is only 14,180 which is just a little over half of the average of the four divisions. Most of the higher grade positions are being held by persons from outside the Division.

It is also a fact that the flow of goods traffic has suffered considerably. The originating traffic has come down to as low as 18 per cent of what it was in 1964-65. That is the result and these are the achievements and I think the hon. Railway Minister will consider all these points. Representations were made. People are very much agitated. They have gone on a hunger strike. They wanted to resort to all sorts of things but we persuaded them that the hon. Railway Minister agreed to give

sympathetic consideration to their grievances. Now, it is very difficult. Neither it is in the interests of the Railways to keep separate four Divisions nor is it in the interests of the public nor it is in the interests of that area. Therefore, my submission is that the Railway Minister should consider this matter or refer it to an expert committee of the Railway Board and some Members of that area so that we can sit together and find a solution. In conclusion, I hope my requests will get proper attention by the Minister.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Railways I would like to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Sir, under Demand No. 15, a reference has been made to the Miahboy Tribunal Award and it is also stated that action towards the implementation of various items of the Award is in process. The additional funds that would be necessary will be asked for through the Supplementary Demands to be presented along with the budget for 1973-74. I am happy that this Award will be implemented next year. I want to point out here that immediately after the announcement of this Award, the Deputy Minister of Railways issued a statement to the Press in which he expressed his view point that the Award was not binding on the Railways and that the existing circumstances were also not favourable for the implementation of the Award. You can well imagine the discontent of the Railway workers due to this kind of premature announcement of the Deputy Minister of Railways. This statement was just contradictory to all the efforts being made by Shri Khadilkar, the Labour Minister in getting greater financial benefits like 8.33 per cent bonus for

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

the workers of the country. On the one hand the Labour Minister of the Central Council of Ministers is trying to bring in labour welfare measures and on the other the Deputy Minister of the same Central Council of Ministers is taking anti-labour stand by stating that the Tribunal Award is not binding on the Railway Administration. I am unable to appreciate this kind of contradictory approach to labour welfare measures in the Central Council of Ministers.

As I started, I am happy that, in spite of the views expressed by the Deputy Minister of Railways, the Award is going to be implemented next year. I would only request the hon. Minister of Railways that there should not be any change in this approach in the intervening period and it should be ensured that this Award is fully implemented during 1973-74. I am constrained to emphasise this point because of the statement of the Deputy Railway Minister immediately after the announcement of the Award. When the Central Government have made statutory provision for the payment of 8.33 per cent bonus to the workers by the private sector, I do not know whether the Railway workers can be denied their rightful share in the profit earnings of the Railways for which they give their blood and sweat. If the Railways are incurring loss, it is not due to lack of cooperation on the part of workers. It is mainly due to mismanagement and inefficient functioning of the Railways. I would strongly plead with the Railway Minister that the workers of the Railways should be given greater financial incentives because they are serving the most vital sector of our economy. At least, the Mahaboy Award should be implemented in full during 1973-74.

Sir, the charged expenditure of Rs. 71.59 lakhs under Demand No. 8 consists of court decrees for compensation for goods lost or damaged. This is not a small sum, Sir, especially when the Railway Ministry spends an

equal amount on the Railway Protection Force. In spite of the Railway Protection Force, the value of railway property stolen and the value of compensation paid due to loss and damage caused to the goods sent through Railways run to several lakhs of rupees. I have no doubt that if efforts are made to eliminate these losses, the Railway Ministry will be in a position to pay bonus to the workers. I would appeal to the Minister of Railways that effective steps should be taken in this regard so that these losses are minimised.

I would like to convey on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu our thanks to the Railway Minister for undertaking the expansion of Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard, the Erode Loco Works, the S. & T. workshops, Podanur and the electrification of Madras-Trivellore line. Here, I would like to point out the long standing demand of the people of Tamil Nadu for dieselisation of Nilgiris Express. Sir, the Nilgiris is known as the queen of Hill resorts in our country and during the current year's Budget discussions I made this request and the then Railway Minister, Shri Hanumanthaiya accepted this suggestion. Generally speaking, mainly for want of coal many trains in South India were not run recently. So it would be better to attach diesel engines to as many trains as possible and more particularly to the Nilgiris Express.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gowder, this is not a general discussion on the Railway Budget.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Except for the last point, I have been touching only the Supplementary Demands. Sir, the Members of this House have been pointing out year after year that the powers, which are now concentrated in the hands of the Railway Board, should be decentralised so that the General Managers who are entrusted with the duty of running the trains efficiently are able to do so without looking up to the

[SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER]

Railway Board for directions on matters of day to day administration. I am happy that a beginning has at least been made now in convening a Conference of the General Managers on November 30 to discuss this issue. I request that the decisions which will be taken by this Conference should be implemented in full. I have no doubt that this will lead to efficient running of trains in our country.

Here, I would also like to refer to the underground railway system in Madras city. An Officer has been appointed to undertake the preliminary survey work. But I am sorry to say that very little progress has been made in this direction because of the inefficiency of this particular officer. This Officer was originally entrusted with a similar project in Bombay. He had to be transferred from there because of his inability to cope with the task assigned to him. Now he is the Officer responsible for the unconscionable delay in completing even the preliminary survey work for the underground train system in Madras city. I would urge upon the Railway Minister that this Officer must be immediately transferred from Madras so that the work can start in right earnest.

Finally, I would like to refer to the deplorable quality of food served in the dining cars of the trains. I wonder whether the Railway Minister has any personal experience of tasting the food served to the public in these dining cars. It is reported that the catering department of the Railways is incurring losses. A solution to this problem should not be sought in winding up the catering services but in improving the quality of food and serving it at reasonable rates. I would request the Railway Minister to bestow his personal attention to this problem and do the needful.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say these few words on the Supplementary Demands of Railways.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर): सभापति महोदय, रेलवे मंत्रालय की जो मांगें हमें उन का समर्थन करती हूँ। लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब हमारे भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री श्री हनुमन्तैया थे

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): There is no quorum in the House.

सभापति महोदय : कोरम के लिए घंटी बज रही है। अब कोरम हो गया। माननीय सदस्या अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : सब से पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि सागर से हीरापुर तक रेलवे लाइन ले जाकर उस को छतरपुर होते हुए पन्ना तक मिला दिया जाये। सागर में यह एक नई कमिश्नरी बनी है। यह एक डकैती एरिया है। मैंने कई बार मिनिस्टर साहब से कहा कि यहां पर रेलवे लाइन बिछानी चाहिए लेकिन मेरी बात वह सुनते ही नहीं।

मैंने यह भी कई बार लिखा है कि ईश्वरवारा रेलवे स्टेशन पर गाड़ी खड़ी होनी चाहिये। वहां पर काफी लोग चढ़ते उतरते हैं। वह भी एक डकैती एरिया है। मैंने बार बार कहा कि वहां पर स्टेशन बनना चाहिये, लेकिन कोई सुनता नहीं। जब बीना से सागर से कस्टमी जाते हैं तब रास्ते में यह स्थान पड़ता है। यह मेरा क्षेत्र है। जब वहां के लोगों की सुनवाई नहीं होती तो जनता हमारे पीछे पड़ती है। हम रोटियां खाने भी बैठते हैं तो हम को गालियां दी जाती हैं। हम ने कई बार लिख कर दिया है लेकिन न तो कुरेशी साहब सुनते हैं और न पई साहब सुनते हैं। हम ने पहले श्री हनुमन्तैया से इस के लिये प्रार्थना की थी और उन्होंने प्रार्थना भी दिया था। अगर पता नहीं क्या हुआ कि वह इस मिनिस्ट्री से ही चले गये। इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

सागर दमोह के बीच में जो गाड़ी चलती है उस के डब्बे बड़े खराब हैं। न तो उन में उजियाला रहता है और न शौचालय और पानी आदि की ही कोई व्यवस्था है। उस के रास्ते में बीना, खुरई, सागर और दमोह आदि पड़ते हैं जहां से भूसा, कोयला, लकड़ी और मूंगफली काफी भेजी जाती है। लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि उस के लिये लोगों को डब्बे नहीं मिलते हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र के लोग हम से बारबार कहते हैं कि उन को मालगाड़ियों के डब्बे मिलने चाहिये जिस में वह लोग भूसा और दूसरे सामान भेज सकें और वहां के मवेशियों को चारा और घास मिल सके। यह भी मेरे क्षेत्र में पड़ता है। वहां से जो भी एम० पी० चुन कर यहां आता है उस की बड़ी मुसीबत होती है। कभी वह हमारे लिये काले झंडे दिखलाते हैं और कभी गालियां देते हैं। मुझ से कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे पालियामेंट में होने से भी हमारी मांगें पूरी नहीं होती तो फिर तुम को चुनने का क्या फायदा है। मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि वह इस के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठावें।

सागर से थोड़ी दूर पर मकरीनिया स्टेशन है। वहां पर कोई भी ब्रिज नहीं है। वहां पर पाकिस्तान के काफी सैनिक रखे गये हैं और काफी मिलिटरी चलती है। मैं चाहती हूं कि उस स्थान पर जल्दी से जल्दी ओवर ब्रिज बनाया जाये।

ये कमिशन रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी आनी चाहिये ताकि उन के वेतन बढ़ें और

उन को बोनस मिले। हर एक कर्मचारी हम से पूछता है कि आखिर बोनस कब बटेगा। मैं उन का क्या उत्तर दूँ? मैं आप से मांग करती हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस के लिये कदम उठाया जाये ताकि कर्मचारी लोग भड़कें नहीं और आन्दोलन न करें। अगर इस में देर होगी तो फिर गड़बड़ियां शुरू हो जायेंगी और पटरियां उखड़नी शुरू हो जायेंगी।

हमारे यहां जो पैसेन्जर गाड़ियां चलती हैं उन की हालत बहुत खराब है। उन में कोई भी सुविधा नहीं है, न लाइट है और न पानी है। लोग फर्स्ट क्लास के डब्बों में से भी चीजें निकाल ले जाते हैं। इस की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इस के साथ ही हम चाहते हैं कि जो गरीब लोग रेलवे पटरियों आदि को बनाने और सड़कों को ठीक करने का काम करते हैं उन को रेलवे में पक्की नौकरियां दी जायें। जो लाखों की संख्या में हरिजन और आदि-बासी लोग काम करते हैं उन की मजदूरी बढ़ाई जाती चाहिये। एम० पी० लोगों के लिए बड़ी मुश्किल है। उनके लिए बड़ी मजबूरी है। आप तो हट्टे कट्टे हैं लेकिन हम से जब कोई बात कही जाती है और हम उसका समाधान नहीं कर पाते हैं तो हमारे सामने बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा होती है। आप खूब दौरे करें और लोगों की कठिनाइयों का पता लगाए और उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करें। इससे रेलवे विभाग का काम भी ठीक तरीके से होगा। आपको देखना चाहिये कि हर एम० पी० के क्षेत्र में काम हो, हर क्षेत्र में काम हो।

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रायना करती हूँ कि सागर से बड़ी देवरी तक लाइन बना कर उसको बरमान होते हुए नरसिंहपुर तक आया मिला दें। इस से हम लोगों को बहुत लाभ होगा।

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: MR. A. P. Sharma.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): Sir, just now a Congress Member has spoken. So, let an Opposition Member speak alternately. (Interruptions) Prof. Dandavate is already there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, but I have called Mr. Sharma. Please allow him to speak, and then I will call from the Opposition.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Railway Minister on his introducing a new scheme of working in the railways, known as the workers' participation in management. Sir, there has been a long pending demand from the railway employees in this country that their representative should be associated with the management of the railways. Under this new scheme, the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry would be able to take the representatives of the workers into confidence so far as the management of the railway is concerned. Since this debate is on the supplementary demands, I do not like to dilate on this scheme, and I am quite sure that under this new scheme, the railway will definitely register all-round improvement in its working.

While congratulating the Railway Minister on this occasion for introducing this new scheme of working, I want also to request him to apply his mind very seriously to some

of the burning demands of the railway workers. I would like especially to draw his attention to the demand of the railway workers for a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent. My friends have pointed out earlier that a new situation is emerging in the country, and all sections of the railway workers belonging to different trade unions are now preparing for a countrywide—not only agitation—but direct action. Therefore, I hope that the Railway Minister will not remain as a silent spectator in this matter, but as the biggest employer in this country he will definitely apply his mind seriously to this problem before it is too late.

There is no reason why this discrimination should be practised between the employees of a public sector undertaking and the employees of a private sector undertaking and the industrial employees of those departments of the Government which are managed by the Government directly. Therefore, I again say that while I do not like to take much time of this House, I simply want to sound a note of warning that if the Railway Minister shows any reluctance in the matter, he will have to face the challenge and the difficulties, and not the Labour Minister who is always trying to confuse this issue inside this House and outside.

I would like to mention one or two small points and then I will come to the third point which my hon. friend Shri Ramavatar Shastri mentioned. I will not take much time. I am myself conscious of the time, and I shall finish as quickly as possible. There has been a long-pending demand about the establishment of a Service Commission in Bihar. (Interruptions) Almost all the hon. Members of Bihar belonging to different parties and also those from Uttar Pradesh and Assam—people from this area—have made a demand that there should be one more Railway Service Commission located somewhere in

Bihar, especially at Patna. This demand, I know from my personal knowledge, was considered by the Railway Ministry and it was almost conceded. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister, Mr. Pai, to the fact that if he goes deeply into this subject he will find that the Railway Ministry was almost going to concede it, but I am sorry to say that the change in the Ministry has changed the whole plan. If this is going to be the way of looking at a serious problem, in future I am quite sure that instead of earning good name, the railway management will earn a bad name both in the eyes of the Members of Parliament and the public. Therefore, I request him to heed this long standing demand. When Mr. S. K. Patil was the Railway Minister, he made the promise; so also Shri Hanumanthaiya. Therefore, I request that this long-pending demand should be considered by them forthwith.

My friend Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad mentioned about the express train via Sahibganj loop, that is Bhagalpur I do not want to say much about it. Many of us gave a written petition to the Railway Minister. I have also received a similar reply from the Deputy Minister of Railways, that instead of an express train they have given a passenger train and that too between Kiul and Howrah; it is not between Delhi and Howrah. In view of the emphasis laid on this point, I hope that the new Minister will consider this question and see that one of the express trains is diverted through Sahibganj loop.

My last point is—one union, one industry. My friend Shri Ramavatar Shastri has the habit of doubting the honesty of everybody; while talking on this subject he doubted the honesty and intentions of the NFIR. Honest people do not doubt anybody's intentions. NFIR has taken this decision in all seriousness. Mr. Shastri appears to have ventured on a new scheme of

working the trade union; he does not know the history of trade unionism.. (Interruptions). We had already experimented with two federations and the Indian Railway workers were brought into one Federation, the NFIR whose intentions he is doubting. When we brought about one federations, and when some of the friends who are supporters of Mr. Shastri found in this National Federation of Railwaymen that they could not have a majority and on the contrary, his opponents like me have the majority, they walked out of the joint federation and revived the All India Railwaymen's Federation again and after reviving they gave a strike threat to the Railways and the Railways succumbed to their threat and they recognised the federation. The history of the trade union movement in this country goes to prove that those who talk about unity never accept unity, unless that unity turns exclusively to their advantage. I want to assure Mr. Shastri that that time is not going to come....(Interruptions). All the workers have a right to work in the united federation and if Mr. Shastri wants unity in the trade union movement, he is welcome to work in the National Federation of Railwaymen; that will be real unity, and not mere talk about unity....(Interruptions).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Dissolve all unions and form one union on the basis of democratic elections and secret ballot.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, I have called Prof. Dandavate. Before he begins, I may tell the House that I shall call the hon. Minister at 5.30. The time allotted for this discussion is two hours; we started at quarter to four we should end at quarter to six but for 15 minutes we can go on. I suggest that you put questions to the Minister; he will make notes and give reply.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokra-ghar): Nobody spoke from Assam.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I am participating in this discussion on supplementary demands of railways with the specific objective of focussing the attention of the House and the Government on a very important and burning issue—the issue of the West Coast Konkan Railway. I do not want to look at the problem from a regional angle. At the very outset let me say that I have looked at the problem from the national perspective. It has been one of the national objectives of our planning that we should correct regional imbalances. Whether it is the backward areas of Bihar or Maharashtra or for that matter Telengana or Orissa, we are basically concerned with correcting regional and economic imbalances. If the super-structure of development is to be laid, it is necessary that we build the necessary infra-structure and one essential element of this infra-structure is the availability of railway communications.

It is the tragedy of our time that though we are living in an age in which space-ships have reached the moon, there are areas to which railways have not reached in our country. I have come to this House from a constituency in which we are not able to have the implementation of the scheme for the West Coast Railway. It is very necessary for the development of the backward regions like Konkan and other parts of the western coast that we are able to provide the necessary railway facilities. The industrialists whose capital is shy in the developmental activities in western coast always argue that whether it is for importing raw materials or exporting finished products, railways are not available there. This is the most important aspect. Unless that is done, it will not be possible for us to build up the necessary super-structure of industrial development. From that point of view, I would demand priority and proper expenditure on implementing the scheme of the West Coast Konkan Railway. Whenever we have put forward this

point of view from a national perspective, we are always told that there are financial difficulties, that this scheme is not going to be taken up even in the fifth Plan.

Let me draw the attention to the recent development that has taken place. In this Konkan area there is famine condition and I reliably know—it has been published in the press also—that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has already written to the Prime Minister that as a famine relief work, the construction of the West Coast Konkan Railway should be undertaken. I do feel that through this proposal we are undermining the national aspect of this problem and treating it as if it is a regional problem. Even if we are not able to take a national approach about Konkan railway which involves Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala States, as the second solution and as a lesser evil, I would fully support the proposal made by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to the Prime Minister and urge that the Railway Minister gives us a categorical assurance on the floor of the House that at least as a famine relief measure, the construction of this railway will be undertaken.

Sharmaji and others have referred to bonus. If we accept that bonus is a device to partially fill up the gap between the existing actual wage and the living wage, it is necessary that we should not try to deny this benefit to a particular section of workers while giving it to others. Therefore, railway employees should be brought under this category for payment of bonus.

In 1960 when there was a general strike of Central Government employees, fortunately ultimately due to the pressure of public opinion, the disciplinary actions against railway employees were withdrawn. But still in the South Central Railway, in the Secunderabad Division, there are 5 employees against whom disciplinary actions have not been withdrawn. I urge that they should be withdrawn.

It was my esteemed colleague, the late Barrister Nath Pai who focussed attention on the Konkan Railway in this House. If one Nath Pai had initiated this move, let another Pai—the Railway Minister, T. A. Pai—complete it. This is my appeal to the Railway Minister.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Instead of asking question, I will make a few suggestions in hardly two minutes. I fully endorse the views expressed by my hon. friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate about the Konkan railways. In Maharashtra drought conditions are prevailing and about 15 lakhs of people are working on roads and other projects. But it would be difficult to give them work by January or so. Now the Konkan railways are upto Apta. If they are extended upto Kudal they will connect the two districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

Secondly, there will be scarcity of water in the drought affected areas in the coming months. The State Government have mobilised all the tankers that are available with the jilla parishads and the PWD. The railways can also help by carrying water from the surplus water areas to the drought affected areas.

Thirdly, the survey of the Diwa-Basin railway line has been completed. When this work is taken up, I would request the Minister to see that no agricultural land is taken up for the alignment of this work. It should be avoided as far as possible. It will minimise the cost; it will also minimise the discontent. While making these few suggestions, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

श्री अनन्ताह प्रभू (शहडोल) : सभापति महोदय, टीवां संभाग में एक लम्बे धरले से रेल मार्ग की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। दो बार सर्वेक्षण होने के पश्चात् भी किन्हीं विशेष कारणों से रेल मार्ग का निर्माण नहीं हो सका है और अधिकांश जनता बाहरी

दुनिया के अनभिज्ञ और अलग-थलग पड़ी हुई है। अतः वहां पर सतता से रीचा, व्योहारी, सिंगरोली तक रेल मार्ग बनाया जाये।

जिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों को सामान खरीदने के लिए रायपुर जाना पड़ता है, उनके लिए रायपुर में रेस्ट हाउस बनाया जाना चाहिए।

साउथ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे में क्लास फोर में भर्ती होने के लिए पांच साल की सर्विस का सर्टिफिकेट मांगा जाता है। लेकिन बहुत से लोग बोगस सर्टिफिकेट पेश करते हैं। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि सर्टिफिकेटों की यथोचित जांच हो सके।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को रेलवे में कोई प्रोमोशन नहीं मिलता है। मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें कि उनको प्रोमोशन दिया जाये।

शहडोल में ओवरब्रिज बनाने के सम्बन्ध में काफी पहले सर्वे हुआ था, लेकिन अभी तक वह नहीं बन पाया है। अब वह ओवरब्रिज बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

शहडोल एक कोयला क्षेत्र है, लेकिन बैंगनों की कमी के कारण सारा काम ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए वहां पर बैंगन दिये जायें, ताकि वन्द उद्योग फिर से चल सकें। तथा लोगों को व्यवसाय मिले।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद तावब (मधेपुरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ सजेशन देना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहले मांग को देखने से पता चलेगा कि रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में मांग है। रेलवे बोर्ड एक ऐसी संस्था है जो रेल मंत्रालय के काम को आगे ले जाने के बजाय पीछे घसीट रही है। मैं बहुत सी समितियों से सम्बन्धित हूं, इसलिए मैं जानता हूं कि इस ढेंद दो वर्ष के दौरान हजारों एजेंड पर बहस

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

हुई लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड ने एक को भी नहीं माना। आज के हिन्दुस्तान में सब से बड़ा खतरा अफमरशाही से है। उसका एक छोटा सा नमूना मैं देना चाहूंगा। श्री बी० सी० गांगुली जो भूतपूर्व चेयरमैन रेलवे बोर्ड के थे वह जब सराय रुहेला स्टेशन पर बैठे हुए थे अपने डिब्बे में तो प्रैस के लोगों ने उनसे कांटेक्ट किया और पूछा कि क्या कानून यह प्रोवाइड करता है कि आप मिनिस्टर के आदेश के बाद इस तरह ही से यहां बैठे रहें? उन्होंने कहा कि

What law? What I say and what I write are laws.

इस तरह के बदमिजाज लोग जहां हों वहां पर हम नहीं समझते कि इस प्रशासन से क्या लाभ हो सकता है? इसलिए रेलवे बोर्ड को खत्म किया जाय। इस तरह के बोर्ड की व्यवस्था और किसी मंत्रालय या विभाग में नहीं है तो रेलवे में ही क्यों हो? इस तरह की व्यवस्था कहीं नहीं है कि ऐसा कोई बोर्ड हो जो कि मंत्री के ऊपर हो तो यहां ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों हो?

दूसरी बात—मांग नं० 14-15 में नई नई रेलवे लाइनों के बारे में कहा गया है। उसमें नई रेलवे लाइनों के बारे में हम भी मांग करते आए हैं और बहुत पहले से कहते आए हैं हमारे यहां बिहारीगंज रेलवे स्टेशन है जहां से पांच सात लाख टन जूट और करीब 3 लाख टन अनाज हर साल बाहर जाता है। उसको सिमरी बख्तियार पुर से कनेक्ट करने के लिए बराबर कहा गया है लेकिन अभी तक वह कारगर नहीं हो सका। हम प्रार्थना करेंगे कि आप उस पर ध्यान दें क्योंकि वहां 106 मील टर्न लेना पड़ता है जब कि सीधी दूरी केवल 36 मील है।

तीसरी बात—दौरम मधे पुरा से वीरपुर बाया सिहेश्वर कनेक्ट किया जाय
(व्यवधान)

अन्त में मैं इतना और कहना चाहता हूं कि आसाम मेल की बात आई। नार्थ बिहार को दिल्ली से मिलाने वाली एक ही ट्रेन है आसाम मेल। इसलिए उसको डाइबर्ट न किया जाय।

श्री विश्वनाथ रात (बबरिया) : सभा-पति महोदय रेलवे सम्बन्धी स्वीकृत नीति के अनुसार मीटर गेज को ब्राड गेज में बदलने का कार्यक्रम है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बाराबंकी से समस्तीपुर तक ब्राड गेज बनाने के लिए भी इस साल के बजट में धन स्वीकृत किया गया था। लेकिन अभी तक उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब काम शुरू होगा और कितने दिनों में समाप्त होगा। मुना है कि दस साल उसमें लगने वाले हैं। दस साल में तो फिर कोई झगड़ा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हो सकता है और देश के लिए संकट उत्पन्न हो सकता है। इसलिए जल्दी इसको लिया जाय। कब तक यह समाप्त होगा, यह मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि देश में बढ़ती हुई महंगाई एवं बेरोजगारी का एकमात्र कारण रेलवे विभाग है? इसका कारण यह है कि रेल के डिब्बों के लिए एप्लीकेशन पड़ी रहती है समय से डिब्बे उपलब्ध नहीं किए जाते हैं माल सड़ जाता है। तब मैं आप्रह्न करना चाहता हूं माननीय मंत्री जी से कि माल के डिब्बों की कमी नहीं रहनी चाहिए। अगर कभी रहेगी तो देश की उन्नति में बहुत बड़ा रोड़ा भटकेगा और उसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी रेलवे विभाग पर भी होगी।

दूसरी बात—मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं उस क्षेत्र की बहुत बड़ी जनता व्यवसाय करती

है बहुत बड़ा औद्योगिक स्थान वह है । मैं ने माननीय हनुमन्तैया जी से भी आग्रह किया था कि वहां पर दो गाड़ियां रुकनी चाहिएं । अप्र और 2 डाऊन मेल पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की ये दो गाड़ियां खलीलाबाद में रोकनी चाहिएं । रेलवे कर्मचारी जो जवाब अभी तक दिए हैं उसमें वह लिखते हैं कि खलीलाबाद से कोई लाभ ही नहीं है गाड़ी रोकने में । तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि खलीलाबाद एन ई आर का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है और बहुत बड़ा औद्योगिक स्थान है । वहां पर 1 अप्र और 2 डाऊन मेल गाड़ियां अवश्य रुकनी चाहिएं । (व्यवधान) उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ बड़ा अन्याय होता है मान्यवर । उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा है 85 एम पी है अभी केवल मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं तो मुझे थोड़ा सा टाइम मिलना चाहिए ।

तीसरी प्रार्थना मेरी यह है कि रेलवे विभाग में रेलवे कर्मचारियों का इतना आधिपत्य है कि आज मंत्री लोगों के आदेश का पालन ही नहीं होता है । इसके उदाहरण मेरे पास हैं । हमेशा मंत्री महोदय को गुमराह किया जाता है । मैंने एक निवेदन किया कि खलीलाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन का प्लेटफार्म जो दक्षिण तरफ है उसको उत्तर तरफ भी कर दिया जाय । अभी दो त न वर्ष पहले वहां करीब 11-12 आदमी रेल से कट कर मर गये । लेकिन एन ई आर के अधिकारियों ने रेलवे मंत्रालय को यह लिखा कि खलीलाबाद का पूरा कस्बा दक्षिण तरफ है इसलिए उत्तर तरफ नहीं किया जा सकता । अभी हनुमन्तैया साहब यहां बैठे हैं, उन्होंने वचन भी दिया था कि आप का जो प्लेटफार्म है वह उत्तर तरफ कर दिया जायगा । लेकिन कर्मचारियों ने किस तरह से गुमराह किया है कि पूरा कस्बा ही बता दिया कि दक्षिण तरफ है । जब कि यह एकदम गलत है । यह एकदम सत्य है कि पूरा कस्बा खलीलाबाद का उत्तर तरफ बसता है, तहसील उत्तर तरफ है, कालेज, बैंक, अस्पताल, सड़कें ब्लाक उत्तर

तरफ हैं, तो प्लेटफार्म भी उत्तर तरफ कर दिया जाय तो जनता को बड़ी सहूलियत होगी ।

एक और सवाल है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का बुडबल रेलवे स्टेशन एक है, वहां अवरोध तरीके से एक कर्मचारी 18 साल से रह रहा है जो रेल कर्मचारी नहीं है । अभी मैंने रेल मंत्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र नहीं लिखा लेकिन जी० एम० डी० एस०, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे लखनऊ को पत्र लिखा है, अभी तक उसका जवाब नहीं मिला । 18 वर्ष से अवरोध रूप से वह वहां रह रहा है । उसको वहां से हटाया जाय क्योंकि स्थानीय कर्मचारियों को उससे बहुत परेशानी है ।

अन्तिम बात मुझ यह निवेदन करनी है कि 29 तारीख को एन ई आर के स्टेशन मास्टर्स का एक प्रदर्शन होने जा रहा है । उनकी कुछ समस्याएं हैं । उनकी तरफ रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की तरफ उनका ध्यान जाना चाहिए । माल के डिब्बे इतने बढ़ा देने चाहिए कि किसी का काम न रुके नहीं तो पूरी जिम्मेदारी रेल मंत्रालय की है ।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I want to ask the Railway Minister through you whether or not he has examined the demand put forward by the people of Himachal Pradesh for not closing down the Kangra Valley railway because of the failure of the Railway authorities to construct an alternative railway line covering 29.8 kilometres over two years. If there is a lapse on the part of the Railways on this issue the people should not be allowed to suffer. I want to ask what would be the future of Himachal Pradesh and its economy if the railway line is not allowed to remain open. I would request him to see that he coordinates his efforts with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and either allows the dam not to rise up and get the

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

people buried under it or takes up the construction of an alternative railway line expeditiously.

Secondly, there is a line from Talwara to Mukheria. It has not been handed over to the Railway Department so far and although the passengers travel freely, the Government is losing lakhs of rupees every year because the Railway is not going to take over that railway line.

Lastly, a direct railway link has been demanded by almost forty Members of Parliament from North-Western India for connecting the two dams, Talwara dam and the Nangal Dam. What is the reaction of the Government to that request?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): First of all, I would like the Minister to reply to my letters satisfactorily instead of to his own satisfaction.

Secondly, I would like the Minister to recognise the Firemen and the Drivers' Union on the Railways which refuses to affiliate itself with the other two main Railway Unions because it believes in independent trade unionism.

Thirdly, the Commercial Clerks of the Railways who have had a very large Union for so many years has totally been ignored and has not been recognised and has never been given an opportunity to putting forth its grievances so much so these two Unions are suffering for not having their pay-scales increased or brought in line with the other pay scales for the last twenty years.

Next, I would like that there should be a direct link between Godhra and Ahmedabad. I have already made a request to the Minister. I do not care what excuses he has got for not doing it. The line is there; everything is there; only a direct train is required. Now it takes six hours and a change on the way, to cover a distance of 80 miles.

Lastly, I would like the line going to Lunavada extended through Malpur and Medasa to Udaipur. I want him to do it and let him find the excuses for doing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri B. N. Roy—not here.

Shri P. R. Shenoy.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): A major port is coming up in Mangalore. In view of the fact that it is ridiculous to have a major port in a State without linking it to the capital of the State by a railway line, will the Minister consider converting the metre gauge between Mangalore and Hasan into broad gauge and extending the same to Bangalore via Tiptur?

(2) There is some difficulty in the movement of fertilisers from North India to South India for want of wagons. Will the hon. Minister kindly release more wagons for the movement of fertilisers to the South so that the crash scheme for the Rabi crop in those States may be successful?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Basumatari—not here.

Mr. Darbara Singh.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होजियारपुर) :
मैं यह भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे के बारे में एक 20 साप्ताहिक प्लानिंग होना चाहिए—जब बजट आयेगा तब मैं इस के बारे में बात करूँगा, किन्तु तब मुझे यही कहना है कि जहाँ जहाँ इस वक्त कम्पोजिशन आफ होल्डिंग हो रहा है, वहाँ वहाँ रेलवे क्रॉसिंग का सवाल पैदा हो रहा है। जब इस के बारे में माँग आती है तो रेलवे की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि या तो अपनी गिरह से खर्च करो या स्टेट को कहो कि वह खर्च करे—इस के लिए हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लेवल-क्रॉसिंग के बारे में आप अपनी पालिसी बतलाइये।

दूसरा सवाल—जहां जहां ब्रिजिज हैं, वहां रेल-कम-रोड ब्रिजिज होने चाहिए।

तीसरी बात—मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या चण्डीगढ़ हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे पर नहीं है, उसको ब्राडगेज लाइन में मिलाया जा सकता है। यह समझ कर कि दो मुल्लाओं के बीच मुर्गी हाराम होती है, वहां पर दो सरकारें बैठी हैं, क्या उनको अच्छा स्टेशन नहीं चाहिए, क्या उस को ब्राडगेज से नहीं मिलाया जा सकता है इसके बारे में भी आप जवाब दें। इस वक्त पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है, हमारा काम बढ़ रहा है, डवलपमेंट बढ़ रहा है—एग्रीकल्चर और इण्डस्ट्री में जो तरक्की हो रही है, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमें अपने ट्रेफिक प्रबलम को प्रायोरिटी बेसिज पर हल करना चाहिए।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I wanted to know one thing. The question has already been raised by Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad and in a way it was opposed by Mr. Misra. The Assam Mail is meant for the people of Assam. I do not mind people other than of Assam availing of that train.

But, Assam people should not be deprived of this use. Mr. Bibhuti Mishra was suggesting that there should be one rail link to catch the Assam Mail from Motihari. I do not mind if one train is given to them, to catch the Assam mail to Delhi. But there are already 2 trains running to Assam. One is Lucknow mail and the other is A. T. Mail. They go to Assam on the same day. There is difference of only 2 hours gap in between. He may have another train for Delhi from Motihari. Mr. Hanumanthaiya announced about this and it was included in the time-table to divert the Assam Mail via Furakka Barrage; but this was subsequently drop-

ped. This Assam mail should go via Farakka Barrage to Assam to minimise the time of 8 hours. We don't object to more fare and longer distance as stated by the Minister in his letter to MPs from Assam. I do not know why this is dropped. Is it because there is a quarrel between Chairman of Railway Board Mr. Ganguli and Mr. Hanumanthaiya, former Railway Minister?

I want to know why Railway Ministers are generally tipped from Mysore State only. Is it the case that efficient persons are found only from that State? My friend Mr. Poonacha told me when he was Minister of Railways that it is difficult to lay a finger even at the administration of the Railway Board. We cannot penetrate our fingers at it, he said. It is such a water-tight compartment. Our hon. Minister Mr. Pai is a very energetic person, I suppose. I request that he should penetrate into it and meet the grievances of the people of Assam.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दीसा) :

चेयर मैन साहब मुझे कुछ सुझाव देने हैं, उन पर रेलवे मन्त्री महोदय या रेल मन्त्रालय ध्यान दे सकें तो बहुत अच्छा है। . . .

पहला सुझाव यह है कि जो चिट्ठियां एम० पी० की जाती हैं, उनका 90 फीमदी का जवाब "नो" में आता है। "नो" जवाब देने की आदत बदल दीजिए, उनको एग्जामिन कीजिए और देखिए कि कुछ हो सकता है या नहीं।

दूसरा निवेदन—मेरे अपने प्रान्त के बारे में मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि हमारे यहां एक रेलवे स्टेशन "बसी" है जो बेस्टर्न रेलवे पर जयपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है। उस स्टेशन पर 3 अप और 4 डाउन के स्टापेज के लिए मैंने लिखा था, उसका आपने जवाब

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

दिया है कि वहां पेसेन्जर ट्रेफिक नहीं है। ट्रेन को वहां रोकने नहीं है और कहते हैं कि वहां पेसेन्जर ट्रेफिक नहीं है—पता नहीं इन्होंने कहां से पता लगा लिया।

तीसरी बात—जिसे मैं बार बार कहता आया हूं और आज फिर रिपीट कर रहा हूं कि अजमेर और दिल्ली के बीच इस समय दो सवारी गाड़ियां चलती हैं—दोनों मेल ट्रेन हैं एक चेतक और दूसरी 4 डाउन, दोनों का जो टाइम है उसमें एक घंटे का फर्क है। इसमें पता नहीं कौन ही अकलमन्दी है जो आप इस तरह का टाइम टेबल रखते हैं, बराबर मांग करने के बाद भी उसको नहीं बदलते हैं।

चौथी बात—जयपुर राजधानी है—हर राजधानी में राज्य के चारों तरफ से सबेरे सवारी गाड़ियां पहुंचती हैं ताकि राज्य का सम्बन्ध राजधानी से बना रहे। लेकिन अलवर से जयपुर तक पहुंचने के लिए कई दफा मांग की गई है कि कोई शटल ट्रेन चलाई जाय, अभी तक ट्रेन नहीं चलाई गई है। अगर यह सम्भव नहीं है तो अन्य गाड़ियों का टाइम ऐसा कर दें कि सुबह 10 बजे तक गाड़ी वहां पहुंच जाए। “नो” का जबाब तो अब तक हमको मिलता आया है, अब मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि शायद सिम्पेक्टिकली आप इस पर विचार करेंगे।

समापति महोदय: एक चीज आप लोग समझ लीजिए कि जितने सवाल रखे गये हैं या जितनी बातें शुरू से डिबेट में कही गई हैं, सब बातें रेलवे के जनरल बजट के

डिस्कशन से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। इस समय आपके सामने सप्लीमेन्ट्री बजट है...

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: चेयर मेन साहब, मीका ही यह मिलता है, दूसरा कोई मीका नहीं मिलता है।

श्री राम धन (लालगंज) : समापति महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूं जिसके बारे में किसी माननीय सदस्य ने नहीं पूछा है। श्री हनुमन्ध्या जी ने रेलवे बोर्ड के कुछ अधिकारियों की पोस्ट खत्म कर दी थी लेकिन जब श्री पाई रेल मंत्री बने तो उन्होंने उन अधिकारियों की पोस्ट को पुनः चालू कर दिया। यह जो सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमान्ड्स हमारे सामने आई है, उसमें जो खर्चा बढ़ा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं उसका क्या कारण है? यह तो मोहम्मद तुग़लक़ जैसे हुकूमत हो गई कि दिल्ली से दोलताबाद और दोलता—बाद से फिर दिल्ली। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से रेलवे अधिकारियों को जो पुनः रखा गया है उसके क्या कारण थे?

(ख) देश में माल डिब्बों की बड़ी कमी है। इसके लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति होनी चाहिए। माल डिब्बों की जो कमी हो रही है उस पर रेल मंत्रालय कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है और इसमें बहुत जबरदस्त भ्रष्टाचार है।(व्यवधान)..... मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि माल डिब्बों की जो कमी है उसको पूरा करने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय कौन से कदम उठा रहा है?

(ग) हमारे पूर्वी प्रदेश के लोगों की बहुत दिनों की मांग के बाद एक गाड़ी मिली

55 और 56 डाउन जो कि दिल्ली से बक्सर जाती है लेकिन वह ऐसी गाड़ी है जोकि 24 घंटे से ज्यादा टाइम लेती है इसलिए उसपर लोग जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। लोगों को उस पर तरह तरह की मुसीबतें उठानी पड़ती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन गाड़ी को तेज करने की कोशिश मंत्री महोदय करेंगे ?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): Many may be wondering why I am speaking on the Railway Demands. I want to ask only one question of the hon. Minister. He knows my place very well and the products which form the life-line of the people of my area. I only want one question to be answered by the hon. Railway Minister. When is he going to link Mangalore and Bombay because that link is going to vitally affect us and the marketing of our products to Bombay?

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): May I know when the railway line is going to be extended from Apta to Kudal in Ratnagiri District? May I also know why the survey for the underground railway for Bombay has not been completed as yet?

श्री अनंत प्रसाद घुसिया (बस्ती) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या एकचुपनी रेलवे बोर्ड ही सारे करप्शन की जड़ है इस डिपार्टमेंट में ? दूसरे मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कौन सी ट्रान्सफर और कौन सी मेडिकल लीव है जोकि बगैर रिश्तत के रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में मिलती है ? चोखी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि इस विभाग में जितनी भी केटरिंग यूनिट्स हैं वह सब मरोड़पन की ही दो जाती है। मेरा मुद्दा है कि वह इंडिबीयुप्रस को दो जायें और इस कन्ट्रैक्ट सिस्टम को बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाये।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): I would like to know from the Railway Minister when he is going to restore the flood-damaged railway lines, that is, the railway lines which were damaged in the great floods of 1968 in the N.F. Railway zone. I am particularly referring to two lines, namely the line from Jalpaiguri to Haldibari and the line from Latuguri to Changrabandha. Since 1969, on various occasions, the Railway Minister had said that they would be restored as early as possible, but that has not been done so far.

I would like to ask two more simple questions. As has been suggested by another hon. Member already in regard to the Assam Mail from Delhi to Assam, it should go via Farakka. As a matter of fact, it had been settled also. I do not know why it has been changed now.

Thirdly, from my constituency, the local Bar associations have represented to the Railway Minister that there should be a train from Sealdah or Howrah, that is, from Calcutta to Cooch-Bihar and onward. In our North Bengal area, there are good communications from Sealdah to New Jalpaiguri, but there are no good communications onward from New Jalpaiguri. I hope the Railway Minister will consider this suggestion also.

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): May I know whether a plan has been formulated to construct a new railway line in Andhra Pradesh from Bibinagar to Nadakude in the Telingana area?

I want to know whether this is a fact. In Nalgonda district in Telingana, my constituency, we are without any railway line. The demand for a line there was under consideration and it had been included in the Fourth Plan. But now I understand that it has been dropped in the Fifth Plan. In view of this, I make an earnest request to the Minister to take

up this railway line and give a Categorical reply on these lines in his reply.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): I am grateful to the Railway Minister, Shri Pai, and the Deputy Minister, Shri Qureshi, for their prompt action regarding most of the grievances which we had communicated to them.

In 1960, there was a strike by Central Government employees. Then 25 workers of Secunderabad Division, S.C. Rly. were removed from service. After 12 years, 17 of them were taken back in 1971. There are only 5 workers left. Therefore, I would request the Minister to take back these workers also and remove the discrimination because the charge against them was the same.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): The Railway Budget for 1972-73 envisages a surplus of Rs. 32.53 crores. The mid-year review indicates that earnings have improved by about Rs. 18 crores over the budgetary expectations; at the same time, expenditure has also run ahead of budgetary calculations by about Rs. 39 crores, repairs and maintenance account for Rs. 18.75 crores and operation and fuel account for Rs. 15.15 crores. You will agree that over a period of years the salaries of staff, the price of coal and other fuel and the cost of operation of the railway system—all these have been going up. While the primary responsibility of the Indian railway system, being a public carrier is the movement of goods and commodities in this country, let me also say that we also provide the means for easy mass transportation of the people. But unfortunately, it is the freight transport that has subsidised passenger transport in this country—passenger and other coaching transport is being subsidised to the extent of Rs. 61 crores of rupees. Nobody likes the fares to be increased. Everybody has been clamouring for more and more amenities for the passengers. I am seriously thinking of a society in which we

are now committed to removing poverty of the people of the country. That being so, how is it fair that the loss made by a transport system like the Railways should be borne by the people who do not travel by railway, people who walk along. Ultimately, therefore, we will have to make both ends meet.

This year we have to face the problem of the payment of extra wages according to the Miabhoy Award and the commitment arising out of the interim relief recommended by the Pay Commission. All these will have to be paid. The question has also been raised whether the railway employee is not as good as any other industrial employee in this country. I sympathise with our workers. If Parliament supports the raising of the fares and freight, there should be no hesitation in making payments of any kind. If on the other hand, it thinks that some kind of economy should be exercised, I am prepared to listen to any advice in this subject. I have said: let us look at the working of the railways. I have no option but to see that the Indian railway system carries more freight than it is able to do today. With that exercise, we have tried to make an all-out effort to improve the wagon position. We have tried to see that this year we do not condemn wagons except those unsafe to run. We used to condemn nearly 6,000 wagons a year. We have now tried to see that all these wagons which were overdue for repairs were sent to all the workshops; and we have tried to extend the capacity for repairs has been going on. I have revised the target for placing the order for wagons with the private sector as well as stepping up our wagon production within our own workshops. Even in spite of this, the order that we have placed for about 40,000 wagons will be fulfilled only over a period of three years.

So, after this, I have tried to see that the movement of the main commodities has been attempted by the railways. We were faced with the

problem of drought. As soon as we heard about the drought, we ourselves got into contingent planning because we knew that on account of the Food Corporation and the Ministry of Agriculture, we may have to move a large quantity of foodgrains to see that these foodgrains were put in possession of the State Governments so that there may not be any rise in prices. I think thanks to the railwaymen in this country we have done that job.

The second priority was the movement of fertilisers. We have done it successfully. The third was cement. We have moved 90 to 95 per cent. Except in Wadi and one other factory in the south, our movements have been handled satisfactorily.

We have tried to move coal. Here again, a lot of practices have come to our notice. I have requested the Ministry of Steel to examine why coal control should not be imposed so that the availability of coal in all parts of the country for all activities can be ensured.

Over a period, from April to September this year, compared with last year, we have moved more than nearly two million tonnes extra freight. In the month of October itself, we have moved one million tonnes more than what we did last October. This is in spite of the fact that whenever anything happens in this country, the railways become the victims; it is not only the loco strike in the south but the trouble in Punjab by the students over the cinema theatre; the language trouble in Assam and in Andhra Pradesh now, where we have had to cancel all the trains and where some of the stations have been set on fire. All these have now dislocated the traffic very considerably.

One of the hon. Members told us that we may have to be ready to move even wagons with drinking water. I may tell you that this time the Maharashtra Government asked us to move wagons with drinking water to

Ahmednagar, and the Indian railways did that expeditiously and to their satisfaction. We have used our wagons to carry fodder in Gujarat and in other parts of the country. Because all these extra movements about which we never worried in the past have become our responsibility now. We are trying to see what are the abuses that have crept in. We have found that these wagons were being used as storage places. We have found that large orders were being registered in the hope that they will get wagons, and when wagons were offered these orders were being cancelled. Only in Gujarat the other day, 80,000 registrations were cancelled the moment we started offering the wagons. So, we are now going into this question why we should not raise the registration fees so that there is no temptation to book these wagons and dislocate our movement.

We have also decided, from the 1st of December, that the wharfage as well as demurrage charges should be steeply raised from a maximum rate Rs. 155 to Rs. 211 per wagon per day, so that the people are not tempted to use them but give us our wagons back.

Again, I am coming before the House to see that the Railway Act is amended so that the bailee's responsibility of the railways which they are now carrying out, is reduced from 30 days to seven days. We are aware that we are earning Rs. 13 crores by way of wharfage and demurrage every year. But I do not consider that as a source of income. I think it is the responsibility of the trade and industry. Though that is the price they have to pay for inefficiency. Therefore, I would not very much like that. Instead of earning our income under demurrage and wharfage, I would very much like to see that we earn it under freight. Emphasis has been laid on theft. I do not want to justify theft. Looking at it purely from business i.e., insurance point of view, Rs. 13 crores is accounted for by way of theft year after year. The total quantity or value of goods that we

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move is Rs. 7,500 crores and the freight that we earn is about Rs. 700 crores. But this is a poor country and even Rs. 14 crores is not a small amount; we should see if we can stop it as much as possible. It is also true that we are spending Rs. 18 crores on railway protection police to prevent this. Now, people may tell me that because of the police the loss is only Rs. 13 crores. I do not want to go into it. The first thing we have to do is to see and reorganise the police force.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because of the police the loss is Rs. 14 crores.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have been told that too. We have got to look into this aspect. Out of Rs. 13 crores, Rs. 5 or 6 crores is accounted for by thefts and the rest is by way of compensation that we have to pay because of the faulty handling of goods. We have got to be efficient in this country. For instance, take fruits and vegetables. We offer concessional rates for their movement. I do not think we are doing a satisfactory job of it. By the time fruits and vegetables reach their destination, fifty per cent gets rotten. I would rather offer commercial rates and make arrangements to move them fast so that they do not become rotten. Our country has to improve its packing and handling; it has got to be efficient and it can do it if it makes up its mind.

There was talk about ticketless travelling. We are told that we lose Rs. 2 to 25 crores. This has been worked out on some kind of calculation made by taking a few samples in some parts of the country during 1968. Let me not assume that all over the country people are now travelling without tickets. Even this analysis shows that nine per cent of the ticketless travellers were students, 12 per cent beggars, 32 per cent agriculturists and about 23 per cent small businessmen; I sometimes wonder. These are the very people whom we say sometimes economically backward people who have got to be supported

and who should be made to improve their lot....(Interruptions). They have been doing this to the railways. I think it is a question of changing the habits of the people because those who travel with tickets are called upon to pay more for those who do not buy tickets. We have heard sada-char samitis and any number of voluntary organisations telling me: we are prepared to stop it. My own fear is that unless the Railway Administration itself is given the responsibility of stopping it, outside agencies will not help me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long would you like to continue?... (Interruptions).

SHRI T. A. PAI: Twenty minutes . . . (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let him continue today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are prepared to sit late, he may continue.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not minimising the loss on account of ticketless travelling. I am baffled by some of the problems we are facing.

You were good enough to amend the Railway Act last time to say that chain pulling was an offence punishable with a fine of Rs. 250 and imprisonment. Do you know the number of times trains are stopped, on an average, by chainpulling in India, every day? About 800 times.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They stop on their own, more often.

SHRI T. A. PAI: If they stop on their own, this will be in addition. In the past we have laid emphasis on the punctuality of only passenger trains. But when the cream of our income comes from freight, the concept will have to change and goods trains also will have to come in time, so that the movements of goods are faster. If hon. members have any suggestions on these matters, I would

welcome it. All the suggestions made by hon. members for additional railway lines or additional employment being created can be implemented provided we are able to take the railways from the red to what is justifiably to be earned by the railways.

18 Mrs.

Everywhere people think that railways are going to remove backwardness. I am sure there are many parts of this country where there have been railway lines existing for 50 or 100 years but still backwardness continues. When the resources are limited, people have to decide whether they should have the railway line or some other things which are more productive. I do not know what the conclusion would be. If there is going to be planned development, certainly one should not hesitate to go in for the railway line. Take Konkan railway. I am personally interested in it. Whenever I see the gap in the railway map of India, I see no reason why it should not be filled. But can it be done overnight? I have asked the Maharashtra Government whether they would locate some industries like fertiliser plant or aluminium plant etc. in Ratnagiri district. So, let us take it up with a comprehensive plan. Otherwise, just having a railway line will not succeed. Ultimately Konkan Railway is bound to come, but not in one stretch. It is a long distance and may be the work has to be started from both Mangalore as well as from Apta. I am told it will take 20 years. But I do not believe in a scheme of 20 years. I would like to see it expedited as quickly as possible. At the same time, it is necessary that those members who have been emphasising the importance of this railway should help me to see that it becomes economic or it is not a heavily losing proposition. If the cost is Rs. 200 crores and if railways are to lose 5 per cent on it, loss comes to Rs. 10 crores which railways cannot afford. Where we have lines losing Rs. 10 crores a year. I have asked the

Railway Board not to take it for granted that this is a permanent loss and the solution is to dismantle it. Why should we not compete with the trucks on these routes by having special rates? Before we finally decide that a line is uneconomic, we must be satisfied that we have taken every possible step.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has made a concrete proposal of starting it as a famine relief work.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Unfortunately the construction on that line cannot be started tomorrow and relief work has to be started immediately. I am also keen to take it up. In any scheme, one-third of the cost is labour. If it costs Rs. 5 crores, about Rs. 2 crores is on labour. If the Planning Commission says that those Rs. 2 crores can be debited to employment, the railway line may become more viable than at present. I have been trying to work it out as much as possible, because the meaning we give to this concept can perhaps accelerate development in different parts of the country. I am equally interested in seeing that not only these but many other projects are taken up, even for solving unemployment. But the only problem will be this: how can we organise this labour? Personally, I would not like to have the contractors and thus making the schemes expensive. We should try to organise the labour and reduce the cost as much as possible. Otherwise, none of the schemes would be employment-oriented. We have to give up the old concepts if we are to solve some of these problems.

I have heard criticism about the Railway Board. We have been demanding in this country that technocrats should take over the administration. I find that those who are in the Railway Board are technocrats. There is not even one IAS or ICS officer. Secondly, you want to develop the concept of holding Company where the Chairman of the company

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will be the *ex-officio* Secretary so that they will have complete freedom. You have already developed this concept. But, while you are asking the other Ministries to develop this new concept, you are asking me to dismantle the one that is already in existence.

What is most important is not merely the framework but how exactly it functions. If it has to function, it is not merely the framework that is important but the attitude of all those who are working. In this Ministry I have been trying to see how many decisions of the Railway Board are operational and how many are policy-making. That is the reason why I am anxious to see that more and more powers are decentralised to the General Managers so that they may take the decisions on the spot and Railway Board becomes the policy-making body.

Today the Indian railway system is one of the biggest systems we have. We are now moving around 200 million tonnes. By the end of the Fifth Plan we are expected to move about 300 million tonnes, or a 50 per cent extra load. Therefore, we are facing new challenges. One of the biggest problems I have is 17½ lakhs of men who constitute the railway workers, both casual labourers as well as permanent workers, constituting perhaps the biggest force. We have all the manpower here. How shall we develop them, because the development of the railways is the development of the manpower? How shall we make the best use of them? How shall we make use of the wagons to the maximum capacity? These are some of the problems I have to face.

That is the reason why, when suggestions have come asking me to transfer some of the divisional offices or officers from one State to another, I have said "please do not ask me to do it now, that is not very important, because what you are asking me is to move people". My hon. friend from Sholapur pointed out that a mistake

has been made in taking Sholapur division away and attaching it to South Central Railway.

I notice that everyone who talks to me, though he does not say so in so many words, always backs it up by saying that if it is not acceded to, there will be agitation. How can we accede to everything? I ask them to be reasonable. We are not unreasonable. From my point of view, I look upon the railways as a source of income. As a business organisation I am interested in earning. Of course, I am prepared to examine all the suggestions made.

SHRI PILOO MODY: All this is blasphemy in this House?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Therefore, I am saying that I am prepared to look into the problems you have raised. Let me also assure you that I have tried to reply to every letter from a Member of Parliament. If replies have not been received, it is because I have not received the letter. If my colleague, Shri Qureshi, has replied to it, I hope the hon. Members of this House would not consider him in any way....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The railways have adopted a new technique. Previously, the Minister used to sign the letter. Now they enclose a note. The Railway Board has spared the Minister even that work of writing a letter. This is the technique developed by the Railway Board.

SHRI T. A. PAI: That was the practice. After I came I changed it. In fact, my reply embodies all the difficulties that we have; of course, whether you agree or not is a different matter, but you have still the right to get a reply. I have been telling the officials in the railways that the Member of Parliament is a representative of the people of this country. So, whatever suggestions they give are always analysed by me. I have taken out the number of letters that I have received in one month and how many of the suggestions were negated. In this country, it is always easier to

give a negative reply. The moment you say yes, you take the responsibility for that. The administration has got into this habit and we have to take them out of it. I have been telling them, "Don't say, no; think over it and see how far it can be done. If necessary, you invite the Member concerned for a personal discussion because, our Members are quite reasonable, and you have to tell them what the implication of the decision will be." You just give me some time.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have received replies to all my letters from the Railways.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : सिवाय इस के कि आप का पत्र मिल गया है, अक्सर कोई जवाब नहीं देते हैं। जिस तरह आप जवाब देते हैं आप अक्सरों को भी उसी तरह जवाब देने के लिए कहें।

SHRI T. A. PAI: After all, you please remember when the Parliament is in session, I get 4000 letters in a month. You want me to reply to 4000 letters which I cannot do only from the Railway Board. I have to send letters down to General Managers and even down below that level. Let me assure you that I shall see that every letter is replied to as if it has been written by me only. If any day you receive a letter from Mr. Qureshi, it may be because I am out of station, not because I do not want to sign it. I am prepared to sign any number of letters. Let it be understood that Mr. Qureshi and myself are not divided on this issue. Any letter that you may receive from him has the same importance as coming from the Railway Minister. Please do bear with me in trying to set matters right to your satisfaction. Ultimately, we have one of the biggest jobs to do with your cooperation. Without your cooperation, it is not possible.

Coming to the problem of un-recognised unions, you will agree with me, as representing the management, we

have a labour policy in this country to recognise major unions. It is upto the House to change that policy, if you do not like it....(Interruptions).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: How do you decide which is a major union and which is not a major union? (Interruptions).

SHRI T. A. PAI: All that I can say is, I have accepted it as a matter of policy, as a management philosophy, that if any individual, leave alone a group of people, has some grievance to write to me, I shall not say, "I shall not look into it." But please don't get a photographer and present it to me, and take a photograph showing that the Railway Minister is receiving it. (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why do these two unions fight? I make a plea on behalf of the Independent union.

SHRI T. A. PAI: If there are any grievances, I am prepared to look into them. I being the Railway Minister represent all the men working in the Railways. I am not here to make a distinction between one worker and another. I am not here to build up any particular union with any political affiliation. I am here to see... (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : **सभापति महोदय : जो सदस्य बिना चेयर की परमिशन के बोलते हैं, उस की बात न लिखी जाये।

SHRI T. A. PAI: The speeches have been made as if a few people alone are responsible or have greater concern for the employees working in the Railways. I hope, the hon. Members would concede that as long as I lead the Railways, I want the support and sympathy of all those who are working with me. I am as keen as anybody else about the welfare of the employees. But the difficulty is that I have to hold the balance equally well amongst all

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sections of employees. It is not possible for me to build up one section of employees against another section of employees. I have got to see what is fair. If any injustice is brought to my notice by any Member, including any individual employee, I am willing to look into it. We have got two major unions. I have been trying to tell them to come together, let there be one union, so that one union might be able to handle the responsibility on behalf of the employees with the management very much better.

I hope this dream will true. (Interruptions).

SHRI FILOO MODY: Make it an independent union.

SHRI T. A. PAI: One of the points that was raised by hon. Member, Shri S. R. Damani, was this....

श्री हुकम चंद कश्यप : सभापति महोदय, हम यूनियनों में काम करते हैं। हमारे सामने जो कठिनाईयाँ आती हैं, क्या हम उन सब को गिनायें लेकर मंत्री महोदय के पास जायें ? इसी लिए हम झकड़ने को लिखते हैं। हम उन का भार हल्का करना चाहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप ने कुछ कहना था, वह कह दिया। अब आप मिनिस्टर को सुनिए।

SHRI T. A. PAI: Hon. Member, Shri Damani, has said that there is a lot of difficulty created as a result of the Solapur Division being attached to the South Central Railway. This decision was taken long ago. According to him, it was a hasty decision. I do not want to be responsible for taking a hasty decision to reverse it. All that I say is this. Let us see what exactly are the problems affecting the public, the problems affecting the trade, the problems affecting the employees. If the employees feel that their promotional opportunities are getting reduced, if the employees feel

that a particular region has no chance to get its people recruited, then let us look into it and see that nobody objects to these hurdles being removed. Whenever we make administrative changes of this type, it is necessary to see that minimum disturbance to the people is caused. I am prepared to accept the suggestion that Members of parliament coming from these areas as well as the Chairman, Railway Board, should sit together and sort out all the problems. Therefore, as long as the people's problems are solved, do not drag me to do it in a particular form.

Hon. members from Bihar are very much agitated over having a Public Service Commission in Patna. If it is only an office that you require there, then a branch of the Calcutta Public Service Commission is already sitting at Patna....

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : हम बिहार का अलग पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन चाहते हैं, कलकत्ते का नहीं।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: We do not want replacement of the Calcutta Commission. We want an additional Service Commission for Patna.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would like the hon. members to have some personal discussions with me and tell me why they are insisting upon having a separate Public Service Commission there. I am not closing my mind on this. Either I convince you or get convinced by you on this issue. I have an open mind. (Interruption) If the idea is that you are not having sufficient recruitment from Bihar and if only a Public Service Commission is located in Bihar you will get more job, please convince me that it is so.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There are certain difficulties. We shall discuss with you.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The implication would be that the Members of the Public Service Commission will have to come from Bihar. I would like to

see that the all-India character of our organisation is also maintained. If your idea is...

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The Minister has already offered to discuss all the difficulties in detail. I would say that we do not want replacement from Calcutta to Patna; we want an additional Service Commission for Patna.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He wants to make a secret deal with you separately and not on the floor of the House.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Another hon. Member wanted better representation for Scheduled Castes. That is really a problem. We are toying with the idea of achieving a certain percentage. This is not going to satisfy them. Personally I have also found that, at the lowest level, sometimes figures are given by taking even the scavengers into consideration and saying that the percentage of quota has been fulfilled. I wish we take the first step of removing the scavengers from the quota and achieving the quota as required. That will help the Scheduled Castes to get their rights established. It may not be hundred per cent foolproof; still we shall have taken the first step.

There is the problem of catering. Now suggestions have been given to me that catering requires to be improved. Instructions to improve the catering or criticisms from the Parliament all these years about catering are not wanting. But the problem really is that formerly when we thought of catering, we were only referring to the First Class passengers and the problem was limited. To-day again it is a problem of mass catering when a train arrives at a station with 3000 passengers and 6000 hot chapatties have got to be served because I have seen complaints that the chapatties are not hot. It has again become a challenge to us because none of these challenges exist in other coun-

tries. How are we going to meet it? Therefore, we are trying to have different experiments carried out on different Railways so that the greatest satisfaction is given.

You have been saying that the contractors do not serve you. If you give me specific instances, I shall deal with them firmly.

You now say, 'Replace it by official catering.' I have got my own views about it because I do not want to hold the whole community to ransom by having only one system of catering all over the country. Let us begin slowly. If co-operatives of workers come forward, I am prepared to give it to them rather than to an individual. I shall certainly look into the complaints that one man is having contracts at ten stations....(Interruptions) I shall discourage it if that is the means of providing more opportunities to a larger number of people.

Other things that you have raised referred to some individual problems. I am unable to answer them straightaway, but I shall certainly reply to you.

SHRI RAM DHAN: What about my question that some officers who were removed by Mr. Hanumanthaiya have been taken back?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Mr. Hanumanthaiya did not say that he was going to dismiss any one of them. The ARC recommendations made by him even said that the Board could have advisers instead of Additional Members. He was doubting the necessity for additional Members. Now, my responsibility was that as soon as I came in, I had to give them larger responsibilities and fix up specific tasks to the members and if I have given them some assistance, you can take the assurance from me that their salaries will be earned. It is not a

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damage that I have done by filling up the two vacancies. Therefore, there has been no Hold-bin Tughlak affair. Even Mr. Hanumanthaiya would have supported me if he was convinced that these people could earn their salaries by enlarging their tasks.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): I want the hon. Members and the Minister not to drag my name into this controversy because there are records. My opinion is definite and I had written a letter to the Prime Minister also. I do not want to participate in complicated matters. I do not want to own any responsibility for any of the statements made by the Minister or the Members.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I take the entire responsibility for these appointments and I feel that I have done the right thing and I certify that these appointments will be in the best interests of administration.

श्री हुकूम खान कछवाय : मैं ने कंट्रॉलिंग स्टाल के बारे में पूछा था, उन के ठेके जो लोगों को दिए गए हैं वह आठ-आठ ठेके एक एक आदमी को दिए गए हैं और उन की मोनोपली है। रेलवे बोर्ड का आदेश है और पत्र गया है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को यह दिए जाने चाहिए। उस के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं बताया।

सभापति महोदय : आप को जवाब वह भेज देंगे।

बहुत से सवाल सदस्यों ने किए हैं। जिन के जवाब वह नहीं दे पाए हैं उन में जो

इम्पोर्टेड मराल होने उन के जवाब मंत्री महोदय आप लोगों को भेज देंगे।

Now, the question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 10, 14 and 15."

The motion was adopted.

18.25 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 4 BILL* 1972

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22-11-72.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Sir, I beg to move† that the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-clause consideration. I will put all the clauses together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 were added to the Bill.

The schedule was added to the Bill.

The anacting formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 23, 1972/Agrahayana 2, 1894 (Saka)

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.