

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 23, 1973/Bhadra 1,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

रोजगार सेवार्थी की गतिविधियों पर
जबर रखने के लिये "टास्क फोर्स" का गठन

+

*401. श्री श्रीकृष्ण भ्रष्टाल :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में रोजगार सेवार्थी की
गतिविधियों को देख-रेख के लिए एक
"टास्क फोर्स" का गठन करने का प्रस्ताव
-सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण भ्रष्टाल : क्यों नहीं है?
सरकार इस पर विचार क्यों नहीं कर रही है?

श्रीकृष्ण भ्रष्टाल : आप पत्थर की तरह
से चला रहे हैं। शोड़ा सा महोदय बगैर
कहने में हृज़ नहीं है।

1612 L. S.—2

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
With regard to this subject, though
there is no Government committee as
such, as contemplated by the hon.
Member, the Planning Commission
has constituted a task force on em-
ployment services. This is one of the
several task forces set up by the
Planning Commission relating to the
various subjects in the context of for-
mulating programmes for the Fifth
Plan. They have submitted the inter-
im report and the final report is ex-
pected. After the final report is
available, the inter-ministerial work-
ing group set up by the Planning
Commission would examine it for the
purpose of formulating the policies
for the Fifth Plan. There is no com-
mittee which continuously supervises
the working of the scheme on em-
ployment or unemployment.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण भ्रष्टाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि हमारे
देश में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में उश्तुति के लिए कार-
खाने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खोले जाते हैं जैसे
मिलाई, कोरबा बगैरह, लेकिन वहां पर जब
रोजगार देने का समय आता है तो वहां
के स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिल
पाता है जिसके कारण वहां सी जगहें
झड़चने और परेशानियां हैं, आगे
चलकर यह परेशानियां और बढ़ेंगी
अगर इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो बया
इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि
स्थानीय लोगों को वहां पर रोजगार दिया
जाये? क्या इस प्रकार का कोई प्रबन्ध
सरकार की ओर से किया जा रहा है?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As
far as the employment possibilities
for the persons belonging to the area

where a particular undertaking comes up is concerned, I understand that certain procedures have been prescribed and the necessary encouragement is being given to the local areas.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: In view of the difficult economic situation in the country, Rs. 400 crores of economy is sought to be imposed in the year, two-thirds in the non-plan expenditure and one-third in Plan expenditure. Is not this economy in the execution of plans going to affect the employment services? May I know whether the generation of new employment envisaged will be greatly hampered by this economy in both Plan and non-Plan expenditure?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Planning Commission is fully seized of this matter and every effort that the Government would make would be in the direction of generation of further employment opportunities.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether the Minister is in a position to let us know actually what has happened to the crash programme which was taken up by the Government of India regarding providing employment in 1971-72 and 1972-73?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The crash programme under the several heads is being implemented. I do not presently have the detailed information.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that in West Bengal a very large number of recruitments, several thousands according to a Government communique, have been made and whether it is also a fact that in most of these cases the recruitments were made in violation of the recruitment principles in the sense that they were not made through

the U.S.C. or through the employment exchanges but directly by the Government through the MLAs? The information is that each MLA was given a quota of 30. This is a very important point.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not deny the importance of the question. But I have to look to its relevance. The main question is about setting up a task force. You keep this supplementary reserved for some other occasion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Whether you call it the task force or the crash programme force, it is the same thing. These recruitments are being made according to the crash programme.

MR. SPEAKER: You may put it in a relevant form.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that the task force that was set up in West Bengal recruited people directly and without any reference to the USC in violation of the recruitment principles?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I cannot allow it on this question. If you give specific notice, this question can be taken up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The question says:

"for keeping a watch on the activities of employment services in the country."

That is the object of the task force. Suppose it violates some principles, should we not go into that? It is a very important question. Several editorials have been written in the press on this question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if the Minister is in a position to answer it.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I do not agree at all with some of the contentions of the hon. Member. I do not have information about this.

particular aspect because the main question is a general one. Unless he gives sufficient notice I cannot get the answer to his question. Further, it is a matter which belongs to the sphere of the State Legislature and the State Government.

प्रधान मंत्री: जब मैंने कहा तो मार्ग नहीं, प्रिमिस्टर ने कहा तो चुर करने बंद गये।

Bringing of the Ashes of Late Shri Rashbehari Bose from Tokyo

*405. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Ashes' of the great Indian Revolutionary Leader, Rashbehari Bose, have been kept in Tokyo for about last 28 years; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to look after his 'Ashes' with due honour; and the steps proposed to be taken to bring his 'Ashes' back to his motherland with due national honour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In keeping with the Japanese Buddhist custom, a portion of the ashes of late Shri Rashbehari Bose is kept in a family tomb in Tokyo which is looked after by the surviving daughter of Shri Rashbehari Bose, and another portion is maintained in the Zojoji temple in Tokyo.

There is no proposal at present to bring his ashes to India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What a reply to it—there is no proposal to bring his ashes to India!

Sir, I crave your indulgence for a minute. May I know whether it is a fact—I put it in a question form—that the great revolutionary, Rashbehari Bose, was the main person who hurled a bomb against Lord Hardinge in 1912 from a house at Chandni Chowk in Delhi; whether it is also a fact that it was the great leader, Rashbehari Bose, who in association with great revolutionaries, like, Kartar Singh, Bhai Permanand, Pandit Permanand, Master Amir Chand, Vishnu Ganesh Pirgle, Kaple, Vinayak Rao and others organised revolutionary parties in Amritsar, Lahore, Delhi and in all the other parts of northern India; whether it is a fact that it was under his leadership that in 1915, there was a Sepoy Rebellion all over the country in which a large number of Sepoys and revolutionaries were hanged, a large number of them were shot and a large number were deported to Andamans; whether it is a fact that it was Rashbehari Bose who organised the first INA and prepared the ground for Netaji to take over the leadership of the Azad Hind movement....

MR. SPEAKER: These are all known facts. What is your question?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:and, if that is so, whether the Government consider him to be a great patriot and a revolutionary who contributed so much to the freedom struggle of our country. And his last wish was—he was in exile since 1915—that his ashes should be brought back to his motherland and be immersed in the sacred waters of Ganga. Will the Government take an initiative to bring back his ashes with national honour and to fulfil the last wish of the great revolutionary?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Nobody can deny the fact that Shri Rashbehari Bose's contribution to the freedom of India was really very great indeed. He was a great patriot and a great freedom fighter whom we all reveré and worship his memory.

There is no doubt about it. As regards his last wish to which the hon. Member has referred, this matter was brought to our notice sometime back and our Embassy made a contact with his daughter in Tokyo with a view to find out whether any such last wish was made by Shri Rashbehari Bose or not. Our Embassy informed us that she was contacted and in her reply, she said that she did not recollect her father having made any such wish. This is the only information we have.

As regards the question of bringing the reply just now given, may I know cision in this regard cannot be taken by our Ministry. This is a matter which is to be dealt with either by the Home Ministry or by the Works and Housing Ministry. The decision to bring back his ashes and to honour his ashes in a proper manner will have to be taken by the other two Ministries. We only come into the picture with regard to the implementation of the proposal. If there is a proposal, if the Government of India takes a decision, we shall certainly do everything possible to fulfil it. We on our own cannot initiate it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is there any joint responsibility or not?

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministry works separately.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How does the Government function?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want your help and guidance in the matter....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to help or guide. I am just listening.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Does any Ministry work in isolation? They take a decision jointly and in a Cabinet meeting also. I do not agree with the information that has been given. I myself went to Tokyo and met the daughter of the late Shri Rashbehari Bose. I also know that it has been

written, not in one book, but in many books that his last wish was that his ashes should be brought back to his motherland....

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you that better you send this reply to her as to why she is being misquoted and whether you are right or he is right.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I know how our Embassy is working there....

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are misquoting her.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, the Rashbehari Bose Smarak Samiti under the leadership of the late Bhupati Mazumdar who was himself a great revolutionary and was also a West Bengal Minister, met Panditji several times and Panditji assured that with national honour, his ashes would be brought back to India and also that steps would be taken to purchase the Chandni Chowk house from where he threw the bomb at Lord Hardinge. I want to know whether those old files have been seen and whether in consultation with the other Ministries arrangements will be made to bring back his ashes and also the house in Chandni Chowk will be requisitioned by the Government of India and you know all his colleagues who were with him in the Lahore Jail were hanged. The Chandni Chowk house should be preserved as a memorial to Rashbehari Bose and his colleagues like Amirchand, Pingle and others.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, I have no information with me at the present moment in regard to the proposals said to have been made to the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. May I reiterate once again that as far as the question of bringing the ashes to India is concerned, it is something to which we are not opposed

It is a very good idea and we would ourselves welcome it. But, our only difficulty is that this Ministry by itself cannot take the decision. I will certainly bring to the notice of the Ministries concerned the sentiments of the hon. Members for their consideration, and if a decision is taken by the Government of India, this Ministry will take every possible step to facilitate its implementation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the reply just now given, may I know from the Government if at any stage they have taken up the matter with the Japanese Government and the Japanese Government has any objection to bringing the ashes back to India or at least a portion of them back to India, and if not, what is the difficulty which our Government has, as a Government and not only as Ministry of External Affairs or Home Ministry or whichever the parts are concerned, to bring those ashes or a portion of them to India?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: There is no government.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The question of taking up this matter with the Japanese Government at this stage does not arise. The Government of India has to take a decision first and when there is a definite proposal before the Government of India, then alone we can approach the Government of Japan.

श्री श्रीटल विहारी बाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि रासविहारी बोस कान्तिकारा नेता थे। उन्हें यह भी स्मरण होगा कि चांदनी चौक में लाई हार्डिंग पर जो बम फेंका गया था उस के साथ इस महान् कान्तिकारी का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है। क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जिस मकान से चांदनी चौक में बम फेंका गया था उस को सरकार अधिग्रहीत कर ले और उस को जहीदों के स्मारक के रूप में परिवर्तित करे?

श्री सूरेशपाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का यह सुनाव होम मिनिस्ट्री को भेज दिया जायेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy—not here.

Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri—also absent.

Shri Daschowdhary.

Manufacture of Triple Super-Phosphate by Hindustan Copper Corporation at its Khetri Project

*408. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to manufacture Triple Super-Phosphate by the Hindustan Copper Corporation at its Khetri Project; and

(b) whether such manufacture has started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Acid-cum-Fertilizer Plant is under construction.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: From the hon. Minister's statement, particularly, in reply to part (a), where it is said 'Yes, Sir', may I know whether this proposal to manufacture Triple Super-Phosphate is based on indigenously available rock phosphate and other raw materials or it is entirely dependent on the imported rock phosphate?

Secondly I would like to know as to what will be the total estimate for this project and what quantity of fertilisers under this scheme will be available when it is fully commissioned.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Cost is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 16.21 crores. The foreign exchange component will be of the order of Rs. 2.07 crores. The sulphuric acid plant will have a capacity of 700 tonnes per day and that of phosphoric acid plant 210 tonnes per day. The design of the phosphoric acid plant has been based on the Morocco Khuargiba rock phosphate. The present design is dependent upon the imported rock phosphate used and we are trying to see whether we can use the Udaipur rock phosphate. These deposits are being sent for analysis and tests are being carried out. The requirement of rock phosphate will be about 2.80 lakh tonnes per annum. This year it is proposed to import 25,000 tonnes of rock phosphate to meet the requirements of 1973-74. The project was expected to be commissioned by February 1974 but it might be delayed by another three to four months.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will he explain to this august House as to what was the necessity to have such a project based on the imported rock phosphate whereas at Udaipur itself rock phosphate is available readily? Secondly what was the special consideration for the Ministry to go into contract with them for the supply of rock phosphate? What are the special reasons to employ such large number of persons when the actual manufacture itself has not been started? What is the total expenditure envisaged and what would be the completion cost? Is it justifiable, Sir?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Obviously, it was felt that rock phosphate available at Udaipur would be of the best quality and they could substitute imported rock phosphate. But certain studies have indicated that this is not of uniform quality and we are trying to find out how best this can be got over. I might say here that to have design of this plant based only on

imported rock phosphate perhaps was not the best decision that could be taken in the circumstances.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Is it the beginning of self-reliance, Sir?

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: The hon. Minister said that rock phosphate at Udaipur is not of requisite quality. In Russia even 10 per cent purity of rock phosphate is utilised. In Mussorie Hills in Uttar Pradesh the purity is between 18 and 21 percent. May I know whether any beneficiation plant will be located around Mussorie to see that this valuable mineral is properly utilised so that we may not depend upon imports from foreign countries?

SHRI T. A. PAI: If the information conveyed to me shows that there is rock phosphate of adequate type and quality we shall certainly go into the matter rather than import it. We will try to meet the requirement within the available rock phosphate rather than start another plant.

श्री अंकोर लाल बरवा : उदयपुर के प्रसादा राजस्थान में कुंदी (राजस्थान) चिसीड़गढ़ भीर हिंडौन की कुछ पहाड़ियों के प्रन्दर भी राक फासफेट मिलने की सम्भावना है। क्या उसका भी आपने सर्वेक्षण करवाया है? बाहर से आप मंगाएंगे तो कितनी मंगाएंगे? यदि उदयपुर में यह उपलब्ध नहीं है पर्याप्त मात्रा में तो राजस्थान के भीर हिस्सों में आपने इसका सर्वेक्षण कराया है?

SHRI T. A. PAI: There are deposits here and there but whether it is of the requisite quality, I may not be able to tell you now of hand, unless extensive surveys are carried out to find out whether the country can be self-sufficient so far as rock phosphate is concerned.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, it is not correct to say that sufficient quantities of rock phosphate are not available. In Rajasthan, roundabout Khetri itself, there are vast quantities available. Exploration was done earlier and it was never under contemplation for installation of a super-phosphate plant in Khetri based on imported rock phosphate. I do not know how the Minister says that this imported rock-phosphate for the plant was going to be operated.

SHRI T. A. PAI: What I say is that the location of this plant was based on the local rock phosphate deposits. For this this plant is being utilised. Samples are being analysed and tested and we find that the design will have to undergo a substantial change. Till then, we will have to depend upon imported thing. Whether the designs can be changed after we have gone through more than half way in regard to installation of this plant I am unable to say that at this stage.

Fighter Plane Deal with UK

†

*409. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:**

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fighter plane deal was being negotiated with the UK and the UK backed out of the deal; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Sir, may I know whether the Government

of India has any proposal to negotiate with any other country for the fighter planes?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: These are some proposals under our consideration. It would not be in the public interest to disclose what we are considering and at what stage our consideration is in this regard.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: Reports have appeared in the press to the effect that the Government of India was interested in negotiations with a U.K. firm for the supply of planes to replace the planes which are at present based on our Aircraft Carrier—Vikrant—because these planes are very old and they have become obsolete although their performance was creditworthy during the Bangla Desh war where they did not meet with stiff opposition for reasons which are known to everybody. But, I would like to know from him whether it is a fact, as reported in the press, that the United Kingdom firm had held out some hopes for supplying us with the new batch of planes to replace these old ones for the Vikrant Aircraft Carrier and subsequently that U.K. firm has backed out of its offer or promise. If that is true, whether it means that in another few years, the Vikrant, as an aircraft carrier, would really become practically obsolete. What is the situation regarding this. This is what the question pertains to, I think.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is a fact that the planes in the Aircraft Carrier 'Vikrant' need replacement and we are looking for the replacement. But, it is not a fact that the U.K. firm offered some planes and it has backed out of it because, as I have stated in my original answer, no decisions had been taken; no offers had been made or negotiated. There are, to-day, various makes of planes not only for the navy but also for the air force which are under consideration and since no deal had been struck, the question of its backing out does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: No more questions on this I think.

Q. No. 410—Absent.

Q. No. 411. Shri Shanker Rao Savant.

Integrated Steel Plant in Maharashtra

***411. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have proposed that an integrated Steel Plant be started in the Chandrapur District;

(b) whether enough quantity of iron and coal are available at the site;

(c) whether the Central Government have completed the techno-economic survey of the proposed site; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the survey report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have suggested that techno-economic feasibility studies may be undertaken for an integrated steel plant in the Surajgarh area of Chandrapur District. In the note prepared by them it has been proposed that the plant may be based on the iron ore deposits in the Surajgarh area and that while the requirements of metallurgical coal would have to be met from the Jharia Coalfields, the requirements of blendable coal could be met from selected Kanhan coalfields.

(c) and (d). A Working Group set up by the Ministry of Steel and Mines for identification of locations for the purpose of undertaking techno-economic feasibility studies for new steel capacity had considered the proposals of the Government of Maharashtra and had recommended *inter alia* that techno-economic feasibility studies may be commissioned for a plant based on iron ore deposits in the Rawghat-Suratgarh area. These studies which will be part of the long-term steel development programme are likely to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I say that coal and ore are available in the near vicinity of Jharia. Why can't you have a project there?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member to say that. When an integrated plant is to be started in this area it has been pointed out whether coal could be got from a certain coal field or not. Coal, of course, is also available in Madhya Pradesh. Unfortunately, we have now so many things on hand. The problem now is to see that the maximum output from the existing plants is assured. Expansion programme, that is under contemplation at Bokaro and Bhilai has to go through firstly. We have also to consider whether the other steel plants that are already in existence like the Durgapur and Rourkela also should or should not be expanded if that is much cheaper. That is the point so far as various steel plants are concerned. Then, again, the commitment to start three projects in the south is also under way. There are many sites in India which are perhaps quite suited from one or the other point of view for starting new projects, and we are undertaking a comprehensive study and a techno-economic survey of all these areas to examine the position. For, after all, we are not going to limit our

steel production to the existing plants or even the expanded plants including that of the Tatas' plant at Jamshedpur. But the installation of a steel plant being a very costly affair and calling for very heavy investment, the projects will have to take their own time for fruition. It costs us about Rs. 3500 per tonne by way of capital, because for lack of recourse, the projects are delayed considerably for a longer period than perhaps in any other country where they could be expedited in a shorter time and the cost could be brought down. Therefore, we are now trying to see...

MR. SPEAKER: The answer should be brief.

SHRI T. A. PAI: ...that these are taken into consideration, and the suggestion of the Maharashtra Government also will receive due importance. In the meantime, the SICOM have been permitted to go ahead with the billet-making plant in that very area.

MR. SPEAKER: It would be much better to give very brief replies. Otherwise, it creates difficulties for the Minister himself. He may only reply to the point asked and not make speeches.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: May I know whether this will get high priority in the Fifth Plan?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would not be able to say whether it would get any high priority. It will get as much high priority as the other projects that are under consideration, and the best plant and the best location will get the highest priority possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When almost identical conditions exist for introducing such new plants in a number of areas, would he not give priority to the backward areas, so that the setting up of a steel plant at such a place may act as a catalytic

agent for further development of the backward areas?

MR. SPEAKER: Is Maharashtra a backward area?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Vidarbha is a backward area and Chandrapur is still worse.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The whole of Maharashtra is backward including Bombay city.

SHRI T. A. PAI: If the location of a steel plant can by itself remove the backwardness of an area, perhaps that suggestion is worth considering. But we find that the difficulty in the production of steel itself will be accentuated unless the infrastructure by way of transport, power and other facilities is provided first, which are essential to remove the backwardness.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्याण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि हम और भी सरबे कर रहे हैं और उस की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हम विचार करेंगे कि हम कहां कारखाना खोल सकते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन प्रदेशों में सरबे किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सरकार दिल्ली में भी कुछ कारखाने खोलने जा रही है है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में किस स्थान पर कारखाना खोला जायेगा। किसी स्थान पर जब कोई कारखाना खोला जाता है, तो एक उद्देश्य यह होता है कि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को रोजगार मिले। आ यह सही है कि इस बात का व्यान नहीं रखा जाता है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है, बल्कि बाहर के लोगों को मिलता है, यदि हां, तो, अब जो कारखाने स्थापित किये जायेंगे, क्या उन के सम्बन्ध में इस बात का व्यान रखा जायेगा कि रोजगार के मामले में उन्हीं क्षेत्रों के लोगों को प्रायमिकता दी जाये?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Techno-economic feasibility studies are being conducted in regard to (1) a plant drawing its requirements of iron ore from the Bailadilla range in Madhya Pradesh...

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is related only to Maharashtra.

SHRI T. A. PAI: He wanted to know about the survey also.

MR. SPEAKER: That was why I was afraid when he was making a long speech. Now I cannot check it.

मिनिस्टर साहब : वहीं तक का फाइन क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: (2) A plant based on Rowghat (MP) and Surajgarh (Maharashtra) iron ore deposits; (3) A plant based on Bonaigarh/Nayagarh iron ore deposits in Orissa; (4) A plant on the western coast based on Kudremukh iron ore deposits; and (5) A plant based on iron ore deposits of Goa supplemented by iron ore from the Ballary Hospet reserves.

For the present, these schemes are under techno-economic survey. It takes a prolonged time also to get this completed.

आज्यकल महोदय : यह सवाल महाराष्ट्र के बारे में है। इसका स्कोप बहुत लिमिटेड है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that the steel plants are to be located strictly from the national interests point of view while considering location of steel plants, will factors like availability of iron ore, coal, infra-structure like power and communication in addition to the factor of a backward area being served by having at a particular place, not be enough to give priority at least to complete the techno-economic survey necessary for the same?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The techno-economic surveys are being carried on precisely with this object, to find out the availability of all these factors mentioned by the hon. member and which would be the most suitable site from the country's point of view to get expeditious production of steel. If the site that has been indicated is a proper one, it shall certainly have its place.

MR. SPEAKER: The simple question is whether the Government of Maharashtra have proposed that an integrated steel plant be started at Chandrapur and whether enough quantity of coal and iron are available at site, not in Madhya Pradesh or Goa.

I pass on to the next question
Alleged backing out by M.M.T.C. of its commitment to buy all Grades of Ore from Andhra area

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*412. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**
SHRI RAMPRAKASH:

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

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has checked out of its commitments to buy all grades of ore from Andhra area for export purposes under ex-plot purchase scheme;

(b) whether the Corporation is now purchasing only certain grades of ore on an ad hoc basis and whether in spite of repeated demands of the industry, the Corporation is not preparing draft contracts as per terms of the 1972 agreement; and

(c) if so, the reasons for lacking out of the agreement and delay in finalising the draft contracts?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) Presumably the Question relates to

manganese ore. No agreement has been reached between the MMTC and Manganese ore suppliers in Andhra Pradesh. However, MMTC has been buying on ex-plot basis all possible grades of manganese ore required for blending before export.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: In reviewing the commitment to buy manganese ore on ex-plot basis, the basic policy was to eliminate the middleman. Is it a fact that the MMTC has received a lot of complaints that off-grade manganese ore is not being bought by MMTC and only good quality ore is being bought and this has created a difficult situation for the small mine-owners, particularly those whose grade of ore is not good?

SHRI T. A. PAI: May I request your permission so that the Deputy Minister of Commerce replies to this question, because the MMTC is under him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): From the Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh, the MMTC is purchasing manganese ore of different varieties, high grade, medium and low grade. Till recently the practice was that the mine owners were not directly dealing with the MMTC; the supply was through the middlemen who were actually exploiting the small mine owners. It was decided to avoid the middlemen; the MMTC was to make direct purchase from the mine owners themselves. Recently there has been some thinking about the availability of manganese ore in the country; there is some disparity in this matter. Some people are questioning whether it is wise to export manganese ore of high grade indiscriminately.

MR. SPEAKER: If a different Ministry other than the one to which the question had been addressed, had to

answer a question, the Lok Sabha office must be informed about it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Am I to understand from the reply of the hon. Minister that off-grade and low grade is not purchased by the MMTC. May I know whether Japan is offering 25 percent extra price for the manganese ore contracted if the ore contains 37 per cent and that has resulted in their buying only good quality ore and not the inferior quality ore?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The situation is not exactly as the hon. Member has said. They say that there must be some restriction about the export of manganese ore of the superior quality, 46 per cent and above because we are fast building up various steel plants in which this is the basic requirement as a raw material. Unless it is proved beyond doubt that we could afford to export this high grade manganese ore, we cannot arrive at a final conclusion on that. There may be lesser restriction on medium type and one may be liberal about low grade export, but on the high grade export, we have to think about it differently.

श्री भवु लिम्बे : अयस्क महोदय, इसका वक्त हमारा देश अच्छे किसम के लोहे की मिट्टी से करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक रुपये की बाहर भेज रहा है और इसी तरह से अयस्क और बाहर चला जायगा तो कुछ ही बचों के अंदर एक कमी भारत में उत्पन्न हो जायगी, तो क्या मंवी महोदय इसका भी विचार कर रहे हैं ? वे कच्चा माल इस तरह से कब तक बाहर भेजते रहेंगे ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I think the hon. Member is asking about the iron ore though this question is about the manganese ore. Studies prove that we have a deposit of 20,000 million tonnes of iron ore and we can definitely afford to export iron ore.

ओर मध्य लिम्पये : कच्चे माल की जगह पर पक्का माल भेजने की योजना क्यों नहीं बनाते ? उस में ज्यादा पैसा आपको मिलेगा ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Our effort is to send finished material. Even in ore, we are moving in for pelletization; in respect of manganese ore, we are moving to ferro-manganese.

Allocation of Steel to Maharashtra for irrigation, power and hydel projects

*413. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of steel to Maharashtra for Irrigation, Power and Hydel projects through Joint Plant Committee by getting priority allocation from steel priority Committee during the period from January, 1972 to December 1972, quarter-wise;

(b) the demands made by the State Government for the said period, quarter-wise;

(c) whether the meagre supply of steel through above sources is causing severe set back to the irrigation and other works in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Under the present system of distribution, there is no State-wise allocation of steel. Despatches from the

main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, after taking into account the end uses for which steel is required, competing demands and the availability from quarter to quarter. Quarter-wise demand of, and allocation made in favour of, the Irrigation, Power and Hydel Projects in Maharashtra State from the quarter January-March, 1972 to October-December, 1972 are indicated in the attached table. The S.P.C. places a bulk allocation at the disposal of the Central Water and Power Commission every quarter for sub-allocation among the different irrigation and power projects sponsored by them. CWPC takes into consideration the relative importance of the projects, stages of implementation, difficulties regarding working season etc., while making the sub-allocation.

Demand for steel is in excess of availability in respect of several categories and the steps taken to meet this gap between demand and supply include efforts to step up production by technological improvements, by better industrial relations and improved maintenance of plant and machinery; liberalisation of imports, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of exports; and setting up of electric furnaces to supplement availability from the main producers of steel. The system of distribution has also been kept under constant review and suitable modifications in the method of distribution are also being made, wherever necessary.

TABLE

(In tonnes)

| | January- March 1972 | April- June 1972 | July- Sept. 1972 | Oct. Dec. 1972 |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| DEMAND | | | | |
| Power Wing | 1,13,900 | 1,612 | 1,7,200 | 1,27,120 |
| Water Wing. | 16,787 | 14,733 | 17,962 | 19,716 |
| TOTAL: | 1,30,687 | 1,76,633 | 1,45,162 | 1,46,836 |
| ALLOTMENT | | | | |
| Power Wing. | 11,973 | 11,164 | 14,366 | 9,598 |
| Water wing . | 1,111 | 717 | 541 | 760 |
| TOTAL: | 13,084 | 11,881 | 14,907 | 10,358 |

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The experience gained during the last one year in regard to the procurement of steel reveals that delay takes place between the time the order is placed and the actual delivery by the main producers. Further the supply against indents is always insignificant. From the figures given in the statement it seems that the total quantity of steel allocated against demand by the Steel Ministry is less than ten per cent. Part (c) of my question is:

"Whether the meagre supply of steel through above sources is causing severe setback to the irrigation and other works in Maharashtra;"

That has not been replied to. Can I get a reply to that particular question?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The short supply of steel for any project is bound to make that project suffer because it takes a lot of time to complete it. But we can only supply the available steel within the country. The availability of steel is what we manufacture in this country and the steel

worth about Rs. 200 crores that we are in importing from other countries. Out of this the needs of defence and the need of export-oriented industries have got to be given top priority. So, there is no escape from the fact that unless the projects are controlled and we get into some kind of rationalisation of the demand for these projects, otherwise, the project cost will get escalated. I have found that what we have been able to supply is totally inadequate as compared to what has been demanded by the Maharashtra Government, which must be true of other State Governments also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: I am not referring only to the State of Maharashtra but to all States. On the last occasion the Minister stated that there is no question of import of steel by the State Government being permitted and that their demands would be met. The statement clearly mentions that the demand for steel is in excess of the availability in respect of several categories and the steps taken to meet this gap include inter alia liberalisation of imports. I want to know whether the requirements indicated by the State Government of Maharashtra for inclusion in imports have been curtailed, whether there is

any definite time limit for supply against imports and whether the canalisation of steel imports through the public sector undertakings is adding to the delay in getting steel.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The problem of shortage of steel is not only for the State projects but also for the Central projects, which are also getting escalated in costs because of non-availability of steel. I do not think there can be unlimited imports to meet these demands. Within the limited imports we are trying to see what best we can do. I have been wondering whether under these circumstances the consumption of steel for construction of sky-scrappers and costly theatres should not be controlled. Otherwise, there is no escape from escalation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: I have never demanded steel for skyscrappers. May I know whether the Government of Maharashtra would be given *ad hoc* import permission to import the required quantity of steel?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We shall certainly consider their request if it is processed through the CWFC and the Irrigation Ministry to see that the essential needs of any particular project which will suffer on account of being held up for want of steel is met as best as we could.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: The hon. Minister has stated that defence and export-oriented units have to get higher priority. But, in the long run, will not the construction of dams and irrigation projects save us a lot of foreign exchange which we may otherwise have to spend for the import of foodgrains? Is it not therefore important that we should give a higher priority to irrigation projects?

SHRI T. A. PAI: When the limited available steel is allocated even with reference to the priorities that we fix, all these priority sectors are bound to get a rationed quantity which is not equal to their demand. The only alternative therefore is to ration the

demand itself and control the use of steel even in the private sector and see to what extent it could be deferred so that the needs of the public sector are met or the important projects are taken forthwith. I would suggest that even the State Governments to take these steps into consideration.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I hope that our new Steel Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Minister of Steel.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I hope the new Steel Minister is aware of the statement of the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam once on the floor of this august House that the flotation of the price of steel would be under consideration. I am not bringing any portion of that statement which is not relevant in this context. Since nowhere in the world has demand been controlled except in different circumstances, if the Minister is neither increasing the production, nor supplementing it by imports, nor making some regulation in regard to prices so that there will be equalisation at the market rate, I am wondering whether the Steel Minister would not fall between the two steels. How does he propose to solve the problem if he is not increasing the internal price or importing more quantities of steel?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We do not intend falling anywhere between the two stools. We shall certainly look into this problem and take appropriate steps to reduce the demand for steel either by price increase or by other regulatory measures.

Allegations levelled against Officers of Ordnance Depot Alipore Calcutta

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*414. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry into the allegation made against certain Offi-

cers of the Ordnance Depot at Alipore, Calcutta regarding embezzlement of funds by faulty construction of sheds and buildings in the Depot, manufacturing of furniture for private use of officers, collusion with contractors, misuse of Depot Staff-car for private use has since been made by the Government; and

(b) if so, the result of the inquiry made and action taken by Government against the person involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The inquiry into the allegations has not yet been completed.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the hon. Minister kindly state how and when these complaints came to the notice of the Government, when an inquiry was ordered and disclose the names of the officers involved?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: These allegations came to the notice of the Government in April-May this year by an anonymous unsigned complaint. This matter was also raised on the floor of this House earlier. We did not think it proper earlier to make an inquiry on the basis of an anonymous complaint, but when it was raised in this hon. House, it was referred for inquiry in Calcutta where these disputes arose. Then some complaint was made that the officer who was put in charge of the inquiry was junior to the officers whose conduct he was inquiring. Therefore, we have now referred this inquiry back to the Master-General, Ordnance and the Engineer in Chief to raise the level of the inquiry appropriately and find out the facts in a proper way. So far as the names of the officers are concerned, I cannot disclose them until the final conclusions are reached.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Sir, seek your protection. There are allegations and the inquiry is going on. That is a public inquiry. What is the

difficulty in disclosing the names of the officers against whom charges exist?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is the common practice that unless the charge is proved we will not mention or bring into controversy the names of officers of the armed forces. Now the inquiry is going on at the appropriate level. This is an inquiry within the Defence Ministry; it is not a public inquiry. It is a departmental inquiry that is going on. We would have no difficulty in disclosing the names of the persons concerned once we come to a conclusion. Then, we will say, there was an allegation against so and so and it has not been proved or, we will say, there was an allegation against so and so and it has been proved. Unless the inquiry is completed, I do not think it will be fair to disclose the names of the officers.

SHRI R. V. BADE: On a point of order, Sir. Can the Minister take shelter under this and say that he cannot disclose, the names?

MR. SPEAKER: During the Question Hour, there should be no points of order.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether it is a secret inquiry or whether it is not a fact that when an inquiry takes place, even a departmental inquiry, against certain officers, everybody in the Department comes to know about it? What is the idea behind withholding this information from Parliament? Is a charge of corruption something that is to be kept a secret by not disclosing names to defend officers against whom corruption charges exist?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As I have already stated, this is not a secret inquiry. It is only a departmental inquiry. There is no question of withholding any information from the House. It will be supplied at the

appropriate time. It is only a question of time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this departmental committee which has been appointed is a fact-finding committee and, if so, after the findings are available, whether they will be charge-sheeted and tried under the Army Act.

प्रध्यक्ष मर्हेदय : यहतो कुदरती बात है, अगर साबित होगा तो फिर चार्जशीट क्यों नहीं देंगे। इस के पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है।

Appointment of Indian personnel by Swedish Foreign Mission

*416. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swedish Foreign Mission in West Bengal has any Indian personnel on its staff; and

(b) whether the consent of Government was taken by the Foreign Mission named above to appoint such Indian personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Sweden has an Honorary Consulate in Calcutta. There are no Indian nationals on its staff.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: May I know what are the functions of the Honorary Swedish Consulate in Calcutta? Are they also organising some relief organisations in the districts or elsewhere and, if so, what are those places?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The Consulates are established by foreign countries in our country to promote trade, etc. and to look after their nationals. These are their normal functions.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Whether they also organise some relief organisations

in the districts or elsewhere and if so, what are those places?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have no information about it.

Survey of Orissa by Regional Mining Departments in Orissa

*417. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mining Corporation of Orissa has directed the Regional Mining Departments to Survey the areas under their charge and submit reports;

(b) what are the mines found in the Koraput and Ganjan Districts so far; and

(c) the names of mines under operation and what are the mines that will be taken up in Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Mineral exploration is being carried out in different parts of Orissa by the State Directorate of Mines as well as by the Geological Survey of India. Some of these areas are under Lease/Licence to Orissa Mining Corporation. The Orissa Mining Corporation has requested the Geological Survey of India to undertake investigations on iron ore in Khandadhar area of Sundargarh district and manganese ore in Dubna areas of Keonjhar and Kadodihia area of Sundergarh districts.

(b) The minerals found so far in Koraput district are graphite, manganese ore, mica, limestone, dolomites, quartzite, ochre, china clay, kaolinite, bauxite, iron ore, gold, monzite, talc, steatite, copper and asbestos. In Ganjam district the minerals found so far include manganese ore, ochre, china, clay, graphite, ilmenite, iron ore and mica.

(a) The mines under operation in Koraput district are:

- (1) Manganese ore at KarjhuHa by Shri P. K. Deo.
- (2) Manganese ore at Madhopur by M/s. Gangay Supply Agency.
- (3) Mica at Sanadubuli by Shri R. K. Deo.
- (4) Quartzite at Dockhal by M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys.

There are no existing mines at Ganjam district.

It is difficult to say at present whether new mines will be opened up during the Fifth Plan to feed industries proposed to be established. However, some applications for Mining Lease/Prospecting Licence in the districts of Koraput and Ganjam have been granted and it is expected that some mines may be started during the Fifth Plan period.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: According to the statement, it is clear that the Koraput district though a backward area, is rich in mineral resources.

The Geological Survey of India have found gold deposits in that district. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether gold mining will be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan so that it will improve the economic condition of Koraput in particular and the country as a whole.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): In the Koraput District, apart from gold, many other minerals also have been discovered. But I am unable to say whether we have hit upon as much gold as to deserve starting mining it.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: How many of the mines have been given to private persons and how many of them have gone to the public sector?

SHRI T. A. PAI: In Koraput district there are four mines—Manganese ore at Karidola to Shri P. K. Dev, Manganese ore at Madhopur to M/s. Ganga Supply Agency and mica at Sandukuli to Mr. R. K. Deo and quartz and dolomite to M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys. But there are no existing mines in the Ganjam District though a few prospecting licences have been issued. So far as public sector units are concerned, they do not exist at present.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Plan to Double the Coverage of Employees State Insurance Corporation

*402. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation is planning to double its coverage;

(b) the time by which a final decision in this respect is likely to be taken and the outlay involved; and

(c) the total number of persons covered under the scheme at present?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The question of expansion of the coverage of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been considered by a Committee on Perspective Planning. The Committee has in its final report inter alia recommended that the Employees' State Insurance Scheme should carry out a 5-year phased programme of extension to additional categories of establishments, including smaller factories, shops and commercial establishments, mines and plantations.

The total additional coverage under the proposed phased programme would be 38 lakhs by 1977-78, besides normal growth in the sectors now covered. The report of the Committee has been considered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at its meeting held on 8-8-1973. Further action in the matter with a view inter alia to working out of financial outlay and phasing of extension programme will be taken after the Central and the State Governments take decisions on the recommendations of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(c) 41,53,500 insured employees as on 31-7-1973.

Reservation of mineral ores of Chota Nagpur area for factories employing people of that area

*403. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reserve the mineral ores of Chota Nagpur area for the factories where at least 60 per cent people from that area will be provided employment; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Government of India have no proposals of the type referred to in the question.

(b) Does not arise.

Resettlement of Displaced Persons from Western Sector during 1971 War

*404. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 50,000 persons displaced from Western Sector

during the 1971 War are yet to be resettled; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Out of the total number of 8.36 lakh persons displaced from Western Sector, 7.80 lakh persons have already returned and resettled. Those remaining are about 17,000 persons in Punjab and about 34,000 in Jammu and Kashmir.

The displaced persons in Punjab have returned to their villages where their lands have been/are being tractorised free of cost and where Central assistance is being provided to resettle them.

In Jammu and Kashmir, about 18,000 persons belong to Chhamb area which has gone under Pak control and they are getting relief assistance in camps, while plans for their permanent resettlement are under preparation. Of the remaining 16,000 persons (also in camps), about 6,000 have already gone back to their villages where their lands are being tractorised free. The others also are expected to return soon.

Revision of price of Iron ore Payable to Mine Owners due to rise in cost of Production

*406. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mine owners have urged the M.M.T.C. to revise the price of iron ore payable to them due to the rise in the cost of production; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Limited is an autonomous Undertaking, it is not a matter for Government to say what decision the Undertaking will take on a purely commercial question.

भारतीय दूतावासों की कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने तथा उन पर होने वाले व्यय में कमी करने के लिये कार्यवाही

*407. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय दूतावासों की कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने और उन पर होने वाले व्यय में कमी करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है जिसमें भारतीय राजदूतावासों में कार्यक्षमता बढ़ाने तथा खर्च में कमी करने के लिए जो उपाय किए गए हैं उनकी मोटी रूप-रेखा दी गई है।

विवरण

भारतीय दूतावासों में कार्यक्षमता बढ़ाने तथा खर्च में कमी लाने के लिए किए गए उपायों की रूप-रेखा

(क) कार्यक्षमता :

(1) विदेश स्थित मिशनों में नियुक्त कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण तथा चयन में सावधानी तथा सौदेश्यता बरत कर विदेश स्थित मिशनों की कार्यक्षमता को सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।

(2) प्रमुख मामलों पर मिशनों तथा मुख्यालय के बीच हमेशा विचार-विमर्श होता है। अधिकारियों को विदेश भेजे जाने के समय तथा उनकी विदेश सेवा अवधि के दौरान भी नीति-सम्बन्धी निदेश दिए जाते हैं। इस उद्देश्य से मुख्यालय में समय-समय पर सम्मेलन आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

(3) मुख्यालय में मिशनों के काम की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है। टैलेंस तथा ट्रेलीप्रिन्टर के जरिए संचार सुविधाओं के कारण मिशन तथा मुख्यालय के बीच के सम्पर्क को प्रभावी बनाया गया है।

(4) अधिकारियों द्वारा कार्य सम्पादित किए जाने पर जोर देते हुए स्टाफ नियोजित करने की प्रणाली पर ; कार्यक्षमता तथा कार्य को शोध निपटाने पर ; तथा अनावश्यक काम को कम करने और एक ही काम की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने पर बराबर ध्यान रखा जाता है।

(5) योग्यता पर बल देते हुए पदोन्नतियाँ की जाती हैं जो कि कार्यक्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रेरणादायक है।

(ख) खर्च में कमी :

(1) मितव्ययिता तथा आवश्यकता को यथोचित रूप से ध्यान में रखते हुए कार्य-अध्ययन के आधार पर पदों के सूचन के प्रस्तावों की पूरी जांच की जाती है।

(2) डाक-नार चार्ज, कार तथा फर्नीचर की खरीद एवं रख-रखाव, कार्यालय खर्च जैसे आकस्मिक व्यय में कमी करने के लिए मिशनों को समय-समय पर निदेश जारी किए जाते हैं।

(3) यात्रा-भत्ता, विदेश भत्ता, होटल, आदि पर भी खर्च में किफायत की जा रही है।

(4) विदेश स्थित मिशनों में कार्य-क्षमता तथा मित्रव्यविता के दुहरे लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति की दिशा में विदेश सेवा निरीक्षण दल एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था है। विदेश सेवा निरीक्षक मिशनों में प्रभावीकारी कार्य-प्रणाली के लिए मिशन-प्रमुखों को सलाह देने के अतिरिक्त अमला तथा कार्य-पद्धति के स्वरूप और भूतों की पर्याप्तता आदि के विषय में संबद्ध देश की स्थिति का भौके पर अध्ययन करके तथा कार्यक्रमों के अनुभवों के आधार पर सिफारिश भी करते हैं।

Criteria for Recruitment to Foreign Service

*410. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government while recruiting persons to Foreign Service;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to ensure due representation to each State in the Service;

(c) whether any consideration is shown to the Adivasis and other backward classes; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The recruitment to the Indian Foreign Service, Branches 'A' and 'B' is made through combined competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission/Institute of Secretariat Training and Management in accordance with the Examination Rules/Regulations notified by the Government for recruitment to various grades. The Union Public Service Commission/Institute

of Secretariat Training and Management selects successful candidates in order of merit for appointment to the various services including the Foreign Service on the basis of the order of preference indicated by the candidates, provided they are otherwise found fit.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Reservation of vacancies to the extent of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes has been prescribed in the competitive examinations held for recruitment to various grades of Foreign Service. Apart from this, certain other concessions such as reduced fees for examination and relaxation in age limits, upto 5 years for candidates appearing in various examinations, have been prescribed. There is also no limit to the number of times that members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may offer themselves as candidates for such examinations provided they are within the relaxed age limit.

Release of Sick Bengalee Soldiers detained in Pakistan

*415. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sick Bengalee army personnel under Pakistan's detention have recently been released by the Pakistani authorities; and

(b) if so, the number of sick Bengalee soldiers released and the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thirty-two. Government have assisted by providing facilities for their reception and travel.

LL.O. Conference held at Geneva in June, 1973

*418. SHRI P. A. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented by the Labour Minister in the International Labour Organisation Conference held in June, 1973 at Geneva;

(b) the decision arrived at the Conference; and

(c) whether India moved any Resolution in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Union Labour Minister attended the 58th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June, 1973 as a Visiting Minister.

(b) The Conference adopted, besides the budget of the Organisation for the biennium 1974-75, a Convention supplemented by a Recommendation on each of the following subjects:—

- (1) Minimum age for admission to employment; and
- (2) Social repurcussions of new methods of cargo handling (docks).

The Conference also adopted conclusions relating to paid educational leave and control and prevention of occupational cancer with a view to the adoption of instruments thereon at its 59th Session (June, 1974).

(c) No, Sir.

Employment Growth Rate in Organised Sector

*419. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 700 on 26th July, 1973 regarding survey to study employment growth and state, the reasons why the employment growth rate in the organised sector is at a standstill? *

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The growth of employment is linked with the process of economic development and the rate of growth. The rate of growth has been inadequate during the last decade and a half. As indicated in the Approach to the Fifth Plan, the first decade of planning, 1951-60, achieved a trend rate of growth of only 3.8 per cent and the second decade, 1961-70, only 3.7 per cent. The actual performance of the economy in the Fourth Plan period in respect of rate of growth of domestic product shows a substantial shortfall. Agriculture, which was doing well in the first two years of the Fourth Plan, had a setback during the third year. On account of adverse climate factors, there is a possibility of further decline in production in 1972-73. Industrial production has been growing much slower than 8 to 10 per cent annual rate envisaged in the Fourth Plan. A sharp deterioration took place in 1968 and the situation was not particularly bright in 1967. The industrial production showed a recovery during 1968 with a rise of 6.4 per cent over the previous year. This trend was maintained in 1969 with a rise of 7.1 per cent. The rate of growth, however, dropped to 4.8 per cent in 1970 and 3 per cent in 1971. There was slight improvement in 1972, but it was well below the desired 8 per cent. It seems that industrial production has been held back basically by two sets of factors: (1) those that have inhibited utilisation of capacity and (2) those that have inhibited growth of capacity. A substantial segment of the industrial sector has been suffering from underutilisation of capacity. The main causal factors operating, with varying intensity, in different industries have

been (i) insufficient demand, (ii) shortage and irregular supplies of raw materials, components, stores and spares, (iii) shortage or unstable supplies of power, (iv) transport bottlenecks, (v) disturbed industrial relations and (vi) other management problems. In the case of agriculture, shortages of inputs particularly fertilisers coupled with unfavourable weather conditions seem to be the main reason for the shortfall of growth in this sector.

Steps to meet anticipated Demand of Aluminium by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan

*420. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated demand for aluminium by the end of the Fifth Plan;

(b) the present production capacity in the aluminium industry; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the anticipated demand for aluminium in the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The domestic demand for aluminium by the end of Fifth Plan is estimated at 390,000 tonnes.

(b) The present installed capacity for production of aluminium is 195,170 tonnes per annum.

(c) With a view to meeting the growing demand on long term basis, additional capacity to the extent of 235,000 tonnes has been licensed for implementation during the Fourth/Fifth Plan period.

C.B.I. Investigations into Misuse of Steel Allotments

3972. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8948 on the 3rd May, 1973, regarding the prosecutions of firms and contractors responsible for the misuse of steel and state:

(a) the outcome of the prosecutions since launched against the firms held responsible for misuse of steel allotments;

(b) the outcome of the CPI's investigations into the cases of contractors who disposed of steel unauthorisedly and the action taken to blacklist or prosecute them; and

(c) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Details of the follow-up action taken against each of the firms are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5470\$73.]

Deterioration in physical and financial operations of Wagon Industry

3973. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wagon industry in the country has been facing difficulty for some years and whether there has been sharp deterioration in its physical and financial operations; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the deterioration in the running of the wagon industry in the country and the steps taken or contemplated by Government in the matter?

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

(b) The main reasons for the deterioration in the running of the wagon industry in the country are:—

- (i) Cut back in wagon orders during recession;
- (ii) Delay in placement of orders;
- (iii) Difficult labour situation;
- (iv) Inadequate availability of raw material and components; and
- (v) Poor management of undertakings in some cases.

A wide-ranging scheme for revitalising wagon industry, which includes timely procurement of orders at remunerative prices, assistance in procurement of materials and components and also institutionalising assistance through a participating industry based organisation, has been under implementation.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों तथा सरकारी अधिकारियों के विदेशों के दौरे

3974. श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षायाः क्या विदेश मंत्री केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों तथा सरकारी अधिकारियों के विदेशों के दौरे के बारे में 19 अप्रैल, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7629 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सभी विभागों / मंत्रालयों से अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली है; और

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

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख).

सभा प्रस्तुत पर रखने के लिए अपेक्षित सूचना

संसद् कार्य विभाग को पहले ही भेजी जा चुकी है।

भ्रमरीका, पश्चिम जर्मनी, बैलिजियम, रूस, जापान और ब्रिटेन के विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी भाषा का पढ़ाया जाना

3975. श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षायाः क्या विदेश मंत्री भ्रमरीका, पश्चिम जर्मनी, बैलिजियम, रूस, जापान और ब्रिटेन के विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी पढ़ाये जाने के बारे में 8 मार्च, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2420 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) हिन्दी भाषा 93 विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ाई जा रही है। बल्यारिया का सोफिया विश्वविद्यालय भारत-बल्यारिया सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत पारस्परिकता के आधार पर हिन्दी पढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है। विश्वविद्यालयों का विवरण इस प्रकार है :

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका | 33 |
| जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य | 17 |
| बैलिजियम | 1 |
| सोवियत समाजवादी गणराज्य संघ | 3 |
| जापान | 2 |
| यूनाइटेड किंगडम | 2 |
| अन्य विश्वविद्यालय | 35 |

उद्योगों में कम्प्यूटरों के प्रयोग के कारण

मजदूरों की छटनी

3976. श्री दुर्गम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कम्प्यूटरों के प्रयोग के कारण यह दो वर्षों में विभिन्न उद्योगों से कितने मजदूरों की छटनी की गई है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : स्वचालनसमिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अगस्त, 1971 की स्थिति के अनुसार विभिन्न उद्योगों में 140 संगणक स्थापित किए गए थे और उनके परिणामस्वरूप कोई छटनी नहीं हुई थी। बाद के वर्षों के लिए सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

नगरों में कोयले के वितरण को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिया जाना

3977. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बड़े नगरों में कोयले के वितरण को तुरन्त अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और कोयले का वितरण किस एजेन्सी के माध्यम से किया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसवा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Employment of Welfare Officers in Plantations by State Governments

3978. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have taken steps to implement the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act which requires the employment of Welfare Officers in Plantations;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to persuade the States to enforce this provision of the Act; and

(c) if so, the steps taken and results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) and (c). The question of drafting model rules under section 18 of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 for the guidance of the State Governments is under consideration.

Schemes taken up by Mineral Exploration Corporation in Kerala

3979. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4324, dated the 14th December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation has since decided to take up any scheme for exploring mineral resources in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and if not, the reasons for the reluctance by the Corporation to take up schemes in the mineral rich area of Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Mineral Exploration Corporation is considering taking up exploration of Bauxite in the State of Kerala, and a final decision will be taken after the details of the scheme have been examined.

Geological Map of Kerala

3980. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1404 dated 1st March, 1973 regarding the Geological map of Kerala and state that progress has been made in the commercial exploitation of the resources as found in the Geological Survey of Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): About 40 mining leases have been issued to various private parties to exploit silica sand, limeshell, china clay and fire clay in various parts of Kerala State.

सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी अधिकारियों की राजदूत के पदों पर नियुक्ति

3981. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी अधिकारियों को महत्वपूर्ण देशों में राजदूत के पदों पर नियुक्त करने की परम्परा बढ़ रही है;

(ख) क्या अधिकारी देशों में सरकारी अधिकारी ही इस समय राजदूत के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) इस समय राजदूत के पदों पर कितने सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(घ) क्या ऐसी नियुक्तियों के मामले में सरकार सरकारी अधिकारियों को प्राथमिकता दे रही है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) विदेशों में 'मिशन प्रमुखों की नियुक्ति के बारे में सरकार कोई निश्चित व्यवहार काम में नहीं लाती। वह प्रत्येक नियुक्ति के लिए योग्यतम व्यक्ति को पाने का प्रयत्न करती है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) फिलहाल 88 मिशन प्रमुख हैं। इनमें से 64 सरकारी सेवा में अधिकारी हैं, 12 सार्वजनिक जीवन के प्रमुख व्यक्ति और 12 रिटायरमेंट सरकारी अधिकारी हैं। सार्वजनिक जीवन के प्रमुख व्यक्तियों की संख्या 14 प्रतिशत है।

(घ) सरकार किसी वर्ग विशेष के व्यक्तियों को कोई विशेष प्राथमिकता नहीं देती है। वह तो विदेश स्थित मिशन के प्रत्येक प्रमुख की नियुक्ति के लिए योग्यतम व्यक्ति चुनने का प्रयत्न करती है।

Guidelines for Allocation of Non-Ferrous Metals to Small Industries through State Governments

3982. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the allocation of non-ferrous metals such as copper, brass and zinc to the various State Governments for onward allotment to the small industries and other consumers;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether he is aware that in the industrial twin towns of Jagadhri and Yamunanagar in Haryana, small industrialists are selling these precious metals for which they have been granted quota by the State Industries Department in black-market at exorbitant prices; and

(d) if so, the preventive measures Government propose to take to ask the State Governments concerned to check such malpractices and black list such parties and whether Government would set up some Central Agency to probe into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation of coal wagons to small scale industries through State Governments and Union Territories

3983. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the allocation of coal wagons monthly or quarterly to the State Governments and Union Territories for allotment by them in turn, to the small scale industries and other consumers;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in the States, small industrialists and other consumers are given allotment of more wagons than their capacity to utilise them; and

(d) whether he is also aware that in the industrial twin cities of Yamunanagar and Jagadhari in Haryana, coal wagons are being sold by these small scale industrialists in black market at double the prices, if so, the preventive measures which he proposes to take against such anti-social practices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). With a view to maximising movement of coal by rail, a suggestion has been made to the State Governments to club the demands of small scale industries, brick-kiln owners and other small consumers and to organise movement of the supplies in block-rakes, wherever practicable, for distribution by State agencies, co-operative societies and recognised associations. This scheme is still under consideration.

(c) The supplies to small industries and other consumers are sponsored by the State Governments; the Central Government has no information that any industry or consumer is being allotted more coal wagons than required.

(d) No such instance has come to the notice of the Central Government or the Directorate of Industries of Haryana Government.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जांसी जिले के सोरई मढावरा क्षेत्र तांबे के लिये कुवाई

3984. डा० गोविन्द वास रिघारिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की उपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के जांसी जिले में सोरई मढावरा क्षेत्र में तांबे की खोज के लिए गत दो 'वर्षों से' प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं; और यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या निकल जैसी कुछ अन्य धाराएं भी वहां पर पाई गई हैं; और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) दुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र और विशेषकर जांसी जिले में व्यापक भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण

के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुलदेव प्रसाद): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का भूविज्ञान और खनन निदेशालय संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से सोनराय क्षेत्र में तांबे के लिए ड्रिलिंग आदि द्वारा अन्वेषण कार्य कर रहा है। नवीनतम जानकारी के अनुसार निदेशालय द्वारा 4,000 मी० से अधिक ड्रिलिंग की जा चुकी है। यह सहयोग का कार्यक्रम एक वर्ष और चलेगा।

(ख) प्रदेश सरकार के भूविज्ञान और खनन निदेशालय द्वारा भद्रोली क्षेत्र में किए गए अन्वेषणों से प्रार्थिक महत्व के किसी निकल निष्केप के होने का संकेत नहीं मिला है।

(ग) भारतीय भूविज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा जांसी जिला सहित बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में कमबढ़ भूविज्ञानिक मानचित्रण एवं प्रारंभिक खनिज निर्धारण कार्य किया जा रहा है। आशा की जाती है कि 1973-74 के दौरान 700 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में रहा कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा।

Accident in Rourkela Steel Plant

3985. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident, resulting in fire breaking out in the Plate Mill of Rourkela Steel Plant on the 28th July, 1973.

(b) whether the estimated loss and damage to the Plant is above a crore of Rupees; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to recover the loss and penalise the officers responsible for it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) At about 1200 hours on the 20th July, 1973, a fire was observed in the circular trimming shear area in the Plate Mill and the cable gallery below. The fire was cut out in two hours. It was found that a portion of most of the cables had been burnt.

(b) No, Sir. On the basis of a preliminary examination, it is estimated that the cost of changing and jointing the cables would amount to Rs. 1,15,000. The loss of production was roughly about 2000 tonnes of plates, the value of which would be Rs. 24 lakhs.

(c) A Committee is investigating into the reasons for the accident.

Mode of Distribution of Scraps and Defectives among Units of Small Scale Sector and S.R.M.A.

3986. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national policy for industrialisation of the country by setting up small scale industries is applicable to his Ministry also;

(b) whether Government have reserved one-third of scraps and defectives only for the 96 units of Steel Rerolling Mills Association of India, Calcutta and the remaining two-third are distributed amongst 700 units in the small scale sector resulting in each S.R.M.A. unit getting about 3 1/2 times more material than a small scale unit, although the plant and machinery of the units in both sectors are similar; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to end the monopoly of S.R.M.A. and discrimination in allotment of the materials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The contribution which the small scale sector can make towards dispersal, and balanced regional development is kept in view while considering development of the steel industry in the country.

(b) It is correct that in accordance with the policy for distribution of re-rollers scrap arisings of the main steel producers, one-third of the arisings are distributed to the units borne on the lists of the Steel Re-rolling Mills Association and the remaining two-thirds to the units borne on the lists of the Directors of Industries in various States.

(c) The Government of India have been advising the State Governments for the last several years not to encourage the setting up of further units in this field in view of the acute shortage of raw material and adequate capacity already established. The units which have come up in spite of this and with the full knowledge of the raw material position, cannot claim the same treatment as the earlier established units in the field.

Training for Hydrographic Survey of India and Pacific Oceans

3987. SHRI SHANKERRAO SA-VANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any school is proposed to be started to train the crew for hydrographic survey of the Indian and Pacific Oceans;

(b) if so, how far has the proposal progressed;

(c) whether any State Government has tried to undertake a hydrographic survey of its coastal area;

(d) if so, which State has done it and with what success?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Government of India is not involved in the hydrographic survey of the Pacific Ocean. Hydrographic Survey of the Indian waters is carried out by the Indian Navy. There is a Naval Hydrographic School, at present temporarily located at Cochin. Proposals for its permanent establishment are under consideration.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

वेश्म में लघु इस्पात संयंकों का कार्य

3989. श्री फूस्तान्द वर्मा :

श्री डी० पी० जबेजा :

क्या इस्पात और जान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में, राज्यवार, पांच टन, दस टन, पन्द्रह टन और बीस टन की क्षमता वाले कितने लघु इस्पात संयंक (इलैक्ट्रिक फरनेस यूनिट) हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, राज्य वार, प्रत्येक वर्ष में इस्पात का वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या रहा;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में देश के इस्पात उत्पादन में लघु इस्पात संयंकों के योगदान की प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(घ) लघु इस्पात संयंकों को इस अवधि में साधारणतः किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा और उत्पादन बढ़ाने की नीति के अनुसरण में सरकार द्वारा इन्हें सहायता देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले और इह बारे में प्राची योजना क्या है?

इस्पात और लॉन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हसदा) : (क) से (व) : जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही हैं और सभा बलट पर रख दी जाएंगी।

प्रजा सहकारी उद्योग, भरतपुर द्वारा अपोलौ स्टोरों के लिये अधिक बत सांगे जाने के बार में जांच

3990. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री प्रजा सहकारी उद्योग, भरतपुर के विशुद्ध जांच के बारे में 3 मई, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रस्तुत संख्या 8981 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मामले की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिंहदेव प्रसाद) : राजस्यान सरकार ने इसके बारे में और आगे कुछ नहीं बताया है।

प्रधान मंत्री के विदेशों के दौरों पर हुआ व्यय

3991. श्री लालबी भाई : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान अलग-अलग प्रधान मंत्री के विदेशों के दौरों पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : खर्च के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं—

रुपये

1. वर्ष : 1971-72

(क) भारतीय मुद्रा

में खर्च † 22,97,000.00

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा

में खर्च 1,05,000.00

कुल 24,02,000.00

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 2. वर्ष : 1972-73 | रुपये |
| (क) भारतीय मुद्रा | |
| में खर्च † 14,06,000.00 | |
| (ख) विदेशी मुद्रा | |
| में खर्च 1,07,000.00 | |
| | कुल 15,13,000.00 |

नोट : 1. भारतीय मुद्रा में यह खर्च आता है (i) प्रधान मंत्री और सरकारी दल के लिए एयर इंडिया/इंडियन एयरलाइन्स से चार्टर शूट उड़ानों पर होने वाले खर्च सहित हवाई यात्रा का खर्च, (ii) प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से विदेशी विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों को भट्ट-उपहार पर होने वाले खर्च।

2. यहां दिए गए आंकड़ों में प्रधान मंत्री के साथ यात्रा पर जाने वाले अधिकारियों को यात्रा भत्तों की अदायगी का खर्च शामिल नहीं है।

Amount of Compensation paid to Indian Citizens for their Properties left over in Pakistan and former East Pakistan

3992. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of properties of Indian and Bangladesh citizens declared as enemy properties by the Government of India and the Government of former East Pakistan have been taken up for joint discussion by Governments of India and Bangladesh; and

(b) if not, when such problems are likely to be discussed by the two Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Bangladesh Government is preoccupied with urgent problems of reconstruction and other important problems remain to be resolved between India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. The question of properties can be taken up at a more appropriate time.

Proposal for Extension of Limit of Fishery Zone in Sea by India

3993. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering extension of India's sea area in respect of fishery zone as Pakistan has done;

(b) if so, the site where it is likely to be extended; and

(c) to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The question of protecting India's legitimate interests in the fishery resources of the sea adjacent to its coast, and the means available to it for the purpose, are under consideration of the Government of India. In the view of the Government of India, every coastal state should be entitled to establish an exclusive fishery zone in the sea outside its territorial waters.

The question of fisheries will come up for consideration at the UN Plenipotentiary Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in Santiago, Chile in 1974, for which preparatory work is being done in the UN Sea-bed Committee. India has, along with Sri Lanka, Canada, Kenya, Madagascar and Senegal, submitted a proposal on the exclusive fishery zone in the Sea-bed Committee on July 19, 1973. The proposal has received considerable support from a large number of States from all the continents.

The question of extending India's sea area in respect of fishery zone will be considered by the Government of India in the light of its views and the developments referred to in the previous paragraph.

Manufacture of Crankshaft Grinders by Machine Tool Corporation of India

3994. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Crankshaft Grinders of the size 84" and above are being manufactured by the Machine Tools Corporation of India or by any public or private company in India; and

(b) if not, the reasons why the import of such machines is not being allowed in spite of the fact that such imports are allowed under the Import Policy for 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Crankshaft Grinders having swing over bed of 680 mm (27.0 inches) and distance between centres 2600 mm (120.3 inches) are being manufactured only by M/s. Machine Tool Corporation of India Ltd., Ajmer.

(b) In view of (a) above, imports are not allowed. In the year 1971-72 Crankshaft Grinders having swing over bed of 630 mm (25 inches) and distance between centres 2184 mm (86 inches) were banned.

HMT's Plan to make Plants for Manufacturing Bulbs

3995. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools has drawn up a plan to make plants for manufacturing bulbs and has submitted the same to Government;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and whether it has been approved; and

(c) the allocation made for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, have recently submitted a proposal for the manufacture of lamp and lamp components and G.L.S. lines in their Hyderabad unit in collaboration with M/s United Incandescent Lamp & Electrical Company Limited, Hungary (referred to as TUNGSRAM). This proposal is under the consideration of the Government. The proposal comprises of a comprehensive package of technical and technological assistance.

Nuclear Bomb

3996. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) which nations in the world are in possession of the nuclear bombs;

(b) which nations in the world are in possession of the know-how of the nuclear bomb; and

(c) where does India stand with reference to the nations possessing the nuclear bombs and the nations possessing the know-how of the nuclear bomb?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) According to available information, USA, USSR, UK, France and China are in the possession of nuclear bombs.

(b) There are no authoritative reports to indicate which countries are likely to be in possession of the know-how for making nuclear bombs.

(c) Government's policy with regard to the production of nuclear weapons has been explained to Parliament on many occasions. The policy is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. In the context of this policy, the question of India's position *vis-a-vis* nuclear nations does not arise.

Plan for introduction of Automation in Industries

3997. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn for automation in industries;

(b) if so, the names of the industries in which this plan is proposed to be introduced; and

(c) what are its implications and the steps taken to remove the doubts in the minds of the labourers about retrenchment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) to (c). The Government of India set up a Committee on Automation which submitted its report on the 2nd June, 1972. Copies of the Report have been supplied to the Parliament Library. The Report is under examination by Government.

Entering of Bharat Earth Movers, Ltd., in Export Market

3998. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd, has entered the export market in a small way;

(b) if so, whether the attempts are now being made to find market in Middle-East countries; and

"(c) if so, to what extent it had achieved success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., made a modest beginning in export of their products during 1970-71. The value of exports during the last three years achieved by this Company is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 1970-71 | 16.61 |
| 1971-72 | 14.97 |
| 1972-73 | 22.86 |

(b) and (c). The Company is making efforts to establish market for its products in Asian countries, including the Middle East. It will, however, take some time before the results are known.

Non-observance of Shop Rules in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

3999. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

1. Section 15 (Opening and closing hours)
2. Section 35 (Non-production of records)
3. Section 33 (Non-maintenance of record)
4. Section 34 (Non-issue of appointment letters)

(a) whether there are complaints that in the residential colony of Vasant Vihar, New Delhi working hours and weekly holidays are not observed by certain shop-keepers; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI C. VENKATESWAMY): (a) and (b). In the Vasant Vihar Colony in New Delhi there are about 30 shops, out of which 14 shops, viz., Restaurants, Pan Shops, Bakeries, etc., are exempted from the provision of opening and closing hours and weekly close day fixed under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act.

Some complaints were received against one particular shop. The said management was challaned on 12-3-73, 15-3-73, 10-5-73 and 13-8-73, for keeping the shop open after the prescribed closing hours of 7 P.M. No other complaint regarding violation has been received in 1973 up-to-date. Inspections are done from time to time to detect the violation of the provisions of Delhi Shops and Establishments Act. During the period from 1st March, 1973 to 15th August, 1973, 31 prosecutions have been filed for violation of various provisions of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act against the owners in Vasant Vihar area, details of which are given below:—

26
1
2
2

Total investment in Heavy Industries during 1973-76 for Bihar in General and Chotanagpur area in Particular

4000. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment proposed to be made by Government in the Heavy Industries during the years 1973-76 for Bihar in general and Chotanagpur area in particular; and

(b) the main features of the programme under consideration for Bihar in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to increase the Heavy Machine Building capacity at the Heavy Engineering Corporation situated in Chotanagpur, Ranchi, Bihar State during Fifth and Sixth Plan periods. A decision regarding this investment will be made after the additional requirements have been fully assessed.

Employment of Indians in West Germany

4001. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian nationals in West Germany at present;

(b) the number of those who are employed there; and

(c) whether West Germany is ready to give employment to more Indians, if so, to how many?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Total number of Indian nationals duly registered with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany is 9,747.

(b) Number of Indian nationals employed in the Federal Republic as on 30th June, 1972 is 5,018.

(c) As a rule the Federal Republic of Germany does not encourage employment of citizens from non-EEC countries except when such employment is governed by bilateral agreements as with Turkey, Yugoslavia and Spain.

Indian Army Personnel killed by Rebel Nagas, Kookies and Tribes of Frontier Area

4002. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of Indian army personnel killed by rebel Nagas, Kookies and Tribes of Frontier area in the year 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Eight.

Piecemeal Repatriation of P.O.Ws.

4003. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reasons for piecemeal repatriation of Pakistani P.O.Ws?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Pakistani Prisoners of War have so far been repatriated either on humanitarian and compassionate grounds or as a measure of good-will. In addition, all Pakistani prisoners captured from the Western Sector as well as Pakistani Merchant seamen and passengers apprehended from Pakistani vessels on the high seas have also been repatriated. In the recent Indo-Bangladesh Declaration, simultaneous repatriation of Pakistani Prisoners of War and Civilians under protective custody, except those required by Bangladesh for trial on war crimes, the repatriation of Bangalees detained in Pakistan and the

repatriation of Pakistanis in Bangladesh who have opted for repatriation to Pakistan, has been proposed. The negotiations under the framework of this declaration are being held with the Government of Pakistan.

Functions of Hindustan Copper Corporation located in New Delhi

4004. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Hindustan Copper Corporation now located in Delhi and the strength of officials in different cadres along with monthly pay bill;

(b) the rent per month for housing the offices of the said Copper Corporation at Delhi and to whom the rent is paid;

(c) whether the present strength of the staff is required by the Hindustan Copper Corporation at the moment; and

(d) if so, the reasons for recruiting so much staff and incurring so high expenses per month?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The present functions of the office of Hindustan Copper Limited located at Delhi are as follows:—

(i) To plan, direct and execute market promotional activities and Seeding Programme for Triple-super-Phosphate to be produced at Khetri Copper Project.

(ii) To sell rolled products and Nickel sulphate produced at Indian Copper Complex, Ghatsila.

(iii) To undertake local purchases for Khetri Copper Project.

(iv) To keep liaison with Government Departments for expediting the issue of sanctions, Import licences etc

The total strength of officials at the Delhi Office as on 1-8-1973 is as follows:—

Class I—14

Class II—4

Other categories 28
including clerks
and peons.

The monthly pay bill in respect of them is Rs. 41,300.

(b) The total monthly rent for the office premises is Rs. 14,430/-. The rent is paid to seven individual owners.

(c) and (d). The present strength of the Officers working at the Company's Delhi Office is somewhat in excess of the work to be performed at the present moment. The officials include those recruited to organise a Comprehensive Seeding Programme by using imported triple-super-phosphate during the Calender year 1973. However, due to unavoidable reasons, it has not been possible to arrange the imported supplies of triple-super-phosphate so far. At present the Delhi Office of the Company is undertaking market promotional activities by using indigenously produced triple-super-phosphate. The office premises were also taken on rent keeping in view the ultimate size of the fertilizer market division for organising sale of about 2,00,000 tonnes of Triple-super-Phosphate from the Khetri Plan which is expected to be commissioned during 1974. The need for the staff and space hired is proposed to be reviewed.

Rules Government Appointment of Local Persons by Foreign Missions in India

4005. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign mission or any other foreign agency, relief organisation etc. can appoint or recruit

local persons without permission of Government;

(b) the rules and regulations to be observed in this respect by any foreign mission, organisation or relief association functioning in India; and

(c) whether there is any provision for punishment or to declare Head of such Mission or Organisation as "Person-a-non-grata" for any violation of such rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) For employing Indian nationals, foreign missions stationed in India do not need any permission from the Government. However, whenever a foreign mission approaches the Government for verifying the service antecedents of an Indian national, this is done by us.

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

Steps to wipe out Losses incurred by Neyveli Lignite Corporation

4006 **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:**

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 617 regarding the loss suffered by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and state the steps proposed to be taken by Government to wipe out the losses incurred by the Corporation in the past?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been sustaining losses mainly due to low production and consequent non-availability of lignite to operate the different consuming units at their optimum levels and also owing to operational and process difficulties in the Fertiliser Plant. The following steps have been taken to wipe out the losses incurred by the Corporation in the past:—

(i) The present production capacity of the Neyveli Lignite

Mine is about 3.6 million tonnes per annum. Production of lignite is planned to be increased to 4.5 million tonnes by 1975-76 in the first stage for which ancillary equipment worth Rs. 11.62 crores including replacement equipment, is in the various stages of procurement.

(ii) It has been estimated that about 6 to 6.5 million tonnes of lignite will be required to operate the consuming units namely Thermal Power Station, Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant, and Process Steam Plant. Accordingly, a proposal to increase further the lignite production capacity from 4.5 million tonnes to 6.5 million tonnes per annum with an investment of Rs. 36 crores on specialised mining equipment is also under active consideration of the Government. At the above level of production, the Project is expected to be viable.

(iii) The maximum realisable capacity of the Fertiliser Plant under present condition of operation is estimated to be 90,000 to 1,00,000 tonnes of Urea against its rated capacity of 1,52,000 tonnes per annum. A technoeconomic study has recently been conducted by the Fertiliser Corporation of India for Neyveli Lignite Corporation for the replacement of lignite by fuel oil for gas production in the Fertiliser Plant with a view to improving production to 1,52,000 tonnes of Urea per annum. The above report is, at present, under consideration of the Government.

(iv) With a view to improving the financial resources of the Corporation, the question of re-organising its Capital structure is also under consideration of the Government.

Lock-Out in Pulp Division of Gwalior Rayon, Mavoor

4007. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Birla-owned Gwalior Rayon at Mavoor near Kozhikode declared a lock-out of the Pulp Division of the factory on 24th July, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons for the lock-out; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get the factory reopened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information, the management declared lock-out in the Pulp Division of the factory from July 24, 1973 following alleged labour unrest go-slow by the workers over their demand concerning interim relief. The workers are also reported to have gheraoed the Factory Superintendent on the evening of July 23, 1973 to

secure cancellation of suspension orders issued by the management to six employees. The State Industrial Relations Machinery is seized of the matter.

Earnings of Hindustan Machine Tools from Imports as against their value in Domestic Market

4008. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount which the Hindustan Machine Tools has earned from exports effected during the last two years as against their value in the domestic market;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to create a Holding Company for H.M.T.; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The actual amount earned by HMT from the exports during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given below:—

| | | |
|---------|---------------|------------------|
| 1971-72 | Machine Tools | Rs. 93.64 lakhs |
| | Watches | Rs. 92,374 |
| 1972-73 | Machine Tools | Rs. 108.37 lakhs |
| | Watches | Rs. 96,968 |

Exports realisations work out to about 70 to 75 per cent in the case of Machine Tools and about 40 to 45 per cent in the case of wrist watches over the domestic market prices of these items.

(b) and (c). Government has under its consideration a proposal to reorganise the management pattern of HMT with a view to bringing about wider dispersal of management and entrepreneurial initiative and responsibilities. The modalities of the proposed reconstruction are being worked out.

Allotment of Imported Stainless Steel to States

4009. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quantity of stainless steel imported and the total allotment made to each State during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): 1. Data on import of Stainless Steel during 1969-1970 to 1972-73 (April, 1972 to August, 1972) are given below. As

imports are made against import licences/release orders issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, based on import application from each unit. State-wise allocation statistics are not available.

| S.L. | Description | Quantity in tonnes Value in Rs. '000. | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | (Upto August, 1972) | | | | | | | |
| | | 1969-70 | | 1970-71 | | 1971-72 | | 1972-73 | |
| | | Qty. | Val. | Qty. | Val. | Qty. | Val. | Qty. | Val. |
| 1. | Blooms Billets, slabs, sheet bars and roughly forged pieces of stainless steel. | — | 50 | 803 | 22 | 192 | 1 | 5 | |
| 2. | Wire rods of stainless alloy steel. | — | 79 | 933 | 102 | 1006 | 158 | 1655 | |
| 3. | Bars, rods (excl. wire rod) of stainless alloy steel. | — | 603 | 5193 | 1426 | 10822 | 1424 | 8654 | |
| 4. | Stainless steel sheets 1.26 mm and above in thickness (18 B. G. and thicker) but below 3mm | 2431 | 10481 | 5733 | 22252 | 4094 | 29827 | 1166 | 11220 |
| 5. | Stainless steel sheets 0.9 mm to 0.56 mm in thickness (21 B G to 25 B G) | 89 | 606 | 136 | 943 | 623 | 6976 | 56 | 317 |
| 6. | Other gauges of Stainless Steel sheets below 3mm in thickness | 6765 | 33541 | 8839 | 64795 | 7954 | 51499 | 2030 | 13541 |
| 7. | Hoop and strips of stainless steel except alloy steel scrap | — | 472 | 3939 | 1580 | 8289 | 286 | 2566 | |
| TOTAL (1 to 7) | | 9285 | 44628 | 15912 | 98858 | 15801 | 10861 | 5121 | 37958 |

(—) Statistics are not available separately.

2. Ad-hoc imports of stainless steel sheets for utensil making of 0.711 mm thickness in 1970-71 and 1971-72 were distributed as below:

| Name of State | 1970-71 | 1971-72 (Qty. in tonnes) |
|----------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 51 | 42.5 |
| Assam | 21 | 6 |

| Name of State | 1970-71 | 1971-72 (Qty. in tonnes) |
|------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Gujarat | 64.25 | 36 |
| Haryana | 123 | 68 |
| Kerala | 235 | 64 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 24.75 | 16 |
| Tamilnadu | 24.75 | 72 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 119 | 12 |
| Maharashtra | 643 | 312 |
| Mysore | 171 | 101 |
| Nagaland | 10 | 4 |
| Orissa | 19 | 9 |
| Punjab | 41.23 | 29 |
| Rajasthan | 30.50 | 21 |
| U. P. | 103 | 37 |
| West Bengal | 41.75 | 19 |
| Delhi | 109 | 140 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 36.57 | 23 |
| Pondicherry | 18 | 10 |
| Tripura | 10 | 4 |
| Manipur | 10 | 4 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | 10 | 6 |
| Meghalaya | 10 | 5 |
| Chandigarh | .. | 2 |

Commissioning of all the Units at Khetri Copper Complex

4010. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the units of Khetri Copper Complex are likely to be commissioned by 1974;

(b) by what time the optimum production of 31,000 tonnes of copper is likely to be achieved; and

(c) the total production of copper from the Khetri Mines in 1972 and in the first quarter of 1973 and whether this production is according to the target fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) All the units of Khetri Copper Project are likely to be commissioned in 1974.

(b) Optimum production at Khetri Copper Project is expected to be achieved in a phased manner by 1978-79.

(c) The production of copper at the Khetri Copper Project in 1972 and in the 1st quarter of 1973 was nil as the Project is still in the construction stage. The question whether the production is according to the targets fixed therefore does not arise.

Application of Provident Fund Act and Gratuity Act to Construction Industry

4011. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) why construction Industry is excluded from the purview of Provident Fund Act;

(b) what alternative benefit has been provided to the construction workers to compensate them for this deprival inspite of temporary and insecure nature of their services; and

(c) whether construction Industry Establishments are covered by Gratuity Act, 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATS-WAMY): (a) and (b). The question of extension of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 to the building and Construction Industry has been considered but the Act could not be extended to this Industry because of the seasonal nature of occupation of a high proportion of workers and their frequent migration from one employer to another. No alternative benefit has been provided to these workers under any other law.

(c) Under Section 1(3) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, every shop or establishment within the meaning of any law for the time being in force in relation to shops and establishments in a State, in which 10 or more persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceeding 12 months are covered under the Act.

Closure of Palakhemundi Mini Steel Factory Orissa

4012. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mini-steel factory (small scale) at Palakhemundi in Ganjam District of Orissa has been closed for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government of Orissa propose to take steps to improve the working of this factory in Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scientists in various Institutes brought under the Director General of Armed Forces Medical Services

4014. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1630 on the 2nd August, 1973 regarding the scientists in various Institutes brought under the Director General of Armed Forces. Medical Services and state:

(a) whether this arrangement has been strongly resented to by the Directorate of Medical Sciences of the Defence Research and Development Organisation on the ground that the defence forces as users should not load themselves with such research as civilians are capable of handling in specialised industries;

(b) whether the scientists have expressed the view that if at all the INMAS is to be attached to another organisation doing similar work, it should be the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre; and

(c) the reaction of Government there to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No specific suggestion that INMAS should be attached to the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has been made by the scientists.

(c) Does not arise.

Condition of People of Indian Origin in Burma

4015. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to an article published in the 'Statesman' dated the 28th July, 1973 under the caption 'Indians in Burma' regarding the condition of the **people of Indian origin in Burma**;

(b) whether these facts and information given therein are wholly or substantially correct;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Burma and if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Minister of External Affairs took up the matter with the Government of Burma during his visit to Rangoon; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the people of Indian origin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen the article in question.

(b) The article contains several factually inaccurate statements. To cite only a few, the number of documentless persons is about 100,000 and not 400,000 and repatriation facilities are not denied to them. There is also no basis for the statement in the article that 80,000 persons are ready for repatriation.

(c) to (e). Questions affecting Indians in Burma such as the grant of citizenship, compensation for assets left behind, etc. have been the subject of consideration and discussions by both the Governments and were also discussed during the visit to Burma of the Minister of External Affairs. Since 1964 Government have provided on a regular basis repatriation facilities to people of Indian origin who intend to return and settle in India and who have not opted for or acquired foreign nationality.

Accommodation for Jawans and their Families

4016. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made in providing housing accommodations for jawans and their families;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this respect;

(c) the plans for the construction of houses for the Armed Forces personnel in the Fifth Plan period; and

(d) the estimated cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The number of quarters constructed for the Army personnel during the last three years is as follows:

| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Officers | 1,043 | 598 | 622 |
| Others | 6,646 | 6,150 | 6,387 |

(b) An expenditure of about Rs. 112 crores has been incurred on the provision of married accommodation for the Army personnel from 1966-67 to 1972-73.

(c) and (d). No separate provision for housing accommodation exists in the Five Year Defence Plan (1970-71 to 1974-75). However, a sum of Rs. 86 crores out of the total provision made therein for Capital Works was intended to be spent on married accommodation for Army personnel. The actual expenditure to be incurred on the provision of married accommodation for the personnel of the three Services will, however, depend on the finances available for that purpose each year.

Reduction in disparities between Officers and Jawans

4017. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to reduce the existing disparities between Officers and Jawans in the matter of pay and allowances; and

(b) what additional expenditure is expected to be incurred in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Broadly speaking, the existing disparities between officers and jawans of the Armed Forces, in the matter of the pay and allowances admissible to them, would be reduced as a result of the enhancement of the pay scales of personnel below officer rank and continuance of the existing scales of pay in the case of officers of the highest ranks, as recommended by the Third Pay Commission. This would bring down the ceiling-to-floor ratio thereby narrowing the disparity. The Report of the Pay Commission is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) The additional expenditure would depend on the final decisions of Government on the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Need for under-water Acoustic and Thermal Maps of Seas for Naval Defence

4018. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have realised the need for underwater acoustic and thermal maps of the seas surrounding India for effective planning of naval defence; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prepare such maps?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government are aware of the need for under-water acoustic and thermal maps of the seas surrounding India.

(b) The National Institute of Oceanography and various other agencies are carrying out work in this field. The Indian Navy plays a major role in this respect. There are plans for modernising and expanding the existing facilities.

Indo-U.S Relations

4019. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had told members of the Christian World Seminar who called on her recently in New Delhi that India and U.S.A. were trying hard to clear some misunderstandings and have friendly relations;

(b) if so, how far the efforts in clearing the misunderstandings have succeeded; and

(c) who had taken the initiative in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) In her meeting with representatives of the Christian World Seminar, the Prime Minister referred to attempts by India and the U.S.A. to clear any misunderstanding that may have arisen and have friendly relations.

(b) Both sides now have a better understanding of each other's viewpoint with regard to the future of Indo-U.S. relations.

(c) The desire for improved relations is mutual.

Proposed U.N. Team to take over administration of Namibia

4020. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all attempts made by the U.N. to persuade South Africa to hand over administration of Namibia to the World Body have failed; and

(b) if so, whether India propose to move the U.N. to send a team of U.N. officials to Namibia to take over the administration of the territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India has been an active participant in discussions on the issue in the United Nations Council for Namibia and the UN Committee on the Decolonisation and acts in close consultation and cooperation with African, Asian and other countries in this matter.

It is India's view that the UN Security Council should act on the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice which considers South Africa's presence in Namibia illegal.

At a meeting of the Security Council in 1971, the Indian representative suggested that the Security Council by a formal declaration put the administration of Namibia under the U.N. Trusteeship Council, to be administered through the Council for Namibia. The Indian representative further stated that if South Africa refused to withdraw and handover the administration of Namibia, economic and military sanction could be considered; the Council could then take necessary action to ensure South African withdrawal.

Reduction in Expenditure on Diplomatic Missions Abroad

4021. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the measures taken by Government to reduce expenditure on major Indian diplomatic missions abroad have produced any results;

(b) if so, the total saving effected in the last two years with Embassy-wise break-up; and

(c) the total saving expected in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statements are placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5471/73.]

जम्मू शहर को रक्षा व्यवस्था

4022. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उम्मत अंतर, तबी नदी के पार के लोत्रे को पाकिस्तान के हवाले करने के परिणामस्वरूप जम्मू शहर पर खतरे की आशंका है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसकी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाये हैं?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगदीशन राम) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमन् ।

(ख) जम्मू की रक्षा के लिए नभी आवश्यक उपाय हमारी रक्षा योजनाओं में किये जाते हैं।

Production of Coking Coal

4023. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) what were the production targets for coking coal for the months of April, May, June and July, 1973 respectively;

(b) how much production targets have been fulfilled month-wise; and

(c) the reasons for fall in production, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

बिहार में लंगां कोयला खान के एसे मजदूरों को मजदूरी का भूगतान करना जिनका नाम मजदूरों की प्रकाशित सरकारी सूची में नहीं

4024. श्री भोला मांझी :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के हजारी वाग़ जिला के अन्तर्गत मुरुकुण्डा क्षेत्र के लंगां

कोयला खान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की सूची कस्टोडियन द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई है;

(ख) क्या कोयला खान के मैनेजर ऐसे 17 व्यक्तियों को मजदूरी दे रहे हैं जिसके नाम प्रकाशित सूची में नहीं हैं;

(ग) क्या वे सभी ठेकेदार हैं, मजदूर नहीं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोद्ध हंसदा) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एवं विवर कि जा रहा है और सभा ठल पर रखा जाएगा।

Lending of Services of Indian Doctors to Foreign Countries

4025. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have approached the Government for lending the services of Indian doctors for use in their respective countries during the last two years; and

(b) the terms and conditions of lending their services to the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Afghanistan, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, People's Democratic

Republic of Yemen, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zanzibar.

(b) The services of Indian doctors are made available to foreign countries either under technical assistance schemes such as Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC) or on a personal contract between the doctor and the foreign Government or institution. In the former case, the expenditure on the deputationists is met by the Government of India either wholly or partially (depending upon the facilities which the host country would be prepared to provide) on items such as pay, compensatory foreign allowance, rent free accommodation, children's education allowance, cost of passage for the doctor and entitled members of the family, free medical facilities, leave and holiday passage for the children of the deputationists staying in India, all according to the general Government orders in force. The emoluments are free of income tax in the country of assignment.

In the latter case all expenditure on the deputationists is borne by the foreign country concerned on terms and conditions mutually agreed upon.

In both cases the services of doctors are normally lent for a period of three years extendable to five years with the approval of the Central Establishment Board. Doctors in Central and State Government service are allowed to retain a lien on their posts and the period of deputation is treated as leave.

Introduction of Life Insurance for Trainee Pilots

4026. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Govern-

ment to introduce Life Insurance for trainee pilots; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A proposal to provide appropriate insurance cover at Government expense of Flight Cadets under flying training against death and disability was examined in the past and was not found feasible. The question of payment of compensation to the next of kin of Flight Cadet killed in accident has been reviewed recently. An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 20,000 on ad-hoc basis is now being made in such cases without applying any means test. In the case of Flight Cadet drawn from the ranks of the IAF, an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 42,000, in addition to other terminal benefits, is admissible. This arrangement is considered adequate.

Recruitment of local people against posts carrying pay up to Rs. 500 P.M. in Rourkela Steel Plant

4027. SHRI GAJADHAR MANJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assurances both written and verbal given by the Ministry that all posts carrying pay upto Rs. 500 per month under the Rourkela Steel Plant should be filled up by local people, has been adhered to by the Rourkela Steel Plant management; and

(b) if so, the number of persons appointed during the last one year specifying local persons and others separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) As provided for in the recruitment policy enunciated by Government for making appointments in the Public Undertakings, recruitment to all posts carrying scales of Rs. 450—Rs. 775 and

below is being made by the Rourkela Steel Plant through the local Employment Exchange. The local Additional District Magistrate is an Associate Member of the recruitment committee of the Rourkela Steel Plant.

(b) No separate State-wise statistics are being maintained of persons appointed to posts in the Plant.

Standard of N.C.C.

4028. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of N.C.C. has been fast deteriorating in the country during the past few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the standard of N.C.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have appointed a high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Vice Chancellor, Pune University to evaluate the N.C.C. scheme with specific reference to its aims and to recommend changes, if any, required to be made in the Scheme to improve its quality, effectiveness and popularity. The recommendations of the Committee are expected to be received by the end of 1973.

Ration and Ammunition supplied to N.C.C.

4029. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sub-standard ration and ammunition are supplied to N.C.C.; and

(b) if so, whether investigations are being conducted in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Coal Distribution System in Gaya and Nawadah of Bihar

4030. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the increased coal production consumers in the Districts of Gaya and Nawadah of Bihar are not getting it regularly and in adequate quantity; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the distribution system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Owing to considerable increase in requirement of coal of power houses and Steel Plants which enjoy high priority for allotment of wagons, relatively low-priority consumers, especially those who get their coal by rail, have had to face shortages of coal in the recent months all over the country. The Government is not aware of any special difficulty faced by consumers of Gaya and Nawadah Districts of Bihar.

(b) The Railways and the coal producing organisations are taking a number of steps to augment movement of coal and these are expected to improve the situation progressively. The Government have also recently constituted a high level committee to look into the problems of coal transport and distribution to ensure regular supplies to the various consumers.

Production of a Casting by Heavy Engineering ...Corporation Requiring Pouring of 140 Tonnes of Liquid Metal

4031. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation has set a record by producing a casting requiring the pouring of 140 tonnes of liquid metal; and

(b) if so, what is the weight of the casting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) For the first time the HEC has produced a casting which involved the pouring of 146 tonnes of liquid metal.

(b) The rough weight of the casting after fettling was 75 tonnes while after fully machining its net weight was 53 tonnes.

Steel Bank help in reducing delays in setting up Projects

4032. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether Steel Bank has helped to reduce delays in setting up projects;

(b) if so, whether it has also succeeded in matching priority demands and actual availability of critical steel items;

(c) whether the Bank is proposing to open stock and distribution centres in the country; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Various Project Authorities have obtained materials from Steel Bank. As Steel Bank supplies are made from ready stock, the delays in execution of Projects have been reduced.

(b) To some extent the Steel Bank has succeeded, within the limitations of availability of materials abroad.

(c) and (d). The Bank is at present operating from warehouses organised by Hindustan Steel Ltd. at Calcutta and Bombay. It is proposed to operate from Madras, Vizag and Delhi as well.

Steep fall in production of Steel during the last three months in Eastern Region

4033. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether there has been a steep fall in the production of steel in the last three months in the Eastern region; and

(b) whether steel supplies to all priority consumers would be maintained?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) It has been estimated by Steel Authority of India Limited that the loss of production of saleable steel in the five main steel plants due to power shortage in the eastern region from April—June, 1973 was roughly about 2 lakh tonnes.

(b) All possible steps are being taken to ensure that steel supplies to all priority consumers are maintained.

Production, Import and Distribution of Steel since 1971

4034. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI M. C. DAGA:

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

(a) the production of steel year by year since 1971 and its State-wise distribution for domestic and industrial purposes year by year; and

(b) the amount of steel imported year by year from 1971 up to date and its State-wise allocation year by year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Production of finished mild steel amounted to 4.5 million tonnes in 1970-71, 4.5 million tonnes in 1971-72 and 5.5 million tonnes (provisional) in 1972-73. There is no State-wise allocation of Steel.

(b) Import of mild steel amounted to 0.55 million tonnes in 1970-71, 1.09 million tonnes in 1971-72 and 0.73 million tonnes in 1972-73 (April—December). There is no State-wise allocation of imported steel.

Special steel from U.S.S.R. for Kobra Aluminium and Bokaro Steel Plants

4035. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. has agreed to provide India with special steel required by India for the construction of the Korba Aluminium and Bokaro steel plants; and

(b) if so, the main features of such special steel required by India and the financial implications of this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bharat Aluminium Company entered into a contract in May, 1973 with Soviets for supply, during 1973, of 3,000 tonnes of special steel for the fabrication of Electrolytic Pots for the Kobra (MP) Aluminium Project. Negotiations for the supply of another 4200 tonnes are in progress. The total cost of 7200 tonnes of special steel is likely to be Rs. 115 lakhs CIF Calcutta.

The import of 20,245 tonnes of plates and structurals of special quality steel, which is not produced indigenously, is required for fabrication of structures for the second steel melting shop of the Bokaro Steel Plant. The Soviet Union have agreed to make all efforts to supply the above requirements of steel between May and September, 1973. The contract was signed on 27th February, 1973 between Bokaro Steel Ltd. and the Soviet Organisation, Promisjriimport. The foreign exchange cost of 20,245 tonnes of special steel is likely to be Rs. 4.55 crores.

Representations against retrospective application of quota for departmental and open market candidates in MES

4036. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been representations from the Assistant Executive Engineer of Military Engineering Service against the application of quota for departmental and open market candidates retrospectively from the year 1951 for purposes of seniority;

(b) whether the quota system in the Rules of 1949 was not applied up to 1962 and whether such application was not made after the concurrence of the UPSC to increase the quota of promotees;

(c) whether such applications will give seniority of the year 1951 to open market recruits of 1962; and

(d) whether departmental promotees will be deprived of their 20—25 years of service due to such action, and if so, what remedial measures do the Government intend to take to redress the grievances of the departmental promotees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PANAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The quota system for fixation of seniority was applied for some years after the promulgation of the rules; but with a view to taking in a larger percentage of departmental promotees, the quota for promotion was increased between 1959 and 1963 with the concurrence of the UPSC. The Commission did not however, agree to continuance of the increased departmental quota after 1963. The application of the seniority principles laid down in the rules would give some advantage to the direct recruits who might be placed senior to departmental officers promoted earlier. To this extent, the latter would be denied, for purposes of seniority only, a part of their service in the grade of Assistant Executive Engineer; but such a situation is inherent in the application of the quota system in the Military Engineering Service.

Provisions of Military Engineering Service Class I (Recruitment, Promotion and Seniority) Rules, 1949

4037. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Military Engineering Service Class I (Recruitment, Promotion and Seniority) Rules, 1949 provided for quota for departmental and open market candidates;

(b) whether Appendix V to provide for such quota does not find any mention in the Rules; and

(c) if so, whether Government are legally justified to apply quota system in such circumstances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PANAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The quota referred to above is laid down in the main body of the Rules, and its application is legally in order. Appendix V to the rules explains *inter alia* how the quota system is to be regulated. The appendix, though not specifically mentioned in the body of the rules, forms an integral part of the rules.

Wage Board for Construction Workers

4038. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to appoint a Wage Board for the Construction workers;

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

(c) what further steps have been taken to raise the wages and allowances of these workers in the absence of a Wage Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) There is no proposal to appoint a Wage Board for Construction Workers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Wages of construction workers are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Act provides for revision of wages by the appropriate Government after suitable intervals. So far as the Central Government is concerned, the wages of construction workers were last revised on 25-4-1973.

Closing of M/s. Assam Sillimenite Factory at Ranchi Road Bihar

4039. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Assam Sillimenite Factory at Ranchi Road Bihar is lying closed since long;

(b) whether there have been serious cases of financial malpractices in factory;

(c) whether precious and valuable machines imported from abroad have either been sold at black market prices or are lying in Bombay and other ports;

(d) whether the workers of the said factory had submitted a memorandum to Prime Minister for taking over of the factory; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). and (e). According to the information received by Government, the Refractory Plant (belonging to M/s. Assam Sillimenite Limited) situated near Ramgarh, in Hazaribagh District, Bihar was closed down on 28th June, 1972. The construction/erection of the various units of the plant had not been completed and certain essential equipments had been lying in Calcutta Port for a number of years. Some of these equipments had also been auctioned by the Port authorities for non-payment of Port dues. The financial position of the Company was also unsatisfactory. The management of the Refractory Plant was taken over by Government under Section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for a period of 3 years by a Notification dated the 2nd November, 1972. M/s. Hindustan Steel Limited have been authorised to manage the Refractory Plant during this period.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Rise in Price of Truck Chassis

4040. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the phenomenal rise in the price of truck chassis, especially of Tata, Merceds, Beng and Ashow Leyland make?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Government have been concerned with the rising prices of trucks and have, therefore, asked the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to undertake a cost investigation of all units manufacturing commercial vehicles and recommend fair selling prices for them.

जस्ते, तांबे के निकेपों तथा तेल के कुण्डों के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा किया गया सर्वेक्षण

4041. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या इस्पात और स्लान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के उन भागों में सर्वेक्षण किया गया है जहां जस्ते, तांबे के निकेप और तेल के कुण्डे मारी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार बंद्रा भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण करने का है?

इस्पात और स्लान मंत्रालय में उप संचाली (श्री सुलदेव प्रसाद) : (क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में तांबा, सीमा और जस्ता अयस्कों के निकेपों की स्थिति की जानकारी के लिए प्रारम्भिक अन्वेषण वार्य किए गए थे और अभी भी किए जा रहे हैं। बालाघाट ज़िले के मालंजखण्ड में तांबे के एक बड़े निकेप का पता लगा है जिसमें 1.37 प्रतिशत तांबांग का 500 लाख टन का भण्डार है। अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश में जस्ता अयस्क

के किसी निषेप का पता नहीं लगा है। मध्य प्रदेश इलाके में तेल के कुएं होने की भी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कुसुमन्डा क्षेत्र कोरबा (मध्य प्रदेश से कोयले का उत्पादन

4042. श्री गंगाधरणी दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम ने कोरबा (मध्य प्रदेश) के बारे में घुचित किया है कि कुसुमन्डा क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1976-77 तक कोयले का उत्पादन 8 लाख टन हो जायेगा जो कि वर्तमान खानों के 24 लाख टन के उत्पादन को मिला कर कुल 32 लाख टन हो जायेगा;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा प्रस्तुत कोयले के उत्पादन में बृद्धि के कार्य क्रम को कोरबा में मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत मंडल द्वारा विजली के प्रस्तावित अतिरिक्त प्रजनन के लिए पर्याप्त माना गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कार्य क्रम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग). जी हाँ।

सरगुजा जिला (मध्य प्रदेश) में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कर्म संपर्क बोर्ड की विभाग तैयार करने के संबंध (सो ट्रेनिंग केंद्र कोल कार्बोनाइजिंग बोर्ड प्लॉट) की स्थापना

4043. श्री नंगम चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कहने पर केन्द्रीय इंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान, जीलगोरा ने ओकिट ओकाइट का अध्ययन किया है तथा कटकोना कोयला खानों की उपयोगिता के बारे में संभावना प्रतिवेदन से यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि कटकोना कोयला खानों से तैयार किया गया एल० टी० सी० कोयला (कम ताप वाला कोयला) अच्छी किस्म का है और इसका उपयोग न केवल धूमरहित इंधन के रूप में हो सकता है बल्कि अन्य औद्योगिक कार्यों तथा विशिष्ट रूप से फेरो ग्रलाय के निर्माण में भी हो सकता है;

(ख) क्या सरगुजा जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधीन एक कम ताप वाला कोयला बनाने वाले संघर्ष की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय द्वारा विचार किया जाना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सदोष हंसदा) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Steps to Off-set the Loss in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

4044. SHRI JAGANNATH MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 30th July, 1973 regarding 'belated bid to make up losses; and

(b) if so, what are the facts and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facts and the Government's reaction thereto are as under:—

(i) An Experts Committee examined the working of the lignite mine at Neyveli and the shortfalls in output and submitted its report in March, 1972. The losses suffered by the Corporation in the past were found to be mainly due to lower level of production of lignite as a result of a number of technical problems relating to mining including the problem of handling overburden consisting of hard Cuddalore sandstone. A number of recommendations were made by the Committee with a view to increasing production.

(ii) The present production capacity of the Neyveli Lignite Mine is about 3.6 million tonnes per annum. Production of lignite is now planned to be increased to 4.5 million tonnes by 1975-76 in the first stage for which ancillary equipment worth Rs. 11.62 crores including replacement equipment, is in the various stages of procurement.

(iii) It has been estimated that about 6 to 6.5 million tonnes of lignite will be required to operate the consuming units namely Thermal Power Station B & C Plant and Process Steam Plant. Accordingly a proposal to increase further the lignite production capacity from 4.5 million tonnes to 6.5 million tonnes per annum with an investment of Rs. 36 crores on specialised mining equipment is also under active consideration of the Government. At the above level of production, the Project is expected to be viable.

(iv) The Neyveli Power Plant has a generation capacity of 600 MW but due to restricted availability of lignite about 50 per cent of the capacity remained idle. In view of the un-utilised capacity and the acute shortage of power in the Southern Region and in Tamil Nadu in particular, the Government decided to convert two units of 50 MW each of the Neyveli Power Plant to oil firing till such time adequate quantity of lignite is available from the Neyveli Lignite mine. It is expected that the two converted units would be put to operation by 1st April, 1974 and 1st June, 1974, respectively.

(v) The maximum realisable capacity of the Fertilizer Plant under present condition of operation is estimated to be 90,000 to 1,00,000 tonnes of Urea against its rated capacity of 1,52,000 tonnes per annum. A technoeconomic study has recently been conducted by the Fertilizer Corporation of India for Neyveli Lignite Corporation for the replacement of lignite by fuel oil for gas production in the Fertilizer Plant with a view to improving production to

1,52,000 tonnes of Urea per annum. The above report is, at present under consideration of the Government.

(vi) The losses in the Corporation are mainly due to the lower level of production which increases the per unit fixed cost of the product and also due to the selling prices of the products being low compared to the production cost. The selling price of power from the Neyveli Power Plant was only 5.9 paise per unit until March, 1972. The Corporation have since entered into a fresh agreement with the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board under which they have obtained a higher price of 8.29 paise per unit w.e.f. 1-4-73. The Corporation has also increased the price of carbonised briquettes (Leco) on account of the general increase in costs.

(vii) With a view to improving the financial resources of the Corporation, the question of re-organising its Capital structure is also under consideration of the Government.

(viii) The proposal for the second mine cut to produce 7 million tonnes of lignite for generation of electricity in a new 1000 MW Power Station is under consideration.

Increased Production of Alloy Steel and Special Steel

4045. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated steps to increase the production of alloy steel and special steel to reduce their import; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The present demand for alloy and special steel is of the order of 0.4 million tonnes per annum. Production is also nearly of this order, although there are some shortages in respect of certain categories. Steps are being taken to increase production of special steels to meet the rising demands include the establishment of a Special Steels Plant at Salem with an annual capacity of 1,95,000 tonnes of Special Steel Sheets/strip products and stepping up the production of alloy and special steels by Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati. In addition, some capacity is being added in certain private sector units.

Exchange of Delegation between India and Afghanistan for Mutual Cooperation

4046. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Afghanistan are desirous of taking India's help in certain fields of activity; and if so, the nature thereof; and

(b) whether any exchange of delegations in this regard is in the offing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has every reason to believe that Afghanistan is desirous of further strengthening and consolidating friendly relations with India in all fields including the cultural, technical and economic spheres.

(b) Exchanges of delegates, experts and trainees have taken place and more are contemplated under the current Indo-Afghan Joint Commission on Economic, Trade and Technical co-operation and the Indo-Afghan Cultural Exchange Programme.

Allegedly Defective Compilation of Consumer Price Index for Working Class in Madras City

4047. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious criticism has been made by the Trade Union Organisation on the defective compilation of consumer price index for working class in Madras city; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to rectify the mistakes in compiling the price index?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) No criticism on Consumer Price Index in respect of Madras has been received by this Ministry including the Labour Bureau who are concerned with the compilation of all India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers.

(b) Does not arise.

Nuclear Tests Carried out by some big Countries

4048. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest tendency among some big countries to have nuclear tests, has created great danger in the world;

(b) if so, the number of countries which have once again started these tests;

(c) whether India has protested these tests; and

(d) whether some countries have raised this question in the World Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The continued testing of nuclear weapons increases international tensions, aggravates the arms race, poses serious hazards to the human environment, endangers the health of present and future generations of mankind and increases the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

(b) The countries which are continuing nuclear weapon tests are the United States, the Soviet Union, France and the People's Republic of China.

(c) The Government of India has been consistently opposed to all nuclear weapon tests conducted anywhere, in any environment and by any country. This position of principle adopted by the Government of India is well known and has been reiterated several times.

(d) Yes, Sir. Australia, New Zealand and Fiji have raised the question of French nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean at the International Court of Justice..

Visit by a Delegation from Italy during July, 1973

4049. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to improve relations with Italy;

(b) whether the two countries have agreed to work together for peace in the world; and

(c) whether a delegation from Italy visited India in July, 1973; and if so, the points on which agreement has been reached with the delegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Relations between India and Italy have always been very good, and continue to be cordial and friendly.

(b) In keeping with her policy of peace and friendship, India continues to work for peace and co-operation with all like-minded countries.

(c) No. Sir.

Application of Pattern of SAIL to Public Sector Heavy Industry

4050. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pattern of SAIL will be applied to public sector heavy industry in the country;

(b) if not, whether any other alternative to Holding Company will be evolved; and

If so, the broad outlines of the alternative?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). At present there is no proposal to apply the pattern of SAIL to public sector heavy industry under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industry. The organisational pattern of any undertaking or a sector of industry is derived from its own distinct growth pattern and problems.

Ministry of Heavy Industry will evolve such organisational patterns as are necessary to optimize managerial and skill inputs at a given point of time.

Procedure of Recruitment of Investigators Grade II

4051. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether for recruitment of Investigators Grade II, Recruitment Panel of Labour Bureau undertakes All India Tours, while identical posts from other Ministries/Departments are normally filled up through advertisement in Central Employment Exchange;

(b) if so, the rational for such procedure of recruitment, the number of places visited by Recruitment Panel on different occasions during the last three years, the expenditure incurred on such tours and the number of candidates selected from each centre;

(c) whether in spite of extensive tours, candidates selected from the States of Assam, Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Orissa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kashmir are nil or far too inadequate in proportion; and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to rationalise the recruitment procedure of the Department to ensure reasonable representation to the candidates from various regions in the interest of operational/field efficiency of the Bureau?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) Yes. The Labour Bureau, however, gets all the names of candidates through the Central Employment Exchange.

(b) Taking into account the physical and financial hardship to the educated unemployed candidates to appear for interview at Simla from far off places, all over India, the Selection Committee of the Labour Bureau goes to selected places for interviewing the candidates. A statement showing the expenditure incurred over the tours of the Selection Committee and the number of candidates selected from the respective centres, is attached.

(c) Selection of candidates is based on the submissions made by the Employment Exchanges. Thus the number selected from any State would generally depend on the extent of registration the candidates from that State had with Exchanges and the suitability of candidates from among those registered and being available for selection at a particular centre.

These factors would differ from State to State. from such States which are not fully represented.

(d) The Central Employment Exchange is being requested specifically in advance to submit nominations Number of candidates (Investigators Grade II) selected from various centres during last three years (1970-72).

Statement.

| Name of Centre | Name of State | Number of candidates selected |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Trivandrum | Kerala . | 15 |
| Madras | Tamil Nadu . | 7 |
| Jaipur | Rajasthan | 3 |
| Kharagpur . | West Bengal | 10 |
| Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh . | 6 |
| Jammu | Jammu & Kashmir. | 2 |
| Baroda | Gujarat | 1 |
| Simla | Himachal Pradesh . | 15 |
| | | Total 59 |

Expenditure incurred over the tour of Selection Committee during the last three years (1970-72) Rs. 8930.71

Training of Economic Investigators Grade I and II to Improve their Efficiency

4052. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical staff at the field level viz., Economic Investigator Grade II and Grade I are not sent for training in the various courses conducted by Planning Commission and Indian Statistical Institute;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken for updating the knowledge of field

staff and improve their operational efficiency;

(c) whether there is a proposal to train the technical staff associated with Indian Labour Journal, in Journalism to improve their efficiency; and

(d) the other measures proposed to enhance the publication standard of periodicals brought out by his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Defence Minister's visit to U.K.

4053. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Minister's visit to U.K. this year has achieved any success; and

(b) whether the Union Government are approaching other countries for arms aid?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Raksha Mantri's visit to U.K. in July, '73 was for the purpose of holding discussions with British leaders on matters of common interest. The talks were useful.

(b) The Government of India is not approaching any country for arms aid.

Stress on Exploiting Coal Resources and Conservation of Petroleum Products

4055. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether his Ministry has asked the Planning Commission to lay stress on exploiting coal resources and conserve petroleum products in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): It is the policy of Government to lay stress on exploiting indigenous coal resources and conserving petroleum products. The Fifth Plan proposals for development of coal industry submitted by the Ministry of Steel and Mines for the consideration of the Planning Commission are, inter-alia, based on this

Crisis due to low off-take in Iron Ore Mining Industry

4056. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Iron Ore Mining Units face crisis" which appeared in the *Economic Times* (Bombay) dated the 19th July, 1973 to the effect that the iron ore mining industry in Barajamda sector in the Bihar-Orissa belt and the Bellary-Hospat region in Mysore is facing a crisis due to low off-take; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Every effort is being made by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Limited to maximise iron ore exports from Barajamda as well as from Bellary Hospat. Against the actual exports of 10.57 million tonnes last year during 1972-73, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have planned to export 13 million tonnes during the current year i.e. an increase of 23 per cent.

Requirement of Aircrafts for Armed Forces

4057. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the armed forces require a large number of transport aircrafts and an expanded fleet of helicopters for ensuring better mobility and rapid deployment in times of Emergency; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to provide adequate number of transport aircrafts and helicopters for the

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken on long term basis to equip the Armed Forces with modern transport aircraft and helicopters as per requirements, through indigenous production, as far as possible, and through imports where necessary. In times of emergency, the regular capacity of the Air Force is further augmented by the use of civil aircraft.

Joint Commission with Norway for Expansion of Trade

4058. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to set up a Joint Commission with Norway to study expansion of trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Consultations between the Government of India and the Government of Norway are continuing on the ways and means of expanding trade relations.

Ratification of I.L.O. Convention on Trade Union Rights by India

4059. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has not yet ratified certain International Conventions (I.L.O.) regarding Trade Union rights;

(b) if so, the conventions yet to be ratified; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in ratifying these conventions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). Of the five ILO Conventions on the subject, one is not applicable to India, one has been ratified and the remaining three have not yet been ratified by India. These three are: Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, 1949; and Convention No. 135 concerning Protection and Facilities to be Afforded to Workers' Representatives in the Undertaking, 1971.

(c) The basic principles incorporated in Conventions Nos. 87, 98 and 135 are being complied with in substance. However, it has not been possible for India to ratify these because of certain administrative and technical difficulties.

Setting up of Workers' Rest Houses and Holiday Camps during Fifth Plan Period

4060. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Workers' Rest Houses and Holiday Camps during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the

Supply, Stocking and Provisioning Policies of Indian Army

4061. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Field Marshal Manekshaw had sometime ago likened the supply, stocking and provisioning policies of the Indian Army to those that prevailed in Kitchner's days;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to change the outdated methods of organisation and logistic support in the Indian Army; and

(c) to what extent new methods have been adopted by the Army in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Any such statement by Field Marshal Manekshaw has not come to the notice of Government. The Honourable Member is perhaps referring to the Field Marshal's remarks as published in the "Sainik Samachar" of 14th January, 1973 to the effect that a major reorganisation of the Armoured Corps, Artillery and the Infantry was in the offing to make them more cost-effective. Explaining the need for the change, the Field Marshal said that "what was good in Kitchner's time need not be good today".

The procedures relating to provisioning, stocking and supply have been kept constantly under review and changes made wherever necessary with a view to better utilisation of resources. Chapter III of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1972-73 outlines the steps taken from time to time in the application of modern management techniques in the Defence field.

Document Prepared by 11 Countries' Trade Union Organisations for Presentation at Non-Aligned Summit meeting at Algiers

4062. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Trade Union Organisations of 11 non-aligned countries including India have prepared a draft document to be presented at the forthcoming Non-Aligned Summit Meeting at Algiers;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the draft document; and

(c) who represented India at the meeting of the Trade Union Organisations which prepared the draft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to information available with Government, a meeting of representatives of 11 Trade Union Organizations from 10 Non-aligned countries, including India, held in Belgrade in July 1973, has prepared a draft declaration.

(b) The broad features of the draft, which has been brought to the notice of Government, are summarised below:—

(i) The policy of non-alignment consistently expresses the fundamental aspirations of peoples the world over for peace, freedom, progress and prosperity;

(ii) Trade Unions are striving together, with other progressive forces, to change the current situation in the world so that weapons and wealth should cease to be a decisive factor in human and international relations;

(iii) The working class of the world is directly interested in peace and co-existence based on the principles of UN Charter;

(iv) Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism remain the main obstacles on the road towards freedom, independence, peace and democratic relations among peoples and States;

(v) The declaration condemns the continuation of the aggressive military operations in Indo-China and insists on a strict implementation of the Paris Agreements;

(vi) The situation in the Middle East is a danger to peace and full support should be extended to the Arab countries in their just struggle for the liberation of territories occupied during Israeli aggression in 1967;

(vii) The trade union organisations also condemn exploitation and negation of the freedom and independence of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau as well as those of the Cape Verde, Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa, etc.; and

(viii) The trade unions will encourage, support and actively participate in the struggle for the consolidation of economic and political independence and for the emancipation of all countries, particularly the developing countries.

(c) According to Government's information, Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit, M.P. (Vice-President of INTUC) and Shri Mahesh Desai (General-Secretary, HMS) attended the meeting.

Powers and Functions of External Affairs Minister under Post-1971 Mid-Term Poll Dispensation

4063. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state what are the powers and functions of the External Affairs Minister under the post-1971 mid-term poll dispensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): As before the mid-term poll, so now, the Minister of External Affairs is a member of the Council of Ministers with Cabinet rank. The subjects assigned to his portfolio also remain the same except that "Matters relating to the State of Nagaland" now form part of the portfolio of the Minister of Home Affairs.

Non-Supply of Coal to Ferozabad Glass Factory and Small Scale Industries

4064. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the non-supply of coal to Ferozabad glass industry and other small-scale industries;

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring about improvement in the situation;

(c) whether similar complaints have been received from the consumers about high prices and non-availability of soft coke; and

(d) if so, the remedial action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Special efforts have been made by the Railways and the Coal Mines Authority Limited to reach the normal quota of coal supplies.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Railways are making special efforts to provide more wagons for the movement of soft coke for domestic use and coal for small scale industries, etc. Movement of coal/soft coke in block rakes is being encouraged. Round the clock loading in trucks for movement by road is freely permitted. The State Governments and the Union Territories have been advised to take action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, to check the rise in price of coal, wherever considered necessary. The Government have recently set up a high level committee to look into the problem of coal transport and distribution to ensure regular supplies to various consumers.

Disparity in Minimum Wages in different Industries

4065. SHRI S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present prevailing minimum wages in steel, textile, jute, cement and sugar industries, respectively; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the wide disparities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Wages are influenced by the paying capacity and other relevant circumstances of each industry, and do not, therefore, follow a uniform pattern.

Statement

| S. No. | Name of the industry | The present prevailing minimum wage |
|--------|----------------------|--|
| 1. | Steel | Wages were fixed under a Bipartite agreement which provided for a total wage of Rs.240 from 1-9-1970 with provision for further adjustment according to the movement of the Consumer Price Index. (C.P.I.) |
| 2. | Textiles (Cotton) | Wages in October, 1972 ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 265 at different Centres. |
| 3. | Jute | Wages were fixed under a Bipartite agreement which provided for a total wage of Rs. 235 from 15-4-1972 with provision for further adjustment according to the C.P.I. |
| 4. | Cement | Wages are regulated according to the recommendations of the Second Central Wage Board for cement industry. The Board had recommended a total minimum wage of Rs. 190 per month from 13-2-1968 with provision for further adjustment according to the movement of the C. P. I. In addition, an interim relief of Rs. 25 p. m. is payable from 1-6-1972 in terms of a Bipartite agreement. |
| 5. | Sugar. | Wages are payable according to the recommendations of the Second Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry. The Board had recommended a total minimum wage ranging from Rs. 137.58 to Rs. 161.58 per month with effect from 1-11-1969 in different regions with provision for further adjustment according to the movement of the C. P. I. |

Increase in Labour Troubles and Unrest during 1973

4067. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether since January, 1973, labour disputes have been much more than during the corresponding period in 1971 and 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) According to available information, the number of Industrial Disputes and the number of mandays lost during the period January—April, 1973, and the corresponding period in 1972 and 1971 were as follows:

| Period | No. of industrial disputes | No. of mandays lost |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) January—April, 1973 (Provisional) | 869 | 4,103,826 |
| (ii) January—April, 1972 (Provisional) | 1051 | 6,028,095 |
| (iii) January—April, 1971 | 964 | 5,803,841 |

(b) Does not arise.

Abolition of Agricultural Labour Cell set up in 1966

4068. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural labour cell set up in the Labour Ministry in 1966 to handle the problems of agricultural labour was abolished in March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons for abolishing the cell?

Threat posed to India's Security and Sea-borne Trade due to U.S., British and Iranian intrusion in Indian Ocean

4069. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing intrusion into the Indian Ocean by the American naval ships and the construction of a chain of naval and air servicing stations by USA and Britain in the Ocean Islands and the strengthening of Iran's military and naval power in the Persian Gulf area with massive American support are a potential threat to India's security and particularly to its sea-borne trade; and

(b) if so, how do Government propose to counter these dangerous developments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) and (b). The Agriculture Cell which was set up to provide secretariat assistance to the Coordinating Committee on Agricultural Labour set up in the Ministry of Labour and Employment was abolished on 1st March, 1971 as the Coordinating Committee was not able to move ahead inspite of its re-constitution in 1968.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Whether the naval activities of foreign powers in the Indian Ocean area pose a potential threat to our

security or not largely depends on the political attitudes of the countries concerned and their relations with us.

(b) All possible steps are taken by Government for the security of the country and the position is reviewed from time to time.

Employment Generating Potential in Manganese Industry

4070. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the report appearing in the *Financial Express* of Bombay dated the 13th July, 1973 under the heading 'Problem of Unemployment and manganese industry'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under discussion with the concerned Ministries.

चीन द्वारा नेपाल-तिब्बत सीमा पर सड़क निर्माण

4071. श्री चिरंजीव शर्मा: क्या रक्षा मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1973 के चीन द्वारा नेपाल-तिब्बत सीमा पर सड़क निर्माण के बारे में तारांकित प्रस्तुत संख्या 77 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्त्ता सरकार का ध्येय 24 मई, 1973 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित 'चीन नेपाल-तिब्बत सीमा के साथ सड़क बनाएगा' शोर्ख के समाचार की ओर दिलच्छी गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जो हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) नेपाल में पोखरा तथा जुमला के बीच चीन द्वारा एक सड़क के प्रस्तावित निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। हमारे रक्षा उपायों की योजना बनाते समय ऐसी सभी गतिविधियों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है जिनका हमारी सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव पड़ता हो।

'Bhilai Steel Slag Racket' in Madhya Pradesh

4072. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI was asked to investigate into what is known as the 'Bhilai Steel Slag Racket' in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and names of the parties involved;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a disclosure in the Madhya Pradesh State Assembly a few days ago that the CBI investigation into this racket has been withdrawn; and

(d) whether there is any substance in this disclosure; and if so, on what grounds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recovery of large quantities of Ferro-Manganese and Ferro-Silicon costing about Rs. 2 lakhs, from the local stockyard and godown of M/s. Steel Trading Co., Calcutta was under investigation by the C.B.I. The firm had been awarded a contract for recovery of iron and

steel scrap mixed with slag from the Open Hearth Muck Dump of the Plant.

(c) Yes, Sir. The C.B.I. have since completed their investigation and sent a report. They did not withdraw from the investigation.

(d) No, Sir.

State-wise Allotment of Steel to Large-Scale, Medium-Scale and Small-Scale Industries during the Last Three Years

4073. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise quantity of steel allotted to (1) large-scale, (2) medium-scale and (3) small-scale industries, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether the demands from each State were fully met;

(c) if not, the extent of shortfall; and

(d) what is the basis of distribution of steel quota among the various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODEH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) In the current distribution policy, there are no State-wise quotas. Allocation are made quarterly taking into consideration the end use for which steel is required, availability and the competing demands.

Method of Compilation of Consumer Price Index for Working Class

4047. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the method of compilation of consumer price index numbers for the working class in each Centre;

(b) whether many Trade Union Organisation have made adverse criticism of this method;

(c) if so, the main points of the criticism made by the Trade Union Organisation; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a). A statement explaining the method of compilation of Consumer Price Index Numbers by the Labour Bureau is attached.

(b). Occasionally criticism about the index in respect of some individual centres is received but it is not well founded.

(c). The main points of criticism levelled against these index numbers are as follows:—

(i) Consumption pattern utilised for deriving the weighting diagram has become outmoded.

(ii) The specifications of the items included in the index scheme are inferior.

(iii) The prices going into index compilation are not the actual prices paid by the consumers and wholesale prices are taken for computing the index.

(iv) There is an increase in the prices in a particular month whereas the index falls.

(v) A particular city is more costly than another city by popular experience but the index does not show it to be so. This is done by comparing the index level at two centres.

(d). Adequate care is taken to see that the index is compiled in an objective manner. A new family budget enquiry in 60 centres has been completed and new series on up-to-date weighting pattern is to be released after consultation with the users. Care is also taken to ensure that the prices utilised are factual. At the same time, the Labour Bureau tries to dispel the doubts by quickly attending to the queries and the representations received by them relating to index.

Statement

The index numbers of Consumer Prices measures temporal (overtime) changes in the prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by a given population group. This basket is determined on the basis of detailed family budget enquiries conducted during the base period of the series. There are two important constituents of an index series. These are (1) weighting diagram based on consumption pattern provided by the family budget enquiries and (2) Prices of various items included in an index scheme. The prices are further divided into two categories viz. (a) Base period prices and (b) Current period prices.

The consumer price index for a giving centre is computed by using Laspeyres' base weighted formula which is as follows:—

$$I = \frac{\sum w_i \frac{p_i}{p_{100}}}{\sum w_i} \times 100$$

where we are the weights of different commodities consumed by the industrial population in the base period

and were derived on the basis of Family Budget Enquiries (1958-59) among the population covered and p_{100} 's and p_i 's are the prices of those items in the base period and current period respectively.

Sale of Motors Manufactured by Heavy Electricals, Bhopal to Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh at different rates

4075. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether small motors of 5,10 and 15 horse power were manufactured by the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal;

(b) whether these motors were sold to Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on different rates and if so, the reasons thereafter; and

(c) the reasons for discontinuing the manufacture of these motors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) Small motors of 5 and 10 horse powers were manufactured by H.E.I.L., Bhopal, for some time as a diversification. Motors of 15 horse power were not manufactured by it.

(b) During the period H.E.I.L., Bhopal was marketing these two products, price at which these were offered to all customers was the same. During this period there were no enquiries from or sales to Gujarat. When production was found uneconomical it was given up and accumulated stock was sold in a lot to a firm in Gujarat whose offer was highest.

(c). The manufacture was stopped as it was not found profitable.

Study of Defence Problems by Institutes of Defence Studies and Analysis and United Service Institute

4076. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state: *

(a) whether at present two institutions, namely the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis and United Services Institution are engaged in the study of defence problems;

(b) whether specific tasks have been given to each of these institutions;

(c) whether there is scope of further improving the working of these two institutions; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Both the institutions are autonomous societies registered under the Societies Registration Act.

(b) No specific tasks have been given either to the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis or to the United Services Institution of India, by any agency, Ministry or Department of the Government. The Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis, however, has been requested from time to time for information and assessment on various subjects connected with defence and international security environment.

(c) and (d). It is understood that an Evaluation Committee was appointed by the Executive Council of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis and the Council of the United Services Institution of India also appointed a reviewing committee to go into the working, aims and objects of these two institutions. The Executive Council of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis and the Council of the United Services Institution of India would, no doubt, take such action on the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee and the Reviewing Committee, respectively, as they consider appropriate.

Effect of Erratic and Irregular Supply of Coal to Andhra Pradesh on Production in Major Industries

4077. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of coal in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether irregular and erratic supply of coking coal from Bharat Coking Coal Limited has affected production in major industries like paper mills, sugar and cement factories and tobacco flue curing in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the current coal shortage in the State; and

(d) what steps have been taken to ensure adequate and timely supply of coal to the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Owing to considerable increase in the coal requirement of power houses and steel plants which enjoy high priority for the allotment of wagons, relatively low-priority consumers, especially those who get their coal by rail, have had to face shortages of coal in the recent months all over the country. Although precise information is not available, it is quite likely that short-falls and irregularities in the supply of coal adversely affected the production of industrial units including those in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The Railways and the coal producing organisations are taking a number of steps to augment movement of coal and these are expected to improve the situation progressively. The Government have also recently constituted a high level committee to look into the problems of coal transport and distribution to ensure regular supplies to the various consumers.

Steps to raise Manganese Ore output during Fifth Five Year Plan

4078. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken for raising manganese ore output during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the estimated cost involved in raising the output?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). It is estimated that the demand for high grade manganese ore by 1978-79 would be 0.759 million tonnes.

It is also estimated that an outlay of about Rs. 24 crores will be necessary in order to achieve the aforesaid target, as detailed below:—

| Item | (Rs. in crores) (Outlay Proposed) |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Beneficiation | 7.00 |
| 2. Shaft sinking and development | 2.11 |
| 3. Plant and equipment | 12.81 |
| 4. Housing and Civil accommodation | 0.98 |
| 5. Exploration | 1.40 |
| Total | 24.29 |

हैवी इलेक्ट्रोकल, भोपाल में लोह की कतरनों का घोटाला

4097. श्री शारद बी० बड़े: क्या भारी उद्योग मरी यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) भोपाल स्थित हैवी इलेक्ट्रोकल के लोहे की कतरनों के घोटाले के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो द्वारा जूह की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम रहे; और

(ख) घोटाले में शामिल व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

Loss suffered by Bhilai Steel Plant during April to June, 1973

4080. SHRI DHAN SHA PRADHAN: DHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhilai Steel Plant suffered a loss of Rs. 2.5 crores during the quarter April, May and June, 1973; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard?

**भारी उद्योग संचालन में उत्पन्न
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद):** (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो, जबलपुर द्वारा इकट्ठे किये गए रिकार्ड बिना किसी टिप्पणी आलोचना के पहले ही लौटा दिए गए हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में कोई कार्यवाही करना ग्राविश्यक नहीं था।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. The value of the loss of production in Bhilai Steel Plant during the first quarter is estimated to be approximately Rs. 19 million. This was principally due to the availability of adequate supply of coal to the plant being affected by the curtailment in the operations of the coking coal mines and the working of the coal washeries as a result of power cuts.

(b) The concerned State Governments and the Damodar Valley Corporation have been specially requested to accord the highest priority for supply of power to the coking coal mines and coal washeries. Continuous liaison is being maintained with all these agencies.

ज्ञाहडोल आदिवासी खेतों में कोयला खानों में स्थानीय आदिवासियों के लिये रोजगार

4081. श्री अनशाह प्रब्रान्तः क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ज्ञाहडोल के आदिवासी खेतों में बहुत सी कोयला खानों पिछले दशक में प्रारम्भ की गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन खानों में विभिन्न श्रैंगियों में कितने स्थानीय आदिवासियों को रोजगार मिला था ; और

(ग) इन खानों में स्थानीय लोगों को समूचित रोजगार की सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये उनके मंवालय द्वारा क्या विशेष प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट फैक्ट्री, कटिहार, बिहार की और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि को बताया राशि

4082. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आर० बी० एच० एम० जूट फैक्ट्री, कटिहार बिहार में कुल कितने मजदूर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस कारखाने को और श्रमिकों के अंशदान तथा कर्मचारियों के हिस्से की 15 लाख रुपयों की राशि बकाया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उक्त राशि को बसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या इस कम्पनी ने 1967 से भविष्य निधि के फारम संख्या 23 पर श्रमिकों को रसीद नहीं दी है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री वैकटस्वामी) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) 17-3-73 को 3005 श्रमिक नियोजित थे ।

(ख) 30-6-73 को, इस प्रतिष्ठान के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि अंशदानों की बकाया राशि 14.38 लाख रुपये थी, जिसमें से 5.58 लाख रुपये कर्मचारियों के हिस्से के थे । इस प्रतिष्ठान के खिलाफ कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अविनियम, 1952 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत अभियोजन और बसूली कार्यवाही के रूप में कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है । नियोजक के खिलाफ भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 406/409 के अन्तर्गत विश्वास भंग के लिए फौजदारी मुकदमें भी दायर किए गए थे, परन्तु नियोजक ने उच्च न्यायालय, पटना के समक्ष कार्यवाहियों के स्वयंगन के लिए एक याचिका दायर की । उच्च न्यायालय ने प्रबन्ध तंत्र के खिलाफ आगे की कार्यवाहियों को स्थगित कर दिया है ।

(ग) सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

दानापुर छावनी का वार्ड संख्या 6

4083. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड ने वार्ड संख्या 5 के स्थान पर वार्ड संख्या 6 को आरक्षित सीट घोषित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परिवर्तन के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या छावनी बोर्ड के इस निर्णय के विरोध में वार्ड संख्या 6 के कुछ नागरिकों ने जनरल आफीसर कमांडिंग-इन चीफ, सनिक भूमि एवं छावनी, सेंट्रल, कमांड लखनऊ, को एक ज्ञापन दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) और (ख). किसी छावनी बोर्ड को कोई सीट आरक्षित करने का अधिकार नहीं है। तथापि दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड ने वार्ड संख्या 5 को एक आरक्षित वार्ड बनाने की सिफारिश की थी। यह हरिजन कल्याण संघ द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर थी जो बाद में सही नहीं पाई गई और इसलिए फरवरी 1973 में बोर्ड ने वार्ड संख्या 6 के लिए अपनी सिफारिश को संशोधित कर दिया। दानापुर छावनी से (वार्डों में बांटा) नियमावली 1960 में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव करते हुए और जनता से आपत्तियां तथा सुझाव मांगते हुए एक अधिसूचना 19-5-1973 को भारत के राजपत्र में जारी की गई थी।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(घ) ज्ञापन में जो मुख्य बातें कही गई हैं वे हैं कि वार्ड संख्या 6 के बारे में बोर्ड की सिफारिश अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जन जाति की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में भूचना के आधार पर थी जो निजी तौर पर प्राप्त की गई थी और इसलिए विधिमान्य नहीं है ; कि यह बोर्ड के कार्य विनियमों का उल्लंघन करती थी और कि यह वार्ड 5 से मुहृष्यतः चुने गए वर्तमान सदस्य का पक्ष करने के लिए है। मसीदा नियमावली को अन्तिम रूप देने तथा सरकारी गजट में प्रकाशित करने से पूर्व आपत्तियों पर विधिवत् विचार किया जाएगा ।

Return of Coal Mines to Trusts

4084. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether Murukidih, Bhatdis and East Kamardhubi collieries were managed by Shri Lachmi Narayan Trust and Sree Sree Lachmi Narayan Deo Trust respectively prior to the take-over of collieries by Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Coal Mines Authorities; respectively; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating return of these coal mines to the Trusts and if so, why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal before Government for return of the mines to the Trusts.

Removal from Service of Women Workers of Swag Colliery of Hazaribagh

4085. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the 25 female workers working in Swag Colliery in Hazaribagh District, run by the National Coal Development Corporation, have been removed from service by the management of the Colliery;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all these female workers have gone on relay hunger strike from 23rd July, 1973; and

(d) if so, their demands and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Development of Ports

4086. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-ranking former Naval officer has expressed the view that instead of developing the Port Nhava Sheva in twin Bombay, it is preferable to develop port Dabhol from the point of view of defence consideration; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to their proposal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A suggestion has been made that Dabhol Creek should be developed as a port. The proposal has been carefully considered by the Government. The development of Dabhol as a port would depend upon its traffic potentialities only after it has been deve-

loped as a new township. The utilization of Dabhol port for naval purposes involves proper support and repairs facilities being developed in that port, its strategic location, sheltered anchorage, communications etc. At present most of these requirements are not available at Dabhol. To develop support and repair facilities for Naval ships would be a costly venture which the present constraint of resources will not permit.

Indian Merchant-Navy Men still held by Pakistan

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian merchant-navy men captured during the last Indo-Pak war are still held by Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the number of such persons and the steps taken by Government for their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (b). Of the 188 Indian merchant seamen believed to have been captured by Pakistan 167 have in all been released so far. 21 Indian merchant seamen have not so far been accounted for by Pakistan. Government is in touch with Pakistan to ascertain their whereabouts and secure their release.

Development of Non-ferrous Metallurgical design and Consultancy undertaking in Public Sector

4088. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of developing a non-ferrous metallurgical design and consultancy undertaking in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, what kind of application oriented researches Government have proposed to encourage to reduce the use of imported non-ferrous metals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Government have no proposal at present to set up a non-ferrous metallurgical design and consultancy undertaking in the Public Sector. However, in respect of Aluminium, the Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. propose to set up a Research and Development Centre in conjunction with their aluminium smelter at Korba (Madhya Pradesh). Broadly, the objectives of the Research and Development Institute are as follows:—

- (i) To be independent from foreign know-how and technology in the field of Aluminium.
- (ii) To keep abreast of developments attained by leading aluminium producers of the world and to evolve parallel technique motivated towards conducting the working of the Aluminium industry in the country most efficiently.
- (iii) To provide an anchorage for the introduction of new and sophisticated production techniques to harness the indigenously available resources in a most profitable manner.

It is also proposed to set up with the participation of public and private sectors, an Aluminium Application and Documentation Centre. The objectives of the Centre would be to undertake and promote study and research for the overall development of the application and uses of Aluminium in the country, which besides others, will include the following:

- (a) Identify the problems of interest to the Aluminium

industry and formulate projects for research and development work including studies on product development work and substitution of scarce materials.

- (b) Set up Laboratory and other facilities for overall development of uses of Aluminium.
- (c) Establish liaison with the research laboratories of the industry, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Universities etc., also to farm out Research and Development projects to these laboratories regarding application of Aluminium.

So far as Lead and Zinc are concerned, the existing producer of these metals in the public sector (viz. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.) has set up Planning and Development Cells for mining and smelting. These Cells take up design and consultancy work taking assistance of foreign consultants where unavoidable. These Cells are being strengthened so as to dispense with foreign technical assistance in due course.

As regards Copper, the Hindustan Copper Ltd., a Government Company in the public sector, are also planning to set up Planning and Development Cell.

Contribution of Rs. 400 crores for Additional Capacity in TISCO, during Fifth Five Year Plan

**4090. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:**

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

- (a) whether Government have decided to provide for a contribution of

Rs. 400 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan for commissioning of additional capacity in the Tata Iron and Steel company;

(b) whether any decision has been taken regarding Government Control over the management of the Company before finalising the proposal to contribute such a large amount of money for the Company's expansion; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No such decision has been taken.

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

Obsolete and out dated Unarmed Super Constellations used in Navy

4091. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unarmed super constellations now being used by the Navy for maritime reconnaissance have become obsolete and out dated; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to fill this major gap in our naval defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter regarding procurement of suitable aircraft as replacement is under consideration.

Posting of Jawans/Seamen/Airmen to Residence of Service Officer

4092. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that large losses in manpower and public money

are being incurred due to the assignment of one or more Jawans/Seamen/ Airmen to the residences of Service Officers even in peace Stations like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) whether he is aware that these Servicemen assigned to the residences of the Officers are generally allotted domestic work;

(c) whether he is also aware that the practice at (a) and (b) is allowed to continue even in the cases of those Service Officers who are deputed to Public Sector Undertakings and who have several facilities attached to their posts including free servants/gardners/drivers; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to discontinue the practice referred in (a) to (c) above and to save the wastage of public money and manpower as well as to ensure the self-respect of the Servicemen so assigned to the Officers' residences at peace stations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Orderlies are provided to Commissioned and Junior Commissioned Officers in war establishments according to authorisation and to some extent in peace establishments, subject to availability. It is ensured that there is no loss of manpower or wastage of public money on this account.

(b) Officers are not authorised to utilise orderlies as Cooks and personal servants. Specific instructions exist forbidding their mis-use and instances of violation are appropriately dealt with.

(c) No such cases have been reported.

(d) Does not arise.

Vocational Training Schemes

4093. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of vocational training schemes to train technicians has now risen to 16 as against 12 in 1967;

(b) whether besides Vocational Training Schemes, industrial establishments in the country too are giving training; and

(c) if so, whether to cover up most of the rural India a network of employment exchanges is proposed to be organised on Block development level so that rural youths should also be able to take advantage of the training?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY): (a) The number of Vocational Training Schemes mentioned in the question represent the Chronological evaluation of Vocational Training Schemes since 1941. At present there are the following schemes:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 1. Training Scheme for craft Instructors | . | . | . | . | . | (1948) |
| 2. Craftsman Training Schemes | . | . | . | . | . | (1950) |
| 3. Evening Classes for Industrial Workers. | . | . | . | . | . | (1958) |
| 4. Apprenticeship Training Scheme. | . | . | . | . | . | (1963) |
| 5. Supervisory Training Scheme. | . | . | . | . | . | (1963) |
| 6. National Skill Competition (ITI) and National Apprentices Skill Competition. | . | . | . | . | . | (1964) & (1968) |
| 7. Part-time training for Industrial Workers. | . | . | . | . | . | (1967) |
| 8. Advanced Training Institute. | . | . | . | . | . | (1968) |
| 9. Central Staff Training Research Institute. | . | . | . | . | . | (1968) |
| 10. Foreman Training Instituted | . | . | . | . | . | (1970) |
| 11. Progressive Trade Tests. | . | . | . | . | . | (1970) |

(b) Yes. Under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

(c) 206 Employment Information and Advisory Bureaux are already functioning at Block Development level in the country.

Sukinda Nickel Project to be taken up in fourth and completed in Fifth Five Year Plan

4094. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to take up the Sukinda Nickel Project in Orissa in fourth Five Year Plan and complete it in the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the feasibility report for the said project will be placed before the Public Investment Board for further scrutiny and decision;

(c) whether advance action, pending Public Investment Board's scrutiny and decision, will be undertaken in the last year of Fourth Plan; and

(d) so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) Advance action has been taken by initiating certain infrastructure studies relating to availability of water, delineation of sites for location of plant and township, development of roads, etc. Drilling has been undertaken for

detailed mine design. The Orissa State Government have already granted Mineral Concession for Nickel ore in Kansa area (Sukinda) of Cuttack District.

Pilot plant test on the Nickel ore is also being undertaken at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, to freeze the design parametres in respect of certain sections of the process plant.

Shifting of Headquarter of 2 Orissa Naval Units from Bhadrak to Sambalpur

4095. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has requested the Director NCC, New Delhi to shift the Headquarter of 2 Orissa Naval Unit NCC from Bhadrak to Sambalpur; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a shifting and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal to shift 2 Orissa Naval Unit NCC from Bhadrak to Sambalpur was made by Government of Orissa in November, 1971, as the essential facilities of boat pulling and sailing for Naval training were not available at Bhadrak. It was decided to move the unit as and when suitable accommodation was made available by the State Government at Sambalpur. As necessary accommodation has not been made available so far, the move of the Naval unit from Bhadrak to Sambalpur has been held in abeyance.

राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना के कार्यकरण के मूल्यांकन हेतु एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति की नियुक्ति

4096. श्री मूल चन्द डापा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डॉ डॉ एस० महाजनी की प्रध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना के कार्यकरण के मूल्यांकन हेतु एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति की नियुक्ति की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मूल्यांकन के आधार क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस समिति द्वारा मूल्यांकन से सरकार किन तथ्यों की जानकारी चाहती है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री अब्दुल्लाह रख) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). नेशनल कैडेट कोर कार्यक्रम का इस के प्रारम्भ से मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त कर दी गई है जो विशेष कर इसके उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में नेशनल कैडेट कोर कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्यों, संगठन तथा प्रशिक्षण के लिए आवश्यक परिवर्तनों और उसके परिणाम स्वरूप वित्तीय प्रशासनिक प्रबन्धों के लिए आवश्यक उपायों की सिफारिश करेगी। अपनी सिफारिश करते समय समिति युवक विकास के क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना तथा राष्ट्रीय श्रीड़ा संगठन की गतिविधियों को ध्यान में रखेगी।

सीबट उत्पादन में काम आने कसी
मशीनों का निर्माण

4097. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या
भारती उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) देश के उन बड़े उद्योगों के नाम
क्या हैं जो सीमेंट बनाने में काम आने वाली
सभी मशीनों का निर्माण करते हैं तथा उनकी
उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है और

(ब) वर्ष 1971 और 72 के दौरान
देश के उद्योगों में सीमेंट बनाने वाली
मशीनों की उत्पादन क्षमता अलग-अलग
क्या थी ?

भारती उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर शर्मा) : (क) और (ब)।
इस समय देश में सम्पूर्ण सीमेंट संयंत्रनिर्माण
करने की क्षमता बासे आठ एकक है।
वे ये हैं :—

(1) मे० ए० सी० सी० लि०,
गाहबाद।

(2) मे० ए० बी० बी० लि०,
काशीपुर।

(3) मे० के० सी० पी० लि०, मद्रास।

(4) मे० वालचंदनगर इडस्ट्रीज,
बम्बई।

(5) मे० लारसेन एण्ड ट्रॉनो बम्बई।

(6) मे० इण्डियन सुगर एन्ड जनरल
इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन,
यमनानगर।

(7) मे० उत्कल मशीनरी लि०,
राटरकेल। :

(8) मे० कर्मली वडे इंजीनियरिंग
कं०, कलकत्ता।

इस समय, इन सभी एककों की कुल
सम्पूर्ण सीमेंट संयंत्र की है।

S.C. & S. T. Registered in Delhi for
Posts of PGT and TGT

4098. SHRI AMBESH: Will the
Minister of LABOUR AND REHABI-
LITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons
belonging to the Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes registered on the live
Registers of the Employment Exchanges
at the end of June, 1973 in Delhi
Offices for the posts of Trained Graduate
Teachers and Post-Graduate Teachers
separately;

(b) how it compare with the figures
during the last three years, year-wise;
and

(c) the category-wise Trained Graduate
Teachers and Post-Graduate Teachers
appointed by the Delhi Adminis-
tration, Delhi during the last
three years and the number of sche-
duled castes and scheduled tribes tea-
chers out of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWARA SWAMY): (a) and (b).

| Year | Number on Live Register at the end of the Year/period | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--|
| | Trained Graduate Teachers | | Trained Post-Graduate Teachers. | | |
| | Scheduled Castes. | Scheduled Tribes. | Scheduled Castes | Scheduled Tribes | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1970 | 22 | .. | 27 | .. | |
| 1971 | 56 | .. | 36 | .. | |
| 1972 | 84 | 1 | 65 | 1 | |
| 1973 (June) | 95 | 3 | 65 | 2 | |

(c) :

| Year | Number appointed during the Year | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | Trained Graduate Teachers | Trained Post-Graduate Teachers | |
| I | 2 | 3 | |
| 1970-71 | | | |
| (a) Total | 205 | 51 | |
| (b) Scheduled Caste candidates included in Total | 6 | 5 | |
| (c) Scheduled Tribe candidates included in Total. | .. | .. | |
| 1971-72 | | | |
| (a) Total | 164 | 50 | |
| (b) Scheduled Caste candidates included in Total | 4 | 7 | |
| (c) Scheduled Tribe candidates included in Total. | .. | .. | |
| 1972-73 | | | |
| (a) Total | 833 | 41 | |
| (b) Scheduled Caste candidates included in Total. | 52 | 9 | |
| (c) Scheduled Tribe candidates included in Total. | .. | .. | |

Note : In some of the subjects candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe were not available and hence appointments could not be made.

Declaring Villages of Param Vir Chakra winners as Model Villages

4099. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARMASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion was received by Government regarding the adoption of native villages of Param Vir Chakra winners as Model Villages as a recognition of their bravery in action in the defence of motherland;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision on this suggestion; and

(c) the nature of the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). A suggestion for declaring the villages of Param Vir Chakra Winners in the country, as Model Villages has been received and is under consideration in consultation with the concerned State/U.T. Governments/Administrations.

**Payment of Pensions to Ex-Servicemen
By Money Orders**

4100. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3493 on the 15th March, 1973 regarding the payment of Pensions to Ex-servicemen by Money Orders and state the number of pensioners who have availed themselves of the facility of payment of pensions by Money Orders at Government expense upto now?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The number of Armed Forces pensioners runs into lakhs. Their pensions are disbursed through Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. In other States, military pensions are disbursed through Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. In addition to the various Post Offices and Treasuries mentioned above, pensions are also disbursed by Pension Paymasters, who are under the administrative control of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) Allahabad. Collection of the information desired by the Honourable Member would accordingly require contacting each of these Pension Paying agencies and this would involve tremendous time and effort which will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Names and kilometreage of roads under construction by border roads Division

4101. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and kilometreage of the roads under construction by the Border Roads Division at present; and

(b) the estimated cost of construction and the likely date of completion in each case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It is not in public interest to disclose detailed information regarding the state of road communication in sensitive border areas.

Association of Ex-Servicemen with nearby Military, Airforce and Navy Training Schools

4102. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distinguished ex-Servicemen are associated with the nearby Military, Air force and Navy training Schools for the purpose of sharing their rich experiences with the young cadets through lectures and seminars; and

(b) if so, the names of such Training Schools in the three services which have these arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Since senior serving officers and other experts are available for addressing the young cadets, no regular arrangements exist for associating retired officers.

Deployment of Army for Civil Purposes

4103. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions on which the Army was deployed for Civil purposes including those for the maintenance of Law and Order and

the relief work upto 31st July, 1973 this year;

(b) the dates and the places at which the Army was so deployed; and

(c) whether, the expenditure was borne by the State Governments concerned?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Between 1st January 1973 to 31st July 1973 the Army was called out on 53 occasions for aid to Civil authorities;

(b) Details of the dates and places are as follows:—

| Sr. No. | Places | Date |
|---------|--------|------|
|---------|--------|------|

MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. TEZPUR (ASSAM) | . | 21st April 73 to 17th May 73 |
| 2. NASIK (MAHARASHTRA) | . | 23rd and 24th April 1973. |
| 3. UTTAR PRADESH | . | 21st May 73 to 13th June 73 |
| 4. ARUNACHAL PRADESH (LOHIT DIVISION) | . | 13th June 73 to 18th June 73 |
| 5. JAIPUR (RAJASHTHAN) | . | 18th July 73 to 21st July 73. |
| 6. JAIPUR & ALWAR (RAJASTHAN) | . | 24th and 25th July 1973. |
| 7. SIKKIM. | . | April 73 and May 73. |

MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 8. UTTAR PRADESH | . | 11th January 73 to 27th Jan. 73. |
| 9. ANDHRA PRADESH | . | 7th Feb 73 to 17th March 73. |
| 10. RAJASTHAN | . | 24th April 1973. |
| 11. BIHAR | . | 10th June 73 to 21st June 73. |
| 12. DELHI | . | 11th and 12th June 1973. |
| 13. WESTERN, NORTHERN NORTH EASTERN AND SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAYS. | . | June 73 and July 73. |
| 14. DELHI | . | 26th June 73 to 27th June 73. |
| 15. DELHI | . | 5th and 6th July 1973. |
| 16. KERALA | . | 31st July 73 to 3rd August 73. |
| 17. WEST BENGAL | . | 26th and 27th July 1973 |

NATURAL AND OTHER CALAMITIES

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 18. PULGAON (MAHARASHTRA) | . | 10th February 1973. |
| 19. ARVI (MAHARASHTRA) | . | 18th and 19th February 73. |
| 20. HINGANGHAT (MAHARASHTRA) | . | 17th March 1973. |

| Sr. No. | Places | Dates |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 21. | ALMORA (U. P.) | 2nd April 73. |
| 22. | SHILLONG (ASSAM) | 10th April 73. |
| 23. | AGARTALA (TRIPURA) | 8th May 73 to 14th May 73. |
| 24. | SANGRUR (PUNJAB) | 14th and 15th May 73. |
| 25. | HARA (MAHARASHTRA) | 29th May 73. |
| 26. | NORTH LAKHIMPUR | 18th June 73 to 20th June 73. |
| 27. | DIBRUGARH (ASSAM) | 18th June 73 to 20 June 73. |
| 28. | GOLPARA DISTRICT (ASSAM) | 28th June 73 to 11th July 73. |
| 29. | DHUBRI (ASSAM) | 30th June 73 to 11th July 73. |
| 30. | HARYANA | 21st and 22nd June 73. |
| 31. | ALLAHABAD (U. P.) | 31st July 73 to 11th August 73. |
| 32. | HOSHANGABAD (M. P.) | 22nd July 73 to 24th July 73. |
| 33. | RAMPUR (U. P.) | 30th July 73 to 2nd August 73. |
| 34. | MORADABAD (U. P.) | 26th/27th July to 2nd August 73 |
| 35. | JAKHALBANDA (NOWGONG DISTRICT ASSAM) | 28th July 73. |
| 36. | DADUPUR (6 MILES FROM JAGA-DHARI HARYANA). | 28th July 73 aid continues. |
| <i>OTHER TYPES OF ASSISTANCE</i> | | |
| 37. | RAJASTHAN | 20th February 73. |
| 38. | GUJARAT | 4th February 73. |
| 39. | JAMMU & KASHMIR | April 73-aid continues. |
| 40. | LADAKH | May 73-aid continues. |
| 41. | LADAKH | May 73-aid continues. |
| 42. | MAHARASHTRA | January 73. |
| 43. | JAMMU & KASHMIR. | January 73-aid continues. |
| 44. | HIMACHAL PRADESH | June 73- aid continues. |
| 45. | On road SILCHAR KARIMGANJ | 7th July 73. |
| 46. | RANBIR CANAL (J & K) | 23rd February 73. |
| 47. | DHOLPUR (RAJASTHAN) | 21st March 73 to 25th March 73. |
| 48. | UTTAR PRADESH | 6th March 73 to May 73 |
| 49. | DELHI | 20th March 73. |
| 50. | DHOLPUR | 12th May 73 to 10th June 73. |
| 51. | NAGALAND and MANIPUR | April 73—aid continues. |
| 52. | NEW DELHI | 12th April 73 to 14th April 73. |
| 53. | KERALA | 26th July 73 to 29th July 73. |

(c) Under the prevailing system all expenditure on the deployment of Armed Forces for the maintenance of law and order is to be borne by the Central Government, although State Governments/Union Territory Administrations may contribute towards the cost, if they wish to do so. As regards assistance for the maintenance of essential services, during natural calamities and in the execution of development projects, only the extra expenditure incurred by the Army is recovered. In cases of other types of assistance, the entire cost incurred by the Armed Forces is recovered from the concerned authorities.

**Hired Land of Village Nangal Raya
New Delhi**

4104. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8312, dated the 26th April, 1973, regarding hired land of Village Nangal Rai, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the rates of rental compensation have since been finalized for the next block of five years commencing from 1st January, 1972;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the time by which the Government will pay the rent to the landowners; and

(d) whether the Government are also considering to pay the interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the amount of rental compensation to be paid after 1st January, 1972, and onwards as demanded by the landowners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Not yet, as the negotiations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Payment of rental will be made on receipt of Government sanction after conclusion of the negotiations.

(d) Does not arise as no claims have been received from the land owners for payment of interest on the rent due.

9.83 acres piece of land of Nangal Raya Village, New Delhi

4105. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a piece of land measuring 9.83 acres in Village Nangal Rai, New Delhi is under requisitioning and possession of Salvage Depot of the Ministry of Defence since 1939 to date;

(b) whether Government did not pay anything in cash or kind to these poor landowners in spite of their repeated requests nor given the possession of the land to them, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to decide this matter on priority basis and pay compensation to the landowners immediately?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A piece of land measuring 9.83 acres in Village Nangal Raya, New Delhi, was requisitioned in the year 1943 for an Army Salvage Depot. Since 1968 it is under the occupation of the Defence Institute of Fire Research. At present an area of only 8.14 acres is under requisition, the remaining 1.69 acres having been derequisitioned in October, 1972.

(b) Recurring compensation at the rate of Rs. 105.81 per annum, as determined by the Collector, was paid to the entitled persons for the period till June, 1946 who accepted it without any dispute. Recurring compensation for the period till June, 1955, was offered to the entitled persons, but they declined to accept it on the plea that it was too low. The recurring compensation due for the period till June

1967, was again offered, and was again declined by them. In view of this attitude of the entitled persons, the Collector has not taken any further steps to disburse the amounts due to them for the subsequent years.

(c) There is no provision under the relevant law for revising the recurring compensation originally fixed; and the entitled persons are free to receive the arrears of compensation due to them at any time from the Collector.

Delay in Payment of Rental Compensation for the Land of Village Nangal Raya, New Delhi

4106. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence has paid rental compensation to the landowners for their land measuring 37.0 bighas (out of the hired land 18.39 acres) of Village Nangal Raya, New Delhi while it received in initio the claims from landowners for the land measuring 50 bighas in all and subsequently the rent for remaining 2.10 bighas is yet to be paid to them;

(b) whether the Military Estates Officer, Delhi Circle had sought a formal sanction of Ministry in this respect but no reply has so far been given to him;

(c) if so, the reason for this undue delay; and

(d) the time by which Government would pay the rent to the poor owners of this land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) We had proposed to acquire 10.64 acres in Village Nangal Raya. Only 9.06 acres are in possession of the Ministry of

Defence. Out of this, rent for 8.46 acres has been paid upto 31st December, 1971. For the remaining 0.6 acres, which belongs to the village community, payment of rent could not be made as no person has been nominated with proper authority to receive the rent. No rent is due from the Ministry of Defence for 1.58 acres which has been under the occupation of the owners themselves since June, 1964.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. Payment of rent with effect from 1st January, 1972 will be made as soon as present negotiations are completed and Government sanction obtained.

Deposits of Lignite, Copper, Mica Limestone and other Minerals in Kumaon Hills

4107. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kumaon Hills of Uttar Pradesh are said to possess valuable deposits of lignite, copper, mica limestone and other minerals;

(b) the progress made so far in exploration and location of those deposits; and

(c) the quantity as also the quality of these deposits and the possibilities of their exploitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Deposits of limestone, Magnesite, Talc and Minor occurrences of Copper Ore are located in Kumaon Hills area. No deposits of Mica and lignite are reported so far.

(b) and (c). As regards progress of exploration, reserves of different minerals estimated so far are 50 million tonnes of Limestone of Cement Grade in Pithoragarh district and 0.51 million tonnes of Limestone of Chemical grade

in Nanital District, about 33 million tonnes of Magnesite with 38 to 45 per cent. Magnesia and 0.30 to 5.78 per cent. Lime in Almora and Pithoragarh district and 1.0 million tonnes of Talc in Almora District. Surface and sub-surface investigations carried out by Geological Survey of India during the current field season in Kumaon Hills area include investigation for base Metals in Askote and for Limestone in Agalgarh Dhar in Pithoragarh District, for Magnesite and Soapstone in Kanda Masauli area in Almora district. Besides, Geological mapping for regional assessment for minerals also carried out in the area.

Presently Phosphorite, Magnesite, Limestone and Steatite are mined in the area. Almora Magnesite deposit is being developed by Almora Magnesite Ltd., (a joint sector undertaking) of the State Government and Phosphorite deposit is mined by Pyrites Phosphate and Chemicals Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking.

Declaration of Dividend by ISCO

4108. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether IISCO has not declared any dividend for the last two years after its management had been taken over by Government;

(b) whether this has affected large number of small share holders adversely who come from middle income groups; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give some relief to these share holders by declaring a dividend this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (c). The management of IISCO was taken over by the Government of India with effect from the 14th July, 1972.

No dividend was declared by the Company for 1971-72 in view of the loss incurred. The accounts for the year 1972-73 are yet to be finalised. The declaration of dividend has to be decided upon after the consideration of a number of factors like working results, reserves and capital requirements.

(b) Government have no precise information in regard to this.

भारतीय सेना में हिन्दी के प्रयोग का आदेश लागू किया जाना

4109. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी आदेशों के बावजूद भी भारतीय सेना में हिन्दी का प्रयोग ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही दर रही है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगबीबनराम)

(क) सेना में हिन्दी के प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित सरकारी आदेशों को उत्तरोत्तर कार्यान्वयित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) सरकार में रक्षा संगठन में हिन्दी के प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित अपने अनुदेशों को पुनः मुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है।

Indo-Soviet Treaty of 1971

4110. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have the report appearing in the 'News-week', dated July 9, 1973, under the caption 'Fleeting Treaty'; and,

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The concerned report is misconceived and is based on speculation. The conclusions sought to be drawn in it are, therefore, irrelevant.

Strike by State Bank Employees in Hyderabad

4111. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike of the State Bank of India Employees in Hyderabad circle in July, 1973;

(b) if so, the causes of the strike;

(c) the extent and the effect of the strike; and

(d) the terms and conditions of the understanding reached leading to a settlement of the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) to (d). Consequent upon the suspension of four office-bearers of the State Bank of India Staff Union, Hyderabad Circle, about 6000 employees went on strike on the 2nd July, 1973, which lasted upto 5th July, 1973, when as per the mutual understanding reached between the All India State Bank of India Staff Federation and State Bank of India Management the suspension orders and strike action were withdrawn. The management agreed not to suspend any office-bearer of the State Bank of India Staff Union and All India State Bank of India Staff Federation for any act of misconduct until the matter is first

discussed and thrashed out at a joint forum of the Bank and the Union/Federation unless such suspension is warranted for commission of fraud, theft or arising out of criminal prosecution of the employees.

New Production Units

4112. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up new production lines so as to enlarge defence potential and to reduce dependence on external sources of supply; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Several new lines are proposed to be established to enlarge defence potential and to reduce our dependence on external sources of supply. These include the Indian Field Gun, 7.62 mm Medium Machine Gun, propellants and explosives to meet the requirements of various types of ammunition, light armoured vehicles and special metals and super alloys. Schemes have also been drawn up to step up the production of anti-aircraft guns and to create capacity for the manufacture of barrels and ammunition for the imported medium artillery. The Hindustan Aeronautics has taken up the production of an improved version of MIG-21 and will also undertake the manufacture of a new series of helicopters for the Indian Air Force apart from improving certain features of HF-24 and Gnats. The Bharat Electronics is setting up a unit at Ghaziabad for the production of sophisticated radar and microwave equipment for air defence. The Defence Shipyards may also undertake the indigenous construction of Patrol craft, in addition to the frigates currently under manufacture.

Man-days lost due to Strike and Lock-outs

4113. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man-days lost in the first six months of the current year due to strikes and lockouts; and

(b) how do these figures compare with those of the corresponding period last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) and (b). According to the available provisional information, number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during January to April 1973 and the corresponding period last year was as follows:

| Period | No. of mandays lost due to Strikes Lockouts | |
|--|--|-----------|
| (i) January to April 1973 (Provisional) | 2,465,915 | 1,637,911 |
| (ii) January to April 1972 | 4,143,350 | 1,884,745 |

Ban on Lockouts

4114. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the mounting loss to industrial production and deterioration in the industrial relations due to unilateral declaration of lockouts by employers, Government have any proposal to promulgate an ordinance banning such lock-outs; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) and (b). Government of India have no such proposal to promulgate an ordinance.

Existing Position of Heavy Industries in North-Eastern Areas

4115. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the existing position of Heavy Industries in the North-Eastern areas,

comprising Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal, Nagaland and Tripura;

(b) whether Government are aware that special steps are necessary for encouraging the establishment of Heavy Industries in their areas in view of poor infra-structure and difficult geographical factors;

(c) if so, the steps taken or being taken in this behalf; and

(d) whether Government have already announced concessions to the Private Sector to encourage them to open Heavy Industries in the backward areas of the North Eastern Zone and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (d). Establishment of a large industry in the North-Eastern region would depend, *inter alia*, on the availability of resources—forest and mineral—as also skilled manpower and

the development of infra-structure including institutional arrangements. A Joint Institutional Study Team from IDBI has carried out industrial potential surveys of the States/Union Territories in the North-Eastern region; follow-up action on the reports is being taken through a Committee of Direction. Following schemes are applicable to the private sector/public sector industries in the North-Eastern Region:

(i) Transport subsidy scheme, 1971 under which 50 per cent of the cost of transport of raw

materials/finished products is given as subsidy (not applicable to plantations, oil refinery and power generation plants);

(ii) 10 per cent. (15 per cent. from 1-3-73) central out-right grant or subsidy scheme, 1971 (as investment);

(iii) concessional finance from financial institutions for industries to be started in backward areas.

Statement

| | |
|--|---|
| Existing Projects (Central) | Assam |
| | (i) Fertilizer Plant at Namrup |
| | (ii) Petroleum Refinery at Nunmati |
| | (iii) Crude Pipe Line |
| Projects included in the 4th Plan | <p>(i) Expansion of Namrup Fertilizers.</p> <p>(ii) Establishment of Cement Plant at Bokajan,</p> <p>(iii) Establishment of paper/plup plant at Nowgong</p> <p>(iv) Establishment of additional petroleum refining capacity; and</p> <p>(v) Assam Petro-chemical complex.</p> |
| Existing Projects (central) | Nagaland |
| | Nil |
| Projects included in the 4th plan | Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mills. |
| Existing Projects | Meghalaya |
| | Nil |
| Projects included in the 4th Plan | <p>(i) Cement Factory at Cheerapunji</p> <p>(ii) Provision made for investigation, survey, preparation of feasibility reports etc.</p> |
| | Manipur |
| Existing Projects | Nil |
| Projects included in the 4th Plan | <p>(i) Khandsari Sugar Mill, Wangbal</p> <p>(ii) Cement factory</p> <p>(iii) Paper Mill</p> <p>(iv) Spinning Mill</p> |
| | only token provision made for preliminary studies. |
| | Tripura |
| Existing Projects | Nil |
| Projects included in the 4th Plan | <p>(i) Spinning Mill (Participation in share capital of the private Sector project)</p> <p>(ii) no progress.</p> <p>Jute Mill (token provision made for feasibility study)</p> |
| | Arunachal Pradesh |
| Existing Projects | Nil |
| Projects included in the 4th Plan | Only token provision made for undertaking surveys and preparation of feasibility reports etc. |

Additional Facilities to Ex-Servicemen

4116. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the increase of facilities to the ex-Servicemen in view of their demands in this behalf; and

(b) if so, the basic features of the additional facilities and the demands put up by the ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Various facilities have been provided for ex-Servicemen to ensure their rehabilitation in the Civil life after their release/retirement from the Armed Forces. In matter of employment, they have been placed in category III by Employment Exchanges; in addition they are accorded preference for jobs in Defence installations, para-military organisations where past training and experience could be useful. Twenty per cent of permanent vacancies in Class IV posts and 10 per cent of Class III have been reserved in the Central Government. The Public Sector Undertakings and nationalised banks have reserved 17½ per cent of Class III and 27 per cent. of class IV posts respectively for them. Besides, relaxation of age and minimum educational qualification have also been given to them. Over and above these facilities, educational concessions have been offered both by the Union Government and the State Governments to the children of ex-servicemen.

Loans are granted to ex-servicemen individually or through their Co-operative Societies. Pensionary awards have been liberalised for battle casualties.

The facilities offered to the ex-Servicemen are under constant review of the Government and where they are

found wanting suitable remedial steps are taken to ensure that maximum benefits accrue to them.

Non-Payment of Pensions/Facilities to the widows of Jawans and Officers

4117. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the facts that several widows of Jawans and Officers are yet to receive their family pension and other facilities owing to procedural difficulties or some other handicaps, which Government alone could overcome; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken to remove the grievances of the widows of the Officers and Jawans of the Indian Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No complaints/representations appear to have been received pointing out specifically any procedural difficulties or handicaps, on account of which widows of Jawans and Officers may not have received their family pensions, etc. In fact, according to instructions already existing, all concerned with pension cases are required to ensure that no inordinate delay occurs in the settlement of such cases.

Specific cases of delay which come to notice are investigated and remedial measures are taken.

The matter has been looked into with special reference to battle casualties of 1971 conflict. The position is that pension (including provisional award) is already in issue to all cases except in the case of one officer and one Jawan; the detailed circumstances of these two cases are being ascertained from the CDA (Pensions).

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में नियुक्त अनेक वर्गों के कर्मचारी

4118. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में अनेक मंत्रालय में विभिन्न वर्गों के कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को नौकरियां दी गईं; और

(ख) उनमें पिछड़े वर्गों के कितने व्यक्ति हैं और इन वर्गों के अधिक लोगों को नौकरियां देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्यमिती (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय 7-2-1973 से गठित किया गया था। इस मंत्रालय में 31 मार्च, 1973 को विभिन्न श्रेणियों के 167 व्यक्ति नौकरी पर थे।

(ख) प्रभन ही नहीं उठता, क्योंकि भोरत सरकार में "पिछड़े वर्गों" जैसा कोई वर्गीकरण नहीं ।

जापान स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के कार्यालय अध्यक्ष का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव

4119. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या विदेश मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के कार्यालय अध्यक्ष का दर्जा बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या नियंत्रण किया गया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। एक देश का दूसरे देश में प्रत्यावित प्रतिनिधि के लिए राजदूत का दर्जा सर्वोच्च होता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Alleged Mismanagement in Khetri Project

4120. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article captioned "Khetri Copper an Ideal Don't: Bungling mismanagement and Red Tape upset All Planning" in the Magazine "Needle's Eye" of May 15 and June 1, 1973; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and steps taken to improve the affairs of Khetri project and to ensure its smooth running?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Setting up of Joint Body on Economic and Technical Co-operation between India and Rumania

4121. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Rumania have agreed to set up a joint body on economic and technical co-operation; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of this body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) It has been agreed in principle to set up an Inter-Governmental Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

(b) The composition and other details of the Commission are under consideration.

Jobs Lost by Workers in West Bengal in Retrenchment Closure and Lock-out in Factories and Industrial Establishments

4123. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers lost their jobs due to (i) closure (ii) lock-out of factories and industrial establishments in West Bengal since March, 1972 and due to retrenchment; and

(b) how many of such workers got back their jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

— — —
12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INSTRUCTIONS TO NETAJI INQUIRY COMMISSION NOT TO SEEK ANY HELP FROM TAIWAN

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It is Mr. Samar Guha's day to-day.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it is his day. Prof Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported instructions issued to the Netaji Inquiry Commission by the Ministry of External Affairs not to seek any help from the Government or any non-official organisation in Taiwan."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): The Netaji Enquiry Commission is an independent body which decides on its own procedures. When the Commission proposed to visit Taiwan, it sought Government's advice in the matter. The Government of India informed the Commission that it did not recognize Taiwan and, therefore, neither the Government nor the judicial bodies appointed by it could enter into direct or formal contacts with Taiwan Administration. It was, therefore, natural that the Government should suggest to the Commission to avoid any formal approach to the Taiwan authorities and to make an independent enquiry on its own.

Normally, the Commission, during its visits to foreign countries, had conducted its enquiries with the assistance of the Indian diplomatic missions abroad. In the case of Taiwan, this avenue was not available and the Commission had necessarily to rely on informal arrangements and assistance of private parties; Shri Samar Guha, we learn, actively assisted the Commission.

The Government has not received any indication from the Commission that Government's advice had, in any way, impeded its work of investigation in Taiwan. In fact, during its

[Shri Swaran Singh]

9 days' stay in Taiwan, the Commission visted all the places it wanted to and examined all the witnesses who came to offer evidence including those produced by Shri Samar Guha. According to our information, the Commission is satisfied with its work in Taiwan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: During my eleven days' stay at Taipei on an effort to investigate into the issue of disappearance of Netaji at Taipei, I found no positive proof whatsoever of Netaji's reported death in the alleged plane crash at Taipei. From all the available facts, information, records and documents that we could get hold of, I have come back with the conviction that Netaji did not die in the alleged plane crash at Taipei. I met the Prime Minister and have indicated my views and the reasons for that, to her.

If the Minister of External Affairs did not issue any instruction to the Netaji Enquiry Commission and allowed it a free hand to investigate as it liked in Taiwan perhaps the Netaji mystery would have been finally resolved. Wherever I went they asked me one question. They asked me, "why have you come to Taipei after 27 years"? They told about this, whenever there is any incident, at any place, the first task of any committee, any commission, any Government, would be to see that they first visit the place of the occurrence of that event. When they asked me that question, why have you come after 27 years. I knew the answer, the political answer of it, but I did not tell that answer in that country, because, I did not want to discuss our international issues in a foreign country. Just, a few minutes back I have got along reply, a letter from the hon'ble External Affairs Minister because I wrote a long letter to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister directed that letter to

the External Affairs Minister, and I received this long letter from him. When I asked the Prime Minister why this instruction was given, she expressed her surprise. She told me, "I don't know anything, why they have done so, I don't know." There is no question which is more paramount than the question of doing every thing possible to enquir into the issue of the disappearance of Netaji at Taipei. For our country no question can be more paramount, more important, than to know what happened to one of our most beloved, one of our dearest leaders of the nation. The Minister was very kind in his reply to me. I quote from his letter to me. He says:

"It was through your effort and advice that the Commission was able to make a visit to Taiwan and hold its sittings there in a satisfactory manner."

Then the letter says:

"It was at your initiative that a formula was worked out which would make the visit possible on a private basis."

In that letter, he has further said. I quote:

"I understand that the question of obtaining evidence and witnesses was discussed with you extensively by Mr. Justice Khosla before the departure of the Commission for Taiwan."

Then it says:

"He had stressed to you that the Commission was relying on you and your friends for help in gathering the available evidence."

I want to make it very clear to you, Sir, that the Commission did not seek any advice from me at all. It is a fact that they wanted some names as witnesses and I gave some names. Justice Khosla did not have

even a syllable with me, what to speak of discussion, Sir. He did not have even a syllable with me about the modalities or the programme of the Commission's visit to Taiwan. I want to make it clear that I did not take any other initiative except that I wanted the visit of the Commission to the place of the occurrence of the plane crash. The hon. Minister has used very kind words and very nice words, "I have given my advice, my time, etc. etc." But I want to draw your attention to this matter, Sir. I sought the help of Dr. Karan Singh.

Sir, I sought the help of Dr. Karan Singh for just giving us the concessions to travel by Air India for three persons who were accompanying us. That was refused. Sir, I know that hundreds of such concessions were being given to the people who were attending the international conferences. I had to beg or borrow—not steal—Rs. 25,000 just to complete this task which I undertook.

I was also surprised, when I sent a telegram to my friend there—a Taiwanese—who is the President of a Taiwan—Indian Association, to receive it two or three days after my arrival there. When we were going along with the Commission to Hong Kong, the High Commission people did not even recognise me. They were taking interest even for the clerks who associated with the Khosla Commission.

I went to Taipei earlier than the Khosla Commission to do a little bit of my preparatory work for which I am thankful to the press and the people there. They made elaborate arrangements. And in almost three to four columns of their English and Chinese papers in Taiwan there appeared news about our leader, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose—Netaji Inquiry Commission. They covered the news in their television about Netaji. There I held a press conference. I want to draw your kind

attention to what I said to the press. I quote:

"We are in Taipei not for any political purposes but to discharge a sacred duty on behalf of the people to find out from all available sources as to what exactly has happened to our beloved leader, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose."

When I met Taiwan leaders, they never raised any diplomatic or political issue. They did not even ask the Commission to write to their Government. But they pointed out that for holding the court proceedings in a foreign country, permission from their Government would be necessary. There was a little bit of legal technicality here. The Commission was required to write to the Foreign Department of that country to seek their permission to hold a court proceedings there. I say they were eager to give all the necessary help to us. I suggested to the Commission, when it reached Taipei, that they might write a letter to Government for holding the court proceedings there. But, I was surprised to know that there was instruction from the Government of India not to seek for permission either directly or indirectly for any assistance either from the government or even seek any help from the non-official bodies there. I now quote what the hon. Minister wrote to me in this connection. He wrote in his letter to me.

"...neither the Government of India can enter into direct or formal contacts any time with the Government of Taiwan and its departments."

Look at the words used—not to have contact with not only official but also with non-official directly or indirectly. What in the same letter has been written to me is:

"In the political context mentioned above, however, it was natural that we should suggest to the

[Shri Samar Guha]

Commission not to make any formal approach to the Taiwan authorities and to make an independent enquiry without enlisting the formal cooperation of any official or non-official body there."

I contacted the authorities there. And I did a little bit of my work there. I came to know that they were not going to reserve a place in a hotel for holding the court proceedings there. I told them that "is a very patriotic and sentimental issue for the Indian people. Do not stand in for any technicality for getting the permission for the above purpose. Let the Commission be allowed to hold its court proceedings there." But, they told us that the Commission will not get any official cooperation from their, government. Informally, they assured some cooperation from some Members of Parliament. In the same letter, the hon. Minister has congratulated me on the fact that I had approached the Government there, the authorities there and get some help from them.

- I want to draw your attention to another point also. They said 'Do not contact with authority in Taiwan.' On 17th and again earlier on the 13th August, in reply to two of my questions it was said that during the last few months, 69 Indian ships of both the public and private sectors were at Taipeh. Directly, our Government had also their export-import trade with the Government there, of transport equipment, ores, concentrates, mica, silicon, etc. Our officials of the Railway Board and our officials of the STC and MMTC regularly visit that place. I know something more but I do not want to disclose that in the interest of the nation. Are these not contacts with the Taiwan Government? If a judicial body contacted them indirectly, that would amount to contact. But when our officials regularly visit the place, is that not contact? As I have

said, I know something more, but I shall not disclose it here. What kind of logic is this? It is just a difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

The hon. Minister has admitted that what was told to the Commission was just a suggestion. But what is that suggestion? The secretary to the Commission told me, and the Government counsel told me that they had a written suggestion. I know that only to obviate certain legal difficulties, the Government used the word 'suggestion'. But the written suggestion is nothing but a directive. They said that the Commission was the creature of Government, and as such they were bound by the Government instructions. But I would like to point out that a judicial body may be a creature of the Government, but as soon as the creature is born, as a judicial body, it assumes its own independent authority.

I want to conclude by saying that I was not satisfied with the work of the Commission. The commission acted like a passive inert body there. If I did not accompany them, they would have come back without doing anything except perhaps doing a little bit of shopping there.

The hon. Minister has said in his letter that the work of the commission was not hampered. I would like to point out how the work was actually hampered. The Commission did not take any initiative whatsoever. The commission did not take any initiative to visit any place. But it was I who insisted with the help of my friends and some Members of Taiwan Parliament, and in fact everything was done by me, and I forced the Commission to go to the different places.

The most important place to be visited was the runway there. It is an important aspect, and I am pointing this out in order to show why I

am not satisfied and to show how the work was actually hampered. This is very important. The picture of the runway did not agree with the pictures that were given by Col. Habibur Rehman to the Japanese.

I beseeched Justice Khosla to look at the topography of the hill surroundings. I also said that if he could write to the Government of Taiwan, they would have allowed the commission to take a photograph of that place.

Again, the meteorological report is totally against the alleged plane crash. The reported place where the alleged plane crash occurred is such that it cannot occur there. So, the meteorological report is totally against the crash. It cannot occur inside that area.....

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member please listen to me?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am just pointing out how the work was hampered. I am just coming to it..

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of his coming to it or not.

Let him kindly listen to me....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall take only two or three minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: These are matters which are under inquiry, and the Commission is sitting already, and the Commission is going to give its findings. Why does the hon. Member now make a speech on these things?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Please allow me. This is an important issue. I asked the meteorological officer there, and I requested the Commission to take the report from him. But the Commission said that they

could not take any official report from them. Therefore, no chart could be taken from them.

I shall also give you two sensational documents. One of them I get from an old file there. Another sensational document is the death certificate of Netaji from the crematorium. I beseeched the commission that if they could write to the Government of Taiwan, they could have the death certificates authenticated by them. But the Commission refused. I have get here the photostat copy. After translating it from the Japanese-language, do you know what we found? I would like to tell you, Sir, that these are the certificates of a Japanese soldier and not of Netaji. What greater proof can there be than this that two British investigating officers, Mr. Young and Mr. Wright who were sent by the British in 1946 said that it was a "master deception plan"? I requested the Commission to continue to stay there for another three days. I told them that I could get ten men who could testify that it was in September, 1944 that a plane crash occurred at that place.

One man came to me. He said he could bring 10 or 15 men to testify. I requested Mr. Khosla: "Please prolong the sitting for a few days more. I will bring all of them to testify that the 'plane crash occurred not in 1945 but a year earlier in that place.' Such a vital evidence, such a material particular, such an important documentary evidence could not be placed before the Commission.

This book *Gallant End of Netaji* by Harin Shah which greatly influenced Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others contains some names and pictures which were found either to be fraud or fabricated.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You are discussing the conduct of the Commission which is not permissible under the rules.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What happened to our great leader? Was anything done to find out during all these 27 years? We could not hold an independent inquiry. We owe it to the nation, we owe it to posterity to find out what has happened. We owe it to the conscience of the nation to find out....

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would like to know whether the text of the letter that was sent would be published. I would like to know whether they are going to write to the Commission to get all the documents.

I repeat that the object of the visit has been frustrated by this instruction. We owe it to the nation, we owe it to posterity, we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to anything that is in the conscience of the nation to find out what happened to our great leader. But the government did not care to hold a proper inquiry into this. For this the nation has to answer to posterity

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The hon. member perhaps could have done better to give a press interview and explain all this because he has said a number of things. He has points which he thought he urged before the Commission and the Commission did not accept them. A great part of what he has said in a very agitated manner relates to that matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You do not feel agitated?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I did not interrupt you. Let me proceed.

This posture, as if he really is the only person in this country who has reverence for Netaji Subhas Bose is, if I may say so, completely misplaced.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I protest. I have not taken that posture. This is adding insult to injury.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not know if he has asked me anything. He has quoted from my letter. If he wanted to have it placed on record, the best thing was to place the whole of it on record. I have no objection.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will do it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There is nothing in that letter which is different from what I have said in my reply. To save the time of the House, I made a briefer statement. I thought that my longer letter would satisfy him and he would not trouble the House by asking all these questions over again.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Troubling the House? Look at the attitude of the Minister.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: But he chose the forum of the House and has made a statement. He has not asked anything from me. There is really nothing I should answer, but probably he wanted to unburden himself, which he has done.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is unburdening the conscience of the nation.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This attempt to monopolise the conscience of the nation is, if I may say so, much too pretentious and this posture is, I suggest in all humility, best achieved, not to pose as if the entire conscience of the nation is concentrated in his lips or in his brain. All of us have the highest respect for Netaji....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: For all those 27 years what did you do? Did you care to hold an inquiry? Did you care to visit the alleged place of occurrence of the plane crash?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We can discuss these things in the Central Hall or Lobbies because I think it is better that here we confine ourselves to relevant material. As he has not asked me any question, I cannot answer any.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is the Government going to place the text of the suggestion on the Table of the House, the suggestion issued to the Netaji Enquiry Commission?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir, we have no intention.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can he say that he has no such intention?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय ने कोई चीज सदन को बताने से मना कर दिया है। उन्होंने यह दावा नहीं किया कि यह बताना पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में नहीं है या उससे देश की सिक्योरिटी खतरे में पड़ जाएगी। किस ग्राउंड पर वे इस इनकार्मेशन को विद्योल्ड कर रहे हैं?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not a suggestion; it is actually a directive. I seek your protection, Mr. Speaker. It is upto you to ask them to place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have already mentioned in my statement and I have also communicated it to the hon. Member in the letter the substance of what was suggested to the Commission. It is not customary that the entire correspondence is made public; it is not done....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be no debate on this now.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यदि सार्वजनिक हिन में नहीं है तो बात अलग है। कस्टमरी से क्या मनलब है। क्या छोटी सी चीज में ग्राप जाड़ा कर रहे हैं?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): On a point of order. There may not be very precise questions clearly posed by the hon. Member, but there are certain issues which require clarification and that clarification depends upon the correspondence which the hon. Minister is withholding from us. Unless we see that correspondence, we cannot say, whether those issues have been clarified or not.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that the substance had been given in the letter.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कारेस्पोडेंस का सवाल नहीं है। आप इनके स्टेटमेंट को देखें। विदेश मंत्री की चिट्ठी को देखें। मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ:

"It was therefore natural that the Government should suggest to the Commission to avoid any formal reach to the Taiwan authorities to make an independent enquiry on its own."

हम कारेस्पोडेंस की मांग नीं कर रहे हैं सरकार ने कमिशन को सजेशन दिया है वह किस रूप में है? युहा साहब मांग कर रहे हैं कि यह सजेशन टेबल पर रख दिया जाए, उसकी कापी रख दी जाए ताकि देश को पता चल जाए कि सरकार कहां खड़ी है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: An enquiry is being held in response to a public demand. The public would demand what correspondence is coming in the way of an objective enquiry?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप उनको आदेश दीजिए। मामला खल्म हो जायेगा।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: My submission is a very simple one. It is about the attitude of the Government. We do not recognise the Government

[Shri Swaran Singh]

of Taiwan. We have from the beginning recognised the People's Republic of China and we have always recognised Taiwan territory as part of the People's Republic of China... (Interruptions). That is the main question. Because we did not recognise Taiwan we suggested to the Commission that if you want to go there, Government does not recognise any governmental authority in Taiwan.

Therefore, it was our suggestion that just as Government does not approach the Government of Taiwan because we do not recognise them, therefore a body created by Government, a judicial body, also should avail dealing with them in an official manner. This is all that is contained there. I have mentioned it already. It is a question of substance and not of words....(Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, यह मामला आप को तय करना है, मंत्री महोदय को नहीं। क्या मंत्री महोदय बिना किसी वजह के कोई चीज़ सदन की टेबल पर रखने से इन्कार कर सकते हैं? उन्होंने क्लेम नहीं किया है कि यह बताना पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Rule, practice and convention that we have observed up to this time is that Government correspondence, if the Minister does not want it, is not laid on the Table. He can quote a part of it or give a summary. It is already accepted in this House. There are a number of cases on it. The House has been following it. Suppose tomorrow he makes a reference out of a certain document and you demand "please lay the whole file on the Table", it will be a very bad practice and against the rule. He says that he has given the relevant part. Rule 368 says:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table."

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not a summary.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given a summary or gist. The rule is very clear on the point....(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. When this particular Calling Attention Notice was admitted by you in your wisdom, we expected that some information about the enquiry, some documents, will be placed before us. The hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, read certain documents to prove that his visit to that particular area in Taiwan has clearly proved to him that the accident did not take place there. In support of that he has read out certain documents and made some statements. The Minister has made a reply to that without giving us any documents.

Sir, you will remember that on an earlier occasion Sardar Iqbal Singh, a member of this House, moved a Resolution in this House that the ashes of Netaji should be brought here. The late lamented Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that there is some controversy on this subject and so that resolution was dropped, because this was a very delicate subject. It is true that under rule 368 the Minister can give a summary. He is entitled to do so. But in this particular case I want a ruling whether in a particular matter, which is agitating crores of people in this country, whether you consider it adequate that a summary of a document is given. It is something strange that there is hush hush about it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: So far as documents are concerned, that is a matter for the Commission. If there is any evidence, oral or documentary, nothing prevents any party, not even Shri Samar Guha, from going to the Commission and presenting those documents to the Commission. I cannot arrogate to myself the function of the Commission and I cannot pronounce my own opinion about the admissibility of any document or what value should be attached to any document. It is for the Commission to decide.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Minister has been pleased to say that we do not officially recognise Taiwan. That is in fact the position. But, in spite of that, what has been happening is that we have been carrying on trade merrily with Taiwan. During the course of the last one and a half years 69 of our ships have called at Taiwan. For some of our conferences the representatives of Taiwan have been invited. In spite of all this, why does not the Government think it necessary, even for the purpose of such an inquiry, to have some kind of contact with Taiwan? They are already having some contact with Taiwan?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are taking it lightly. Please do not laugh it away. It is a serious matter which has to be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: Where is the point of order?

MR. SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You go on speaking simultaneously while I am on my legs.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not mean that I should not argue with you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A unique kind of relationship is existing between you and me.

My submission is that this State has been carrying on some kind of activities with Taiwan. So, why is this State not also allowing the Commission to have some contacts with the Taiwan Government for the purpose of an inquiry of this kind?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question which you are addressing to the Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, may I ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not lose your temper all the time.

Is this a question addressed to the Minister or to the Speaker?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order can be about the interpretation of the Rules of Procedure. What you have said just now has nothing to do with the interpretation of rules. It is just a question you are addressing to the Minister. I would request Shri Mishra not to get into an argument with the Chair. This has become a habit with him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Chair does not want to give a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not appreciate this at all. You are a very senior member. I did not expect it from you.

श्री मधु लिलवे (बांका) : ग्राम्यक महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपने नियम 368 के दूसरे प्रोबाइज़ों का हवाला दिया है, जो इस प्रकार है :

"Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में यह बाक्य कहा है :

"It was, therefore natural that the Government should suggest to the Commission to avoid any formal approach to the Taiwan authorities to make an independent enquiry on its own."

मैं इस पर आप का निर्णय चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह जिस्ट या समरी या सारांश है। इस का रास्ता यह है कि आप स्वयं वह पत्र और इस बयान को देख कर मिलायें। और अगर आप को संतोष हो जाय तो आप सदन को बताइए, नहीं तो सदन के सामने ऐसा आना चाहिए।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I want to make a submission....

MR. SPEAKER: I appreciate it. You are not on a point of order but on a point of submission.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is a sentimental question. This question is coming up in the House and outside again and again. Now, you have admitted this Calling Attention Notice and the Minister comes half-hearted before the House. He keeps something in his pocket and places something before the House. That will create a worse confusion. Therefore, my appeal to the Minister and the Prime Minister is that let them make it clear, once and for all, what was the suggestion to the Commission.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं ने आप से सवाल पूछा है। आप बताइए। मैं ने नियम के अनुसार, पूछा है।

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is very clear. The Minister can give a summary. If you think, he did not give a summary, I will see the relevant letter from the Minister. If I find it is not a summary, I will tell the House.

Papers to be laid.

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR
GENERAL FOR 1970-71

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
1970-71—Union Government (Com-
mercial), under article 151(1) of the
Constitution:—

Part IV. Appraisal of the working
of the Central Warehousing
Corporation.

Part V. Appraisal of the working
of the Hindustan Housing
Factory Limited.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5463]

STATEMENTS re. ASSURANCES BY MINIS-
TERS IN VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK
SABHA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT-
ARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND): I beg to lay on the Table the
following statements showing the
action taken by the Government on

various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

FOURTH LOK SABHA

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Statement No. XXIX | Sixth Session, 1968 |
| 2. Statement No. XXXI | Eighth Session, 1969 |
| 3. Statement No. XXIX | Ninth Session, 1969 |
| 4. Statement No. XXXII | Tenth Session, 1970 |
| 5. Statement No. XIX | Eleventh Session, 1970 |
| 6. Statement No. XXII | Twelfth Session, 1970. |

FIFTH LOK SABHA

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7. Statement No. XXIII | Second Session, 1971 |
| 8. Statement No. XV | Third Session, 1971 |
| 9. Statement No. XIV | Fourth Session, 1972 |
| 10. Statement No. VIII | Fifth Session, 1972 |
| 11. Statement No. VI | Sixth Session, 1972 |
| 12. Statement No. V | Seventh Session, 1973 |
| 13. Statement No. VI | Seventh Session, 1973 |
| 14. Statement No. I | Eighth Session, 1973. |

[Placed in Library. See No. LT/ 5464/73.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF H.E.C. RANCHI FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1971-72.
- (2) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5465/73.]

NAVAL CEREMONIAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (4TH AMDT.) REGULATIONS, 1973 UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 13(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1973, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed Library. See No. LT-5466/73.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SINGARENJI COLLIERIES CO. LTD., FOR 1971-72 UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1971-72.
- (2) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5467/73.]

REPORT OF COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO NOONODIHJITPUR COLLIERY, IRON ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS (2ND AMDT.) RULES AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): I beg to lay on the TABLE—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Court of Enquiry into the Noonodihjipur Colliery accident which occurred on the 18th March, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5468/73.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 380 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1973, under sub-section(4) of section 8 of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5469/73.]

12.43 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE. BYE-ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra—Item No. 9.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्षम होवयः यह क्या तरीका है? जब मर्जी हुई खड़े हो गए। मैं नेस्ट आइटम से रहा हूँ और उस के बीच में खड़े हो गए। आखिर कोई तरीका होना चाहिए।

This was referred to yesterday, I gave my ruling. I am not allowing anyone except Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta says that it has come to Delhi doctors. Let us see what happens. If it happens in Delhi, I will see what to do. If they go on strike, I will ask the Minister to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It does not look nice to create unpleasantness in the House. (Interruptions). I am not going to allow it. Everyday this is happening.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not permit. I have called the next item.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Unless the Member is called, he will not be recorded. Only that Member who is called, will be recorded, and not the interruptions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it clear that only that Member will be recorded who is called to speak. He is considered to speak who is called to speak. (Interruptions).

दिल्ली में आएगा तो बाद में देखेंगे। लेकिन इस समय न कोई बात है न एंजेड में कुछ है और खड़े हो जाते हैं।..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you hold the House to ransom everyday like this,

it is very difficult for the Parliament to function. There is nothing at present before the House. No notice is given. Nothing is there on the agenda.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. I have called the next Member.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Only when you give the notice, I can take cognizance of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

Mr. Banerjee, when any notice comes from you, I will consider it. But please do not do like this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have given a notice on Bombay. I have given a notice on the Delhi strike. Everyday, I put my notice in the box before 10 O'clock. If it turns out that I have not given any notice on this, I shall withdraw whatever I have said. I have given a notice on Delhi strike. I would request you to kindly admit it for tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I will enquire whether there is any strike or not.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE: I would request Mr. Madhu Limaye to wait for another two days. Let the doctors' matter be settled because their luggages have been thrown out. One thousand doctors have been thrown on the streets in Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER: How can the Minister at the Centre reply where the Bombay Minister should reply. It is not within his cognizance....
(Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: All doctors in Delhi will go on one-hour strike tomorrow. I am talking of Delhi and not of Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

All of you may please sit down. Everything should not be settled in this way. We go by certain procedure and not by shouting and counter-shouting. We have to go by regulations and procedures.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Five or six Members hold the whole House to ransom. Order please.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Under Direction 115, I beg to point out certain inaccuracies in the statement made by the Minister of State for Law, Justice and Company Affairs on 6th August 1973 while replying to a point made by me during the discussion on Calling Attention Motion on 'Bye-elections'. The reference is to the complaint made by me that the election to the seat which fell vacant as a result of the untimely death of Shri B. R. Mohan had been inordinately delayed despite a notification of the U.P. Election office giving the programme of elections.

The relevant proceedings of the House are as follows:—

"SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The U.P. election office had circulated a notification on the 12th of April that nominations would be received on the 28th of April and the election would be held on the 11th of May. Does the hon. Minister say that it was only in the nature of a suggestion and it was not a notification circulated?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: It was not a notification; it was a suggestion by the Election Commissioner to the Chief Electoral

[Shri Nitish Singh Choudhary] Officer, then he circulated it and objections came.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It was not a suggestion; that is completely wrong."

As against this I cite the programme notified by the Chief Electoral Officer, U.P. vide communication No. E. 6442/C.E.O. 468/72 dated 12th April, 1973.

निर्वाचन निदेशालय

उत्तर प्रदेश

संख्या ई 6442/सी० ई० बो० 468/72

लखनऊ, 15 अप्रैल, 1973

प्रेषक,

मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी,
उत्तर प्रदेश ।

मेवा में,

महा भंडी,
समस्त राजनीतिक दलों,
उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ ।

विषय : राज्य सभा एवं उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद् के लिए विधान सभा के सदस्यों द्वारा उप-निर्वाचन-मंड़ी श्री बी० आर० मोहन, राम गुलाम एवं नन्द कुमार देव-वशिष्ठ की मृत्यु के कारण रिक्त स्थान-कार्यक्रम

महोदय,

मुझे यह कहने का निर्देश हुआ है कि राज्य सभा के लिए निर्वाचित श्री बी० आर० मोहन की मृत्यु के कारण रिक्त स्थान एवं विधान परिषद् के सदस्य सर्वे श्री राम गुलाम एवं नन्द कुमार देव-वशिष्ठ की मृत्यु के कारण रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति हेतु विधान सभा के सदस्यों द्वारा उप-निर्वाचनों का लिखित कार्यक्रम भारत निर्वाचन आयोग ने निश्चित किया है :—

1. विज्ञप्ति जारी किए जाने की तारीख
2. नाम निर्देशन दाखिल करने की अंतिम तारीख
3. नाम निर्देशनों की संबोधण की तारीख
4. नाम वापस लेने की अंतिम तारीख
5. मतदान की तारीख :—

- 21 अप्रैल, 1973 (शनिवार)
- 28 अप्रैल, 1973 (शनिवार)
- 30 अप्रैल, 1973 (सोमवार)
- 2 मई, 1973 (बूँदा)

- (क) राज्य सभा के लिए उप चुनाव निर्वाचन
(श्री बी० आर० मोहन की रिक्ति के कारण)
- (ख) विधान परिषद् के लिए उप-निर्वाचन—
(श्री राम गुलाम की रिक्ति के कारण)
- (ग) विधान परिषद् के लिए उप-निर्वाचन
(श्री वशिष्ठ की रिक्ति के कारण)
- (घ) निर्वाचन मूली होती है दिनीक
- (ङ) मतदान का समय
- (च) मतदान का स्थान

- 11 मई, 1973 (शुक्रवार)
- 12 मई, 1973 (शनिवार)
- 14 मई, 1973 (शनिवार)
- 19 मई, 1973 (सोमवार)
- 10-30 बजे प्रातः से
3-30 बजे सायं तक
तिथक छाल, विधान भवन, लखनऊ ।
- अवधीन
(ह०) गिरीश चन्द्र उपरेती,
उप मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी ।

This notification gives a precise, definite and unambiguously clear programme finally fixed by the Election Commission of India.

This document does not say anywhere in any way, directly or by implication, that it was a tentative programme subject to suggestions and advice from the political parties or depending upon any consultations with them. The words in the document to quote are:

“तिनिहित कार्यक्रम भरत विरक्त आयोग ने निर्मित किया है”

The words admit of no doubt, and ambiguity—and cannot lead themselves to any other interpretation.

That being so, it is my respectful submission that the Hon'ble Minister made a wrong and misleading statement when he said:

“It was a suggestion by the Election Commissioner to the Chief Electoral Officer, then he circulated it and objections came.”

It is clear from the document, therefore, that it was (a) not a suggestion to the Chief Electoral Officer, U.P., (b) it was not circulated for inviting suggestions or objections; and (c) it was a definite, fixed and final programme circulated for information to all concerned.

It was on this basis that I sought to make out that such a programme of fixed, final and definite nature was cancelled for inexplicable reasons. The plea that this programme was indefinitely postponed on a request from an Opposition party is not convincing both in view of the finality of the programme and the absence of any such precedent. It stands to reason that the processes of consultation with the State Government and political parties are undertaken before and not after the finalisation of

the programme. In fact, it has been our experience that an election to Lok Sabha proposed to be held on the death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and divorced from the elections to the Assembly which were due only one month or so later was not postponed despite representations from almost all political parties.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, M.P. has alleged that a wrong and misleading statement was made by me during the Calling Attention regarding the unusual delay in holding certain bye-elections to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies.

The crux of the matter pertains to the following observations from the proceedings of the House, which have been extracted by Shri Mishra himself.

“Shri Mishra:..... Does the Hon'ble Minister say that is (sic) was only in the nature of a suggestion and it was not a notification circulated?

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: It was not a notification;....”

The question was whether the communication from the Chief Electoral Officer to the General Secretaries of all political parties in Uttar Pradesh dated the 12th April, 1973 was not a notification, I said that “it was not a notification”. In making this statement, I would like to assure the House with all the emphasis at my command that there was no question of making “a wrong and misleading statement”. Bye-elections to fill a seat in the Council of States are regulated by the provisions of section 147, read with sections 39 and 56 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. In the case of a vacancy

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Choudhary]

occurring in the Council of States, a notification is issued by the Election Commission under section 147 along with which simultaneously two other notifications under sections 39 and 56 are issued setting out the programme of the bye-election and the time for poll. All these have to be published in the Official Gazette. The above procedure is invariably followed in all cases of bye-elections and that alone gives a firm legal basis to the programme of any bye-election to be held by the Election Commission. Thus it needs no further elaboration that a communication in the form of a letter from the Chief Electoral Officer to the General Secretaries of the political parties, albeit with the use of the expression 'nischit' in that communication, cannot be a substitute for valid notifications under the relevant sections of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

It is for the foregoing reasons that I had stated then, and wish to repeat it now, that the communication from the Chief Electoral Officer referred to by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra is not a notification within the meaning of the provisions of the Election Law.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The points that I have raised have not been clarified by him. He has said that it was in the nature of a suggestion from the Election Commission of India to the Chief Electoral Officer. I have cited the document to show that it was a final fixed programme.....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has said what he wanted and the hon. Minister has also had his say.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That means that the controversy should continue? We would like the matter to be set at rest finally.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (भालियर) : मान लीजिए नोटिफिकेशन नहीं था लेकिन पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को नोटीफाई जहर किया। वे एक बड़ा संकीर्ण मतलब निकाल रहे हैं। आखिर पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को जो चिट्ठी भेजी गई क्या उनको नोटिफाई करना नहीं था? नोटीफाई करना और नोटिफिकेशन निकालना—इसमें एक वारीक रेखा खींची जा रही है।
(व्यवधान)

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : मैं ने तो कहा नोटिफिकेशन इनके कहने के मुताबिक एलेक्शन कमिशन इश्यु करता है। हमने कहा कि चीफ एलेक्टोरल आफिसर ने प्रोग्राम को नोटिफाई किया, एक नोटिफिकेशन प्रोग्राम के बारे में निकाला, हमने भी नोटिफिकेशन उस प्रथा में नहीं कहा जिसमें वह बतला रहे हैं। वह नोटिफिकेशन तो एलेक्शन कमिशन ही करेगा। तो जब मैं ने पूछा कि चीफ एलेक्टोरल आफिसर ने कोई नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया, प्रोग्राम निश्चित करते हुए या नहीं, तो इन्होंने कहा वह 'सजेशन' है। अब कैसे हम बतायें कि वह तो एक हफ्ता पहले विज्ञप्ति निकलती है और उसके पहले सारा मामला हो जाता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कह लिया जो कहना था। अब यह कब तक चलेगा?

(व्यवधान)

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : ऐसा कोई प्रिसिडेन्ट नहीं है। कन्सल्टेशन होकर प्रोग्राम फाइनेलाइज होता है। महात्मा गांधी के निष्पत्ति दिवस को भी प्रोग्राम कैसिल नहीं किया गया था। (व्यवधान) अब किस तरह से हम लोगों को संतोष होगा? (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बांका) : मरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। यह कार्य प्रक्रिया के बारे में है। आपने कहा कि इन्होंने कह दिया और उन्होंने कह दिया लेकिन आपका जो निर्देश 115 में

है उसका क्षम्भ उद्देश्य है? मन्त्री महोदय गलत-बयानी करें तो लदस्यों को अधिकार है कि सदन का ध्यान उसकी ओर खोचें और उसके बाद यदि आपको उसके बारे में ऐसा लगता है कि वास्तव में गलतबयानी की है तो आपको भी कुछ कहना चाहिए। अगर आप इसको इस तरह से छोड़ देंगे तो यह हमेशा ही इस तरह के बूठे जबाब देये।

श्री व्याज महोदय : मेम्बर साहब ने कह दिया और उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया, अब मैं यहां पर ज योड़ ही बैठा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जब ही हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: दोनों को राइट दिया है।

There is nothing in the rules to say that after hearing both, the Speaker will give a verdict.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर वह कह दें कि मेरी गलती हुई तब भी हम मान लेंगे लेकिन वह अपनी गलती भी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House to decide, not for the Speaker to do so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We are more confused. Would you kindly help us to find out the truth as to who is correct as between the two parties?

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule have I to find out?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Direction 115.

MR. SPEAKER: That allows a member to make a statement and the other member to reply. I am not here to judge as to who is right and who is wrong. It is for the House to judge. The House is sitting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly ask the senior Minister to make a statement and clarify the position.

MR. SPEAKER: A statement has already been made.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him clarify.

MR. SPEAKER: No. The procedure has been followed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Should there not be a further direction if the doubts remain unclarified? What is the way out for the hon. Members?

MR. SPEAKER: For what?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If the doubts raised remain unclarified, what is the way open to the hon. Member? Should there not be a direction from the Chair on this?

MR. SPEAKER: He can give notice of a discussion and leave it to the House. (Interruptions)

If the procedures are going to take this shape everyday. I do not know where it will end. The member has raised the point and the Minister has replied. If the member is not satisfied, let him give notice of a discussion. We will fix it up. That is all.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): He has raised a point and the Minister has replied. The House is not satisfied with the Minister's reply. The member says he is right and the Minister says he is right. I want to know whether it is within your purview or jurisdiction to write a letter to the Election Commissioner and through him ascertain the facts as to whether positive, definite notification was issued.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make the Speaker so powerful as to do all these things independent of rules.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): We are prepared to give you enough power.

MR. SPEAKER: Suppose the Election Commissioner says: 'I am independent; I am not bound to do this'. Then where will I be? There is no question of new powers for the Speaker.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How powerful the Bihar Speaker is?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The Speaker has allowed it in Bihar.

श्रव्यक्त महोदय : बिहार लोगों का मैं मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता। बिहार के लोगों तमड़े हैं और पंजाब के कमज़ोर हैं।

श्री श्यामुलिम्बदेः श्रव्यक्त महोदय, आप आपने निर्देश के अनुसार तो चल ही सकते हैं। 115 क्या है, उसको देखें:

"A member wishing to point any mistake or inaccuracy...."

मिस्टेक या इनएक्युरेंटी की केरेंट करने के लिए है। जब इन्होंने बतला दिया और वे उसकी स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं तो आपको निर्णय करना चाहिए कि यह आपकी गलती है और इसके लिए आपकी मार्गिणी। 115 का कही मर्तलब है।

श्रव्यक्त महोदय : दोनों को सुनकर अगर मिश्रा जी को कहूँ कि वह गलत है तो वह मेरे सिर को आयिंगे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do not presume my action. (Interruptions).

श्रव्यक्त महोदय : जब दो आदमी लड़ते हैं तो समझदार लोग बीच में नहीं आते इस बास्ते कि किसी की लाडी उनको न लग जाए। मुझे आना पड़ता है। मुझे तो दोनों तरफ से लग जाती है। मेरीजी जब जी चाहता है और देते हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kaiahandi): Mr. Speaker, I am reminded of an incident in 1969 when Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister. He came and apologised to me and to the House; it is on the record. You can see that.

श्रव्यक्त महोदय : ऐसे आदमी को स्पीकर नहीं बनाना चाहिये जी तर्जुआ रखता हो। मुझे दस पंडह साल का रहा है। नया बनाएं ताकि उसको जिधर चाहे मोड़ा जा सके।

13.11 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

NON-AVAILABILITY OF WAGONS IN KERALA

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of the House to a matter of public importance, namely, the non-availability of wagons to lift rice from various parts of the country to famine-stricken areas, particularly to Kerala. The leading newspapers of Kerala have come out with the news that rice is available, particularly in Nepal and recognised agencies have purchased rice from Nepal, about 5,000 tonnes, and this is lying there and could not be moved due to non-availability of transport facilities. I am not sure whether these reports are correct. Everyone in this House is aware of the serious food situation that is faced by the people of Kerala. The Onam festival which symbolises plenty, during which period Lord Mahabali is supposed to visit every home in Kerala, is fast approaching. This is celebrated with great éclat as a national festival in early September every year. The Government and the leaders of Kerala are making hectic efforts to mop up as much rice

as possible and distribute at least six ounces of rice per head to the people of Kerala. It is this critical period that the papers have come out with the above said alarming reports. I should request the hon. Railway Minister to find out whether this is true; if not true, he may inform us about the actual position. In any case arrangements should be made.

I am told by knowledgeable friends that in the railway station called Jaglani in North Bihar on the border of Nepal, rice is being stored by recognised purchasers and it is reported that wagons allotted to that station had been either withdrawn or diverted to other places. This poses a serious problem. I do not know whether it is true or not; but, this matter should be looked into. A team of ministers and political leaders from Kerala are here in town to represent to the authorities concerned and make adequate arrangements to transport rice to Kerala. Therefore, I request the hon. Railway Minister as well as the Food Minister to look into the matter. I am told by Andhra friends that rice is available in Andhra and that it could be sent to Kerala. Arrangements should be made to despatch rice.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, I am thankful to Dr. Austin for raising this matter. The Chief Minister of Kerala was here a few weeks back and we had a discussion with him about the movement of foodgrains to Kerala. The position is this. The programmes for movement of rice to Kerala placed upon the Railways by the Food Corporation of India are being carried out concurrently. The outstanding demand in Andhra Pradesh for movement of rice to Kerala till yesterday was only 50 wagons, and this too is being cleared today. Wagons are being supplied as incidents are placed by the FCI from day to day.

13.16 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1973-74—
Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1973-74.

We had fixed up one hour for this, but one hour has already been taken. Now the Minister's time is left. How much time will the Minister take?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): About 25 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Now will the Minister reply?

श्री शहस्र बिहारी बालपेटी (कालियर) :
मुझे तो अपना भाषण समाप्त कर लेने दीजिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would like to have a few minutes. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. If I allow one member, there will be many others also who would like to speak. I sincerely tell you that we are very tight in our programme. I am going to put it again to the Business Advisory Committee. We are losing a lot of time every day.

लंच भी हमने खत्म किया। सेशन को भी बढ़ाया। अब इतना बहुत हम कहां से जाते चले जाएं? आप दो मिनट में खत्म करें।

श्री शहस्र बिहारी बालपेटी : दो मिनट में कैसे हो सकते? रेसले भ्रातामसा बहुत गम्भीर हो जाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर तो बहुत लिमिटेड बहस होनी चाहिए ।

श्री इटल विहारी वाजपेयी मैं मानता हूँ। पहसे से ही ऐसा किया जाता तो मुझे आपत्ति नहीं होती :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं लगा कि कैसे इसका दायरा चौड़ा हो गया ।

श्री इटल विहारी वाजपेयी : यह इतना फैल गया है कि इसको समेटते समेटते भी योद्धा समय लगेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेलवे बगर लाइन के नहीं चल सकती है। लाइन पर तो रहना ही पड़ेगा ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : छोटी लाइन और बड़ी लाइन दोनों हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई किसी को नहीं छोड़ता ।

श्री वाजपेयी ।

श्री इटल विहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने कल के अपने भाषण में अगर कोई ऐसी बात कही है कि जिससे हमारे मित्रों और विशेषकर हमारे मित्र श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद को बुरा लगा है तो, उसके लिए मुझे खेद है...

श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद (भागलपुर) : मेरी भी किसी बात से अगर वाजपेयी जी को दुख हुआ हो तो मुझे भी उसका खेद है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों बाहर से सलाह करके आए हैं क्या ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : हमने दोनों को माफ कर दिया ।

श्री इटल विहारी वाजपेयी : संसदीय लोक-तंत्र में मंत्री परिषद् सदन के प्रति जिम्मेदार होती है। मंत्रालय की विफलता के लिए

हम मंत्री को दोषी ठहराते हैं, सफलता के लिए भी हम मंत्री को बधाई देते हैं। आवश्यकता होने पर मंत्रालयों के काम के बारे में जा कर आलोचना भी की जा सकती है। सदन को इस अधिकार से कदापि विचित नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन हमारी परम्परा रही है कि हम अपने व्यवहार में जहां तक सम्भव हो, अधिकारियों को नहीं घसीटें। अभी विमान दुर्घटना हुई। देश के मामने गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा और ही विमानन मंत्रालय की विफलता सामने आई लेकिन किसी ने विमानन मंत्रालय के से कंटरी पर सीधा आक्षेप करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी। क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय यहां जबाब और सफाई देने के लिए हैं इस बास्ते ऐसा नहीं किया गया। अगर उनका मंत्रालय कोई गड़बड़ी कर रहा है तो उसको अनुशासित करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय है। लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि रेलवे बोर्ड की आलोचना नहीं होती। जब रेलवे बजट पर बहस हम करते हैं तो रेलवे बोर्ड पर तीखे प्रहरा हुआ करते हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड में कमियां हैं तो यह सदन उनकी ओर इंगित करेगा। लेकिन अगर रेलवे बोर्ड ने कोई प्रचला काम किया है, तो उसकी तारीफ करने में भी कंजूसी से काम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। (अवधान) मुझे क्षमा करें, मैं प्रतिपक्ष में बैठा हूँ, रेलवे बोर्ड से मुझे सैकड़ों शिकायतें हैं, लेकिन मैं ने रेलवे बोर्ड को निकट से काम करते हुए भी देखा है—पहले पञ्चिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी में और फिर रेलवे कनवेन्शन कमेटी के मेम्बर के नाते। मैं जानता हूँ कि जब बंगलादेश का सवाल पैदा हुआ, तो देश में रेल के यातायात को बनाये रखने में पूरे मंत्रालय ने, जिसमें रेलवे बोर्ड भी शामिल है, अचला काम कर के दिखाया। हमने इस सदन में इस के लिए उन को बधाई दी थी। (अवधान)

आज यह प्रश्न पैदा हो रहा है कि देश में बंगलादेश की कमी है। अभी केरल के माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल उठाया। हम लोगों ने

इस प्रश्न पर बड़ी गहराई से विचार किया था। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में वैगनों की कोई कमी नहीं है—अगर कोई बात है, तो वह कुप्रबन्ध है। रेलवे को जितना माल ढोना था, उतना माल ढोने के लिए उसे मिला नहीं। फिर भी वैगन कम पड़ते हैं, क्योंकि वैगन इधर-उधर पड़े रहते हैं, कभी कभी मजदूरों के आन्दोलन के कारण कठिनाई पैदा होती है, कभी कभी चोरी होती है सामान की और रेलवे कनवेन्सन कमेटी ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो कृष्ण कहा है, वह मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ:

"It would appear that the Railways have sufficient surplus lines and wagon capacity to handle additional traffic. The constraints would appear to be mainly the law and order problems, thefts of parts, labour troubles and operational inefficiency."

मैं इस 'आपेरेशनल इनफिल्सी' को अंडरलाइन करना चाहता हूँ। वैगन कहां जाते हैं, उन को ठीक तरह से वापिस लाया जाता है या नहीं, उन से माल जन्मी से उतारा जाता है या नहीं, इस में सुधार की पर्याप्त गुंजायश है।

यह बात भी स्पष्ट है कि वैगनों के निर्माण में ढिलाई हो रही है। जो प्राइवेट वैगन-निर्माता हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में उन पर भी दृष्टि रखनी होगी अगर रेलवे मंत्रालय चाहे, तो वह स्वयं वैगन-निर्माण के लिए अलग से एक कारखाना खोल सकता है। यह सदन इस सम्बन्ध में उस को अधिकार देने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन वैगनों की कमी के प्रश्न को हमें सारी तस्वीर में रखकर देखना पड़गा और मैं चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करे।

रेल मंत्रालय मजदूरों की यूनियन को मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति अपनाता रहा है, भेरा उस से विरोध रहा है। अब यह नीति पूर्णतया निष्कृत मार्कित हो रही

है। कहा जाता है कि एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन होगी। फिर रेलवे के एक उद्योग में दो यूनियनें क्यों हैं। और अगर दो हैं, तो फिर तीसरी क्यों नहीं हो सकती है। एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए, लेकिन उस का स्वरूप पी० एंड टी० की कानफेडरेशन जैसा होना चाहिए, जिसमें अलग अलग कैटीगोरीज के प्रतिनिधियों की भी आवाज हो, उन के दुख-दर्द को कोई सुने, उन के साथ बैठ कर चर्चा करे और अगर उन की शिकायत जायज है, तो उस का निराकरण करे।

लोको कर्मचारियों की हड्डताल के पीछे एक यह भावना काम कर रही थी कि कोई उन को मुनाने वाला नहीं है। यह बात कम-संल क्लासें, रेशन मास्टरों और गाड़ज में भी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय की कठिनाई को जानता हूँ। मैंकड़ों कैटेगरीज, श्रेणियां हैं और उन सब को मान्यता देना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन उन कैटेगरीज को रीप्रूप किया जा सकता है औरपी० एंड टी० की तरह श्रेणीबद्ध यूनियनों को एक कानफेडरेशन में जोड़ कर उन्हें इस बात का भौका दिया जा सकता है कि वे अपनी शिकायतें रख सकें और उत्तर पा सकें।

मंत्री महोदय इस मंत्रालय में नये नये आये हैं। वह जोश से काम करना चाहते हैं। वह लेबर यूनियन की मान्यता के प्रश्न पर भी एक नई दृष्टि से सोचें। एक बघे-बघाये ढरें में काम करने का जो रेल मंत्रालय का तरीका है—रेलवे बोर्ड भी उसी तरीके में जकड़ा हुआ है—नई परिस्थितियों में यह तरीका कारगर साबित नहीं हो सकता है। अब हड्डताल होती है, तो मंत्री महोदय को बातें सुननी पड़ती है और काम ठप्प हो जाता है। हम नहीं चाहते कि रेल में हड्डताल हो। हम नहीं चाहते कि पहिया जाम हो। हम चाहते हैं कि रेलें चलें, अधिक से अधिक माल इधर से उधर ले जायें और लोगों की आवश्यकतायें पूरी करें। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय और रेलवे प्रशासन को हर श्रेणी

[**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी**]

के कर्मचारियों को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहेगा कि अगर उन की कोई जाबक लिकायत है, तो कहीं न कहीं उन्हें दरवाजा खोला कर अपना दुखड़ा रोने का भौका दिलेगा। आज सब दरवाजे बन हैं, इस बिंदि कि उन्हें भाव्यता नहीं है। सरकार मान्यता न दे, लेकिन वह चैनल आफ कम्बूनिकेशन तो दे सकती है। वह उन के प्रतिनिधि मंडल से चिल सकती है, उन की अधियों वर विचार कर सकती है और उन्हें उत्तर दे सकती है। मैं तो कहुंगा कि मान्यता के प्रश्न पर भी नये सिरों से विचार होना चाहिए।

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार सालवे (बेस्ट): क्या यानीय सदस्य दो यूनियन्ड चाहते हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अल्पसंख्यक महोदय, यह मुझे टोक रहे हैं। मुझे जबाब देना पड़ेगा।

अल्पसंख्यक महोदय: अप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि जब आप लोग टोकते हैं, तो उन की क्या हालत ज़ोती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: “वन इंडस्ट्री वन यूनियन” के सिद्धान्त का पहले ही परित्याग किया जा चुका है। जब रेलवे में दो यूनियन्ड बना सकते हैं, तो तीन क्यों नहीं बना सकते हैं? एक यूनियन बनाई जाये और उस का स्वरूप हीता हो कि उस में कैटेगरी के कर्मचारियों को भी प्रतिनिधित्व हो—वह कोडेरेशन न हो, कानकोडेरेशन हो। आज तो केवल वर्क-शाप में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी यूनियन को नियंत्रित करते हैं और कैटेगरीवाइज कर्मचारी, जो विवारे हुए हैं, जो गाड़ियां चलाने में जुटे हुए हैं, जो एक जगह इकट्ठे नहीं हो सकते हैं। अब तो बात प्राचारी ढंग से नहीं रख सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I had already given a prior notice to speak on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill. I am advised by your secretariat to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Railways.

MR. SPEAKER: Your party Member has already spoken.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGABAYAR (Pollachi): The Minister promised that this will be extended by one hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The time may be extended.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no use of the B.A.C. fixing any time limit. When it comes, all of you approve it, the whole House approves it, that is, the allocation of time. But when it is taken up, the whole House gets up and says, “No, Sir. What is this?”

श्री बी० डै० श्रेष्ठ (कालाहारी) इसके लिए एक घंटा टाइम बढ़ाया जाये।

श्री मधु सिंह: समय का राशन भी तो होना चाहिए। शुरू के तीन चार बजता सारे समय ले जाते हैं।

श्री नारेंद्र प्रसाद यदव (सीतामढी): उपाल्यक महोदय, समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I extend it by one hour more. It will include the Minister's reply also. No Member will be allowed to speak for more than 3-4 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had already given notice to speak on the third reading of the Bill. I am entitled to do so. Your secretariat has advised me to speak on the Demands.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of giving notice. If you go on giving notice every time, that is not going to help. Your party Member has already spoken; that time will have to be deducted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am entitled to speak on the third reading of the Bill. I have already given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, by giving notice, you don't bind the Chair for it.

श्री विभूति निष्ठ (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे ममय दिया और इस के बाद मैं रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री जी ने उत्तर विहार का लाइन रखने हुए, वहाँ के बच्चों का स्थान रखने हुए मुजफ्फरपुर में छोटी लाइन के लिए एक रेलवे सर्विस कर्मचारिण एन० ई० आर० का बनाया। इस के बिना इन को जिनना धन्यवाद दिया जाय थोड़ा है।

13.32 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन्होंने बयान किया है कि छित्रीनी घाट के क्षेत्र पुल बनाया जायगा जो कि अंग्रेजी रोज़े के जमाने में ढूटा था। आज तक किसी मंत्री ने ऐसी हिम्मत नहीं की। इस के लिए भी हम उन को धन्यवाद देते हैं। छित्रीनी पर पुल बन जाने से वहाँ की दूरी बहुत कम हो जायगी।

अब मंत्री जी से मुझे एक ग्रोथू हंकरवा है कि मुजफ्फरपुर से जेतीहारी और जेतीहारी से था तो रस्तीले और लहीं ती लहीं तक बड़ी लाइन ले जायें क्यों कि बड़ी लाइन न जानी के कारण इस क्षेत्र में क्षेत्र कारखाना लग नहीं रहा है। कुक्की कलही एक कारखानी मिल ये।

वह कह रहे थे कि मोतीहारी में वह कारखाना लगाने को तैयार हैं और एक कारखाना उन का है भी लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि कारखाना लगाने में दिक्कत लोडिंग और अमलोडिंग की छोटी लाइन और बड़ी लाइन के बीच में होती है और उच्च बढ़ जाता है। यह भास्तव्य बहुत दिनों से मंत्री जी के सामने बैठा है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहुंगा कि समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर से बगहा तक बड़ी लाइन बना दें और इसी तरह समस्तीपुर में दरबंगा और सीतामढ़ी होते हैं। रक्सील तक बड़ी लाइन बना दें इन दोनों लाइनों को वह बना दें तो उत्तरी बिहार का कल्पाण हो जायगा और हमारा व्यापार बहुत बढ़ जायगा।

तीसरी बात-बहुत दिनों से मांग है जैसे कि सारन जिले में गोपालगंज से सिध्वलिया होते हुए छपर तक गंडक नदी के पैरेलल लाइन चली गई है वैसे ही हाजीपुर से अरेराज होते हुए सुमीली तक रेलवे लाइन चली जाय तो मुजफ्फरपुर जिले को और चम्पारन जिले को बड़ी मुविधा पहुँचेगी। इस लाइन की मांग बहुत दिनों से है। इननिए मैं बाहुंगा कि मंत्री जी इस लाइन को बनवा कर अपने काल में जैसे कि आंद्र भला कर्म उन्होंने किया है, उसमें यह भी एक जोड़ लें।

चौथी बात टाइम टेबल कमेटी जी बनी हुई है उसमें हम लोगों के सदस्य नहीं रहते हैं। मंत्रीजी को मालूम है उसके काम से बहुत असंतोष है यह बहुत छोटी ती बात है लेकिन हर आदमी को यह पिच करती हैं, हर आदमी को सहूलिकृत का लाभाल हैं। इस के क्षेत्र भी वह ध्यान देंगे।

पंथा नदी पर एक रोड ब्रिज बने रहा है। उसे मैं कितना सिमये लगेगा कुछ कही नहीं जा सकता लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वहाँ एक रेल ब्रिज बनाना चाहिये। पट्टना से थोड़ी दूरी से आती है उस से भालूम हौता

[श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र]

हे नि स्टोरमर सर्विस बहां बहुत इंट्रेटिक है क्यों-कि गंगा में बाढ़ है और बाढ़ के कारण उत्तरी विहार और दक्षिणी विहार तथा पटना का सम्बन्ध टूट गया है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि यहां रेलवे पुल बने ताकि उत्तरी विहार और दक्षिणी विहार का सम्बन्ध जुड़ जाय। मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन भी दिया है और वह एज्जामिन भी करवा रहे हैं। लेकिन आपने काल में कर जायें तो अच्छा है क्यों कि शरीर का जिन्दगी का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है, जो यश कमा जाएंग वही स्वार्यी रहेगा। इसलिए इस के ऊपर जल्दी से जल्दी वह फैसला करें।

एक बात मैंने कही थी ए० ए० ब्हीलर के प्रबंध में। ए० ए० ब्हीलर को आपने रेलवे के अंदर जमीदारी दे रखी है और इसी तरह से कितनी ही कम्पनियों को जमीदारी दे रखी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि एक एक स्टेशन एक एक प्रेज्यूएट को दे दोजिये वह उस से अपनी जीविका का निर्वाह करेगा और सौ दो सौ रुपये कमाएगा। एक आदमी को डेकेदारी देने से कोई भी फायदा नहीं है जब आपने सारी जमीदारिया तोड़ दी तो रेलवे में यह डेकेदारों क्यों नहीं हटाते हैं?

एक बात मूले यह कहनी है कि कुछ एरियाज हैं जहां के लोग जल्दी नौकरी में नहीं जाते हैं अब हम लोगों के यहां के आदमी उत्तरी विहार के नौकरियों में नहीं जा पाते क्यों कि बड़े बड़े भोवडों पर दूसरों जगहों के लोग हैं, यह लिंगों ही बात नहीं है कि जो आदमी जहां का होता है वहां के आदमी को लेता है यह एक हायूमन बोकेनेस है, वायोलाजिकल थीरी है। इस से आप इनकार नहीं कर सकते। आप बेटे का अच्छा संबंध रहता है क्यों कि बायो-लाजिकल संबंध है। दूसरे के साथ वह संबंध नहीं होता। इसलिये मंत्री जी से मैं कहूँगा कि नौकरी में जो बैकवड़ एरियाज है उस को आप ऐप्रेबेन्टेशन दीजिए उनका आप अच्छा रखिए।

इस तरह से हर एरिया को जितनी मुनासिब हो उत्तरी जगह आप देने का कष्ट करें और जो आपने अच्छे कार्य किये हैं उसके लिए हम आप को झूरी झूरा प्रशंसा करते हैं।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): I am rather confused when I heard the Member completely supporting the Government and the functioning of the Ministry. At the same time I also heard some of the other Members who have been criticising the bureaucracy and the Ministry and the functioning of the Railways, for shortage of wagons, for lack of transportation of essential commodities, etc. etc. I am therefore really confused and I do not know why these types of allegations are made, like the one which attacked the bureaucracy, overlooking the Minister. The Minister of Railways has to safeguard the Railways in the interest of the nation. He is responsible. It is his duty to check the bureaucrats, there may be some bureaucrats coming in the way, in the smooth running of the Railways. But what I want to advise some of the Members is this. You attack the Railway Minister who is directly responsible to this House and to the citizens of this country.

Now, I want to speak on Demand Nos. 2, 14 and 15 in which we find the requirements of Railways in respect of Eastern Railways, South-Eastern Railways, North-Eastern Railways, North-Eastern Frontier Railways and Northern Railways. The expenditure is being met through Token Grants,

I am forced to say this. The Railway development mainly depends on the preference of the Ministry and not on the national priorities at all. I don't know how far I can rely on newspaper reports. As soon as Shri L. N. Mishra assumed office of Minister of Railways there were drastic

changes. Suddenly he started the Mithila express in a State.

एक मानवीय सदस्य : यह गलत बात है, इस को वापस करेंजिये। मिथिला बहुत दिनों से चल रही है। आप पहले जानकारी हासिल करेंजिये।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: I may be right or wrong, that is my view. Simultaneously the Jayanti Janatha express which was mainly meant for the poor people was stopped. This was introduced by his predecessor Mr. T. A. Pai. The main problem is this. Our hon. Minister is playing through the game of politics. The country is facing economic crisis. He is wasting his time in his State of Bihar, appointing and knocking out Chief Ministers, appointing and knocking out Ministers. He is wasting his time and our time when the country is passing through serious problems, Sir.

From what we get from the papers, it appears that everything is about politics and there is nothing done about the shortage of wagons. Your predecessor, Shri T. A. Pai said that availability of wagons could alone contribute to the economic problems of our country. I have no personal grudge against the present Railway Minister. I am only criticising his Ministry with regard to their functioning. The treasury benches may have got a grudge against the hon. Minister. I have not got the grudge against him.

I would like to tell him about the Southern Railways. So far, they have been neglected. We want some help from you for the Southern Railways. South Central Railways and the Western Railways have got a big problem with regard to wagons. I have got a letter from the gypsum

mineowners' association that 10,400 labourers are being put out of work there due to shortage of wagons. From the last month onwards, all labourers are on hunger strike. They cannot go to do any other work. I request the Minister to do something for them.

Coming to Tuticorin harbour, I have a word to say. The harbour project is coming up; also there a petroleum chemical complex as also oil refinery project which are coming up. This area is very backward. We want the metre-gauge line there to be converted into broad-gauge due to these big industrial projects that are coming up there.

My other request to him is this. From Madras to Tirunelveli there is a metre-gauge line. This should be converted into a broad-gauge line. There is a longstanding demand by the people of Coimbatore and Madurai that these two places should be connected by a broad-gauge. Sir, Coimbatore area is known to be Manchester in South. It has got a very big industrial potential and so, we definitely need a broad-gauge line.

Similarly, there should be a broad-gauge track from Madras to Tirunelveli via Tiruchirapalli. Likewise, Salem plant would be coming up and so this should be connected with Neyveli. Before I conclude, I would like the Nilgiris Express to be hauled by Diesel engine. We have too many big problems. We can also save about 1½ hours' time if they convert the loco into diesel. My last request to him is this. South has been completely neglected. Here small-scale and big industries are very badly hit. Being too far away from South, I request that the Minister should concentrate more on South in the matter of movement of wagons for these small scale industries.

With these I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Chair is being swamped by slips from all sides.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: My problem is over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His problem is over, but mine has just begun.

The Chair is being swamped by slips from all over. Members are also standing on their legs. Just now, we agreed that the debate would be extended by one hour, but at this rate, I do not see how we can finish this within one hour. From the Opposition side, the matter is a little simple for me, because I can call one Member from each party, and I can accommodate them. But from the Congress Party, it becomes very difficult, because there has not been any official list; and that makes my task a little more difficult.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): You may call State-wise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was going to make that suggestion. Where I find that Members have spoken from a particular State and there are names from other States, I shall try to give preference to them, and I hope hon. Members agree on that. So, let us try our level best.

Another thing that I would like to point out is that this is a very token Demand for only Rs. 18,000, and the rule relating to Supplementary Demands is that hon. Members should confine themselves to those Demands only. Hon. Members may kindly co-operate.

Now, Shri Madhu Limaye has made a special request that he be given an early chance. Well, we do sometimes accommodate Members. The others will not lose their time. Now, Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महिलाओं को भी अवसर मिलना चाहिये मुझे भी मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When men exercise their lung power it is difficult enough, but when women do that, it is more difficult.

श्री भद्र लिमये (त्रिंका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ पांच मुद्दों पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। इन मुद्दों का मैं स्पष्टीकरण दहीं करूँगा क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय विलक्षण बुद्धि के ग्रादमी हैं, सारी बातों को समझ ही जायेंगे।

मैं यह से पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जमालपुर वर्कशाप की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर केन बनाने की योजना बनाई है। यह योजना तो अच्छी है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि एक जमाने में जमालपुर वर्कशाप में 22 हजार मजदूर काम करते थे, छट्टने छट्टने अब ये आंकड़े 8-9 हजार पर आ गये हैं। क्या उम इनके की जनता के लिये कोई रोजगार का माध्यन रहने नहीं देना चाहते हैं? इस लिये मेरा मुझाव है कि जमालपुर वर्कशाप में और भी आवश्यक कामों को चालू करने का यह प्रबंध करें।

दूसरा मुद्दा—मैं यह सोचता था कि यह जो अनिवार्य मांग आई है—केवल 18 हजार रुपये मांग रहे हैं—मैं अपेक्षा रखता था कि बोनस के बारे में भी कोई मुझाव ले कर मंत्री महोदय यहां आयेंगे क्योंकि रेलवे व्यापार और मनाफे के लिये चलती है इसलिये रेलवे मजदूरों को बोनस से वंचित रखना, मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत बड़ा अपराध है। और कभी से कभी भंती महोदय इस अपराध के भागी नहीं होंगे ऐसी भी उमीद करता हूँ।

तीसरा मुद्दा—नई रेलवे लोडिंगों के नियमों के बारे में केवल सारी सूची का अध्ययन किया है, इसमें दो भी भी कालाखांड हुत खटकता है जाप-

पश्चिम में देखिये—इमारे पश्चिमी किनारे पर मैगलोर और बम्बई के बीच में रेलवे लाइन नहीं हैं। बोंडा-बहुत बढ़ाने की बात चली थी, लेकिन क्या आप इस को युद्ध-स्तर पर आवश्यक नहीं समझते हैं सामरिक, व्यापारिक और इस इलाके के विकास की दृष्टि से यह बहुत जरूरी है। बहुत सारे कामों पर आप पैसा बरबाद कर रहे हैं, इसलिये यह जो सागरीय-रेलवे का प्रोजेक्ट है, इस को जल्द से जल्द हाथ में ले और पूरा करे।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उनके एक वचन को और दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह वचनबद्ध है—गत मार्च-अप्रैल महीने में वह वचनबद्ध हो गये थे। मन्दार रेलवे का विस्तार कर के उस को डमका और देवघर तक ले जाने की वचन की पूर्ति करें। उन्होंने पव द्वारा सूचित किया है कि हम लोग इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन केवल विचार से काम नहीं चलेगा। मन्दार रेलवे को डमका और देवघर तक बढ़ाने का काम कीजिये।

अब मैं आखिरी दो मुद्दों पर आता हूँ। एक तो ट्रेन्स के बारे में भी इन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है जैसे भागलपुर होकर असाम भेल ले जाना चाहते थे लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। पटना-डाल्टनगंग बारे में भी आपने आश्वासन दिया। (छविवाल) यह तो मैं परमार्थ के लिए कह रहा हूँ, इसमें कांस्टीटुएन्टी की बात नहीं है। गया और देवगढ़-दो तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए है, उनको जांड़ने वाली एक गाड़ी के लिए भी एक अर्से से लोग मांग कर रहे हैं तो उसको भी होना चाहिए।

मेरा पांचवां मुद्दा यह है कि बम्बई में पश्चिम रेलवे सबर्बन सेक्शन लाल्हों आदमियों को ढोने का काम करती है। इसके बारे में जुहू के नौजवानों ने, जिनके पास समाजिक दृष्टि है, एक रैपिड रेल ट्रानजिट सिस्टम का नक्शा बनाया है और मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को एक

पत्र भी लिखा था। इस पर अमल होगा या नहीं यह मैं जाना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने मुझे लिखा है :

"I have your letter of 26th July. with which you have sent a copy of a Rapid Rail Transit System for the Bombay Suburban Section of the Western Railway worked out by the Juhu Junior Chamber. I am asking the Railway Board to look into it. If it is feasible and will give relief to commuters in Bombay, it should certainly be given a trial. Suggestions of this kind are welcome and it would be wrong to stand on any false notions of prestige".

रेलवे के अधिकारियों ने एक जमाने में इन नौजवानों से बातचीत शुरू की और बाद में उन्होंने अपनी इज्जत और प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल बनाया और उनकी योजना पर जरा भी अमल करने से इन्होंने इनकार किया। अब नये मंत्री आये हैं तो हम कुछ आसा कर सकते हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड और नौकरशाहों से मुझे चिड़ है क्योंकि वे नये विचारों के शब्द में हैं।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मुझे मिल गया है और उस पर आप विचार हो रहा है।

श्री मधु सिंहेय : नौकरशाह नयी बातों को आने नहीं देते हैं। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय इस मामले में जरा व्यक्तिगत दिलचस्पी लेकर, इसमें प्रेस्टिज का सवाल न बानकर उसपर कार्यान्वयन करने का काम करे। इतना ही मुझे कहना है। आपने जो भौका दिया उसके लिये धन्यवाद।

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): Though in the matter of enhancement of facilities, some progress has been made by the Railways, it is inadequate in comparison to the needs of the country. Thousands of miles of lines have been laid, hundreds of

[Shri Tarun Gogoi]

miles have been converted from MG to BG and there has been an expansion of facilities, but it has never been uniform. There are certain areas which are benefited much better in comparison with other areas, particularly backward areas which deserve serious consideration, not to speak of special consideration. These areas have not received their due share but have received step-motherly treatment.

I would like to refer to such ill-served areas, particularly the north-eastern area consisting of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal. These are areas which occupy a strategic position in map of India; these are areas full of resources and have all potentialities for development. In spite of these, they are lagging far behind and the disparity between these areas and the developed areas is growing widely. To a great extent, the railways are responsible for this.

One of the declared objectives of our policy is the removal of regional disparities, but the policy practised by the Railways in the matter of expansion of railway facilities runs counter to this objective. Instead of removing disparity, the policy followed has resulted in increasing disparity. For instance, my State is much in natural resources; it is rich in mineral resources. It is producing the largest quantity of tea. It has the largest quantity of oil and natural gas. We have coal.

We are having coal and jute. We are rich in forestry. Inspite of all this we are lagging behind. For a long time since Independence we have been demanding the extension of the broad-gauge line. Every Minister had given an assurance that this demand would receive due consideration but till now that is not implemented. Whatever the existing facilities are, they are the major contribution from

the British rule; it is not because of the expansion programme of the Indian Railways. The Britishers made this to serve their interests. There are 60,000 kms. on the Indian Railways out of which 30,000 are in broad-gauge. What is the share of Assam? There are not even 100 kms. It had been extended to a point; it has never been extended to Gauhati. We have made representation to the Railway Ministers, we mean Members from Assam, Bihar, Bengal, Meghalaya, Arunachal and North-eastern areas. The Minister was kind enough to give an assurance that he would introduce a train which will go via Farakka, thus reducing by eight hours the time taken in the journey and that the train would run by 1st of July. Till now the train has not been run and we want a definite answer from the Minister on which date the train would run. With these words I support the supplementary demands.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri): We, the people of Orissa, have been demanding the Jackhura-Banaspani line which is to transport 12 lakhs tons of iron ore to Paradip port for export. Otherwise it takes a long way via Khadagpur and thereby increases the freight. It opens up the richest mining belt and also connects Chota-Nagpur from the Guanamundi line, thereby connecting Paradip port. When the present Railway Minister was the Minister of Foreign Trade and therefore in charge of the MMTC he said that he would put pressure on the Railway Ministry so that the Jakhura-Banspani line could be taken up. Now that he is the Railway Minister, we find that it has not been provided for in the Budget. We request him to do that; indeed an economic survey had already been undertaken.

There are two narrow-gauge lines in Orissa, one from Rupsa to Talbundh and another from Nowpura to Gunupur. The people and the State

Government have been demanding that these lines should be converted into broad-gauge lines and it is necessary to connect Talbandh with Bairangpur and Gunupur and Rayagada. Both these areas are tribal areas. Unless we make them broad-gauge lines neither commerce nor industry will develop. Instead, we hear that these two lines are uneconomical and are going to be abolished. Unless you make it a broad gauge line, it will not become economical. Moreover Rayagada is on the main line from Raipur to Vijayanagar. Rayagada is one of the industrial centres of Orissa and it needs to be connected with Gunupur so that the tribal area may develop and new industries might come up.

The DBK line was constructed to open up Bailadilla ore project. A major part of it passes through Koraput district. It is a very difficult terrain of mountain and hills. Due to lack of farsight, the railway authorities have made it a single track line. It is on electric traction. There is demand for more goods and they could not cope up with the traffic. Unless they allow other goods traffic the district of Koraput will not develop. Licences had been issued for an aluminium plant and a paper factory in Jaypur in Koraput district. Unless the railway line is doubled to cope with the traffic, these two factories can not come up. Therefore, we have to consider how the railway line should be developed so that mineral and industrial development of that district could take place. On these three issues, I expect a categorical reply from the hon. Minister and I hope that he would also provide funds in his next budget.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Indian Railways is the largest public sector enterprise. I cannot understand how a Minister can function when you see him being changed almost every three months. (Interruptions) Do they ever study the

railway economics? They have no transport economists and the Railways are suffering from the severe evil of over-capitalisation. Here is a gentleman sitting, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, who was once holding this portfolio; I do not know why he was got rid of...

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Because CPI people wanted it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not know. I want you to educate me.

I tried to impress upon him to institute an economic survey on Railways' capitalisation. Later on I realised that I had thrown pearls before the swine.

Today they are talking about wagon shortage. But there was a proposal for the manufacture of railway wagons with collapsible roof. What has happened to that? A wagon carrying coal from Raniganj to Haryana cannot bring grains from Haryana back to Raniganj because the wagons used for coal generally, if available, are open-type wagons. Those wagons have to come back empty more or less. Who studies all these things? Mr. Lalit Narain Mishra is so busy with the politics of his party, with the politics of Bihar..

AN HON. MEMBER: How do you know?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I read in paper with delight. (Interruptions) I am only wanting to know what are the basic researches that are being conducted to improve the basic things of the Railways, economic and operational. You have the RDSO which was started at the time of Queen Victoria, and the engineers also belong to that regime. If you ever compare the pay-load of a rail traction with that of road traction, air and other tractions, you will be horrified to see that a railway bogie weighing 50 or 52 tonnes carries a pay-load at the most of four to five tonnes, whereas a motor car, on Ambassador can, which may hardly

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

weigh 25 maunds carries a pay-load of 15 to 20 maunds; they even carry seven or eight chassis of luggage. Does Mr. L. N. Mishra try to understand this that the Railways cannot make a profit unless it can make money every time the wheel rotates? I do not see any hope that the Railways will ever improve in the hands of these people here.

Now I come to another aspect. You have talked about open lines.

Take the Martin Light Railway Mr. Mishra, kindly try to understand me. The real capitalised value of Martin Light Railway was next to nothing because the depreciated value came to something minus zero. But it was transporting every day 35 to 40 thousand passengers for a fraction of cost. That too which section of the society? The weaker sections of the society—a man earning Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 a month, a hawker, peon and so on. You call this a developing country; you say that you are passing through a phase of development. Do you really know what it means? To carry on with what you have and take the best out of what you have instead of making fresh investments for the same purpose. Now what has happened? The Martin Light Railways have been stopped. Buses are plying. In road transport, foreign monopoly-oriented capital is seem absolutely full. The Henry Ford lobby, the Rockefeller lobby, the oil lobby, dwelling in the Planning Commission, do not want that the Martin Light Railways should be revived. A poor man was able to travel by buying a monthly season ticket for only Rs. 15. But now he is required to pay Rs. 55/- for the bus journey. If a man who is earning Rs. 150 gives away Rs. 55 for his monthly bus travel, two travels a day, he is left with only Rs. 95/-. So, he cannot survive. He will either crowd the slums of the town or will have to perish in his own village. Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra, this is your socialism!

Nobody tries to understand this. Who are the persons who are interested in keeping the Light Railway closed? Those who are the dalals of road transport. When the British private capital came in the shape of Railways in the country, they killed the water transport. The moment Railways have come into the public sector, the foreign monopolies in the shape of road transport and air transport are killing the rail transport. And we are nothing but silent spectators to it. Do you conduct a research? Do you do any fact-finding? Do you have a transport economist? Do you have a cell, do you have a brain trust, to advise you? No. You are all busy with plemics and are ruining the economy of the country.

Coming to Martin Light Railway, they had constituted a Committee composed of officers drawn from the Eastern Railway. They have said this.

"The highly experienced and expert committee of the Eastern Railway, after taking various factors into consideration, recommended that the present character of the Railways be retained. The Expert Committee further opined that 24 km. track from Howrah Maidan to Barragachia 'can be made ready within six weeks'. The findings of the Expert Committee, composed of highly efficient and experienced technocrats, have been thrown overboard by the Railway Board non-technical bureaucrats...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are speaking more about the Railway administration and railway transport than on the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am talking about open lines.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are enlarging the scope too much.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have said:

"That the necessary rolling stock and spares for narrow gauge line can be manufactured by the engineering firms in Calcutta and Howrah...."

"That the process of conversion of 100 km. track into a broad gauge system is certainly a time consuming one...."

I want Shri L. N. Mishra to be good enough to lay the report of the Expert Committee of the Eastern Railway on the Table of the House. We want to see it, we want to have debate on that because it involves 40,000 poor people whose stomach has been affected; the economy of that region has been affected. It is coming to Bihar also. (Interruption). You have already done that with Delhi-Shahrapur railway line. Who are the persons who are advising you to do so?

I have written to Shri L. N. Mishra several times about extension of Budge-Budge railway line....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is about open lines, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not all the open lines in the country. Please try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is one of the most densely populated areas. Agricultural possibilities are there. Why is it that you are so reluctant? Why is it that you are wanting the road transport to expand and squeeze the money of the common Indian and take it abroad? Why is it that you are so straingent about it? The Budge-Budge railway line should be extended to Nampana via Nurpur and Diamond Harbour. So

should be the case with Lakshminarayanpur.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is my last point, Sir.

I hope I shall get a clear and categorical answer to this question from Mr. L. N. Mishra. I have given a notice on that. He has demanded Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 under miscellaneous head. One Mr. Darbari who was the Vigilance Officer in the Foreign Trade Ministry and against whom there are serious charges, four times he went abroad and all the four times he brought television sets.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has been employed by the Railways. He has followed Mr. L. N. Mishra. A post has been created in the Railways for this man, who got 150 shoddy spindle licence in his son's name. There is a CBI inquiry. He is thoroughly corrupt, a dacoit—and this man is indispensable for you, Mr. L. N. Mishra. That is why people call you Nagat Narain Mishra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sheony.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I think, sometime back, we agreed that, as far as Congress Members are concerned, we shall try to accommodate all the States. I am doing my best to go State-wise. He is from Maharashtra. Nobody has spoken from Maharashtra. So, I have called him. Just catching my ear will not give you an opportunity to speak. Shri Sheony.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands of the Railway Ministry. But I have one complaint to make regarding the movement of wagons in the four southern States. There is a shortage of wagons. The complaint is regarding equitable allotment of these wagons to different States. Wherever we go, in the southern States, the complaint is that they do not get proper supply of foodgrains, fertiliser, coal and cement because of lack of wagons.

I am also told that there is daylight robbery by the Railways itself in the matter of supply of coal. When a party books an order for coal and, when there is a movement of coal to that party, the Railways itself takes that coal and appropriates it to itself. It is a kind of hijacking.

The Mysore Government has been allotted 10,000 tonnes of milo by the Centre. The Complaint of the State Government is that it cannot move this milo to drought-affected areas because of lack of wagons. I do not know what the Railway Ministry is doing for supplying wagons to the Mysore Government.

Then, I am told there is some collusion between railway officers and profiteers in the matter of allotment of wagons. If there is a shortage in certain area, it is seen that there is no movement of wagons in that direction so that the shortage may be felt severely there and the profiteer may make money. The Minister should look into it and see that these officers are punished.

The Minister alone is responsible to this House and not the officers working under him. Therefore, I request the Minister not to rely too much on these officers, whether they are Members of the Board or the ordinary officers. When important decisions are taken, he should himself look into it.

For instance, the Prime Minister herself declared in Bombay that a Railway line between Mangalore and Bombay had been sanctioned and that it would be taken up. But after some days, we found that the Chairman of the Railway Board said that he knew nothing about it. The Railway Board Members sometimes misguide the Minister. The Minister must be careful.

I would also request him to see that even when he signs a letter in reply to a Member's letter, he must be very watchful because he is responsible to this House and he is expected to do only good things.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): At present our Railways are facing different kinds of problems and difficulties. Some of these problems are man-made and some of these difficulties are due to natural calamities.

Recently, there was a strike by the loco men and here I would like to congratulate our Railway Minister for the way he handled the negotiations, the way he tried to accommodate the railway workers. At this juncture when the country is faced with various problems, I would like to appeal both to the Railway men and the Union leaders that we should all try to see that no further difficulties are created as far as the operations of the railways are concerned.

I would like to mention here specifically two or three points which concern the Supplementary Demands that are now before the House. Recently, my State of Jammu and Kashmir has been put on the Railway map of India. We are glad for it and I congratulate the railway authorities for the speed with which they tried to construct the railway line between Kathua and Jammu. Mention also has been made in the Supplementary

Demands regarding further surveys to be undertaken in different parts of the country. I would like to remind the hon. Railway Minister that it has already been promised, not once, but many times that a survey will be undertaken within the Kashmir valley to see if there is a possibility to have a metre gauge railway line between the two points of the valley from east to west. I would like a specific answer whether you are going to undertake this survey or not so that the people of the State are not kept in suspense. At the time the railway line between Jammu and Pathankot was inaugurated in Jammu, it was categorically promised by the Railway Minister in his speech that further survey will be taken from Jammu to Uddhampur. I would like a categorical answer on this point.

Then I come to the question which has already been discussed by so many members—the movement of wagons. Here I wish to point out a specific instance, a controversy which has arisen between the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the railway authorities. What has happened? During a month hardly two or three rakes are allotted for movement of coal of different kinds from different parts of the country to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. What has been happening? Whatever rakes were promised, at the last moment, those rakes are cancelled. I do not know what happens either in the Railway Board or in the Railway Ministry. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a personal inquiry why these things are happening in his Ministry or in the Railway Board.

What has happened? There is a fantastic suggestion which has come from the Railway Board that whatever wagons which carry coal to Jammu, those wagons must go back full with the coal from Kalakote to

other parts of the country. I am unable to understand how the authorities are not aware that when coal is in short supply in Jammu and Kashmir wherefrom will they supply coal to other parts of the country.

In the end, I would like to say that at present my State is facing a great difficulty as far as the availability of coal is concerned. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a personal inquiry as to why these man-made difficulties are being created by the Railway Board and why action has not been taken.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपर्युक्त भाषीदृश्य, अब समय आ गया है जब हम रेलवे की पूरी व्यवस्था को रेलवे बोर्ड के पाजे से निकालन कर उस की एक स्वतंत्र कार्यपालिशन के रूप में विकसित करें, ताकि हम अपने देश में यातायात की व्यवस्था को ठीक कर सकें और हमारा देश इस दिशा में प्रगति कर सके। जब हम अपने देश में एयरलाइन्ज कार्यपालिशन और अन्य बहुत से कार्यपालिशन बना सकते हैं, जो स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं, तो कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हम रेलवे के काम को रेलवे बोर्ड के मातहत या मंत्रालय के कब्जे में रखें यानी सरकार के अधीन रखें। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता था।

मंत्री जी ने अभी लोको रनिंग स्टाफ के सिलसिले में यह रुख अपनाया कि जो भी सजा लोगों को हुई है, विकिटमाइजेशन हुआ है उस को वह खत्म कर रहे हैं। अभी भी कुछ बच गए हैं, उस को भी मेरा अन्दाज है कि वह खत्म कर लेंगे। इसी तरह से स्टेशन मास्टर अभी भी बहुत से बैंक-इन-सेविस में बैंक-टर्म रेलवे में पड़े हुए हैं। दानापुर में जहां मंत्री जी खुद गए थे 31 मार्च को वहां एक दर्जन से ज्यादा कम्बियां मर्जिति हैं या जिन को नकरों खत्म हो गई हैं। तो जहां जहां

[थो रामावतार जास्ती]

थो इस तरंग को बात है उन तमाम कार्य-वाहियों को खत्म कर दें ताकि मजदूर संगठनों का सहयोग और मजदूरों का सहयोग आप को मिले ।

अब मैं मांग नं० २ और १४ के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी पटना में रेल पुल बनाने की बात कहीं गई । आप कानपुर से लेकर मुंगेर तक सर्वे करवा रहे हैं । इस में हम यह नहीं चाहते कि आप वहां गत बनवाइए । जितने भी पुल बन सकें हमारी क्षमता के मुताबिक वह बनने चाहिए । लेकिन पटना में रेलवे पुल बने यह कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा । आप भी कई दफा कह चुके हैं कि यह होना चाहिए । तो मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस में ज्यादा चुस्ती से काम लें ताकि विहार को तरकी में, उत्तरी विहार और दक्षिणी विहार की प्रगति में उस से कायदा हो । वह पुल पटना में बनना चाहिए ।

इस के अलावा हम यहां से बड़ी लाइन से जाते हैं तो मुगलसराय तक विजली से रेलेगाड़ी चलती है । लेकिन मोगलसराय से आगे आसनसोल तक विजली नहीं है उस की वजह से जो दुश्वारी होती है वह आप को भी मालूम है और उस लाइन से सफर करने वाले सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं । तो मैं चाहूँगा कि विद्युतीकरण मोगलसराय से ले कर आसन-सोल तक करवा दीजिए । साथ ही जो डी-लक्स ट्रेन मेन लाइन से जाती है उस में आप को यहे वाला इंजन लगाते हैं । उस से क्या काट होता है वह सब को मालूम है । ज्यादा उस पर बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है । आप उस में डीजेल इंजिन क्यों नहीं लगाते ? यहां से तो ले जाते हैं विजली से, वहां कम से कम डोजेल का इंजिन तो लगाइए जहां विजली नहीं है ।

छोटी लाइन के बारे में अभी ज्ञोतिमंय बस बोर्ड ने बतलाया । मैं तो विहार की छोटी

लाइन की बात जानता हूँ जो कतुहा से इस्लाम-पुरे और आरा से सहसराम जाती है । इन तमाम इलाकों में आम जनता की सेवा इन लाइनों से बहुत होती है और यह लाइनें मुनाफे में चल रही हैं, घटे में नहीं हैं । वहां की व्यवस्था बड़ी दयनीय है, मजदूरों के साथ ठीक व्यवहार नहीं होता । उन लोगों ने कई महीने तक हड्डताल की । उन की मांग एक है, ज्यादा मजदूरी की मांग वह नहीं कर रहे हैं । वह यही कहते हैं कि इन लाइनों को सरकार अपने कब्जे में ले ले और उस को बड़ी लाइन में बदल कर चलावे या उस में देर हो तो छोटी लाइन ही चलाए लेकिन अपने हाथ में ले ले ताकि उस इलाके के विकास में उस से सहायता मिले । इन बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूँगा कि आप ऐसी नीति जरूर अपनाइए जिस से रेल मजदूर संतुष्ट हो कर आगे बढ़ सकें और उन को फिर हड्डताल करने की आवश्यकता न पड़े ।

थो नालूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं थोड़ी सी बातों की तरफ मंदी महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । हमारा मध्य प्रदेश सब से पिछड़ा प्रदेश है । उस में एक तिहाई आबादी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की है जिस में उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक केवल एक रेलवे लाइन किनारा छुट्टी हुई बन्दी तक चली गई है । मध्य प्रदेश में बुद्देलखंड सब से पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है । यहां की 40 लाख जनता पिछले 25 वर्षों से डाकुओं से आतंकित रही है । पिछले वर्ष डाकुओं ने आत्मसमर्पण किया । लेकिन वह डाक समस्या किस कारण थी कि वहां पर कोई भी रोजगार नहीं है कोई भी उद्योग बन्दा नहीं है और उस क्षेत्र का विकलु विकास नहीं हुआ है । जब वहां पर कोई कारबाना मांगा जाता है तो

कहा जाता है कि वहां पर कोई इन्कास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, बिजली नहीं है, रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, सड़क नहीं है। जब रेलवे लाइन के लिए हम कहते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि वहां कारखाना नहीं है। अब उस में वहां की जनता का क्या दोष है? आप रेलवे लाइन ले जाना नहीं चाहते और रेलवे लाइन न होने से कारखाना वहां लग नहीं सकता। हम आप से जानकारी चाहते हैं कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी हाल में ललितपुर से टीकमगढ़ छत्तरपुर और खजुराहो हो कर बांदा के लिए एक रेलवे लाइन बनाने का प्रस्ताव भेजा है और वहीं से टीकमगढ़ से जबलपुर के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजा है जिस में उस लोक का विकास हो सके? क्यों कि यहां पर यह रेलवे लाइन नहीं डाली जाती है, यहां उद्योग-घन्था नहीं खोला जाता है तो यहां की डाक् समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी रहेगी।

हमने देखा कि इन इलाकों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से और भारत सरकार की तरफ से सर्वे हुआ है तो उस में दो स्थानों पर मैगनीज और निकला है, तांबा भी निकला है और लाइम स्टोन भी तो इतनी तादाद में है कि जिस की कोई हृद नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश के इस टीकमगढ़ जिले के किसानों ने साथे तीन लाख किटल गेहूं आप को अपेण रेट पर दिया है और वहां पर मछलियां, हरी सब्जियां, इमारती लकड़ी, आदि तो बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं। लेकिन आवागमन के साथन न होने से वहां के लोगों का विकास नहीं हो पाता है।

यूनियन के बारे में थोड़ा सा मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप की रेलवे की जो यूनियनें

हैं उन में जो यूनियन के पदाधिकारी हैं वह दस साल तक ऐसी ऐसी जगहों पर बैठे रहते हैं और उन को कोई हटा नहीं सकता है। अधिकारियों के ऊपर वह हाबी रहते हैं। यहां आ कर मिनिस्टर से उन के नाम पत्र ले जाते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जो यूनियन में शामिल नहीं होते उन को हरेस किया जाता है और उन का दूर ट्रांसफर किया जाता है, तरह तरह से उन को परेशान किया जाता है। यह मैं अपनी आंखों से देखा है। तो इस बारे में आप को व्यान देना चाहिए। जो खुशी से यूनियन में जाना चाहते हैं, वह जाय उस के मेम्बर बनें, लेकिन उस के लिए हरेसमेंट न हो। जो यूनियन के मेम्बर होते हैं उन का ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकते हैं। बड़े से बड़े अधिकारी उन का ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकते। वह कहते हैं कि तीन महीने की नोटिस हो तब उन के ट्रांसफर के लिए कहें। यहां से आईंगे ले जाते हैं।

बैगन्स के लिए भी मुझे यह कहना है कि आज गलता बाहर सञ्चार करना है। मैं यहां बहुत पहले से कहता था रहा हूं। आप ने कहा था कि रेलवे का सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन हम ने तो देखा है, हमारे यहां एक ही पैसेंजर ट्रेन चलती है, पहले वह दो बंटे लेट चलती थी अब रोजाना तीन बंटे लेट चलती है।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काफी समय टकटकी लगाने के बाद आप ने मुझे समय दिया उस के लिए मैं आप को बधन्यावाद देता हूं। मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय की सप्ली-मेट्री मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। इस के साथ मैं रेल मंत्री जी का व्यान उत्तरी बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। मंत्री जो जानते हैं उत्तरी बिहार में रेलवे की स्थिति भारत वर्ष में सब से खराब है। पहलेजाघाट से नरकटियागंज बाया दरभंगा जो एक ट्रेन जाती

[श्री निवेदन श्रीदाद प्रौद्योगिक]

है उसको 'दूरी' करीब दो सौ मील की है । लेकिन वह दो सौ मील की दूरी तय करने में 18 घण्टे का समय लगता है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि नरकटियांग से पहले जापान वाया दरभंगा एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी की व्यवस्था शीघ्रतांशीघ्र होनी चाहिए जिस से उत्तरी बिहार की जनता जिस की श्रीदादी 3 करोड़ है और सिर्फ उत्तरी बिहार ही नहीं, तराइ का इलाका है, उसकी भी श्रीदादी करीब 1 करोड़ है, तो करीब 4 करोड़ लोगों को इस ट्रेन से फायदा होंगा ।

साथ ही साथ मैं रेल मंत्री जी का श्यान मुजफ्फरपुर से सोनबरसम रेलवे लाइन की ओर से जाना चाहता हूँ । 1942 के आनंदलन के समय में इस लाइन का सर्वेक्षण हुआ था और रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिए पिलर भी गढ़ गए थे । लेकिन 1942 की प्रगस्त कान्ति में सीतामढ़ी की जनता, मुजफ्फरपुर की जनता और उत्तरी बिहार के लोगों ने कोकी भांग लिया । इस के फलस्वरूप मुजफ्फरपुर से सोनबरसम लाइन ने बनने वाली थी अंगों ने उसे बन्द कर दिया ।

इसलिये, श्रीमन् श्रीप सेनेवेदन है कि आप उस फौइल की निकाल करें दें और जितनी जल्दी हो सके सोनबरसम से मुजफ्फरपुर तक रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था करें ।

पटना में एक रोड-ब्रिज बन रहा है । मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि और मुजफ्फरपुर की मीठिया में आप ने उत्तर बिहार के लोगों को आश्वासन भी दिया था, वह रोड-ब्रिज जो बन रहा है, वह रेलवे ब्रिज भी होना चाहिए । इस पुल को रेलवे का पुल भी बनाने से उत्तर बिहार की करीब 3 करोड़ जनता को फायदा होंगा । उत्तर बिहार से बिहार और राजधानी पटना की

में काफी समय की बचत होगी । इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पटना के पुल का रेलवे पुल भी बनाया जाय ।

श्रीमन्, उत्तर बिहार में कोयले की बहुत कमी हो गई है, बैगन्ज नहीं मिलती । इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जितना जल्दी हो सके उत्तर बिहार में कोयला ने जाने की व्यवस्था करें जिस से उत्तर बिहार की जनता को लाभ हो सके ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान मुजफ्फरपुर के बटलर कारखाने की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ । वहां वर्षों से रेलवे की बैगन्ज बनती थीं, लेकिन करीब एक साल हो गया, वह कारखाना बन्द हो गया है । मेरा निवेदन है कि उस फैक्टरी को आप अपने अधीन ले कर चलावें और वहां बैगन्ज बनाने की व्यवस्था रेलवे की ओर से करें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मंत्री जी छह तीनी बाट पर जो पुल बनावाने जा रहे हैं, उस के लिये मैं उत्तर बिहार की जनता की ओर से मंत्री महोदय को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ, क्योंकि वह पुल 1934 में यक्कायक बाढ़ आ जाने से बंह गया था तथा उस के लिये, उत्तर बिहार के लोग, खास कर मौर्तिहारी, मुजफ्फरपुर की जनता काफ़ी दिनों से परेशान थी । लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने मौर्तिहारी में हमें आश्वासन दिया था कि यह पुल जल्दी बनने वाला है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पुल को शीघ्रतांशीघ्र बनाने की व्यवस्था करें ।

श्रीमन्, जहां तक रेलवे के टाइम टेबिल का प्रश्न है, इस में काफी खामियां हैं, काफी गड़बड़ीयां हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि जो टाइम-टेबिल कमेटी बनी है, उस में उस क्षेत्र के संसद संदर्भों को भी लिया जाय । उनकी राय ली जाय और तेब बनायें जाय ।

यही बनेश्वर विवेदन (शहडोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे की ग्राम्यारक ग्राम्यदलों की ग्राम्यों का समर्पण करता हूँ और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पूरानी लाइन है, उन को उखाट कर नई लाइन विभाने की व्यवस्था रेलवे भवालीय द्वारा की जा रही है—यह बहुत ग्राम्या कदम है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को पूर्णतया और अच्छे क्षेत्र से किया जाय।

दूसरी बात—नये स्थानों में लाइने विभाने की जो व्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं, इस का मापदण्ड क्या है? क्य इस की कोई प्रक्रिया है, क्या इसके लिये कोई कैंविनेट कमेटी है या अकेले रेलवे भवाली जी ही इस का निर्णय करते हैं कि कहां लाइने विभानी चाहिये, कहां बैगंज की सुविधा हीनी चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो पिछले हुए क्षेत्र हैं, जहां कारखाने लग सकते हैं, वहां पर पहले रेलवे लाइने चालू करें।

तीसरी बात—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य के लिये योजना मंत्रालय और परिवहन मंत्रालय की मिलीजुली व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश के बहुत से जिले हैं जहां प्रौद्योगिक विकास हो सकता है, वहां नई लाइनों को प्रारम्भ करें।

शहदरा सहारनपुर रेलवे को बन्द कर दिया गया था क्योंकि वह लाइन घाटे में चल रही थी। लेकिन अब वहां पर पुनरेस्ट लाइन खोल की जा रही है। उस समय यह लाइनों क्यों बन्द कर दी गई थी—इस लिये कि उस समय वहां सुविद सरकार थी। अब उसी स्थान पर ब्राडगेज लाइन क्या इस लिये बनाई जा रही है कि राज्य में पुनः कांग्रेस भवीभड़ है, इसी लिये आप उसको फिर से बुझ करते जा रहे हैं।

अब मैं देश के विभिन्न प्रिलॉड त्रा क्षेत्रों की और आप की ईयान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—जहां अभी तक रेलवे लाइनें नहीं आई हैं। वहां की जनता ने रेलवे लाइन देखी ही नहीं है। इस व्यवसर पर मैं आपने क्षेत्र शहडोल की और विशेष रूप से आप का ईयान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। शहडोल में दस लोख बैगंज को बांस पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन पड़ी हुई है, लकड़ी लोग दूसरी जगह माल खरीदते हैं, उन का पैसा जमा हो जाता है, लेकिन उन को बैगंज नहीं मिलती है और वह सम्भान नहीं आ पाता तथा भीजों के ग्रामीण में किसानों और मजदूरों को ऊपर दायी पर पर सामान खरीदना पड़ता है।

कटनी, ब्योहारी, सिंगरीली के बीच पैसेन्जर गाड़ी चलाई जाय। वहां की जनता ने पिछले 25 सालों में पैसेन्जर गाड़ी नहीं देखी है। वे बहुत पिछले हुए क्षेत्र हैं। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि कटनी-सिंगरीली पैसेन्जरट्रेन शीघ्र चलाई जाय।

शहडोल में एक अण्डरग्राउन्ड ट्रिज बनाने के लिये आप से निषेद्ध किया गया था। पिछले 30 सालों से यह मामला चल रहा है लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है। शहडोल अण्डर ग्राउन्ड ट्रिज को शीघ्र बनवाया जाय। शहडोल से डिन्डीरी, मन्डला, नैनपुर तक एक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाय।

नई रेलवे लाइन हेतु 1956 में बिन्दु प्रदेश का सबै दुधा था—लेकिन अभी तक उस का कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला। यह पिछड़ा हुआ प्रादिमजाति क्षेत्र है, जहां लोगों ने आज तक पैसेन्जर गाड़ी नहीं देखी है, वहां भी आप शोध रेलवे लाइन विभाने की व्यवस्था करें।

ओ नरसिंह नारायण पाठ्ये (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो अनुप्रुक्त बजट रेलवे के संबंध में पेश हुआ है, मैं उसका स्वायत्त और समर्थन करता हूँ मान्यवर, जब तक रेलवे की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ी और खर्च बढ़ता जायगा, तब तक कोई भी विकास का काम इस देश में होन सम्भव नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लक्षण 30 करोड़ रुपये की रेलवे की आमदनी में कमी है, उस के संबंध में आप का प्रोग्राम क्या अवगति पचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप के अनुसार आप 300 मिलियन टन सामान का आदान प्रदान एक लेट से दूसरे लेट में करेंगे मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस सम्बन्ध में आपने देश का क्या इन्तजाम किया है, उसके लिए क्या प्रारूप तैयार किया है?

दूसरी बात कम्पनेशन के बारे में है। जब ऐक्सीडेंट होते हैं तथा आदमी की मृत्यु जो ट्रेन्स में चलते समय हो जाती है उनको सबसे कम कम्पनेशन मिलता है हवाई जहाज में जो चलते हैं उन्हें तो एक लाख रुपया मिलेगा लेकिन रेलवे में जब कोई ऐक्सीडेंट हो जायेगा तो एक व्यक्ति को बीस हजार रुपया ही मिलता है। इसको बढ़ाकर कम से कम 50 हजार रुपया करना चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ रेलवे लाइनों का एलेक्ट्रिकिशन होना चाहिए और उसके लिए स्वयं पावर हाउस बनाने चाहिये। जहां बिधितिकरण सम्भव फिलहाल न हो सके वहां इजरों को डिजनाइज करें जिससे ट्रेनों की स्पोड बढ़ सके तथा माल गाड़ियों को सामान ले जाने तथा लाने में विलम्ब ना हो।

बदल में आपने लेक उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ आवा चाहता हूँ। भाहदरा सहारनपुर रेलवे लाइन जो कम्पनी के जमाने में बनाई गई थी भूतपूर्व मंत्री जी ने य० पी० के एम० पी० की मिटिय बुलाई थी और उसमें आवासन दिया था कि चूंकि यह रेलवे लाइन जनी आवादी और धनाज जी बड़ी मिटियों से होकर जाती है इसलिये उसके बारे में कोई अपनी नीति निर्धारित करेंगे और स्वयं चलायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में क्या हुआ? आज तमाम रेलवे लाइने कोई मंत्री जहां का होता है वहां पर बिना किसी प्रोग्राम के खुलने लगती है (ल्याक्चान) मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि टेक्निकल सर्वेन० ई० रेलवे का ड्राइवर्ज के संबंध में हुआ जिसके ऊपर येडेजन फिल्स किया गया था। मैं मंत्री जी का और इस सदन के मेंबरों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि उस येडेजन लिस्ट का क्या हुआ। भट्टी से लेकर महुवाड़ीह और बनारस तक जहां आज करोड़ों रुपया डेमरेज का देना पड़ता है ट्रॉलिपमेन्ट में, उस रेलवे लाइन का क्या हुआ क्या वह आज रटी की टोकरी में फेंक दी गई छितोनी पर आप पुल बनाने जा रहे हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज क्या गोरखपुर से छितोनी जो रेलवे लाइन करने की कोशिश करेंगे क्या पुल बनाते समय नेल तथा रोड दोनों के डिजाइन तैयार करेंगे उस पुल का आप निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं उसके लिये आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद लेकिन उसके बाद आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं भारत नैपाल सीमा से जो रेलवे लाइन जुड़ती है यो रखपुर से नौतनवां गोरखपुर से गोंडा तक उस के लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं

मीटरगेज लाइन है क्या आज उसको बड़ी लाइन करने के बारे में आप कोई विचार करने जा रहे हैं? 300 आदमी की स्वावायर किलोमीटर जहां पर रहते हों, जहां पर इतनी बड़ी आवादी हो इतना पिछापन हो जहां पर श्रीधोगीकरण होना आवश्यक हो, जहां के लिये प्लानिंग कमीशन कहता हो उत्तर प्रदेश क 38 जिले और 11 जिले विहार के शामील हैं वह बैकवाह है, उत्तर भारत के लोग मंत्री महोदय की तरफ ध्यान लगाए बैठे हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिन गुदों को मैं ने उठाया है उनका जबाब देंगे और यह देखेंगे कि उपरोक्त कार्य-क्रम कार्यान्वित हो सके ताकि उस पिछडे क्षेत्र को भी कुछ लाभ तथा उन्नति हो और श्रीधोगिक वातावरण बन सके।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants and in return I seek to little favour here and there. Tripura State is a State practically without any railway line. The peasantry of this area is being squeezed by everyone. To develop that zone, it is necessary that that area should be connected to the mainline by a railway line. At the present moment Tripura is setting up a jute industry and a jute mill. Unless Agartala is connected by rail to the main line, the profit of the jute will not be enjoyed by the people of Tripura. Therefore I suggest to the Ministry to consider this proposal seriously and to link Tripura with the main line by the railway line.

My constituency starts from Calcutta and ends with Bangladesh. About sixteen lakhs of people live in the vast area. I have got only sixteen miles of rail in my constituency and unfortunately I have no through-

train to Calcutta. One has to change at Barasat to catch another train for Calcutta. This is the suffering of my people all through. The people of Bangladesh often visit my constituency and they find that a steam engine of the 19th century is run on that line. They go back with a bad impression. I suggest that tract should be electrified.

Bongaon is a suburban area and every day lakhs of people visit Calcutta from that place; it should have a double track. At present there is a single track. There is a proposal with the Ministry for a long time to have double track. I request the Ministry to expedite that proposal.

Sunderbans, which is a granary of Bengal, is not linked up with Calcutta. It is not opened up till now. There was a proposal that this vast area, the granary area of West Bengal, should be opened up and it should be given facilities of railway connection. Till now nothing has been done to open it. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu gave a proposal that Calcutta should be connected with Nampana. But the other part of Sunderbans is more important than Nampana. It should be connected with Calcutta. I would suggest to the Ministry that they should take up this matter very seriously and open up the Sunderbans.

श्री रामकंबर (टोक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे की अनुपुरक अनुदानों की मांगों पर मुझे आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। आप मुझे ज्यादा समय नहीं दे रहे हैं इसलिये मैं राजस्थान में आपने निर्वाचित क्षेत्र की खास समस्या की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। सन् 1952 के प्रथम चुनाव से ही समस्त संसद सदस्य और जनता टोक जिले में रेलवे लाइन की मांग करती आ रही है लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं

[संवृत्ति राज्यकाल]

दिया जा रहा है। मैं आपको मंत्री जी को और इस सभा का भी ध्यान इस ओर सांसदियत करना चाहता हूँ कि अस्ति भेरे पूर्ववक्ता जो बोल रहे थे उन्होंने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 16 रेनके लाइन बांझे हैं। इससे कुछ समय पहले मैं ने आंदोलन का भी भाषण सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि भेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उद्योग नियन्त्रण के लिये उद्योगसंचय तैयार है जिन्होंने आज तक मैंने जितने भी भाषण दिये उनका मंत्री जी ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया और मैं ने जो चिठ्ठी लिखी है, उनका यह जवाब दिया गया है कि वहां पर कोई उद्योग-शब्द नहीं है। उद्योगों को तो कोई ले जाते हैं क्योंकि चुनाव में रुपया मिलता है। भेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से भूल से ही बिरोधी जीतता रहा है। भेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में शेषपूल्ड कास्ट और अल्पसंखक मुसलमान वस्ती हैं। इस सदूर में बाउ-बाउर कहा जाता है कि अल्प-संखकों को प्रायमिकता दी जायेगी लेकिन भेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र टोक में कोटा से अब तक तक डेढ़ सौ किलोमीटर दूर तभ्या खाल तौर से दो़क जिला जो हैडवार्ट है, पर्वतसदर से किलोग्राम आजे वाली रेलवे लाइन-इन तीस चाल रेलवे लाइनों की मांग हो रही है, जिन्हें मंत्री महोदय कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। अह तूँकि दिया जो इस मंत्रालय में आये हैं उपलिये मैं खाल तौर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि टोक जो मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, वहां पर शेषपूल्ड कास्ट, अनुसूचित जाति-आदिम जप्ति और मुसलमानों की बहुती है, वहां पर उन्हें प्रायमिकता देकर रेलवे लाइनों को बोइना चाहिये ताकि वहां पर उद्योग भी खुल सके।

एक बात है, और जिसे शेषपूल्ड चाहता है। रेलवे की सेवाओं में जहां तक शेषपूल्ड कास्ट और अल्पसंखकों के प्रतिनिवित्त का सबाल है, प्रबंध श्रेणी में केवल 127 कम्ब-चारी है जोकि 3.88 प्रतिशत होता है। द्वितीय श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जातियों के 143 लोग हैं अर्थात् 3.25 प्रतिशत है। तृतीय में 48.532 हैं जोकि 8.68 प्रतिशत बनता है। चौथी श्रेणी में 1,27,336 है अर्थात् 17.61 परसेन्ट है। यहां कोटा उनका 'पूरा' है। बाकी जगहों पर नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों की आप को रेलवे में कौन सी तरकी दी रही है। चौथी श्रेणी का कोटा पूरा है, इसको मैं जानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं आप से यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप उन से सदा मैला ढाने का काम ही करवाना चाहते हैं?

अन्त में मैं फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि कोटा से वाया दयोरी, केकड़ी होते हुए अजमेर तक आप नई रेलवे लाइन बिलाएं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Sir, I wrote to you also. I am not getting even 5 minutes to speak.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): You have not called any Member from Andhra. Nobody has spoken from Andhra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have exceeded the time.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Those who speak very loudly are given the chance. I am not given the chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not so. A number of Members have spoken from Bihar.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Why did you allow the member from Bihar then?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwary, don't get excited. Kindly sit down. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The Chair should reply after hearing me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard you. Why don't you listen to me? Kindly sit down. I do not want Members to get an impression that they have been denied their right. That is not in my mind; that is farthest from my mind. There is only limitation of time. We extended the time by one hour. We have exceeded that also.

Now, the House is the master of its own proceedings. I am trying to do my best within the limitation of time. Even now, if the House is so concerned about it, I want to know what you want to be done. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. If you like that the time should be extended further, it is up to you. Why should there be any misunderstanding, any bad blood, between me and you?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: No question of misunderstanding. The time has been extended. If it had not been extended, I would not have risen to speak. Since yesterday, I am sending you slips and I am getting up to catch your eye. But I am not allowed. Those who have not sent any slip, those who do not get up to catch your eye, are being allowed because they speak loudly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not so. If the Members want to speak, I will put it to the House. They will get an opportunity. But the House must decide to extend the time. Otherwise, it cannot be done. Let the House decide it.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: You ask the House and you will get the opinion of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say that I am discriminating between Member and Member, I cannot accept that.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): There is a point in what Mr. Tiwary says. He has sent a slip to you and he has been getting up to get the chance to speak. Yesterday the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs said that he will be given a chance today. He has been waiting and waiting but he is not being given a chance. He is senior Member and he should not be brushed aside like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to hear the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): We are entirely in your hands. Why are you asking me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is left to me, I would like the Members to freely express themselves. But I have put my difficulty. I would like to be guided by what the House wants to do.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why don't you extend the time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this is the consensus of the House that we extend the time, then we shall extend it.

Shri D. N. Tiwary.

श्री डॉ एन० तिवारी : जो बहस हो रही है उससे एसा मालूम पड़ता है कि जनरल बजट रेलवे का जो होता है उस पर बहस हो रही है, सरकारीसेंटरी बजट पर नहीं। उकि आपने ऐसी बहस को एसाक किया इस बास्ते आपको समय बढ़ाना पड़ा है और इसी लिए गडबड़ी हो रही है। प्रयत्न आप विषय पर ही लोगों को बोलते के लिए कहते और

[ओं डॉ एन० तिवारी]

डाइप्रेस नहीं उन को करने देते तो समय आपको इस तरह से बढ़ाना नहीं पड़ता। मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे वाजपेयी जैसे नेता भी विषय से डाइप्रेस करके दूसरी बातें कहने लग गए।

लेकिन मैं दूसरी बातें नहीं करूँगा, इससे जो सम्बन्धित बातें हैं वही कहूँगा। रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिए तथा पुल बनाने के लिए आप इन्वेस्टीगेशन करना चाहते हैं। यह किस लिए? जो अभी लाइन हैं या पुल बने हुए हैं या जहाज आपके चल रहे हैं उन्हीं की व्यवस्था आप ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं तो क्यों यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि नया इन्वेस्टीगेशन करने दिया जाए? यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। पटना से नार्थ बिहार में जाने के लिए जहाज दिया गया है। पहली बात तो यह ह कि वह एक माल ढोने का जहाज है, मद्देशी ढोने का जहाज है। उस में ईंजिन लगा कर मनुष्यों को ले जाया जाता है। उसको भी मैं मान लेता हूँ लेकिन वह भी बेवक्त चलता है। कभी चलता हीं नहीं है। आजकल तो बन्द ही हो गया है। नार्थबिहार से पटना जाने वालों को इससे कितनी तकलीफ होती होगी इसको आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं। एक तो ठीक जहाज नहीं है और जो है भी वह भी कब चलेगा कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। 8-8, 10-10, 12-12, घंटे लोगों को बैठा रहना पड़ता है। इससे कितना लोगों का नुकसान आप करते हैं, हम नहीं कह सकते। मैं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता जो मैं ओरिजिनल बजट के समय कह चुका हूँ।

एक नई परिचयति पैदा हुई है और कहा जाता है कि कोयला नहीं है। एन० ई० प्रार० के मप्स्टीपुर संक्षण में 20 ट्रैक कैसल हो गई है। कई दिनों से चल नहीं रही है। आप कहते हैं कि रेलवे बोर्ड का प्रबन्ध बहुत अच्छा है, रेलों के ट्रैक्स्टोर्ट मैंब्रर बहुत अच्छे हैं और आप लोग बराबर देख भाल कर रहे हैं। क्या वजह

है कि नार्थ बिहार के एन० ई० सेक्षण के समस्तीपुर डिविजन में कोयला नहीं दिया और गाड़ियों को बन्द कर देना पड़ा? अखबारों में निकला या कि गाड़ियों के कैसल द्वारा की वजह से उपरा आदि स्टेशनों पर हजारों पैरेंजर्स द्वारा पड़े हैं। उन को मालूम नहीं कर जाएं और कब नहीं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwary you started by saying that I allowed members to say many things that did not relate to the Supplementary Demands. I would like to know from you whether these points about passengers' difficulties are included in these three Demands.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Why investigate new lines when you cannot run the present lines?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is it connected with the Supplementary Demands?

ओं डॉ एन० तिवारी : बर्तमान जो लाइनें हैं वही ठीक काम नहीं कर रही हैं, बर्तमान चीज को ही आप ठीक नहीं चला रहे हैं, गो फिर नई रेलवे लाइंस को ऊज करते की आवश्यकता ही बढ़ गया है। महसूस करते हैं। दिवकर न्या है यह में जानाना चाहता हूँ। मैं हाइगम नहीं कर रहा हूँ। प्राना लाइन जो है जनका हो जिक कर रहा है। कल मिनिस्टर साहब ने क्यान दिया था कैंप बैंगंज की कपी है, बैंगंज का समय पर उत्कार्य नहीं होता इस लिए दिवकर आ रहो है। लेकिन अहाँ द्रेंज हैं, अदियाँ हैं, इंजन है, सभी कुछ है लेकिन कोटला वहाँ क्यों नहीं है? धमर नहीं है तो इसके लिए क्या बाबदेही किस की है? कोयला खानों में पड़ा हुआ है। ऐसा नहीं है कि कोयला वहाँ नहीं है। उस को लाया नहीं जाता है। इसलिए ट्रेने नहीं चलती है।

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not see how coal comes within these three Supplementary Demands.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): It is about cancellation of trains.

श्री डॉ० एन० तिवारी :

I am only speaking on the clarification given by the Minister himself.

आज नाथ बिहार में रेलवे की इतनी अव्यवस्था है कि हम कह नहीं सकते हैं। आखिर रेलवे किस लिए है? वे इस लिए नहीं हैं कि हम लोग मिनिस्टर, बोर्ड के मेम्बर और रेलवे के इम्पालाइज नौकरी करें। वे इस लिए हैं कि पब्लिक को उनसे सुविधा हो। और हम पब्लिक को सुविधा नहीं दे सकते हैं तो न हम को रहने का अधिकार है न मिनिस्टर को। और न रेलवे के अधिकारियों को और कर्मचारियों को। आखिर रेलवे के लिए पब्लिक पैसा देती है। इस लिए उसको सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। अगर हम पब्लिक को सुविधा नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो हम सबको आना चाहिए।

सरकार रेले बनाएं, लाइने बनाएं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय यह भी देखे कि व ठीक तरह ले चलें। आज कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। नाथ बिहार में, खास तौर से समस्तीपुर जॉन में, लोग बेहाल हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह पंजामें एक पुल बनाएं, ताकि हम

माल ढांने वाले जहाज से न ढाएं जाएं। कोई ज्यादा खर्च नहीं है, क्योंकि दिधा में रेलवे लाइन है। केवल पुल बनाना है।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands presented by the Railway Minister.

At the very first outset, I would like to congratulate him for settling the locomen strike.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How is it relevant here?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: It came at a time when the entire country was passing through a crisis. But the supply of foodgrains was maintained and the strike has ended in compromise. That is a good news.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to important points regarding the backward and developing areas. The point made out by Mr. Tiwary that the existing systems should run efficiently is quite OK but for this, the demand of the areas which are industrially and economically backward should not be excluded. I would request the Minister to see that the approach which he outlined in his speech while presenting the Budget....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not accepting any more slips. Even now Members are sending in slips.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:...be outlined the prospective approach and said that the development of the arseas will also be taken into account and the remunerative aspect will not be the sole criterion. I request him to pay some attention to the North-Western India, especially the railway line from Nangal to Talwara which will benefit not one State but two States Punjab & Himachal Pradesh and ultimately it will

[Prof Narain Chand Parashar] benefit the Jammu & Kashmir State also. There are large number of backlogs which the country has to clear and Himachal Pradesh is one State where every district is industrially backward. Unless you create the necessary infra-structure, the country cannot be industrialised and the areas which have so far not been able to get the fruits of development will continue to remain as they are.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Infrastructure through these supplementary demands?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Otherwise, so many persons who are willing to set up industries have been frustrated because of lack of railway lines. The amenities that are at present available are highly inadequate.

Then, Sir, I would request him to kindly provide one through first-class coach from New Delhi to Hoshiarpur in the Kashmir Mail. It is an area where from a large number of army jawans come and they and their families are put to a lot of inconvenience. They have to go to the far-flung posts and return to their homes. The new line proposed by me connecting Nangal Dam with Talwara will be of great help.

Lastly, I would request him to take-over the project railway between Talwara and Mukerian which is at present run by the project authorities. There is another railway run by the project authorities between Nangal Dam and Bhakra. It should also be taken over so that Himachal Pradesh has at least two major rail heads.

Sir, with these words I support the Supplementary Demands.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Henry Austin.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Sir, I Surrender my right to speak as I find there are still so many members wanting to speak.

ओ एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमगाज) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री एल० एन० शिश्र जो सपलीमैटरी बजट लेकर आए हैं, मेरा राय है कि उस के लिए उन को एक पैसा भी नहीं देना चाहिए। जब वह मिनिस्टर बने थे तो उन्होंने बिहार में एक स्टेटमैट में कहा था कि देश में जितने भी बैंकवर्ड एरियाएँ हैं, हम उनको नई रेलवे लाइंज देंगे, चाहे वे रीम्यूनरेटिव हों या न हों। लेकिन मिनिस्टर बनते ही जोश में उन्होंने जो कहा था, वह उस को बाद में भूल गये।

पिछले दो साल से मैं अपने एरिया में जो एक बैंकवर्ड एरिया है, एक नई रेलवे लाइंज लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उस रेलवे का नहीं दिया है। उन्होंने मुझे यह बता कर बहुत डिस्ट्राइट किया है कि राम गुण्डन से निजामावाद वाला करीमनगर लाइंज का सबै 1946 में दुआ था। अब वह दिपांडे आई थी कि यह रिम्यूनरेटिव नहीं है। कभी यह कहते हैं कि वह लाइंज रीम्यूनरेटिव नहीं है और कभी कहते हैं कि तेलंगाना में गड़वड़ न करो। क्या वह चाहते हैं कि हम लोग फिर आंदोलन शुरू करें? हम कहना चाहते हैं कि वह दूसरे इस्यूज को एक दरक रखकर उस एरिया के इक्कनोमिय डेवलपमेंट के लिए राजी रेलवे लाइंज बनाएं।

जब श्री मिश्र मिनिस्टर बने थे, तो मैंने उन के बारे में कहा था, „तारीफ उस खुदा की, जिसने तुहारे बनाया।“ लेकिन अब वह जब कि वह बैंकवर्ड एरिया में नार्थ रेलवे लाइंज बिछाने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करना चाहते हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि „नाराज हूँ उस खुदा से, जिसने तुहारे बनाया।“ मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह लाइंज नहीं बनाई

जायेगी, तो यह बात उनके लिए बहुत खतरनाक साबित होगी। उन को इस लाइन के बारे में फिर सरके करना चाहिए। वह 1946 के जामने को भूल जायें। वहां अब बहुत भी इंडरट्रीज कायम हो चुकी है। वहां पोवगणड, प्राजेक्ट बन गया है, जिसकी जज्हत से क्रच हम यारे हिन्दुस्तान को फूडग्रेन्स दे सकते हैं। हमारे एरिया को इंडिपेंडेंस के बाद एक भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं दी गई है। आखिर यह इनजस्टिस कब तक होता रहेगा? बिहार की तरह हमारा एरिया भी बैकवड़ है। इस लिए वह उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस में बहुत टाइम बैस्ट होता है। उस के कम से कम दम बारह बटे रेड्यूस किये जा सकते हैं। उस को काजोपेट में एक दो घंटे के लिए रांका जा सकता है और कई दूरी जगह भी एक एक घंटे के लिए रोका जाता है। उस ट्रेन में मद्रास बर्गह के लिए डिव्हेलगाये जाते हैं। जिनको निकालने में बहुत टाइम बैस्ट होता है। इस तरह यह कोई डाइरेक्ट ट्रेन नहीं है। उसमें रिजर्वेशन की बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इस लिए मंवी महोदय, को यहां से हैदराबाद जाने के लिए एक डाइरेक्ट ट्रेन को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

आजकल ट्रेनों में विल्कुल सिक्योरिटी नहीं है। उनमें लट-पार, डैकायटी, थैफ्ट और मडंर हो रहे हैं, जिनकी वजह से सफर करना मशिकल हो गया है। फस्ट क्लास में कभी एटेंडेंट नजर नहीं आते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंवी महोदय इन बाँों के बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्रिनाथ प्रसाद (बलिया): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे की सुरक्षाटी डिमांड्ज का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह नहीं है कि मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद श्री मिश्र ने कहा

था कि वह बैकवड़ एरियाज में रेलों का विकास करेंगे। उन्होंने इस संबंध में काम आरम्भ भी किया है, लेकिन वह पर्याप्त नहीं है।

एन० ई० रेलवे सब रेलवेज में पिछड़ी हूँदी है। मैं बनारस डिजिन की उपेक्षा के बारे में बगाबर बहता रहा हूँ। मैं अपने क्षेत्र में नई लाइन निकालने और सरके करने के बारे में भी कहता आ रहा हूँ, लेकिन आज तक उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। डिमांड 2 में कहा गया है कि कानपुर से मुंगेर को मिलाने के लिये गंगा पर पुल बनाने के बारे में सरके दिया जाएगा। इस तरह बड़ी लाइन से बक्सर को बलिया, गाजीपुर और गोरखपुर के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है। सैट्रैल गवर्नरेंट ने बैकवड़ एरिया में इंडरट्रीज लगाने के लिये दम पन्द्रह परसेट सविसडी दी है, लेकिन बड़ी लाइन न होने की वजह से वहां इंडरट्रीज नहीं लग रही हैं। इस पुल के बनने और वहां बड़ी लाइनों का जाल बिछाने से उस क्षेत्र का अर्थोगिक दिकास हो सके।

बक्सर से सहस्राम की लाइट ट्रेन की हालत बड़ी खराब है। गवर्नरेंट को उसको टेक और करके उसको बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित कर देना चाहिये।

लोको रनिंग स्टाप की स्ट्रॉक हुई और समाप्त हई।

मंवी जी ने बताया है कि कर्मचारियों के साथ में तीन वर्ष के लिए एरेंजमेंट हो गया है कि वह लाक आउट नहीं करेंगे, हड्डताल नहीं करेंगे। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन जो रेलवे कर्मचारियों की शर्तें हैं उन को भी मानना चाहिए और रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भी हमारी शर्तें माननी चाहिए। यह मैं जहर कहूँगा कि यह जो आन्दोलन और हड्डताल हुई यह विरोधी पार्टियों के इंसाइटर्मेंट पर हुई थी और उनकी हिन्सात्मक कार्यवाहियों की वजह से हुई थी। हमारे कर्मचारी यह

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

आनंदोलन करने के लिए तंयार नहीं थे। लेकिन हमारे विरोधी भाईयों ने उन को उकसा करके हड्डताल करवायी और ड्राइवरों को मारा पीटा कि वह हड्डताल करें। आगे ऐसी स्थिति तब न हो उस के लिए हम चाहते हैं कि आर० प०० एक० के जां सिपाही हैं उन को ट्रेन डिक्या जाये ताकि जब भी ऐसी आकृति आए तो वह गाड़ी चला सकें।

मायौ ही साथ जो निनिस्ट्रोयल स्टाफ, कार्मण्यव टाफ, ट्रेन बल्कर्स, सिगनल स्टाफ और टेली-कम्यूनिकेशन्स का स्टाफ है, जो बेचारे बोलते नहीं हैं, कभी कुछ कहते नहीं हैं, शांतिपूर्वक रहते हैं उन की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। उन की बात भी मुननी चाहिए और उनकी समस्याओं को हल कर देना चाहिए। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि वह भी इसी तरह ब्रह्मकों दें तब उनकी बात सुनी जाएगी? इस निए उनकी जो कठिनाइयां हैं उन को दूर किया जाना चाहिए, वहाँ पे कमीशन में जो उनकी अपेक्षा हुई है उस को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

यह मिमलेनियस एक्सप्रेसीचर के अन्दर आता है। . . (व्यवधान) . . .

तो मैंने यह कहा कि उन की बात मुनें और मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि फाइनेंशियल दिक्कत हैं तो उनको सारा दैसा ही दें। लेकिन ये डब बर्गहर की जो उन की दिक्कतें हैं उन को दूर कर दें।

हमारे विरोधी पार्टी के भाई आज जब हमारा देश संकट से गुजर रहा है यह स्ट्राइक और लाक आउट करा कर हमारी इमेज को डाउन करना चाहते हैं। इस से हम को सतर्क रहना चाहिए। बाकी जो लाइन है मंडुआड़ीह से भट्टनी जिस के लिए पांडे जी ने कहा, जिस के लिए सर्वे बर्गहर हो चुका है, हम को प्रायरिटी मिलनी चाहिए।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Railways with a heavy heart because, any demand has to be viewed either as a demand of the utility or as a demand of a business concern. If it is a demand of a business concern, the honourable senior Member who spoke before me has been absolutely right. Stop all new constructions. Not only that. If we are *barias* or *sethias*, I would say 'stop all those losing concerns'. And let us shrink to the extent all the Indian railways from 50,000 k.m. The most paying concern will be about 20,000 k.m. We shall sell the rest as a dink in the market place. If this is an argument, in a country like ours, it is absolutely unacceptable. I would, therefore, urge upon our learned Minister for Railways to kindly clarify once and for all whether the railways, like the electricity, in our country, are utilities or business concerns; depending upon the suitability of occasion, replies have been received. And I would urge that a certain amount of clarity is an essence to any administration including that of the railways.

Sir, I shall now confine myself only to this point. We have been thinking, in the course of last twenty-seven years in terms of national integration. I am going to be relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where is the relevancy?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I say integration has been tried. I am speaking about the West Coast Railway with reference to some of their country. Take the case of Russia.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, we are not going over to Russia under this supplementary demand. Please confine yourself to this demand. Otherwise I will call somebody else.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I shall confine myself only to this Rs. 18,000 only. I

would urge whether it is with regard to this railway or any other railway, our national integration of the railways will depend upon the construction, particularly, of this 800 k.m. railway-line on the west coast. I say that there are certain uncharitable remarks made against the Railway Minister such as he is a politician Minister and things like that. I would only urge upon him to connect this most backward area, because every other coastal area in our country has been connected right from Karachi or let us say, right from Bombay and right upto Calcutta, the entire peninsula has been connected except this gap of 800 k.m. in between Bombay and Mangalore as has been very ably stated by my predecessor or the previous speaker. Shri Ranganath Shenoy.

I would urge upon the Railway Minister once again to take a very humanitarian view about this. I support this Bill with these words.

I would urge upon the Railway Minister once again to take a very humanitarian view about it and start it.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (Shri L. N. MISHRA): The debate on the Supplementary Demands has become more or less a kind of general debate on the performance of the railways. Therefore, to keep the record straight, I shall have to deal with some of the important point. But before I go into them, I would like to deal with some of the point that were raised this afternoon by some hon. Members, and I would like to say something about them precisely.

The hon. Member from the DMK said that the Jayanti Express had been stopped. It has not been stopped; it was only postponed during the Andhra agitation, but now it has running. Therefore, there is no question of cancellation of the Jayanti Janta Express. The hon. Member may rest assured of that.

Shri N. P. Yadav had raised the question of a fast train between Narkatiyaganj and Pahelezghat. I assure him that it will be my endeavour to see that this is done. This has been under examination and this will be done.

There was a proposal, according to Shri N. P. Yadav for a railway line between Saharsa and Muzaffarpur. Whatever might be the criticism against the railways, the fact remains that India is a backward country and there will be new railway lines. Of course, operational efficiency has to be improved and increased. But new railway lines also will have to be laid, especially in the backward areas like Telengana or North Bihar or Eastern UP and many other such areas in the country including Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Sunderbans?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I say, in all the backward areas in the country.

About the line between Saharsa and Muzaffarpur, if, as my hon. friend has said, there was any proposal during the British time, I shall dig the old records and find out what the position was. I cannot say anything at this stage.

The question of a railway bridge on the Ganga near Patna has been raised by two or three hon. Members. Some of them have suggested that along with the road bridge, we should construct a rail bridge also. This problem was examined in great detail and it was found that it was not a workable proposition nor was it sound from the engineering point of view. The question of a new bridge at Patna has been under examination or consideration and I hope that we shall be able to do something about it. But I cannot say anything positively about the time. A delegation had come from Patna and we had told them that in

(Shri L. N. Mishra)

principle we accepted it that there should be a bridge on the Ganga near Patna, but the details will have to be worked out.

Shri N. P. Yadav had also raised the question of the take-over of Arthur Butlers. This has been taken over already, and the hon. Member should have known this earlier. They had gone to the High Court, Calcutta, for an injunction, and I understand that it has been vacated. But I would like to inform the House that the wagon-building industries are no longer with the Railway Ministry. They have gone to the Ministry of Heavy Industry, but we are associated with it, and that is how this information is with me.

The operational inefficiency in the Samastipur division has been stressed by many hon. Members. I would not like to condemn any railway servant or any of my colleagues or workers or officers. But then, NER has been a source of constant anxiety to me. Only the other day, that is, on Sunday last, I had a meeting on this point with the General Manager and the other members were also there. I found that it had been a source of worry not only for me but even for my predecessors in office. There is gross indiscipline in the Samastipur division and many other problems are also there. I am going to keep a special eye on this division, and it will be my endeavour to see that things do improve in the Samastipur division of the NER. There are also other sections on the NER, such as Izzatnagar in UP where also some improvement is needed. I am going to give special attention to this. We are posting a senior officer at headquarters at Gorakhpur to look after the Samastipur division in particular.

Shri Parashar raised the question of the north-western area, of a new line connecting Nangal Dam with Talwar. I have no idea about it. So

I cannot say offhand about it. I will get it examined.

As regards development of Himachal Pradesh. I am aware they had one railway line which had to be closed due to the Beas project. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir—this point was raised by Shri Inder Malhotra—are the states which are in hilly areas and have no proper means of communication and transport. They will get priority subject to limitations of funds available in the Fifth Plan. We are having difficulty on that score, in getting the required amount. We will see when new lines are constructed that these backward areas of HP and J & K get priority.

Shri Parashar referred to the need for a first class coach from Delhi to Hoshiarpur. There should be no difficulty about this. This will be done.

Shri Reddy from Telengana was very much agitated. He wanted that the running time of Dakshin Express should be reduced. I will get it examined and see what can be done about it.

Reference was made by one member to the development of backward areas. I have already answered that point.

Shri Tarun Gogoi raised the question of conversion of the gauge of Bongaigaon-Gauhati line. I had referred to this in my budget speech and stated that it was under active consideration. The examination is almost complete. I expect to come before the House in due course for sanction of funds for this project.

As regards the steamer service near Patna, it is a fact that it is not satisfactory. I myself belong to North Bihar. This has been under discussion for some time. My distinguished predecessor, Shri Hanumanthaiya was in Patna. I myself suggested a meeting. He himself went there and saw

the discarded type of steamer plying between Patna and Pahelejaghat. It has to be replaced. We are working for it. Till then, the present system will be improved. I find from the records that it has been held up. A proposal for a bridge between Patna and Pahelejaghat has been under consideration. On this plea, new steamers were not bought. I think there is a case for providing new steamers at places where there is no bridge. This point has to be examined.

श्री विनोद मिश्र : रेलवे पुल वाला मामला कव तक जनसंहितेशन में रहा ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Shri Bhibuti Mishra raised the question of A. H. Wheelers monopoly of railway bookstalls. It is not only Wheeler's there are three or four agencies who have books stalls all over the country. We have taken a decision to end this. They have to be replaced. We want to give it to the educated unemployed if they from co-operatives. This has to be done all over the country. The necessary notification is being issued or probably has already been issued-asking for applications from co-operatives of educated unemployed. We will give it to them on very concessional rent so that these boys take over the job of A. H. Wheeler and other agents who have been running book stalls at various stations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the employment of those are working in the existing bookstalls then?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have taken a generous view in this matter of bookstalls. There should be bookstalls at as many stations as possible. We will not say no to anybody who comes forward to run a bookstall at railway stations.

About the Jayanti Janata also, which was raised by Shri Bhibuti Mishra. I have already said here that we are going to introduce it between Delhi and Samastipur from November 1; from Samsatpur, Muzaffarpur and Lucknow, we have proposals. We have proposals to have a board gauge line upto Narkatyaganj. Then we can extend the connection so far as North Bihar is concerned.

Mr. Limaye raised the question of Mandarpur-Deogarh railway line; he is not here now. This was the point made out by a number of Members during the budget session also. We have not made much progress in this connection. This proposal will have to be examined; it will be difficult to say anything at this stage.

Before I go to the other things, may I seek your indulgence to explain a personal matter? Some Members, especially from the DMK, by implication referred to me and said that I was too much involved in politics and had no time to give to the Railway Administration. This is too much a personal matter. I have no arrogance and I have been in Government for about 18 years. Perhaps I have not established a reputation for being inefficient or ineffective; in the Railways I have not proved ineffective or inefficient. It will be my endeavour to improve the shape of things in the Railways and perhaps time will tell how much time I have given to it and with what sincerity I have been working. This House is the master of every Minister and very one of us in the democratic set-up. I am accountable to the House. I am one of those who believe in accountability; there should be accountability for the Ministers. Their performance should be judged by the House. I seek the indulgence of the House to give sometime to see whether the Railway has improved or not.

Two or three days back I referred in the Rajya Sabha to the financial

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position of the Railways. I have informed my senior colleagues also about the crisis that is developing in the financial situation of the Railways. During the first three months of the year the net earnings were Rs. 22 crores less than the figure estimated in the Budget. The months of July-August have also been no better months for loading because of heavy floods, loco staff strike, etc. The strike of loco staff has caused a loss of gross revenue about Rs. 12 crores....
(Interruptions).

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु : आपने वज्रबज के नामे कहा था कि अभी बलताता हूँ, लेकिन आपका हो गये, लाली नार्य बिहार में ही घूमते हैं और चन्दा उठाते हैं।

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: You were one of the few last speakers and I shall come to your points towards the end. The shortfall in traffic occurred in almost all the important streams of traffic except the raw material for steel plants and foodgrains. The important commodities which suffered a heavy shortfall were general goods, cement, petroleum, oil, lubricants, etc. Many of them are high rated. Power-shedding and frequent power tripping in the eastern sector led to the cancellation of a large number of goods trains. Wild cat strikes, go-slow agitations of the railway staff had a considerable effect on railway earnings. Besides economic activity in the country has not also picked up and production in some of the key sectors had been affected. There has been a noticeable drop in the number of indents registered with the railways. As on 20th August, the number of outstanding registrations was 1,32,634 on the broad gauge as against 3,16,000 on 20 August last year; it is one-third of last year. Similarly on the metre gauge the outstanding demand was 1,03,656 as against 1,95,000 on the same day last year. This decline in trend of outstanding

registration became manifest from about January this year onwards. The main reason for this drop appears to be a fall in industrial production on account of the drought conditions and unprecedented power cuts this year. The enhancement of the registration fee from 1st December, 1972 has curbed the tendency on the part of the merchants to have speculative indenting and that might have brought about a certain amount of reduction in outstanding registration.

As the House is aware, our original Budget already has an uncovered gap of Rs. 9.80 crores. It had naturally not provided for the additional dearness allowance recently sanctioned by the Government and for the liabilities arising from the Third Pay Commission's recommendations which together are expected to cost us around Rs. 60 crores. These factors, therefore, will raise our deficit during the current year to an appreciable figure. This is a matter of serious concern.

I am bringing these factors to the notice of the House because it would help hon. members to see the problem in its proper perspective. Another reason which has effected our earnings is heavy foodgrains movement in the first quarter of the year. Foodgrains, as the hon. members are aware, are carried by the Railways at a heavily subsidised rates. The loss to the Railways on the transport of foodgrains last year alone was over Rs. 26 crores. This means that the more wagons we press into the transportation of foodgrains, the more would be the loss to the Railways. Also a large number of empty wagons had to be hauled so that the foodgrains could be loaded on time to meet the demands of the deficit areas where buffer stocks were very low and the public was agitated on account of shortage of foodgrains. The Railways have gladly met this national obligation but it has to pay a heavy cost which this House should bear in mind while assessing the

financial performance of the Railways. I have already initiated certain measures for rigorous control over expenditure and more vigorous efforts at raising revenue.

I am glad to inform the House that, as a result of special measures adopted by the Railways, there has been a downward trend in payments of compensation for goods lost or damaged in 1972-73 after a number of years. The number of compensation claims registered last year was nearly 40 thousand less than that in the previous year, and the claims payments are expected to be about Rs. 40 lakhs less.

About the Railway Protection Force, some points were raised. I do not like to go into the details. We have taken a number of decisions to reorganize the force and we are making every possible endeavour to bring it on par with the CRP. The grievances of RPF people have been looked into and better treatment is going to be given.

I now come to the main points to which the Supplementary Demands relate.

Coming to new lines and restoration, I want to assure the House that subject to financial resources being available, we would take up restoration of all abandoned lines in the next five years. Priorities will be worked out according to the urgency of traffic requirements of the different areas and the needs of the backward regions will be particularly taken into account.

Hon. members will be happy to know that a large number of new lines/restorations are in progress during the current financial year. Some of the important ones amongst them are: Bassein' Road-Diva and Chanaka-Wani on the Central Railway; Dalamau-Daryapur and Gohana-panipat on the Northern Railway; Saraigarh-Pratapganj on the N.E.

Railway; Mangalore-Hassan, Tornagulu-Mudukulapenta and Tirunelveli-Trivandrum-Kanyakumari on the Southern Railway; the remaining portion of the rail link to Haldia Port-Durg Chak-Haldia on the S.E. Railway; and remaining portion of Gunamaksi rail link and Dablna-Singhana on the Western Railway. Gauge conversion projects like Barabanki-Samastipur, Viramgam-Okha/Porbandar, Bangalore-Guntakal, Ernakulam-Trivandrum are also making good progress.

A word about Barabanki-Samastipur. It is not lagging behind. We are going to give special attention to it and we will see that it picks up and progresses satisfactorily.

In addition, earth work of approximate cost Rs. 1.3 crores for Aptadasgaon rail link is also in progress as drought relief measure as also the restoration of Haldibari-Jalpaiguri and Lataguri-Dohomoni on N.E. Railway.

In the Supplementary Demands which are before the House, I have included undertaking such important works as construction of broad gauge lines in the areas served by the former Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway, Howrah-Amta Light Railway and Howrah-Shekhala Light Railway including Bargachia-Champadanga. New Surveys which have been proposed are surveys for investigation for construction of another rail bridge across the Ganga in the reach between Kanpur-Allahabad, Mokameh-Monghyr and a study-cum-feasibility survey for electrification of Bhilai-Dhalli-Rajhara Section.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, has been extremely cooperative and the financial arrangements are now being finalised with the State Government with a view to take up the work after the monsoon. This work is included

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in the Supplementary Demands. About two clear working seasons would be required to complete this work.

The following surveys are also proposed to be taken up during the current year:

- (1) doubling the approaches to Rajendra Pul near Mokameh;
- (2) doubling the line between Anuppur and Bilaspur;
- (3) expansion for yard facilities for TISCO; and
- (4) rail facilities required in connection with the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant.

As stated earlier, it is proposed to restore abandoned lines in a phased manner after working out their individual priorities. Accordingly, the restoration of the abandoned line originally constructed from the year 1887 to 1896, extending from Sarai-garh (Bhaptiahi) to Forbesganj via Raghpur, Pratapganj, Anchara Ghat and Debiganj is also proposed to be taken up immediately. In fact, an amount of Rs. 48 lakhs has already been provided under separate Urgency Certificate for this. Further, by taking the remaining work for a distance of 47 kms. in hand between Pratapganj and Forbesganj this year, it is expected that the entire restoration work in this section will be completed soon.

About the restoration of the old Chhitauni-Bagaha meter gauge rail link to which the Members coming from eastern U.P. referred, this project was abandoned in 1924 not in 1934 as stated by some of the hon. Members, after floods. This was not repaired for long. We have now taken it up. The Prime Minister herself had announced it in Gorakhpur. We have taken it up seriously and in the November session of Parliament, I will come up before the House for the

sanction of the necessary grant for this bridge.

We have a number of proposals for new railway lines to which I would not like to refer for want of time.

Now, I will come to some of the criticisms that were made yesterday about the movement of important commodities, like foodgrains, coal, cement, etc. First, I will come to foodgrains. The Railways have made a massive effort to move foodgrains to the scarcity areas by organising running of special trains on top priority. Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. constitute the main surplus zone. From this zone, during the period from 1st May to 20th August 1973, a total of 1,12,284 broad-gauge wagons were loaded with foodgrains on Government account as compared to 79,371 broad-gauge wagons in the same period last year. Similarly, on the metre-gauge, a total of 12,264 wagons were loaded during the above period this year as compared to 10,255 wagons in the corresponding period last year. The total tonnage of Government sponsored foodgrains carried from this zone during the current rabi season was 27.6 lakhs as compared to 19.7 lakhs last year.

Early in May, 1973, when the rabi season had just begun, and procurement of wheat picked up, I held a meeting with the Minister of State for Food to streamline arrangements for rushing foodgrains to different parts of the country. The highest ever number of wagons loaded on a single day was 1832 (including 150 metre-gauge wagons) on 13th May, 1973. As a result of this stupendous effort, it has been possible to reach the much needed foodgrains to the remotest corners of the country in time to avoid starvation.

Coming to coal which has been a matter of great controversy in the House for the last two days, the

monthly average overall coal loading on the Indian Railways in the current year i.e., April to July, 1973 was 7724 wagons as against 7945 wagons during the corresponding period of last year. The drop in loading by about 200 wagons is mostly in the Bengal-Bihar fields. Extensive power shedding and frequent power trippings on Eastern and South Eastern Railways affected not only production of coal but also impeded rail transport. With the co-ordinated efforts of the Ministries of Mines and Railways it is hoped that the coal loading will again be built up. A high level Standing Committee has also been constituted by the Minister of Mines under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Mines to look into the problems of programming, loading, transportation and distribution of coal. The ultimate objective of this Committee is to aim at an equitable distribution of coal to different consumers.

In regard to movement of coal to North Bihar, 1810 wagons of brick-burning coal and 275 wagons of soft coke were despatched during the period April 1973 to July 1973 as against 1302 wagons of brick-burning coal and 19 wagons of soft coke moved in the corresponding period of last year. Therefore, the movement this year has been very much better than last year, so far as both brick-burning coal and soft coke are concerned.

I now come to cement. For the current financial year, the cement industry had offered for transport by rail about 13.2 million tonnes of cement. In the first four months of the year, the production of cement, however, was less than the anticipation. During April, May, June and July this year, the total production of cement was only 4.2 million tonnes against 5.3 million tonnes produced in the same period last year. This serious drop in production, particularly in South and West, was the

result of severe power shortage. The total quantum of cement moved by rail during these four months also dropped from 3.57 million tonnes to 3.07 million tonnes this year. The Railways have been able, by and large, to meet the full demand of wagons of the cement factories except for some marginal shortfall, (i) in the eastern sector due to extensive power shedding which severely impeded and slowed down rail movement; and (ii) on the South Central Railway due to drought conditions and water shortage which affected the running of steam hauled trains.

Now I come to movement of petroleum products. The loading of petroleum products is, by and large, satisfactory. The unprecedented challenge posed by the abnormal increase in demand for diesel oils in Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. during the drought was successfully met. Even during the recent loco staff agitation, special efforts were made to ensure that the supplies to essential industries were maintained uninterrupted....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Most of us had tried to confine ourselves to the Supplementary Demands before the House.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No; you did not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Even if we did not, for argument's sake, as Mr. L. N. Mishra is finding consolation in that, the drum-beating that he is doing is totally irrelevant. I do not know how the Chair is allowing this. There is a specific rule in this regard. Rule 356 is quite clear on this point. Irrelevant repetition should not be allowed. The Minister is just reading out the written speech. He can lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can only say this that irrelevance is not the monopoly of any members in this

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

House. If irrelevant points have been raised, the Minister is entitled to give irrelevant answers to them.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I would not have come to these points but for the fact that these had been raised in the House. The whole of yesterday and today I had been hearing these. I was not prepared for this kind of speech; I wanted to speak *ex-tempore*. But all these points like total failure in managing the situation, etc., were raised and I have to give reply to all those points. They cannot just say something and run away; they should have the patience to hear the replies also. (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You are missing the main points.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Yesterday, Shri Vayalar Ravi referred to the movement of coir and coir products from stations in Kerala.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who has raised this point?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, this traffic is entitled to move in the lowest priority, namely item 'E' and wagons have to be supplied for its clearance only after meeting on preferential basis commitments for higher priority traffic like foodgrains, fertilisers, cement, etc.... (Interruptions).

Despite these constraints, 2154 broad gauge and 661 metre gauge wagons were loaded with coir and coir products from Kerala during the period from January to July 1973. The outstanding demands as on 1st August 1973 were only for 58 wagons.

Some hon. Members referred to ineffective wagons. Mr. Ravi also referred to this. I would like to say that the Railways have taken very extensive measures to make a large number of covered wagons fit for

loading and this campaign has produced very substantial results.

Then, with regard to the wagons position in general, Mr. Vayalar Ravi and to-day Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu himself raised the question of wagons position in general.... (Interruptions). The Indian Railways own 3,78,851 broad gauge wagons and 1,20,092 metre gauge wagons (four-wheelers). All possible attempts are made to ensure that the largest number of wagons are available for traffic and the least number of wagons are kept under repairs. The requirement of wagons for the Fifth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission. *Prima facie*, the requirement may be of the order of about 20,000 to 25,000 wagons per annum depending upon the freight traffic targets and the outlay that may be fixed by the Planning Commission. Orders have been placed on the wagon builders and as on 1-4-1973 they had outstanding order of 29,225.5 wagons in terms of four-wheelers and orders for approximately 20,100 wagons are expected to be placed shortly. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we have not placed any orders on wagon builders. We have got outstanding orders on them already to the tune of 29,225.5 wagons. Against a targeted production of 4,000 wagons for railway workshops during 1973-74, they are expected to produce 2,500 number of wagons.

I will be finishing shortly. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya stated that reservations were not available at Howrah and Sealdah stations to travel during the Puja holidays because of the Railways' decision to throw open reservations without any time limit and wanted action to be taken to relieve the difficulties of the travellers.

At the request of the Parliamentary Committee on reservation and bookings for two months, i.e. from May to July, reservations by all trains were thrown open without any time

limit for advance reservations. This was an experimental measure. Now, this has been discontinued.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What about its effect?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Shri Vyalar Ravi urged dieselisation of more trains on the Southern Railway.

Dieselisation of overcrowded long distance mail and express trains is being done on a programmed basis having regard to the availability of diesel locomotives which are primarily required for clearance of goods traffic. A total of 18 trains—12 on broad gauge and 6 on metre gauge have been dieselised so far on the Southern Railway. Out of these, 11 trains have been dieselised from January 1972 onwards. The number of mail and express trains dieselised on the Southern Railway is the highest as compared to railways in the north and the policy of the Railway Board is already to extend dieselisation of goods and passenger trains preferentially over the two outlying Railways, viz., Southern and Western Railways so that long hauls of railway coal can be reduced.

Yesterday, the question of decentralisation of powers and giving more powers to the General Managers was raised. I am one with them on this question. My predecessor had appointed a committee of General Managers to list out the powers that could be delegated to them from the Board. The report of the committee has now been received and I expect to communicate the decision in regard to this sometime in the next session.

The question of punctuality of trains was raised yesterday. It has been one of the problems causing us constant irritation. It is a fact that when our esteemed predecessor and senior colleague Shri Hanumanthaiya was Railway Minister a special drive was launched. Prior to the launching

of the drive the percentage of punctuality was between 65 to 75 per cent whereas after the drive it improved and ranged between 80 to 85 per cent. There was a drop again in December 1971 during the period of the emergency.

It was fortunate that until then we had no difficulty in regard to power and drought conditions which have plagued operation on the Railways recently and affected the maintenance and periodical overhauling of locomotives. This has been a serious constraint in the efficient performance of locomotives during the last few months particularly from May to July this year. The period of drive instituted from July 1971 onwards was also free from prolonged and disruptive occurrences of the nature of Andhra agitation, students agitations strikes of engineers of UP Electricity Board and strikes all over the Railways. In periods intervening these unfortunate events when Railway working conditions were more or less normal the punctuality performance was as good as during the initial period of the drive instituted by my predecessor. For instance in April and July this year the punctuality percentage was 81 and 82 per cent respectively which was about the same as during the drive in 1971. Had the unfortunate events some of which have been referred to earlier by me not occurred and which disrupted normal railway working, the punctuality would certainly have been maintained at a satisfactory level throughout.

I may assure the House that there are three subjects particularly engaging my attention viz, punctuality of passenger carrying trains, cleanliness of stations and catering services.

Finally, Sir, I would like to state that we are passing through very difficult times. This is a time when it is absolutely essential to keep the wheels of our industries moving to

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enable our economy to pick up and overcome as quickly as possible the effects of drought, of shortages of power and essential goods. In this effort Railway Labour has a key role to play in the upkeep of industrial peace and in maintaining the harmony of relationships all round notwithstanding the strains and stresses that we are all exposed to. The Locomen were reasonable enough to agree to my proposal that there should be a maratorium. I seek this opportunity to take the indulgence of the House to appeal to the other sections of railwaymen not to go on a strike or resort to agitation or direct action etc. in any form for a period of three years. This is my appeal to the Railwaymen and I seek their cooperation in this respect, and with their cooperation alone we would be able to improve the situation as it is today.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Ausgram): I want to know from the Minister whether he is going to declare Burdwan to Asansol as Suburban section.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. We have had enough of discussion. Now the question is:

"That the respective 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, 1974, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 14 and 15."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This motion is adopted. These Demands are granted.

Shri L. N. Mishra again.

[The motions for Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 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, 1974, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure.'"

DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES—CAPITAL AND DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000 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, 1974, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund.'"

DEMAND NO. 15.—OPEN LINE WORKS—CAPITAL AND DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 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, 1974, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.'"

15.55 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO.
3 BILL,* 1973

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): 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 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I introduce the Bill.

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 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

श्री सरबजू यांडे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

जान्यदरम्य का प्रश्न है। शनर कोई सदस्य मदन ने रेलवे बोर्ड के किसी मेम्बर का नाम ले कर एनीगेशन लगाता है,, तो मिनिस्टर की डियूटी है कि वह इस बारे में अपनी राय दे। मैंने बजट लेशन में आंग कल भी इस बारे में कहा था। मदन में सब आंग से मेम्बरों ने कहा है कि रेलवे बोर्ड की केल्युर है। रेलवे बोर्ड का बहुत क्रिटिसिज्म हुआ है, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। आप इन से इस बांत का जवाब दिलवाउंगे कि सरकार ने रेलवे बोर्ड का जो सफेद हाथी पाल रखा है, जो भारत देश को क्या रहा है, उम के बारे में वह "या करने जा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Members have raised various points and it is up to the Minister to answer some points. It is up to him to answer.

*Published in Gazette of India dated 23-8-73.

Extraordinary Part II, Section 2,

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I gave a notice that I would like to speak on this at the third reading stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you will kindly sit down. It is quite correct that Shri Bosu had sent a notice that he wanted to speak in the third reading. But, then, after some discussion, he did agree to speak in the general discussion on the supplementary demands. This was what I was told. And that is why, although there was a Member from your party who spoke on Supplementary Demands (*Interruptions*). You were given a second chance as the second speaker. The understanding was that you would not speak in the third reading. Why do you insist on that? This was what I was informed when I came to the Chair. So, don't take a point over this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: REPORTED ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up the discussion under rule 193 on the reported atrocities on Harijans in various parts of the country. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The problem of atrocities on Harijans has become a burning problem for the whole country, and I would say that it has become more known for the failure of the Government than for their success in tackling the whole issue.

Before I quote from the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1970-71, I would like to give you certain figures. According to the 1971 census, Scheduled Castes are 80 million and Scheduled Tribes are 38 million. 21.5 per cent of the total population are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Regionwise, the figures are as follows: Eastern region: 26.8 per cent; Northern region: 22.4 per cent; Western region: 21.4 per cent; and Southern Region: 25.2 per cent.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): The discussion is on atrocities on Harijans. Why is he quoting all these figures?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have just started.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Unless they are there, there cannot be atrocities.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: He must discuss only the point at issue, namely atrocities on Harijans. Why is he discussing irrelevant things?

श्री मधु दंदावते (राजपुर): वह इन प्रश्न की गंभीरता की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलारहे हैं इसलिए किम संक्षामें हैं और कहां कितना उन का अनुपात है यह बता रहे हैं।

श्री मूल चंद डागा : यह हम सब जानते हैं।

श्री मधु दिम्बे : तो इस से ज्याहोता है?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 89 per cent of Scheduled Castes and 97 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes live in villages, and more than 80 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and 90 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes are engaged in cultivation and they work

as agricultural labour. As regards the percentage of literacy, the figure is 10.27 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes and 8.53 per cent in the case of Scheduled Tribes, as against the all-India average of 29.3 per cent.

Before I refer to the statement showing the State-wise number of cases in reply to unstarred question No. 1263 of 28th February, 1973 in this House, I would like to point out what the position is even after 27 years of Congress rule. The report of the Commissioner says:

"The Constitution has further provided in article 46 as one of the Directive Principles that:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

"A Cursory look at the balance-sheet of the socio-economic achievements will show that we are far behind our goal, before we can claim to have uplifted the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the right sense.

"The fact, however, remains that these communities have not generally been able to derive benefits of the socio-economic progress in the country to any appreciable extent, with the result that the gap between the scheduled and non-scheduled castes which was already fairly wide at the time of securing political freedom has continued to become wider and wider during all these years."

"The frequent occurrences of harassment and atrocities on these people clearly indicate the unresolved social tensions and the sickening state of our social order

.... The welfare measures undertaken during the various Five Year Plans have also not made the desired impact on them and they continue to suffer from poverty and social degradation"....

"A sense of social.

"A sense of insecurity and economic helplessness appears to be deepening in their minds, bringing in its train a feeling of 'minority insecurity'. Such a feeling arising in the minds of millions of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes threatens to cut at the very roots of the processes of national integration and is a danger to democracy".

The constitutional directive has been flouted, flouted fully. Although the Kaka Kalekar Commission made specific recommendations in 1953, Government has not bothered to implement the same.

If you look at their educational development, what is the position? I quote from the same Report:

"Participation rates of children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in educational process as compared to children coming from general population are considerably low in almost all States. There is preponderance of wastage on account of high drop-outs and longer stagnation periods."

Then about services reservations:

"Though the orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been in force for more than two decades, the position regarding the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in all classes, except class IV is still lagging far behind the prescribed level. During the period from 1-1-57 to 1-1-71 the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in class I services has registered a small increase of about 2.01 per cent and 0.35 per cent respectively."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is about atrocities on Harijans.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is all arising out of economics.

Then about untouchability--you will agree that this has something to do with atrocities.

"It is painful to report that even after a quarter century after the country achieved freedom, the practice of untouchability is persisting in the country in one form or other. This is confirmed by a number of surveys undertaken by the Commissioner's organisation in the States of Gujarat, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh. Similarly the surveys undertaken by the Harijan Sevak Sangh in Madhya Pradesh and by Shri Pushpam College, Poondi, in Tamil Nadu, also confirm this position....

"....only 30 per cent of the wells, restaurants etc. were open to these people and only 10 per cent of the dhobis and barbers were serving them".

This is the position.

Then I come to social tensions. Much of it arises out of land ownership. Even today there is slavery prevalent in villages in the country. I quote from the same Report:

"One of such incidents took place in Nov. 1971 in which 14 members of the Santal tribes were reported to have been killed and 34 injured in Rupaspur village of Purnea district in Bihar State. The basic cause of this was reported to be a dispute between landowners and tenants".

16.09 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

"But it is also a naked fact that these incidents do take place in a number of cases due to social tensions arising in rural areas on account of the application of new strategy in agriculture for removing present disparities.... According to available information, there are about 17.4 million hectares of culturable wasteland in the country and considerable portion of these lands belongs to the Government. It appears that so far only about one million hectares of only of land have been declared surplus or taken possession of by the various State Governments"....

Government has done next to nothing....

"It has been a general feeling that the lands given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe persons are usually uncultivable and lack irrigation facilities...."

This reflects utter neglect on the part of Government.

Then Sir, there is indebtedness and bonded labour. It is a shame for a country which says it has a democratic Government and which calls itself civilised. The report says:

"Indebtedness is one of the worst forms of exploitation to which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe persons are exposed. The problem is acute among the Scheduled Tribes who are living in isolated hills and forests.... A rapid survey on the socio-economic conditions of the Sauras in Koraput district of Orissa, conducted by a Study Team of this office in January, 1971, revealed that both the hills and plains Sauras of Ganjam Sub-Division were indebted and

the percentage of indebtedness was higher in the hills than in the plains. The hill Sauras were more economically backward than the plain Sauras and it was found that out of 20 hill Saura informants, 18 were indebted..... The private money-lenders did not observe any complicated formalities and supplied the required articles at their residence."

But they took it back in multiples.

The report further says:

"Another survey of the Khunti and Murhu Tribal Development Blocks, in Ranchi district, Bihar; conducted by a Study Team of this office in December, 1971, revealed that, indebtedness was still rampant with the tribal of the Block. Only a few individuals took advantage of credit facilities."

That is the position with regard to their economic condition.

A statement was placed on the Table of the House showing State-wise the number of cases relating to untouchability and harassment reported to the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 1970, 1971 and 1972.

I would give these figures just now so that you can see how it has been increasing rapidly.

In Andhra Pradesh from 2 in 1970 it rose to 7 in 1971 and it was 17 in 1972; in Bihar in 1970, it was 12, in 1971 it was 16 and in 1972 it was 30; in Haryana from 19 in 1970 it rose to 17 in 1971 and it increased further in 1972 to 31; in M.P. the figures are 6, 16 and 22 respectively; in Maharashtra the respective figures are 2, 11 and 36; in Rajasthan the figures are 12, 26 and 25 respectively. Mr. Daga should have been satisfied to

hear this. U.P. happens to be the Prime Minister's State and also Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, the Home Minister's State. The figures are 94, 164 and 265.....(Interruptions). Shri S. M. Banerjee is half U.P. In Delhi it was 38 in 1970, it was again 38 in 1971. This is under your very nose Mr. Mirdha and if I were you I would have resigned. In 1972 it rose to 85. The atrocities have been increasing. What are the totals? The total for the year 1970 is 224, 326 for 1971 and 557 for 1972. Every body in this Government should be given the decoration of Bharat Ratna!

There is an *Indian Express* news item dated 19th August, 1970. The heading is "1100 Harijans done to death in 3 years". It says:

"Mr. R. N. Mirdha, Minister of State for Home Affairs, placed a statement before the House (Rajya Sabha) which gave a State-wise break-up of the number of Harijans murdered in each State during the 3 years from 1967 to 1969.

The total comes to a little over 1,100. Uttar Pradesh with 322 cases, topped the list."

This is the Prime Minister's State. It is within a stone's throw from Delhi. I now come to the police atrocities, on these people, Mr. Dikshit's Indian Police. The then Chief Justice of Allahabad described the Indian Police as organised gangsterism.

Let us see what the gangsters, the saviours of this Government, have done. The Speaker of a particular Assembly—I would not name him; it is not the convention, when you are in the Chair particularly—said that the reply by the Government was not only unsatisfactory but unbecoming and also shameful. Do not ask me if it is about Bihar. The Calling Attention related to alleged police atrocities on the villagers of Gahaur

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

in Monghyr district, which Shri Madhu Limaye used to represent once. Shri Tripurari Prasad Singh charged that at the instance of the Monghyr Deputy Superintendent of Police, jawans and officers surrounded the village at dead of night, broke the doors of huts of harijans and backward villagers mercilessly beat old men and women and, what is worse, raped, over a dozen young women, and took away whatever cash and other belongings they had. This news item will appear in foreign papers.

I had given a short notice question on atrocities committed by police on Harijans at Gahlaur in Monghyr district, Bihar. "This news had struck the headlines of many papers and in Bihar Assembly the Speaker himself had gone to the extent of rebuking the government for this happenings" I said in my letter to the Home Minister. When I requested him in my letter to look into this matter, what did this old gentleman say? He says:

"As you may be aware a committee consisting of 11 members of the Bihar Vidhan Sabha has been constituted to inquire into the alleged incident. The Committee was to commence its inquiry on 22nd July, 1973."

There it ends. He is not willing to give me facts as available in the records of the Government. I did not want him to sit on judgment or say something which will interfere with the judgment. I only wanted him to give me the facts of the case. But even then he was unwilling to give:

Then there is a news item "Hoodlums Strip & Brand 4 Harijan Women". It reads:

"Soon after the disclosure in the Bihar Assembly of the alleged rape of some Harijan women by the

Monghyr police in Gahlaur village —now the subject of a judicial inquiry—a shocked House today heard through a call-attention motion by 15 MLAs that four Harijan women of Madhuban village (Saharsa district)"

—I do not know whether it is Shri L. N. Mishra's district—

"were pulled out of their house by some hoodlums of the village, stripped and branded with red-hot iron rods.

This crime was perpetrated before hundreds of people but when the victims went to a doctor at Madhepura and the police station there, they were treated casually. The case itself was watered down by the police who had accepted big bribes from the assailants."

All this news is picked up by the international press and when we go to foreign countries we come across this kind of news about our country.

Then there is a news item in *Free Press Journal*, Bombay, which you represent here Sir, which says:

"10 Harijans burnt alive.

Lucknow July 31: Ten Harijans, five children, were burnt alive in Machhariya Village in Moradabad district of UP, when their huts were set on fire about a month ago."

Commenting on this, one editorial says:

"The shocking disclosure that three Harijan women have been burnt alive at Machhariya village in Moradabad district of UP is a reminder that even after 25 years of freedom"

—I would say, Congress rule—

"the Scheduled Castes and Tribes which, between them, constitute

fifth of the total population, continue to live under intolerable conditions. They suffer not only social discrimination and economic exploitation but every kind of humiliation and even torture."

Then, I quote:

"A popular Harijan leader, Mr. Shiva Parsan Kewat, was shot dead by a group of Brahmins....

—Is Mr. Dikshit a Brahmin? I do not know—

"....in Dighwat village, 20 miles from here, on December 4, five other persons were injured.

A deputation told the District Magistrate here yesterday that the armed group went through the village brandishing spears and firing their guns intermittently.

The village has a population of about 1000 Harijans and other low caste Hindus."

The low caste Hindus and the minorities have no place in this country which boasts of secularism and fair-play. That is all confined to the four walls of this building and the people sitting in a glorified manner on the Treasury Benches do not feel ashamed.

What did they do at Anantapur? I quote:

"A Harijan president of Vepacherla village in Anantapur taluk, was stoned to death by two 'influential and rich persons' of the village on May 1, according to a report submitted to the police by Mr. R. T. Ramachandra Reddy, president of the panchayat samiti."

Mr. Dikshit should know what is happening in this country.

This is a quotation from *Indian Express* dated 15th December, 1972:

"Five Harijans were burnt alive and 85 Harijan houses were set on fire during 1969-70. There were in all 1,541 cases of alleged 'incidents of atrocities' on the Harijans during the period.

All this is from the figures placed by the Minister of State for Home, Mr. R. N. Mirdha, in the Rajya Sabha."

This is what you have been doing magnificently for such a long time.

This is from *Hindustan Times* dated October 9, 1972:

"Harijan women complain of criminal assault.

Banda. U.P. October 8: The women folk of Harijan families in Manohar Purva village, about ten km. from here do not stir out of their homes these days following a series of reported incidents of rape and assault....

An old women said in despair, 'Here, the honour of our daughters and daughters-in-law is not safe. Our husbands and sons cannot save us.'

The Congress party is running the Government there.

I further quote:

"The data given by the eight States make a disturbing picture. In 22 months, 6,195 cases of atrocities were reported (on the basis of complaints made by members of the Scheduled Castes). Of these, 2,616 related to personal violence and 2,489 involved offences against property. The State Governments,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

obviously, have no means of knowing whether all cases had been reported to the authorities."

Only the other day, in Haryana, next-door to Delhi, 200 Harijans were thrown out of land and the standing crop had been taken over by the police, by the State machinery. These 200 Harijans went to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister gave them an assurance—of course, lip-sympathy, as we know her. Then, later on, after some days, they found out that the Prime Minister's assurance had no validity because they have been permanently displaced by the State machinery from their land in the State of Haryana.

Even in Government offices, the casteism is not spared. I will quote:

"Miss Kanphade, in a memorandum to the Commissioner, has complained that she has been subjected to political pulls and pressures motivated by caste prejudice."

I have got a case here which Mr. Dikshit may please look into. On 3rd May 1973, one Shri Lakhman Singh, Junior Draughtsman, belonging to Scheduled Caste community, an employee of Water Resources Survey Division No. II, Agra, under Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation, was manhandled by the Head Clerk, Headquarters Supervisor and a few others of that office during office hours under the full protection of Mr. K. C. Manchanda, Executive Engineer of that Division.

Mr. Dikshit belongs to a party which belongs to the exploiting classes. And the class character of this party that is in Government today, I am positive, can never remedy this evil because it thrives on casteism. It survives on casteism. Therefore, I do not wish to say anything more. You have said that my time is over. I would only appeal

to this Government that, if they are worth the salt they consume, they should come forward and put an end to the barbaric acts that are perpetrated on Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion is to end by 6 O'clock....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall we sit a little longer?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): We may extend it by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to finish this today?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The number of speakers on this side is 12, and the number on that side is about 7. (Interruptions) I would request the members to be brief, so that we can finish it by 7 O'Clock.

Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दीसा) : सम्भापित जी, मूँझे अफसोस है इस बात का कि शर्मियों के कारण हरिजनों पर पिछले दिनों में अत्याचार हुए हैं लेकिन मैं यह बात भी कहता चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों की गिन्ती बहुत कम है जो शर्मी ढोने के कारण अत्याचार करते हैं इसलिये इसको जनरलाइज़ नहीं किया जायेगा इतना मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। (ध्यवधान) इसके साथ ही मैं विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों से दस्तवस्ता निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में राजनीति को मत छसीटे। राजनीतिक दृष्टि से सोचने की प्रवृत्ति देश के हर सवाल पर, विरोधी दलों के लिए तो अच्छी है ही

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

नहीं क्योंकि इससे समस्या का समाधान भी नहीं होता वल्कि समस्या का समाधान और बिगड़ता है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ज्योतिर्मंथ बसु ने अपने भाषण के अन्त में जो शब्दों कहीं कि कांग्रेस की वजह से, कांग्रेस की नीतियों के कारण और कांग्रेस कांस्टीट्यूशन पर चलनी है इसलिए कांग्रेस ने यह सारा किया। कुछ उदाहरण दिए गये हैं जिन का सदन में प्रतिवाद किया जा चुका है। खास तौर पर मछारिया के हत्याकांड का इसी सदन में प्रतिवाद किया जा चुका है।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि यह समस्या गम्भीर है। इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं है कि हरिजनों पर आए दिन होने वाले अत्याचारों पर इस आजादी के रजत जपतो वर्ष में विचार होना स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए अपने आप में एक व्येद का विषय है। इस में भी कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि आज भी हरिजनों का वाल एक गम्भीर समस्या बन कर देश के सामने खड़ा हुआ है। इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए, आए दिन इस पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उनको रोकने के लिए हम सब को कुछ करना होगा इस में भी कोई शक नहीं है। सरकार की जिम्मेदारी जल्द बहुत है और उसको भी अपने दायित्व को निभाना चाहिए, मैं यह भी मानता हूँ। हो सकता है कि मेरे राय से कुछ माननीय सदस्य इतिफाक न करें लेकिन सरकार ने इस दिशा में कुछ ठोस कदम उठाए हैं। यह महीं है कि जितने कदम उठाने चाहिये थे, जो होना चाहिये था, जिस कड़े उसका प्रतिफल निभाना चाहिये

था नहीं निकल पाया। हम को विचार करना होगा कि आज सरकार कौन से कदम उठा सकती है ताकि इस समस्या का समाधान हो। दिक्कतें तो सामने हैं, अत्याचार भी आए दिन होते हैं और उनका विवरण अवश्यारों में भी छारता है। आज विचार करने का विषय यह है कि यह सदन क्या रास्ते ऐसे सुझाता है सरकार को जिस के जरिये से सरकार इन हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों के बारे में कुछ कंस्ट्रक्टिव तरीकों से विचार करे ताकि ये दिक्कतें, ये परेशानियां और ये अत्याचार न हों।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समस्या के दो पहलू हैं, एक आर्थिक और दूसरा सामाजिक। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा अब तक जो कदम आर्थिक तरीके से हरिजन भाइयों को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए उठाए गये हैं वे कारगर साबित नहीं हुए हैं, वे नाकाफ़ी रहे हैं। मैं आंकड़ों में जाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन इतना निवेदन अवध्य करना चाहता हूँ कि बाबजूद रिजेंसन के जितने स्थान हरिजनों को मिलने चाहिए थे, नहीं मिले, उनका कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ। जो उत्तर दिए जाते हैं हर साल इसके बारे में वे यही दर्शाते हैं कि इसको टालने की कोशिश की जाती है। जो रिजेंसन है, उसको पूर्ति होनी चाहिये, उसको लैंस नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर उचित आदमियां के अभाव में कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जाता है तो उसको बैरी पावर्ड किया जाना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि आदमी उचित नहीं मिलता है इस बास्ते उस पोस्ट को नैं स होने दिया जाए और उसकी जग पर किसी दूसरे

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

स्वर्णों को भर्ती कर लिया जाए। इस में बहुत बार कई अंडर हैंड बातें भी हो जाती हैं और किसी को रिजैक्ट करने के लिए बहुत अच्छा बहाना मिल जाता है और वह यह कि ड्रूली ब्वालिफाइड थ्यूक्ट अवेलेवल नहीं था इसलिए यह नियुक्ति नहीं की गई और हरिजन के स्थान पर दूसरे थ्यूक्ट की नियुक्ति कर ली गई। गृह मंत्री जी को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। वह इंस्ट्रक्शंज जारी करें कि हरिजनों के लिए सुरक्षित स्थानों पर कोई दूसरा थ्यूक्ट किसी भी सूरत में नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये।

हरिजनों को भूमि एलाट करने की बात भी आता है। हमने सीलिंग का कानून पास किया है। हमारी आशा थी कि सीलिंग के कानून से काफी बड़ी मात्रा में भूमि उपलब्ध होगी बड़े जमींदारों से। मेरी मांग है कि जितनी भी भूमि उपलब्ध हो वह सारी की सारी हरिजनों को दी जाय और किसी दूसरे आदमी को न दी जाए।

मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि खाली भूमि दे देने से कोम नहीं चलेगा। जो भूमि दी जाए उस भूमि पर उस हरिजन का आधिपत्य भी होना चाहिए। मुझे अपने राज्य की जानकारी है और उस आधार पर मैं चाहता हूं कि हरिजन के नाम पर भूमि एलाट तो हो जाती है लेकिन गांव के बे लोग जो तादाद में ल्यादा होते हैं और जिन का बैस्टिड इंटरेस्ट होता है खेती में और खेती के धंधे में बे लोग उसको जमीन पर काश्त नहीं करने देते हैं। उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वह एलाटमेंट बेकार हो जाता है, बेमानी हो जाता है। एलाटमेंट के

बाद सरकार का यह दायित्व भी होना चाहिए कि जिस हरिजन को भूमि एलाट की गई है वह उस भूमि से बेदखल न किया जाए। वह उसको काश्त कर सके और काश्त करके अपनी जिन्दगी बमर कर सके।

हमने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। हमारा उद्देश्य यह था कि छोटे लोगों को उन से छह मिलें। लेकिन हम आंकड़े उठा कर देखें तो पता चलेगा कि उनको छह न के बराबर मिले हैं। वे हरिजन जो पृष्ठनी तीर पर कोई बंधा करते आ रहे हैं, उनमें का करते आ रहे हैं, रंगाई का करते आ रहे हैं, जूते बनाने का, उन का, बुनकरी का, जुलाहे का, उनको खास तीर से बैंकों से छह देने के बारे में हिदायतें जारी की जानी चाहिए और बैंकों को आदेश होना चाहिये कि एक सरटेन परसेंटेज बैंकों के छहों का ऐसे लोगों को दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर ये सब कदम उठते हैं तो मेरी मान्यता है कि उनका आर्थिक तरीके से उत्थान होगा।

सामाजिक क्षेत्र में भी हरिजनों के आमले में तीन चार बातें जरूरी हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि हरिजनों के नाम से अलग बसाई जाने वाली कालोनीज बन्द कर देनी चाहिए। हरिजनों के लिए कहीं भी कोई कालोनी अलग नहीं बननी चाहिये। जितनी भी कालो-नियां बनें, नवा लैंड का एलाटमेंट हो, रहने के मकानों के लिए उन में सरटेन परसेंटेज, 25 या 30 या 35 या 40 हरिजनों को उसी में दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि एक दूसरे के साथ रहने की आदत पड़े और अलगाव की जो प्रवृत्ति है वह खत्म हो।

हरिजनों के मुकदमों में पैरवी करने के लिए वकील की व्यवस्था भी सरकार को करनी चाहिये, फ्री करनी चाहिये । यह खाली उन मुकदमों में नहीं होना चाहिये जहां सरकार मुद्रित होती है । हर केस जो हरिजन और हरिजन के बीच में न हो, हरिजन और सर्वर्ण के बीच हो, सरकार की ओर से हरिजन की पैरवी करने के लिए वकील नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये ।

107 और 151 का उपयोग खास तौर पर हरिजनों की प्रोटेक्शन के लिए अधिक से अधिक किया जाना चाहिये । आज 107 का प्रयोग मिल मालिकों की प्रोटेक्शन के लिये मजदूरों के ब्लिंडफॉक किया जाता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि किसी जमींदार के हक में 107 और 151 का प्रयोग न करके काश्तकार के हक में, हरिजन के हक में किया जाना चाहिये । इसके बारे में आपको एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज जारी कर देनी चाहिये ।

110 और 119 के सिलसिले में आपका अब तक यह रखें रहा है कि पुलिस अफसर वह एक्सीशंट माना जाता था जो इन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत मुकदमे बनाता था । अब ऐसा पुलिस अफसर एक्सीशंट माना जाए जो कि अनटचेबिलिटी के, हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों के, 107 के केसिस जल्दी तौर पर बनाता है ।

आज होता यह है कि जब गांव में किसी हरिजन की तरफ से कोई हरिजन रिपोर्ट करते जाते हैं, तो रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी जाती है । अभी श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसू ने कहा कि आंकड़े बताते हैं कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार बढ़े हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह तो सरकार की मुस्तैदी का परिणाम है । माननीय सदस्य ने अनटचेबिलिटी के केसिज के जो आंकड़े बताये हैं, असल में अत्याचार उन से कहीं ज्यादा हूँते हैं, लेकिन उन की रिपोर्ट

नहीं लिखी जाती है । अब शायद सरकार की मुस्तैदी के कारण ये रिपोर्ट लिखी जाने लगी हैं और कुछ इलाज भी होने लगा है । मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह के केसिज ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में बनने चाहिए । जितने ज्यादा केसिज बनेंगे, उतने ही ये अत्याचार कम होंगे ।

सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि किसी भी गांव में सब से पहले हरिजन मुहल्लों में बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था हो और फिर वाकी गांव के लिए यह व्यवस्था की जाये । यदि ऐसा किया जाता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से इन लोगों का आधिक स्तर भी ऊंचा होगा और सामाजिक अलगाव भी दूर होगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Member from this side should not pass any comments as that will disturb the House. I would request the hon. Members—after all this is the highest organ of our country and so we cannot take it lightly though it is all right sometimes—that when a speaker is speaking, whatever he may speak, whatever you may have got to say, you may do so later. But, that should not be in the middle. I believe this will not be repeated by the hon. Members from left.

Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्यालियत) : सभापति महोदय, हम एक बड़े महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं । इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हरिजन बन्धुओं पर होने वाले अत्याचारों में बढ़ि हुई है । गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जो आंकड़े एकत्रित किये गये हैं, उन से इस तथ्य की पुष्टि होती है कि जीवित जलाने, हरिजन बन्धुओं के घरों में आग लगाने, उन की जमीन पर जबरंस्ती करना करने और अन्य प्रकार से उन्हें अपमानित और प्रताड़ित

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

करने की घटनाओं में काफी बड़ीतरी हुई है। इन आंकड़ों के अनुमार सारे देश में 1969 में ऐसी घटनायें 441, 1970 में 483 और 1971 में 623 हुईं। जनवरी, 1971 से ले कर अक्टूबर, 1972 तक के जो आंकड़े हैं, उन से पता लगता है कि जिन कांडों में केवल व्यक्तिगत हिसा की गई है, उन की संख्या 1567 है। कुल घटनायें 6195 हुईं, जिन में से 3524 घटनायें ऐसी हैं, जिन का आधार हरिजन और स्वर्ण का संघर्ष है। ये आंकड़े बड़ी दुखदायी कहानी कहते हैं।

यह किसी पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह सरकार और प्रतिपक्ष की भी लड़ाई नहीं है। इसी लिए प्रारम्भ में मैंने कहा कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है। इस प्रश्न के विभिन्न पहलओं में हम को जाना होगा और उन पहलओं में जा कर इस प्रश्न का योग्य रीति से समाधान करने का प्रयत्न करना होगा।

इस प्रश्न का जो सामाजिक पहलू है, वह सर्वविदित है। शताब्दियों से इस देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था चल रही है, जिस में जन्म के आधार पर मनुष्य को मनुष्य से छोटा समझा जाता है, अस्पृश्य समझा जाता है। यह वर्ण-व्यवस्था का पाप है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : —वह व्यवस्था ब्राह्मणों की बनाई हुई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह किस की बनाई हुई है, इस का प्रश्न नहीं है। जिस ने भी बनाई हो, वह गलत है। लेकिन अब भी वह चल रही है, यह देश के लिए कलंक की बात है। ग्रामीण ज्येत्रों में अभी तक भेदभाव की दीवारें टूटी नहीं हैं। संविधान में अस्पृश्यता एक दंडनीय अपराध घोषित कर दिया है,

अस्पृश्यता-विरोधी कानून को दृढ़ बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन इस के बाबजूद मनुष्य मनुष्य के बीच में भेदभाव का व्यवहार चल रहा है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए हमें एक राष्ट्रीय अभियान करने की आवश्यकता है।

आजादी की लड़ाई के दिनों में गैरसरकारी प्रयत्न चलते थे। आर्य समाज ने अस्पृश्यता के निर्मूलन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण काम किया। महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम के द्वारा इस दीवार को, इस खाई को, पाटने की कोशिश की गई। लेकिन एक बार सत्ता हाथ में आ गई, तो गैरसरकारी प्रयत्न बन्द हो गये। समाज की आत्मा को झकझोर कर जगाने और स्वर्णों को इस बात का प्रायश्चित्त करने की प्रेरणा देने के लिए अब गैर सरकारी आधार पर कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है। यह प्रयत्न करना आवश्यक है और मैं गूह मंवी महोदय से कहना चाहुंगा कि वह राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता परिषद का पुनरजीवन कर रहे हैं और कल उस की प्रारम्भिक बैठक होने जा रही है, हम उस में निर्णय कर सकते हैं कि हम सभी वर्गों और सभी दलों के सहयोग से देश में एक राष्ट्रीय अभियान शुरू करेंगे, जो अस्पृश्यता के सामाजिक पहलू, भेदभाव के सामाजिक पहलू को समाप्त करने में प्रभावी ढंग से कारगर सिद्ध हो।

लेकिन प्रश्न केवल सामाजिक नहीं है, प्रश्न का स्वरूप आर्थिक भी है। यह ठीक है कि धन कमाने के बाद भी, जन्म से जो छोटा समझा जाता है, वह समाज में सम्मान का स्थान प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन सामाजिक दृष्टि से अगर कोई अभिशप्त है और वे वेजमीन हैं—देश में वेजमीन मजदूर अधिकार हमारे हरिजन बन्धुओं में से आते हैं, अगर उन के पास आजीविका के साधन नहीं हैं, अगर विज्ञान और टेक्नालोजी

की प्रगति के कारण उन के उद्योग, जो हाथ की कला पर चलते थे, पिछड़े रहे हैं, समाप्त हो रहे हैं और वे प्रतियोगिता में टिक नहीं सकते हैं, तो एक आर्थिक संकट भी उन के सामने खड़ा हो जाता है। केवल नौकरियों में उन्हें समान प्रतिनिवृत्ति दे कर जो अभी हम दे नहीं सके हैं — यह संकट टाला नहीं जा सकता है। यह देना चाहिए कि जिन उद्योगों में वे लगे हैं, उन उद्योगों को किस तरह से सुरक्षित किया जाये और उन उद्योगों में आज भी आधिकारिक परिस्थिति के अनुसार परिवर्तन कर के किस प्रकार बाजार की प्रतियोगिता में टिकाया जाये मैं समझता हूँ कि आर्थिक पहलू पर भी ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

संरक्षण के पीछे सिद्धान्त यह है कि केवल समान अवसर काफी नहीं है। जो पिछड़े हैं, उन्हें विशेष सुविधाएँ दे कर समक्ष लाना होगा। तभी वे दौड़ में टिक सकते हैं, अन्यथा जो दलित और पीड़ित हैं, उन के लिए अवसर का कोई भलबाब नहीं है। अगर सब दौड़ने वालों को एक लाइन पर खड़ा नहीं किया जा सकता है, तो फिर वह दौड़ नियमों के अनुसार नहीं होगी। इसी लिए संरक्षण का प्रतिपादन किया गया है। लेकिन संरक्षण से तत्काल प्रगति होनी चाहिए। यह भाव नहीं पैदा होना चाहिए कि हमें हमेशा के लिए बैसाखी ले कर चलना है।

अब इस स्वरूप का एक राजनीतिक पहलू प्रकट हो रहा है। यह पहलू बहुत गंभीर है। अब संघर्ष केवल ब्राह्मण और हरिजन का नहीं है। यह संघर्ष है। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह संघर्ष अब और भी रूप ले रहा है कि अलग अलग प्रदेशों में अलग अलग क्षेत्रों में जिस बांग के हाथ में, जिस गुट के हाथ में, जिस जाति के हिस्से के हाथ में सत्ता है वह अत्याचार करने के लिए आने

बढ़ रहा है क्यों कि वह शतान्द्रियों से आई हुई सत्ता को छोड़ना नहीं चाहता और दूसरी और हरिजन आई जागृत हो कर अब अपने अधिकारों को पहचानने लगे हैं और सत्ता में हिस्सा बटाने लगे हैं। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हरयाना में संघर्ष अब ब्राह्मणों और हरिजनों में नहीं है, हरयाना में संघर्ष अब जाटों में और हरिजनों में है। हमारे जाट आई नाराज न हो। मैं नाराजगी के भाव से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं महाराष्ट्र का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में संघर्ष ब्राह्मणों में और हरिजनों में नहीं है। जो मराठा हैं, जो अतिथि हैं, जो संहया में अधिक है जो गावों में प्रभावशाली है, जिन का शासन पर प्रभुत्व है

एक भाननीय सदस्य : जाट तो शूद्र ही होते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, यह गलत बात है। होते नहीं हैं, वह मानते क्या हैं यह सवाल है।

एक भाननीय सदस्य : जाट शूद्र होते हैं जाट नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब हरिजन बन्धु पंचायत के चुनावों में लड़ना चाहते हैं, वह प्रधानमन्त्री चाहते हैं। वह शासन में हिस्सा बटाना चाहते हैं। यह उनकी इच्छा स्वभाविक है, आवश्यक है। उन्हें उसमें हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन अभी तक जिन का एकाधिकार था न केवल सामाजिक स्तर पर बल्कि राजनीतिक स्तर पर भी वह हिस्सा बटाने के लिए भी वह तैयार नहीं है चाहे फिर वह महाराष्ट्र में वावडा हो जहां बहिकार किया गया था या फिर उत्तर प्रदेश में बांदा हो इस स्वरूप का राजनीतिक पहलू प्रकट हो रहा है और इस राजनीतिक पहलू पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। केवल संघर्ष और हरिजन का भेद

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

खड़ा करके इस समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता। जिस जिस भी ध्रुव में जिस जिस प्रमुख गुट के हाथ में सत्ता है उसे इस बात के लिए तैयार करना पड़ेगा कि वह दूसरों को सत्ता में भागीदार बनाए, नहीं तो लोक-तंत्र का कोई अर्थ नहीं होगा।

इस का एक चौथा पहलू भी है प्रशासनिक। अत्याचार की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। मैंने निवेदन किया जहां यह जागृति का प्रतीक है वहां यह बदलते हुए समाज के परिवर्तन का भी प्रमाण है। इन घटनाओं से जहां मन में चिन्ता पैदा होती है वहां एक आशा भी जगती है कि अब हरिजन बन्धु चुपचाप सहन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। अब वह आवाज खोलेंगे, बोलेंगे, अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ेंगे। शायद जीवित जलना पड़ेगा, लेकिन जीवित जल कर भी वह एक ऐसा आलोक पैदा करेंगे कि उन्हें जलाने वाले उस आलोक में अपना मुह देखें और लज्जा से अपना सिर झुका लें। यह एक अच्छा चिह्न है लेकिन इन कसीटों पर जो हमारा प्रशासनिक तत्व है वह विफल हुआ है। यह ठीक है, गृह मंत्री ने सूचनाएं भेजी हैं, प्रधान मंत्री ने मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन किया है, स्थानीय अधिकारियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराने की कोशिश हुई है। लेकिन जननाएं होती हैं, उन की तत्काल रिपोर्ट नहीं होती और श्री नवल किशोर जी ने ठीक कहा है कि जो घटनाएं प्रकाश में आती हैं उन से अधिक घटनाएं तो प्रकाश में ही नहीं आतीं क्योंकि रिपोर्ट नहीं की जाती। रिपोर्ट करने वाले को डराया चमकाया जाता है। रिपोर्ट की जाती है तो

फिर समझोते के नाम पर मामला हल कर लिया जाता है। दोषी बच जाते हैं, जिन्हें दण्ड मिलना चाहिए वह साफ छूट जाते हैं। पुलिस अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करती। अधिकारियों में भी यह जागृति नहीं है। आखिर कहीं न कहीं वह जिस वर्ग से आते हैं आचरण में उसकी अल्प मिल जाती है। इसीलिए बल दिया जा रहा है कि सेवाओं में अच्छी संख्या में लोगों को लिया जाय। उन्हें ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर रखा जाय जहां वे पक्षपात न करें लेकिन जहां अन्याय के विरुद्ध उन के मन में चिढ़ पैदा हो। आज ऐसी चिढ़ हम प्रशासन में पैदा नहीं कर सके और इसके लिए प्रयत्न करना होगा। तत्काल रिपोर्ट घटनाओं की होनी चाहिए। अब आप बिहार का मामला देखें। जब असेम्बली में सवाल उठाया गया तब बिहार की सरकार जागी। बावडा का जो कांड हुआ उस में तो जिन के हाथ में सत्ता थी वह शामिल थे। इसीलिए हरिजन बन्धुओं का जिन्होंने बौद्ध मत स्वीकार कर लिया है सामाजिक बहिष्कार कर दिया गया। वह पानी नहीं पी सकते, खेत में काम नहीं कर सकते गांव के बाहर पड़े हैं। संगठित रूप से वह अस्याचार वह लोग कर रहे हैं। लेकिन शासन का तंत्र नहीं हिला क्योंकि शासन का तंत्र उन से प्रभावित था जो सीधे बावडा कांड में लिप्त थे।

इस लिए एक तो राजनीतिक स्तर पर फैसला करना पड़ेगा और दूसरे प्रसाशन के तंत्र को बहुत मजबूत बनाना होगा। उसमें चुस्ती लानी होगी। कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी होगी और जो अधिकारी अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करते जो देर करते हैं,

जिव के आचरण में यह दिखाई देता है कि उन्होंने जान बूझकर इस सम्बन्ध में असावधानी की है, लापरवाही की है, उन को कड़ा दण्ड देना पड़ेंगा। सब को यह पता लग जाना चाहिए कि केन्द्र में बैठी हुई मरकार या प्रदेशों में जिन के हाथ में शासन की बागड़ार है वह इन सामने में किसी तरह की डिलाई बर्दास्त नहीं करेगी। प्रशासन को चुस्त बना कर भी हम यह काम कर सकते हैं।

एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। संविधान के अंतर्गत हम ने एक कमिशनर फार शेड्यूल कास्ट एंड शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स बनाया है। उन की रिपोर्ट आती है। रिपोर्ट देर से आती है। आतों हैं तो उस पर बहस का मौका नहीं मिलता। मौका मिलता है तो उस में प्रे जो हम निकालना चाहते हैं वह नहीं निकलता। अब हमारे कमिशनर साहब की कठिनाई यह है कि सारे देश में उनका जो एक प्रशासन का ढांचा फैला हुआ था वह खत्म कर दिया गया। अब उन्हें सूचना कहां से मिले? कोई कांड होने के बाद वह उस की जानकारी कैसे प्राप्त करें? पहले रीजन्स में अलग अलग उन के कार्यालय थे। वह जा सकते थे देख सकते थे सूचना मांगा सकते थे और तत्काल रिपोर्ट ला सकते थे। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करे। उन के पद को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है। उन्हें ऐसा तंत्र देने की आवश्यकता है जिससे की अगर कहीं राज्य सरकार की डिलाई हो, अगर स्थानोंय अधिकारी अपने कर्तव्य में चूक जाय तो शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स का कमिशनर नई दिल्ली से ऐसे सूच का संचालन करे कि तथ्य सब सामने आ जाय और सदन उन पर विचार कर सकें। इस दृष्टि से भी हमें काम करना है।

मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ, उस को उपसंहार की और ले जाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने प्रारम्भ में निवेदन किया यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है।

जितना समय, जितनी शक्ति, जितना साधन हम ने राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता के लिए खर्च किया और राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता की हम ने केवल हिन्दू मुसलमान तक सीमित कर दिया, हरिजन बन्धुओं को, बनवासी बन्धुओं की हम ने उपेक्षा कर दी, यह हमने अच्छा नहीं किया। आज इस संबंध में विलम्ब के लिए अवसर नहीं है। कभी कभी मुझको लगता है कि देश से अमीर और गरीब के भेद को मिटाना सरल होगा, मगर उच्च वर्ण और हरिजन के भेद को मिटाना कठिन है और देश हिलेगा नहीं जब तक जातिगत सम्बन्धों में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। ये संबंध मूलगमी रूप से बदलने चाहिए। इस विषय को राष्ट्रीय विषय के रूप में लेना चाहिए। बोटों की राजनीति चलेगी, पार्टियों के संघर्ष निरंतर होते रहेंगे, एक दूसरे पर आक्षेप भी लोकतंत्र में माने जा सकते हैं। लेकिन कुछ प्रश्न ऐसे हैं जिन पर सारा राष्ट्र एकाग्र हो कर और एक चित हो कर प्रयास नहीं करेगा तो नये भारत का, ऐसे भारत का सपना जिस में जम्म के आधार पर, जाति के आधार पर, वंश के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं हो, ऐसा भारत बनाने का सपना हमारा कभी पूरा नहीं होगा। और यह कसौटी है। यह प्रश्न इस बात की कसौटी है कि हम जो कुछ कहते हैं उसे कर के दिखाते हैं या नहीं? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विवाद से एक ऐसा संकल्प प्रकट होगा जो संकल्प इस दिशा में हमें आगे बढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित करेगा।

श्री बूटा सिंह (रोपड) : सभापति जी, आज चर्चा का यह जो विषय है जिसे श्री ज्योतिमर्य बसु ने इस सदन में पेश किया है। उम्र में श्री ज्योतिमर्य बसु तो जो अपना खेल खेलना चाहता था वह खेल नहीं। न तो कोई समाधान न कोई और चीज बताई। खाली एक प्रचार करने का साधन

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

बनना था, वह बना कर चले गए। अच्छा होता कि यह माकिसंस्ट नेता कुछ माकिसंज्म के जरिए से इस समस्या का समाधान इस सदन में पेश करते। किन्तु उन्होंने अपने तरीके से जो उन की पार्टी का तरीका है सरकार को बदनाम करने का वह कर दिया और चले गए। अगर वह यहां हाजिर होते तो मैं उन से पूछता कि जब जब इस पार्टी को सत्ता मिली, केरल में मिली, पश्चिमी बंगाल में मिली तो क्या उस अवधि में यह सब कुछ वहां हुआ या नहीं ?

(ध्यवधान)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर (प्रोसग्राय) : पश्चिमी बंगाल में यह कास्टिज्म नहीं है।

(ध्यवधान)

37.00 hrs.

श्री बूटा सिंह : मेरे पास फिगर्स हैं। उन्होंने एक भी सजेबन या समाधान इस समस्या का नहीं दिया, बल्कि जैसा उन कों अपना एक तरीका है इस सदन में काम करने का, उसी तरीके से उन्होंने आंकड़े दिये और उन दुखद घटनाओं का जिक्र किया।

जहां तक इन दुखद घटनाओं का सम्बन्ध है—इस के बारे में दो रायें नहीं हैं। अभी श्री वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि यह किसी पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है—न ही सरकार या विरोधी पार्टियों का प्रश्न है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है जैसा कि हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने स्वयं माना है कि यह एक नेशनल प्राविलम है—

"This problem is a national problem and it should be tackled on the national scale."

श्री वाजपेयी जी ने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से इस का विश्लेषण किया है—न तो यह

किसी सरकार की बात है और न किसी विरोधी घड़े की बात है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है और इस का समाधान राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर होना चाहिये।

इस का जन्म वर्ण व्यवस्था से हुआ है—इस में भी दो रायें नहीं हैं। यह वर्ण व्यवस्था का बहुत भयंकर कलंक है, जिस के कठोर घाव से हम आज भी कराह रहे हैं—

"जिस तन लागे सोई जाने, कौन जाने पीरपराई।" हम लोग जिस हालत में रह रहे हैं, उस को अगर देखें तो आज का जो वर्तमान है, उस के मूताबिक हम कई सदियों पीछे हैं। पहले पौराणिक गाथाओं में हम सुना करते थे कि किसी हरिजन की जबान काट ली गई, क्योंकि उस ने राम का नाम लिया था। किसी हरिजन के हाथ काट लिये गये, क्योंकि उस ने किसी स्वर्ण जाति के आदमी को छू लिया था, आज भी उसी तरह की किधिनीनी तस्वीरें हमारे सामने आ रही हैं।

आखिर यह भावना कब खत्म होगी ? जो बड़े बड़े मठों के आचार्य हैं, वे खुले तौर पर जातिवाद का प्रचार करते हैं, अस्पृश्यता का प्रचार करते हैं। वे लोग आज भी कहते हैं कि इस में धर्म की संवर्कन है। ऐसी भावना का पूरे जोर से, पूरे बल से, पूरे राष्ट्र को मुकाबला करना चाहिये, उस को दबाना चाहिये और ऐसे व्यक्तियों का चाहे वे कितने ही पूजनीय हों, कितने ऊचे हों, उन के ऐसे प्रचार का खण्डन करना चाहिये।

यह भी सच है कि गैर-सरकारी तौर पर भारत की स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पहले जो काम हो रहा था, वह आज नहीं हो रहा है। आज तो इस को सरकार की बिम्मेदारी समझ कर छोड़ दिया भया है। समाज

ने जैसे आज हाथ धों लिये हैं कि इस में अब उन की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, यह सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं ने हमारे लिये जो संरक्षण दिये थे, वे केवल इसलिये दिये थे कि जैसे कोई बहुत कमज़ोर मरीज़ हो। उस को ताकत की दबाई दी जाती है, इस लिये कि जल्दी से जल्दी रिकूप हो कर अपने भाइयों के साथ चल सके। इस के मायने यह नहीं थे कि वह कोई परमानेंट सौल्यूशन था, वह तो उन की कमज़ोरी दूर करने के लिये कुछ समय के लिये सहूलियत दी गई थी। मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत दुख होता है कि हमारी योजनाओं में जो खर्च किया गया है—मैं ज्यादा पीछे नहीं जाऊंगा—चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना को ही लौजिये, इस में आम हिन्दुस्तानी पर पर-कैपिटा एक्स्प्रेन्डिचर 290 रुपये बनता है और विशेष रूप से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये जो यह कह कर दिया गया था कि यह पिछड़ेवर्ग के लिये है। उन पर सिर्फ़ 12 रुपये प्रति वर्ष बनता है। आज के जमाने में क्या कोई कह सकता है कि 12 रुपये में किसी की आर्थिक हालत किसी का पिछड़ापन दूर हो सकता है, अगर एक साल में 12 रुपये उस पर खर्च किये जायं ?

योजनाओं में जो रकम रखी गई है, उस का जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होता है, हम ने अपनी समिति के साथ सारे हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा किया और देखा कि जिस तरह से इन योजनाओं का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किया जाता है, वह बहुत ही निन्दनीय है। कोई भी ऐसी योजना नहीं है जिस की बाबत आज हम कह सकें कि वह पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट हुई है। अगर आप इस को आगे जा कर देखेंगे तो एक और बात हमारे ध्यान में आती है—कुछ ऐसी स्कीमें हैं जो सेन्टर की तरफ़ से सीधीं होती हैं,

जिन को सेन्ट्रली स्पोन्सर्ड स्कीम्ज़ कहा जाता है, उस के लिये जो पैसा दिया जाता था, वह लगातार कम होता जा रहा है यानी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर छोड़ दिया जाता है कि वे हरिजन उत्थान के लिये खुद ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करें। लेकिन देखने में यह आया है कि जो सेन्ट्रल की स्कीमें थीं, उन में तो कुछ काम हुआ है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की स्कीमें बहुत बुरी तरह से फेल्यार हुई हैं।

मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है— अगर आप सही मायनों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का पिछड़ेवर्ग दूर करना चाहते हैं तो आप कम से कम जो सेन्ट्रली स्पोन्सर्ड स्कीम्ज़ हैं, उन में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दे कर उन को दिल्ली से इम्प्लीमेंट कराने का जिम्मा अपने हाथ में लीजिये। बाजपेयी जी ने इस समस्या का विश्लेषण करते हुए इस के सम्बन्ध में सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक पहलू हमारे सामने पेश किये। जहां तक सामाजिक पहलू का सम्बन्ध है—मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में अगर डेमोप्रेसी नीचे गई है, गांवों में गई है तो पंचायतों के रूप में गई है। लेकिन आज पंचायतों में क्या हो रहा है। कहने के लिये तो पंचायत में हरिजन भेम्बर है, इलैक्शन के लिये उस को सहूलियत दी जाती है, रिजर्वेशन दिया जाता है, लेकिन जब पंचायत में जाता है तो उस को बाहर निकाल दिया जाता है। अन्दर पंचायत चलती है, फैसले हो जाते हैं, उसके बाद उस को अन्दर बुला कर कहा जाता है कि हस्ताक्षर करो। यह कहानी नहीं है सच्चाई है। हमने अपनी रिपोर्टों में ऐसे इस्टान्सेज़ दिये हैं। जहां ब्लाक समितियों और जिला परिषदों में हरिजन बेस्टस को साथ बैठने नहीं दिया गया, अगर

[**श्री बूद्धा सिंह]**

बैठाया जाता है तो वे जमीन पर बैठते हैं, जब कि दूसरे सदस्य चारपाई और कुर्सियों पर बैठते हैं। गांवों में हमारी हेमोक्रेसी की यह तस्वीर है।

हमारे माननीय नेता श्री दीक्षित जी ने राज्य सभा में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था—

"The police alone cannot curb the brutal mal-treatment of Harijans unless the social atmosphere changes."

इस के लिये जैसा वाजपेयी जी ने कहा— मिथ्या जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि कल को जो हमारी नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन काम्पिल की स्टीरिंग कमेटी की बैंक होगी, उस में इस पर विशेष चर्चा होने जा रही है हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि कुछ ठीस कदम उठाये जायेंगे और उन के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का चिम्मा संटूल गवर्नेमेंट लेगी, राज्य सरकारों पर नहीं छोड़ा जायेगा।

अभी श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने बिहार के कुछ केसेज को उठाया—इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं कि वे केसेज बहुत शर्मनाक हैं। हमारे बच्चों के साथ जो मुलूक हुआ है, उस की मिसाल कहीं नहीं मिलती और ये बच्चायें ऐसी स्टेट में हुईं, जिस के राज्यपाल हरिजन हैं.....

श्री शम्भू नाथ (शंखपुर) : बुद्धिस्त है।

श्री बूद्धा सिंह : कम से कम वहां के मुख्य मंत्री तो अत्य संस्थाकों के साथ सम्बन्ध रखने वाले हैं—यह बड़ी विचित्र बात है। आज किस बात की जहरत है—1969 के बाद यह सही है कि जुम्हेरी लाक्सद बही है, उनको जुल्म भेजने पड़े हैं सभीमें से लगी पड़ी है, लेकिन फिर भी इस बात का

सेहरा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी को जाता है, जिन्होंने 1969 के बाद सारे देश के कोने कोने में गरीबों को जाहिर किया, उन को महसूस कराया कि उन के हक्क क्या हैं और उन को अपने हक्क कैसे लेने चाहिये।

वाजपेयी जी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि उनमें जागृति आई है। अब वह जो नयी जागृति आई है उसके जरिए से लोगों ने अपने आपको एसटं करना शुरू किया है, मांगना शुरू किया है, लेना शुरू किया है लेकिन दुख सिर्फ इस बात का है कि जहां जहां एट्रासिटीज का सवाल आता है वह एकतर्फा होती है और बहुत सी जगह पर तो पुलिस की हाजिरी में होती है, पुलिस खड़ी रहती है और समाज खड़ा रहता है। चार लड़कियों की जो बात हुई उसको सैकड़ों लोगों ने खड़े होकर देखा। मुझे तो खुशी होती यदि उनको बचाते हुए कुछ हरिजन नौजवान भी मरते, वह संघर्ष करते। महात्मा गांधी जी ने अहिंसा का जो प्रचार किया है वह बुजिली का प्रचार नहीं है बल्कि वह बहादुरी का प्रचार है। जब कोई ऐसे निहत्ये लोगों पर, ऐसे कमज़ोर लोगों पर हाथ उठाए तो उनको पूरा हक है अपनी सुरक्षा करने का, संघर्ष करने का और उनसे लड़ाई करने का। मुझे इन्तजार है उस दिन का जब हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा, जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिनको जातिवाद के नाम से मारा जाता है—असल में तो जो समस्याय है, आज वे अपना हक मांगते हैं, अगर वे एक हो जायें तो आज डाक्टर अम्बेडकर का नाम क्यों याद किया जाता है क्योंकि उनकी आवाज हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में सुनी जाती थी, वे उन लोगों को अच्छी तरह से आयोगीज कर सकते थे लेकिन अब कोई भी ऐसा व्यक्ति हमारी नजर में नहीं है जोकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इन बेस्तीरा सेवों को आयोगीज कर सके। (व्यापार) इसलिए मेरी मालिक

से प्रार्थना है कि इन लोगों को एजूकेट करना चाहिए; इनको तालीम देनी चाहिए, इनकी अपना हक मांगने का तरीका बताना चाहिए; इनको अगेनाइज करना चाहिए ताकि यह साग इकट्ठे होकर समूचे तौर पर, जो उन पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ लड़ सकें।

अभी यहां पर कानून का जिक किया गया है कि कानून की रूप से उनको सहूलियत दी जाती है, शायद इसके लिये मुझे ज्यादा दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, कानून में कैसे सहूलियत दी जाती है, यह मेरे सामने एक रिपोर्ट है, 1969 में एक कमेटी बनी, पेंग्लूल कमेटी, उन्होंने अनटचेबिलेटी आफेन्सेज के बारे में राय देते हुए बताया है कि जो केसेज पकड़े गए हैं, जिनको कोट में भेजा गया है उनकी क्या हालत है। विंतनी दर्द भरी कहनी है कि कैसे ओसेल हुआ और बहुत से 70 परसेन्ट केसेज में एक रुपए से तीन रुपए फाइन देकर लोग छुट गए। (अधिकारी)

मैं दीक्षित जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आज इन बगों के लोगों का ध्यान और उनकी आशा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व पर लगी है, उनको उम्मीद है कि जिनको जागृति दी गई है उनको राहत भी दिलायेंगी। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भले किन्हीं दूसरे भारतीयों में स्टेंट्रस की बातों को माने परन्तु यह एक ऐसी समस्या है जिसमें सेन्टर को सत्ता अपने हाथ में लेनी चाहिए क्योंकि कांस्टीट्यूशन ने आपके ऊपर एक खास जिम्मेदारी दी है। आपने इन पिछड़े हुए बगों को बचाना है। स्टेंट्रस में आपके राज्यपाल महोदय हैं, उनके माध्यम से करिए या कोई दूसरी मशीनरी निकालें। मुख्य मंत्रियों से ज्यादा उम्मीद नहीं है क्योंकि अपनी सत्ता के लिए उन्हें उन्हीं लोगों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है जो कम से कम

इस अत्याचार को बढ़ावा नहीं देते हैं तो सहन जरूर करते हैं। इसलिए मेरी आप से प्रार्थना और अनुरोध है कि हरिजनों के मरम्मत में आप सहाय सतह पर अपने हाथ में ले।

[श्रीमिश्रा सिंह]

साथ साथ इस्पालीमेन्टेशन रिपोर्ट भी आनी चाहिए ताकि हम कम्प्येयर कर सकें कि कमिशनर सहाब ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसको कहां तक सरकार ने मान लिया है और क्या चीज़ सरकार मानना नहीं चाहती है। खाली एक रिच्चुअल, एक रस्म बन गई है कि कमिशनर सहाब की रिपोर्ट हर साल पेश होती है। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है और मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि ध्यान देकर इस पर विचार करें।

उत्तर प्रदेश की बड़ी चर्चा हुई। उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब 50 हारिजन आई० पी० एस० ग्राफिसर हैं लेकिन किसी को कहीं पर द्राफिक की गाड़ी गिनने के लिए लगाया है और किसी को पी० ए० सी० में लगाया गया है लेकिन जिसे का इनचार्ज एस०पी० उनको नहीं बनाया जाता। शायद एक या दो ही हैं। यहां पर दिल्ली में हमारे सामने कई केसेज जाते हैं। अभी एस० आई० का केस आया जिसको इसलिए मारा गया कि उसने एसट किया। उसको चमार कहकर मारा गया। मैं इसलिए यह बातें कहता हूँ कि साधारणतया इन बातों पर ऐक्षण नहीं होता है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अपने नेतृत्व में सेन्टर से कोई न कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनायें या सेल बनायें—जो भी अच्छा समझे बनायें, जो इसको देख सके।

जहां तक कानून की बात है, इन्साफ इतना महंगा हो गया है कि हम उसको खरीद नहीं सकते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि कानून की क्या हालत है। भद्रास हाई कोर्ट ने एक फैसला देते हुए, जिसमें 43 लोगों की जान का सवाल था, जो कहा है उसको सुनकर आपको ताज्जुब होगा:

The High Court released all the 23 accused persons put up for trial on

the curious ground that rich landlords could not be expected to commit such crimes personally, they would usually have hired others to do so, "while keeping themselves in the background".

दूसरी तरफ न्यायालयों की खुदमुख्यारी की तरफ थोड़ी सी भी उंगली उठायें तो देश के बकील हमली काटने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं क्योंकि बकीलों और जजों की एक बात है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जजों को आप जितना मर्जी इन्डेपेंडेंट बना दें लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए वर्ग हैं उनके लिए कुछ थोड़े से अधिकार जजों के ऊपर भी रखें। मन्त्री जी से यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): While making my brief remarks, I would like to remind the House about the words uttered by late Mr. B. R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly hall next door on the 25th November 1949. In his speech in the Constituent Assembly, Mr. B. R. Ambedkar said:

"How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Constituent Assembly has so laboriously built up."

17.22 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY in the Chair]

I have not quoted the words of a Naxalite. I have quoted the words of a constitutional pundit who was wedded to the constitution, who had placed complete faith in the spirit of the constitution and who could imagine what is going to happen in the

country today. Today there are so many atrocities that are being committed on Harijans. They expected that in free India the fresh winds of social mobility will blow. But on the contrary what we find is that we are having the stormy winds of atrocities on Harijans, atrocities on Scheduled Castes and atrocities on neo-buddhists. I fully agree with my hon. friends who have said that this discussion should not be treated as a debate between the ruling party and the Opposition. This is a debate meant for protection of the Harijans and the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and we are all one in protecting their interests. Whichever party may be there, whether it is the congress or the SVD or Akalis or the President's rule, or Swatantra rule,—whatever be the political system in the country,—as far as Harijans are concerned they are treated by politicians and political rulers as 'dumb animals' to be driven in whatever direction they like. This is the state of affairs in the country today. Who are in the dock today on the question of atrocities on Harijans? The Government is in the dock; our tradition bound society is in the dock; we politicians who have failed to rouse the conscience of the nation are in the dock. The politicians have also failed to protect the dignity and the honour of the Harijans and adivasis. So, all of us are in the dock. We have failed to remove the indignities and the sufferings to which they are subjected to, and therefore we are in the dock.

The Minister of State for Home Affairs said on the 18th of August, 1970 that 1100 harijans were killed. I agree with Mr. Sharma who said that this figure is under-estimate. It is just like employment exchange figures where so many do not go and register their names. There is no hope of their getting employment and so they don't register themselves. We are not able to deliver

the goods; we are not able to provide them with employment; they become senile. They do not go and register themselves there in employment exchanges. So many atrocities are committed on the Harijans but they never report to the police officers. They feel, we are born Harijans; we have to suffer in silence all the indignities, atrocities etc. In this way they are suffering under various forms of oppression and suppression.

Sir, quite a number of them are there. But, they do not record the complaints at all. Atrocities go on unchecked because of absence of the complaints. The figure 111 is an underestimate. So many atrocities have been committed on the harijans in this country. I do not want to add to the list.

I would only like to make some comments on some of the atrocities that were committed on them. Some harijan women were branded with hot iron rod in a village near Bihar. This was investigated. And a very interesting comment appeared in the Bombay Edition of the *Times of India*, dated 22nd December, 1972 which I would like to quote. It is very revealing. This is an editorial in the *Times of India*. Sir, there is a reference to atrocities committed in a village called Erangaon near Nagpur in Maharashtra State. A Harijan boy was killed something like a sacrificial goat. The police statement says that he had committed suicide. Because he was a Harijan he had to be declared as dead due to suicide. If he were to come from an affluent section, the investigation would have started and it would have gone to the court of law. And nobody would be able to make a comment as it was made by the Court. They would have said that he should have been killed by someone else. Because, here, he belongs to an affluent section, it was commented that he might have committed a murder and, therefore, a

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

free and independent judicial pronouncement would have to be made. In this particular case it is poor harijan who had been murdered. There is a story behind this statement made by the police.

That harijan boy had committed suicide. It was only when the Commissioner in charge of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes when he went for an on-the-spot study, it came out. And he made a categorical statement. Then only the police were forced to arrest the person responsible for such a heinous crime. Sir, the *Times of India* editorial says:

"The tragedy in which a harijan boy was ritually murdered in a Nagpur village last August was registered by the police as a case of suicide till the commissioner of scheduled castes and tribes visited the area and ascertained the facts. Only then did the Maharashtra Government arrest the police inspector and the doctor who performed the *post-mortem* and depute a special CID officer to investigate the case."

Sir, this is the manner in which the wheels of administration are moving and this is the manner in which the cock and bull stories are accepted by the society because it is a traditional society. There are so many atrocities committed but I do not want to take much time of the House. But, I would like to make a reference to some of them. Sir, in Andhra 42 persons killed 23 harijans. Who is responsible for these? In Bawda, in Maharashtra a special boycott of Harijans was resorted to as a sequel to local bodies election. The person who contested the election himself belongs to a high caste. So, this was a culmination of class as well as the caste. When he committed the crime, as I said earlier, a social boycott was resorted to.

In Parbhani, in Marathwada region of Maharashtra, some harijan women were stripped naked. In a village in Patiala, Harijans were subjected to atrocities of social boycott because they voted for a particular candidate.

In Orissa, again atrocities were committed against the adivasai women irrespective of the political ideology, when the President's rule is there in Andhra and elsewhere why similar things should happen? As my hon. friends have rightly pointed out that these are the manifestations of the caste abrasions of some people and so, all of us must be convinced of one thing. As Dr. Ambedkar once said: What is needed is "Annihilation of Caste". Unless and until this takes place in this country, you will never be able to protect the harijans and adivasis in this country. As Dr. Lohia put it "Indian Society oscillates between caste and class. It might be in your interest to be our masters but how is it in our interests to be your slaves"? That is the question that they are posing, and we have to give a correct reply.

In conclusion, I would like to make a reference to the manner in which the holy scriptures are being utilised to propagate untouchability. The holiest among the 'holy priests like the Sankaracharya is going round the country and preaching untouchability. When some angry young men of Maharashtra organised public meetings to condemn these acts of Sankaracharya, the police did not prosecute the Sankaracharya but they arrested those angry young men because they had committed the crime of challenging the holiest among the holy. This kind of disparity and contradiction in our life has also to be ended.

We should be able to create a real and genuine society of free and equal persons, and a society in which the Harijans will not only have

equality of opportunity but preferential opportunities, because they have centuries of lag. As Dr. Lohia has said, we cannot take cognisance of all the problems merely on the basis of orthodox Marxian theory. This under developed country of India and our society are oscillating between caste on one side and class on the other; it is oscillating between these two evils. Therefore, we must evolve a society which will be classless on the one side and where there will be no caste distinctions on the other. It is only when annihilation of castes takes place that there will be an assurance to the Harijans and Adibasis and then only their lives, honour and property will be safeguarded. I hope that this House, without showing any partisan attitude, will be able to rise as one entity and will be able to fight all the atrocities that are committed against the Adibasis and Harijans, and it is with that hope and spirit that I shall conclude my speech.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) :

सम्भापति^१ महोदय, वास्तविकता यह है कि यह समस्या राष्ट्रीय महत्व की है। देश की आजादी से पहले जब बापू ने इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान दिया था, तो उन्होंने इस के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कार्यक्रम चलाया था। वह ममझते थे कि अगर देश के उपेक्षित और पिछड़े हैं हरिजन ऊपर नहीं उठेंगे, तो हमारा वे आजाद नहीं होगा। आजादी के टाई भी हमारे नेताओं ने इस विचार-धारा के अनुसरण किया थि अगर देश ने उपेक्षित, शोषित और गरीब लोगों को शामन और संभाज में उचित स्थान नहीं मिलेगा, तो हम अपनी आजादी की रक्षा नहीं कर पायेंगे।

मैंने श्री वाजपेयी के भाषण को ध्यान-पूर्वक सुना। उन्होंने बड़े संस्कारशर्मों से पूर्ण विचार प्रकट किये। हम जानते हैं कि वर्णश्रिम

के कारण हजारों वर्षों से हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते रहे हैं और वे उन को बदाश्त करते रहे हैं। श्री वाजपेयी ने श्री मिर्धा की रिपोर्ट में से आंकड़े देते हुए बताया कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की कितनी घटनायें हुई हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि ये आंकड़े साबित करते हैं कि आज हरिजन जाग उठे हैं। मैं उन से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या हरिजनों के इम जागरण में हमारे बापू के महान् कार्य, हमारी अस्सी वर्ष की मुर्द्दनियों, आजादी के पहले कांग्रेस के कार्यक्रमों और आजादी के बाद सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये कानूनों और उन लोगों को दिये अधिकारों और संरक्षण का कानूनी व्यवस्थन नहीं है। आज हरिजन जाग उठा है और अपने अधिकारों के लिए आवाज उठार रहा है। इस स्थिति में झगड़े होंगे। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कहा है कि जब नीचे के लोग उठना चाहते हैं और ऊपर के लोग अपनी जगह नहीं छोड़ना चाहते हैं, तब संघर्ष होगा :

पहले हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते थे और उन के विरुद्ध अपराध किये जाते थे, लेकिन उन की रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी जाती थी। भारत सरकार ने जो कानून बनाये हैं और जो आदेश दिये हैं, और हरिजनों में जो जागरूत आई है, उसके कारण अब पुलिस व्यानों को इन अपराधों की रिपोर्ट लिखनी पड़ती है। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि भारत सरकार कितनी जागरूक है।

श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है कि यद्यपि शासन हमारे हाथ में आ गया है, लेकिन फिर भी हमें को सामाजिक स्तर पर काम करना चाहिए था। हो सकता है कि उन को हमारे काम में कमी दिखाई पड़ती हो। लेकिन क्या मैं उन से पूछ सकता हूँ कि शंकराचार्य जो अनटचेवलिटी को प्रीच कर रहे हैं, क्या उन्होंने उस के विरुद्ध आवाज

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

उठाई है। क्या वह वाहर सवर्ण लोगों से कहेंगे कि धार्मिक पुस्तकों में छुनाछूत और भेदभाव के पक्ष में जो बातें कही गई हैं, उन को निकालना चाहिए? जब तक हम सब मिल कर इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए कार्य नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हमारे सब कानून धरे रह जायेंगे। शारदा एकट बना, लेकिन हम उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जनसंघ भी सरकार में शामिल था। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वह सरकार इस प्रकार की घटनाओं में कितनी कमी कर पाई। कांग्रेस और देश के नेता आज भी हरिजनों की अपलिफ्ट और उन के उदाहर के लिए उसी तरह कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिस तरह कि वे आजादी से पहले करते थे। हम समझते हैं कि हमारे देश की आजादी तब तक सुरक्षित नहीं होगी और हमारी आर्थिक स्थिता तब तक नहीं बढ़ेगी, जब तक कि दबे और पिछड़े हए लोग ऊपर नहीं उठेंगे।

मुझे श्री वाजपेयी का यह सुझाव अच्छा लगा है कि प्रदेशों में शिड्यूल कास्ट्स कमिश्नर के रिजनल आफिसिज़ फिर से खोले जाने चाहिए, ताकि अगर कोई प्रदेश सरकार हरिजनों की समस्याओं के प्रति जागरूक नहीं है, तो भारत सरकार उन रिजनल आफिसिज़ के मार्फत उन का ध्यान इस और आकृष्ट कर सके श्री दंडवते ने भी यह ठीक कहा है कि देश जात-पांत को तोड़ने के लिए हम सब को मिल कर सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी स्तर पर काम करना चाहिए। अगर हम एक सामूहिक तरीके से काम कर के देश के दलित और पीड़ित लोगों को ऊपर उठा सकेंगे, तो फिर हम ने अपने संविधान में जो उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखे, हैं परे नहीं हो पाएंगे।

हमारे क्षेत्र की भी इस प्रकार की कृष्ट समस्यायें हैं। वहां रोज़ कोई न कोई हरिजन मारा जाता है। उन लोगों पर अनेकों अत्याचार हों रहे हैं। एक हरिजन मन्दिर, रविदास मन्दिर, की जमीन हड्डी जा रहे हैं। वहां हरिजनों के लिए एक होस्टल बनाने की मांग की जा रही है, लेकिन उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

अगर एक सर्वदलीय कमेटी बना कर इस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये, तो हमारे देश का कल्याण होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhogendra Jha.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में बड़े बड़े उच्च आदर्शों की बातें कही गई हैं और उन की बही तारीफ़ की गई। श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: On a appoint of order. This is a discussion under rule 193. It should be confined to a matter of urgent public importance.

"Any member desirous of raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance...."

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): This is most urgent. Why does he waste the time of the House?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: You may quote instances. Only that matter can be discussed.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Atrocities arise out of this.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): Many specific cases have already been pointed out.

थी भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक बोलने का सबाल है, इस सदन में दो राय नहीं होंगी कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं और वे नहीं होने चाहिए। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि हमारा पूंजीवादी जनतंत्र व्या है, जिस में कहने को बोट का अधिकार सब को है, लेकिन वास्तव में यह अधिकार केवल उन पूंजीपतियों के पास है, जो बोट पर अंकुश लगाते हैं।

हम सब जानते हैं कि यह रोग आज का नहीं है, कम से कम तीन, साड़े तीन हजार साल पुराना है। जब से सामन्ती व्यवस्था शुरू हुई, जब से जमीन पर व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व का अधिकार हुआ, तब से फावड़ा चलाने वालों और जोतने वालों को शूद्र और अछूत करार दिया गया और यह व्यवस्था बनाई गई कि जो मेहनत करने वाला है, वह विद्या नहीं पढ़ सकता है वह राज्य नहीं चला सकता है। जो मेहनत करने वाला है वह धन का मालिक नहीं बन सकता है। इसलिए जो पहले पहल हमारे भारत में शोषक समाज बना, लुटेरों का समाज बना उसने अपने लायक व्यवस्था कायम की। उसके पहले भारत में यह व्यवस्था नहीं थी। उस के पहले जो यहां भारत में व्यवस्था थी जो शांति पर्व की बातें जानते होंगे उन्हें पता होगा—

न वै राज्य न राजासीन्द्र च दण्ड्यो न दण्डिकः

धर्मणैव प्रजाः सर्वा रक्षन्तिस्म परस्परम् ॥

न राजा था न राज्य था न दण्ड था न दण्ड देने का रिवाज था। स्वभाव से ही लोग एक दूसरे की रक्षा किया करते थे। धर्मराज युधिष्ठिर ने वाचों भाइयों के साथ श्री कृष्ण के नेतृत्व में

भीष्म से बुधा कि तब धन की रखवाली कौन करता था अगर राजा नहीं था, कोई नहीं था तो जबाब मिला यह बाद के ग्रन्थ श्रीमद्भागवत में है :

यावत् प्रियते जठरं तावत् स्वतं हि देहिनाम्
अधिकारो भिमन्वेत स स्तेन दण्डमर्हति ।

किं पेट भरने तक पर ही प्रत्येक देहधारी को धन का अधिकार है। पेट भरने से जो फाजिल रखता है वह चोर है और वह दण्ड का भागी है। मैं कम्युनिस्ट मैनिफेस्टो से यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। बाद के ग्रन्थ श्रीमद्भागवत तक में यह बातें हैं। बाजपेयी जी नहीं है, वह कहते कि किसी कम्युनिस्ट ने घुसेड़ दी होगी या रूस या चीन वालों ने लिख दी होगी। लेकिन यह उस समय की बात है कि जब भारत का समाज बगों में विभाजित नहीं हुआ था जिसे अपने ग्रन्थों में सत्युग कहा गया है और जिसे समाज शास्त्र में हम आधुनिक साम्यवाद कहते हैं। लेकिन जब कुछ लोगों ने जमीन को हड्डपना शुरू किया तो मेहनत करने वाले तबके को, धन पैदा करने वाले को अछूत बना कर के उसे राज्य से, सत्ता से, विद्या से अलग कर दिया गया कि वह वेद नहीं पढ़ सकता। आज भी वेद सही माने में सभी पढ़ लें तो आधा काम अकल चलाने वालों हो जाय। लेकिन लुटेरों ने कहा कि तुम वेद पढ़ कर के पागल हो जाओगे। तुम गायती पढ़ोगे तो पागल हो जाओगे। तो यह शोषण का रिवाज पिछले साढ़े तीन हजार साल से चला आ रहा है। आज का समाज उस को दूर करे रूप

[श्री भोगेश शाह]

में लाया है। आज वह समझता है कि पुराने कानून से नहीं चलेगा तो आज दूसरा कानून उस के लिए है। आज भी विद्या पर लगाम है, सरस्वती के मन्दिर पर रुपये का फाटक है, रुपये का पहरा है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी या किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी का मकान बनाने वाले राज का लड़का मकान बनाने तक ही उस में जा सकता है, मकान बनाने के बाद उस में नहीं घुस सकता है। इसलिए कि सरस्वती माता अपते मन्दिर में, स्कूल कालेज में बन्दी बना कर रख दी गई है रुपये के फ़ाटक से। जिस के पास में रुपया होया घूस कम हो ब्लैक का हो, स्पर्गिलिंग का हो, उसका लड़का भोंदू भी होगा तो वह पढ़ सकता है और बाहर से दिग्गी ले कर आ सकता है। जिस के पास पैसा नहीं होगा वह पढ़ नहीं सकता है। यह आज के पूंजीवादी राज, आज के पूंजीवादी समाज, आज की पूंजीवादी सरकार और यह पर्लियां-मैट जी पूंजी वादी हैं, उसने इस कानून को आज तक कायम रखा है जहां बाजाबदा विद्या बिकती है। सरस्वती माता की चिन्ही हो रही है, जहां कल्हरियों में न्याय बिक रहा है। मैं घूस की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। बगेर स्टाम्प के, बगेर कोटी फीस के कल्हरियों में कोई ज्ञनहीं सकता है, न्याय पाने की बात तो बाद की है।

तो यह मौलिक सवाल है और इस मौलिक सवाल के साथ भारत के जनतंत्र का विकास मूल रूप से जुड़ा हुआ है। कुछ लोगों ने चेट की कि तीन चार सालों में वह अत्याचार ज्यादा बढ़ गए हैं, स्पार्क वह इस लिए भी ज्यादा है कि आज ज्ञादा जागरण हुआ है, ज्ञादी लोग बोलते हैं। जब 1969 में कांग्रेस टूटी

ही लोगों ने उसको गमिन्हरता से लिया। आज गतगण ने समझा कि सचमुच सिद्धांतों के आधार पर कांग्रेस टूटी। आम लोगों ने समझा कि सचमुच नया हिन्दुस्तान बनाने के लिए कांग्रेस टूटी और इस लिए हरिजन और दूसरे मेहनद कश वह गांवों में हों या शहरों में हों, वह एक नयी जिन्दगी की उम्मीद में कदम आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। लेकिन आज बाजपेयी जी सिर ठोकते होंगे और मैं समझता हूँ कि मिश्रा जी सिर ठोकते होंगे . . . (व्यवहार)

श्री इयामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुलराय) : आप ने ऐसा समझा, आप सिर ठोकिए। . . (व्यवहार)

श्री भोगेश शाह :

तो आज यह परिवर्तन हुआ। कांग्रेस पार्टी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में अगे जड़ी तो जितने जमीदार हैं, जो अत्याचारी हैं, को छः महीने पहले एक साल पहले तक उन्हीं हरिजनों पर हमला करते थे कि तुमने क्यों याय बछड़े का साथ दिया, आज यह याय बछड़े को ले कर जाते हैं और उनके पर लूटते हैं, उन की हत्याएं करते हैं। आनन्द के कल्पना त्रिले में गोडीपाली गांव में, जहां पर हरिजनों ने इंदिरा कोलोनी बसाई थी, इंदिरा कालोनी उसका नाम रखा था, तीन हफ्ताहां पहले उस पूरी कालोनी को जला कर खाक कर दिया। और वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का भासन है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इंदिरा जी के लिए अच्छा प्रेजेन्ट दिया आनन्द के भूस्वामियों ने जिन्होंने आठ महीने पहले रेल तार और डाक बर जलाए थे।

तो आज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भीख से, खैरत से या हरिजनों पर दया करने से यह चीज़ आज मिटने वाली नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि भूमि जो अधिक रखे हुए हैं उन को छूने की ताकत इस जनतंत्र में है या नहीं। जिस के पास मैं ज्यादा जमीन है वह पार्लियामेंट का मैम्बर हो, मिनिस्टर हो, आफिसर हो, उस को अत्याचार करना पड़ेगा। उससे अत्याचार जमीन कराएगी, वह दौलत कराएगी वह कितना ही भला आदमी हो, कंठी बांधने वाला हो। दूसरा कोई उपाय नहीं है। आज जो ज्यादा जमीन बाला है वही गांवों में सूदखोरी और मुनाफाखोरी करता है और वही जाति पाति के सामाजिक अत्याचार का भी अड़ा है। जब तक उस को नहीं मिटाएंगे वहां पर बराबरी की इच्छा और कामना करने से वह कामना पूरी नहीं होगी। हमारे लिए यह ढोंग और डिसला ही साबित होगा।

अभी पिछले 8 अगस्त को एक जवाब गृह मंत्री जी ने दिया जिस में उन्होंने बताया कि मोती हारी के पास एक गांव में कोई दो सौ से ज्यादा लोग बन्दूक लेकर इकट्ठा हुए पूरी हरिजन बस्ती को उजाड़ने के लिए तो एस० पी० और फोर्स के लोग दौड़े। वहां 62 आदिमियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। चार्जेशीट मिली। उस के बाद एक कमटी बना कर उस एस० पी० को डीग्रेड कराने के लिए तय कराया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी मुन रही हैं, वह इस के ऊपर ध्यान देंगी—उस एस० पी० ने हरिजन बस्ती की रक्षा के लिए प्रयास किया। यह इन के 8 अगस्त के जवाब में मुझे मिला है। अनस्टार्ट क्वेश्चन नं० 2474

का जवाब है। हरिजन बस्ती की रक्षा करने के कारण उस एस० पी० को डीग्रेड करा कर के वहां से हटाया जा रहा है। इसीलिए कि तुमने रक्षा क्यों की? यह स्थिति है।

मेरे अपने इलाके में दो दर्जन मे ज्यादा लोग मारे गये हैं। दस उन में हरिजन मारे गए हैं और बाकी उन को बचाने में 1.5 गैर-हरिजन मारे गए हैं। लगातार इस सवाल को मैं उठाने का प्रयास करता रहा हूँ। और आज वहां मैं कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे हरिजनों पर हमला होता है तो सिर्फ हरिजनों को हम नहीं मरने देंगे। एक भी गांव हमारे इलाके में नहीं है जहां अकेले हरिजन का घर जलेगा। वहां गैर-हरिजन हथियार लेकर बाहर आता है और रक्षा करता है। अभी तक अपनी गर्दन दी है, अभी तक दूसरे की गर्दन हम ने नहीं ली है।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। किसान मजदूर कॉम्प्रेस के नाम से एक संस्था मधुबनी में काथम की गई है जिस में एक सिडीकेट, एक सोशलिस्ट, एक जनसंघ सभी के लोग आए हैं जो आज इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में खुले आम हत्या का प्रचार कर रहे हैं। विहार विधान सभा के भाषणों को पढ़े कि जो वहां के उपाध्यक्ष हैं उन्होंने खुले आम हत्या की बकालत की। दरभंगा के महाराजा के अखबार आर्द्धवर्ते और इंडियन नेशनल की फाइल मंगा कर देख ले। लगातार हत्याओं का समर्थन किया गया है अभी तक पूरी शक्ति लगाकर हम ने कहा है कि रिवाज का दोष है, व्यक्ति का दोष नहीं है। इसीलिए हत्या का जवाब हत्या से नहीं देते हैं। जो ताकत है उस

[धी भोगेन्द्र जा]

ताकत से कह रहे हैं, और लोगों ने उसको निभाया है। लेकिन बार बार हत्याएं हो रही हैं। अभी इसी 16 तारीख को भी 8 बजे सुबह मध्यून जिसे के जयनगर थाने में हत्या हुई है (व्यवधान) मैं तीन मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। 8 बजे सुबह से 8 बजे शाम तक पूरा हथियार बन्द गिरोह हमला करता रहा, बस्ती को लूटा रहा। यह ठीक है कि रका करने के लिए लोग आए। इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि गैर हरिजन भी हाथ में आए। . . . (व्यवधान)

ऐसी स्थिति में दो ही इलाज हैं कि भूस्वामित्व वहीं तक रखिए जिस में सेल्फ कल्टीवेटिंग कायम हो खुद जोत की खेती कायम हो, जो खेती करेगा वह जमीन का मालिक होगा। जो ऐब्सेंटी रहेगा वह अत्याचार करेगा ही चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी का नेता हो, उस को ऐसा करना पड़ेगा। यहाँ वर्ग स्वार्थ पार्टी और दलों से ऊपर है। यह मैं तर्जुबे से कह रहा हूँ। 14 साल की उम्र से आजादी की लड़ाई में हम लोग पड़े। 40 साल के अपने तर्जुबे से मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि वर्ग स्वार्थ पार्टी और दलों से ऊपर है और वह एक कर देता है। जाति पर्ति से भी ऊपर है। वह सभी जातियों के एक कर देता है और वह हमारे इलाके में दो रहा है। कोई जाति में बांटने जायगा नहीं बंट सकेंगे, मजहब में बांटने जायगा, नहीं बंट सकेंगे। जनसंघ के लिए मुस्लिम लीग का बोट मिलता है। मुस्लिम लीगी लोग जनसंघ को बोट देते हैं। सभी एक हो गए हैं। एक माने में यह बच्चा भी हृषा है। तो हरिजनों

के लिए यही रोग है। दूसरा रोग नहीं है। बैरात से यह चीज नहीं होती। (व्यवधान) इसलिए सेल्फ कल्टीवेटिंग टेनेसी कायम कीजिए जिस से तीन हजार साल से चला आ रहा अत्याचार मिटे।

हरिजन और गैर-हरिजन जो मेहनत करता है, जो अमजीवी है। एक साथ मिल कर मरेंगे एक साथ जीयेंगे। जो उन का उद्धार करने जायेंगे, यह उद्धार तब तक नहीं होगा, जब तक बराबरी के रिस्ते पर उद्धार करने वाले उद्धारक होकर नहीं जायेंगे। वे भाई के रूप में काम करते हैं, मेहनत करते हैं, बाजरे से लेकर गेहूं और चावल पैदा करते हैं वे बैरात के अधिकारी नहीं हैं, भीख के अधिकारी नहीं हैं, दया के अधिकारी नहीं हैं, वे सम्पत्ति के मालिक हैं। इस लिये कि वे उत्पादक हैं।

इस लिये हमारे जनतन्त्र के सामने एक संकट है और जैसा श्री दण्डाव तेजी ने उदाहरण दिया है— यह संकट हमारे देश भर पर आयेगा इस को रोकम नहीं जा सकेगा। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ— हत्यारों का गिरोह पूरे तौर से रूलिंग कांग्रेस में आ रहा है बहुत कम अब बाहर रह गये हैं। कम से कम बिहार का तो यही नक्शा है। जो सप्ताह 1969 के बाद गरीब हरिजन और किसान देख रहा था, वह घूमिल हो रहा है। जो कल इन्दिरा जी को यालियां देते थे। आज कांग्रेस पार्टी में शामिल हो कर पुलिस को लेकर अत्याचार करने को आते हैं और फिर वही हालत हो रही है जो जो 1969 के पहले की वही दुविधा की हालत पैदा हो गई है। इस साल 11 हजार के

आंकड़े मिर्धा जी ने दिये हैं, अब ये 11 लाख न वर्ने। आप कठोर कदम उठायें। जो थोड़े अफसर ईमानदारी से काम करने की कोशिश करते हैं उन को बढ़ावा दें, नहीं तो ये हत्यायें कहां से जायेंगी मैं कह नहीं सकता। दो दर्जन हत्यायों की बात मैंने कही है, जिन में हमारे सहोदर साथी मारे गये, जिन में 10 हरिजन भी थे और वे हत्यारे आज कांग्रेस के संरक्षण में हैं। उन्हें सरकारी संरक्षण मिला हुआ है बारबार ऐसा हुआ है। आज पूरे सदन को पूरी सरकार को सभी लोगों को इस सवाल पर मजबूती के साथ दृढ़ता के साथ कदम उठाने की जरूरत है जिस से हमारा जन तन्त्र पुष्ट हो और यह खतरा आगे पैदा न हो।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was a little surprised as to how this subject came up for discussion in the House as a general subject. I was just wondering whether there is any election knocking at the door. Normally, the political parties and, particularly, the Opposition parties want to make a capital out of these atrocities on Harijans, Adivasis and all these people. I want to tell this House that it is not a political subject. This is a subject which can be sorted out by creating conditions in the country in which they will be able to understand the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and, for that matter, the people at the lower rungs of the society.

Today, the members of the House have been discussing what they should not. We have been discussing this subject for the last 4-5 years on different occasions. But when you want to make it a political subject, I would like to ask the Opposition parties one question: When the Opposition parties in some States had

their own Governments, when they were in power there, were they in a position to create conditions, set an example, so that no Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people would have been exploited to such an extent? What is the position today? They have not been able to create confidence amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

This is quite clear. Let us not try to find out some excuses whenever we have been hearing about atrocities against the Harijans. We know all about them. I know what happened in Rajasthan. I know how many Harijan people have been burnt alive; how many children have been burnt alive; how many Harijan women have been stripped naked and raped. These are not the things to be discussed in the House. Let us try to understand what are they all about. It does not help by merely discussing them in the House. Let us try to see what is the root cause of all these atrocities.

We are all creatures of the same society and that society is responsible for creating an atmosphere against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. This is more a question of social imbalance. Whenever there is a question of imbalance, it requires the cooperation of almost every section of the society. It is not a question of a political party. It is not a question of caste, creed and religion. It is a question which has to be sorted out. I want to tell the House that we are thinking merely in terms of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. I want to tell the House that it is far greater issue than this. We have heard of the colour bar: we have heard of apartheid in South Africa.

We have heard of colour bar in the USA and UK. But what is going

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

on in our country is more heinous than that. In those countries they have colour bar against people of other nationalities, but in our country this sort of discriminatory feeling is against our own people, against those sections which are poor. We should feel ashamed to discuss this problem in a manner which would create political passions, religious passions and communal passions. We should understand this problem in a more calculated manner and should try to find solution for that. In spite of there being a parliamentary Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and there being a Commissioner for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, so many atrocities are being committed. And we are still talking in the same way; there has been no change in the discussion, there has been no change in the attitude. We have to sit together and try to find out why it is so. I personally think that we are involved more in politics than in trying to find a solution for the problem.

Now the question is what should be done. As I said, this colour bar in our country is against our own people—Indians against Indians. We have not been able to eliminate the actions and inter-actions between the different societies in our country, between the so-called high and low classes. And we are talking here as if we are doing something wonderful.

Now what is the remedy? In any country, if you want to bring about normalcy in law and order, one thing must reign supreme: "such results of human conduct which the law seeks to prohibit must be made punishable." The punishment in the case of atrocities committed against Harijans or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be more severe than in ordinary cases. That is the only solution.

We should strengthen the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But, instead, we have tried to disintegrate that office. This subject was previously under the Department of Social Welfare. Now it has come under the Ministry of Home Affairs, and that gives us a great hope about the future of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would request the Minister of Home Affairs to strengthen the Commissioner's office. I know the present Commissioner personally. He happens to be an ex-Member of Parliament. He has very good understanding, sympathy and good feelings for the tribal people and Scheduled Castes. Let there be Deputy Commissioners in all the States and Assistant Commissioners in all the districts. Let all the Assistant Commissioners be given the power to twist the arms of the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police. In case any atrocity is committed against any member of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in a particular district, an adverse entry should be made in the confidential reports of all the district officers concerned—District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and others.

18.00 hrs.

Whenever there is any incident involving Harijans or Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should move like a fire brigade against those who were responsible for it and extinguish the fire there. Otherwise, there is no use just talking here. Let us try to be realistic and not idealistic; let us try to be pragmatic and not dogmatic. We have had enough of discussions here. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he should deal with this question in a very cool and calculated manner. Every one should do his

duty. Today the District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners are not in a position to prevent recurrence of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and no notice is taken of that. Instead, they are rewarded with promotions. From the Deputy Commissioner he will become Commissioner and even though there are no posts of Commissioners, they will create them. This is what is happening. Nobody is doing his duty. Let us, therefore, say that we, as Members of Parliament, have a duty to perform and the Home Minister, particularly, owes a duty—the duty of care for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, especially when the portfolio has been brought under him. And in days to come, in a year or so, let us hope that we will not have any more of such discussions in this House and let us see that there is a change in the right direction towards the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We do not want to hear any atrocities against any member of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and they will be like any other citizen of this country. And if there are any atrocities against any member of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, let us try to say that this was a thing committed not against a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes Member but against an Indian and anything done against an Indian is punishable and that is the yardstick to which we have to work.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, while we are celebrating the Silver Jubilee of our Independence, we are discussing the atrocities being perpetrated on Harijans in various parts of the country. Is it not a shame on the part of the Government that even after twenty five years of Independence, the Government is not able to prevent such atrocities and violence committed against Harijans? Is this not a shame on the part of the leaders of the

party in power? While we are discussing these atrocities, there are no two opinions among the political parties or the political leaders on this issue. Everybody talks about the welfare of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the Adivasis but without implementing constructive steps to redress their grievances and without giving due and serious consideration to the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Instead of preventing the atrocities committed on Harijans or reducing the number of such cases, the number of cases, in recent years, has actually increased. On 2nd August 1973, our Prime Minister has given statistics in the Rajya Sabha showing that from January 1971 to October 1972, the number of cases of violence committed against Harijans was 1567. Instead of the Government preventing the atrocities and safeguarding the rights and privileges of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, in recent years the number of cases of violence committed on Harijans has been increasing. At the same time, the atrocities occur not only in a particular part of the country; they have occurred not only in UP or MP or Punjab or Haryana or even in Tamil Nadu or even in Rajasthan, but the atrocities have occurred all over India. What is the reason? The Home Ministry has issued so many orders and directives to the State Governments for implementation. There is a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He is submitting his report every year. Also, there is a Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which also submits its report to this House. In addition, the Government of India appoint a committee now and then and they also submit their suggestions and reports. But, what are the achievements of the Government? What are the achievements as a result of implementation

[Shri R. P. Ulaganambi]

of the suggestions contained in the Commissioner's reports? The achievement is increase in the number of atrocities and cases of violence committed on Harijans. What is the reason? What is the reason that the atrocities and cases of violence are increasing every year? Unless and until all the political parties and their political leaders sit together, look into the matter and give serious attention, this problem will not be solved. I will tell you the reason for this increase.

Our Government passed an Act in this Parliament. It is called the Untouchability Offences Act. If a person commits any act of untouchability he will be penalised under this Act. But how does the question of untouchability itself arise? The caste system is the root cause of untouchability. Without abolishing the caste system how can you eradicate untouchability? Now, what is the reason for the perpetration of caste system? It is the Varnashrama system that is being taught by Bhagavat Gita, which is considered to be the philosophy of the Hindus. So, all this is a single connected thing. Therefore, merely to talk about untouchability is meaningless. We cannot eradicate untouchability and bring about equality in society until and unless we go to the root cause of this system. Unless and until the Government, the political parties and political leaders come forward and abolish the caste system, untouchability cannot be removed from society at all. That is what the learned Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy preaches vehemently. He always preaches among the people about the necessity to abolish the caste system, because he is convinced that it is the root cause of untouchability. That is why Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy and Arignar Anna used to address public meetings and convene conferences and stress the need for abolition of caste system from our society. Simply passing the Untouchability Offences Act will not remove untouchability, unless we re-

move the caste system itself. Even now we find that the Puri's Sankaracharya is preaching in support of untouchability. Therefore, unless and until the Government comes forward to completely eradicate the caste system, we cannot remove this untouchability.

Therefore, I request the government, I request the Home Minister, to come forward and appreciate the philosophy propounded by Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy, Arignar Anna and Dr. Ambedkar and propagate among the people the need for abolition of the caste system. Otherwise we cannot have a classless and casteless society which we want to bring about.

With these words, I thank you, Mr Chairman, for having given me which we want to bring about.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पार्टी) : सभापति जी महात्मागांधी ने एक वाक्य कहा था कि अस्पृश्यता जीती रहे इसके बजाये मैं अधिक पसन्द करूँगा कि टिन्हूं धर्म का नाश हो जाए। आज जेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे उसके कारण सभी को अपनी गर्दन नीची करने पड़ रही हैं। सबाल यह है कि सरकार क्या करना चाहती है। हम इस बात के लिए सरकार को आड़े हाथों लेते हैं और सरकार में कहते हैं कि उसने कानून का सच्ची से अमल नहीं किया तो सरकार की तरफ से बड़ा अच्छा भाषण दिया जाता है, पर्याक का भाषण कि यह सबाल तो बहुत पुराना है, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है बैसा नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन सबाल यह नहीं है। आज सबाल यह है कि 1973 में सरकार ने कौन से सहत और मजबूती के कदम उठाए हैं जिन से अत्याचार मिट सकते हैं। हम कल्याणकारी सरकार से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं कि जब हरिजन अपने पांव पर उठने लगे हैं अपने अधिकारों को समझने लगे

तो उनकी रक्षा के लिए इस कल्याणकारी सरकार ने कौन कौन से कदम उठाए। अगर बड़ी योजना बनाएंगे कि वह कहम उठाए और वह काम किये तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं वह योजना तो आपने बताई लेकिन उसे कार्यरूप में परिणत होने के लिए जब हरिजनों ने संघर्ष शुरू किया तो उसके लिए आप बताएं कि कितने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट सप्पैन्ड हुए?

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने एस० पी० नौकरी से बरखास्त किए गए हैं, कितने धानेदारों को आपने धरों में जाना पड़ा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि 1959 से 1971 तक के तीन साल के आंकड़े आप बताएं। 1969 में कुल 1549 घटनाएं हुई। उन घटनाओं में आपने कितनों को सजा दिलाई। श्री बुटा सिंह ने आपको एक केस पढ़ कर सुनाया है जिस में हाई कोर्ट ने एक्टिव कर दिया। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि डे टू डे कितने मुकदमे चल रहे हैं इन घटनाओं को लेकर। क्या आपने काम किए हैं? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप एक दो काम करें। आप अगर इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती हैं तो पटवारी को जो उस गांव में रहता है जिम्मेवार ठहराएं विलेज लेबल वकर को ठहराएं। इसी तरह से आप तहसीलदार, डी० एम० को जिम्मेवार ठहराएं। आपको चाहिए कि सं०क्षण 107 के अन्दर आप प्रवेंटिव मेवर्चर्ट लें। आप बताएं कि आपने कौन से ऐसे मैशेजें लिए हैं। आज जो घटनाएं होती हैं वे एक दिन में नहीं घट जाती हैं। उनके लिए पहले से ब्रैपरे-राज की जाती है। 107 के अन्दर आपकी पुलिस एजेंसी ने क्या एक्शन लिया है। आपको चाहिए कि आप

देखे कि सैशन जज डे टू डे इन केसिस का द्रायल करें। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आप कदम उठाएं। अगर आपने यह सब किया तब पता चलेगा कि आप कितने सीरियस हैं। आप बताएं कि 1971 के बाद कितने मैजिस्ट्रेट किन को आपने ससपैन्ड किया है। यहां पर बड़े बड़े भाषण दे दिए जाते हैं लेकिन अमल में कुछ नहीं होता है। आपने लैन्ड सीलिंग की। आप बताएं कि कितनी जमीन उसके फलस्वरूप हरिजनों को दी गई या उसके अधिकार में वह गई। अगर नहीं गई तो कौन से कदम उठाए गए। उस जमीन पर उनको अधिकार दिलाने के लिए?

केन्द्र से सवाल किया जाता है तो एक ही उत्तर मिलता है कि हमने स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट से पूछा है। जब स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट के आंकड़े देखे जाते हैं तो पता चलता है कि कोई एस० पी० या मैजिस्ट्रेट आदि ससपैन्ड नहीं होता है। कानून को आप सख्ती से लागू करे। लैंड सीलिंग को आप सख्ती से लागू करे। कानून बना देना ही काफी नहीं है। कोई घटना घटती है तो जबव दिया जाता है कि जांच शुरू करवा दी गई है। इस प्रकार से उत्तर अगस्त 1973 में देने की जरूरत नहीं है। प्लान बना दिया गया है, इस प्रकार से उत्तर नहीं चलेंगे। इनवैस्टी-गेशन आंडर कर दी गई है, इसको सुनना आज के जमाने में कोई बरदाशत नहीं करेगा। कितने आदिमयों को क्या क्या सजा दी गई है। जो दोषी थे उनको किस किस प्रकार की सजा दी गई है, यह सभी जाना चाहेंगे। जब आप यह कहते हैं कि जांच शुरू कर दी है तो इसका अर्थ यह है आपका इरादा

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

कुछ करने का नहीं है। आपको इसकी बुनियाद में जा कर सोचना होगा और कार्रवाई करनी होगी। दोषी व्यक्तियों को जल्दी सजा हो इसकी आपको व्यवस्था करनी होगी। आप यह भी बताएं कि 1969, 1970 और 1971 में कितने हरिजनों का मर्डर हुआ और कितने दोशी व्यक्तियों को कासी की सजा दी गई? क्या सैशंज कोर्ट में आप चार चार और तीन तीन साल केसिस चलायेंगे? आपको चाहिए कि इनके केसिस की डेटू डे हीयरिंग की आप व्यवस्था करें। आपने अस्पृश्यता निवारण कानून बनाया। कितनों को इस कानून के अन्तर्गत आपने सजा दिलाई 1970 और 1971 में यह आप बताएं। कानून बना देना काफी नहीं है, उसको अमली रूप भी देना चाहिये। कागजों पर कानून घरा रह जाए इसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। किताबें निकाल देनाया लिट्रेचर छाप देना काफी नहीं है। गांधी जी ने हरिजनों की समस्याओं को लेकर बहुत साल पहले कहा था कि यह देश के लिए कलंक है और उस कलंक को मिटाने के लिए उन्होंने काम भी किया। उस काम को हमें तेजी से आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये था। उसको हमें अमली रूप देना चाहिये था। केवल योजनाएं किताबों में बना देना ही काफी नहीं है। उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं ब्राह्मणों से पूछता हूं कि यहां भाषण तो वे बड़े लम्बे चौड़े दे देते हैं लेकिन उनके घरों में नौकर कौन है वड़े आदर्श की बातें की जाती है, लेकिन घर में आचरण किस प्रकार का किया जाता है? वाजपेयी जी जनसंघ वाले भाई बताएं कि उनके यहां कौन नौकर हैं सी०

पी० एम० जब पावर में थी तब उसने क्या किया? यह राजनीतिक स्टॉट नहीं चलेगा, इस प्रकार के भाषण नहीं चलेंगे....

SHRI B. V. NAIK: On a point of order. Because some community has been mentioned, should this august House become a sort of defending arena? Can a Member of Parliament not express himself? I would like you to give a ruling on this. Let the hon. Member be allowed to proceed.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He should not attack any community.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: He is talking sociology in Parliament, and therefore he should be protected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let Shri Daga conclude his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Since Shri Daga was speaking in Hindi, I did not quite follow what he said, but the impression that I got was that he was trying to malign the CPM in the House. If he had done so, then that should be expunged.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जो शासन पर उंगली उठाते हैं वे अपने कारनामों को भी देखें। जो हरिजनों की दुहाई देते हैं उन लोगों ने उनके लिए क्या किया है? मैं प्रदेश की संस्कारों से भी पूछता हूं कि उन्होंने इस दिशा में क्या किया? जो ये कहते हैं कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है उनको भी अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना चाहिये।

मैं दो तीन मुझाव देना चाहता हूं। आप प्रिवेटिव मैं-जेस लें। पटवारी, विल्लेज लेवल बैकर को टाई डाउन करें। आप कमिशनर की पोस्ट मजबूत करें। लैड सीर्लिंग लाज का मजबूती से पालन करायें। हरिजन बोडिंग

हाउस जैसे नामों से हरिजन शब्द को हटा दें। हरिजन, कालोनोज, हरिजन मुहल्ले जो हैं उनको लोगों के बोच में लाएं। 26 साल से यह जो हैंड लोड की प्रथा चली आ रही है, इसको बन्द करें? यह बहुत खराब चीज़ है। इसको कानून से बन्द करें। कस्टमरी ला अगर हैंड लोड के बारे में हैं तो इसको आज 26 साल के बाद आप खत्म करें। सिर पर मेला ढोना बन्द करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much time he would like to take for the reply.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Half an hour will do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will then be called at 6.30 p.m.

SHRI K. S CHAVDA: In our country, not a day passes when reports are not received about atrocities committed on Harijans.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, and Dr. Ambedkar, have done a great deal for the betterment of the Scheduled Castes. But since we have now forgotten Gandhian principles, the Harijans are being harassed and tortured with vengeance. The torture of Harijans is much more than what has been reported in the press or has come to light. The Harijans suffer in silence and have no means to raise their voice and to ventilate their grievances.

The incidents of atrocities committed on Harijans as reported by the press are very shocking and barbaric. And sometimes I feel as if we are living in a barbaric age where there is no law and order and where might is right.

1612 L.S.—13.

When the Prime Minister made a statement in the Rajya Sabha in reply to a question when she was Home Minister also that during 1967—69, 1112 Harijans were killed in this country. Parliament also had the occasion to discuss the gruesome and ghastly incident of the burning alive of 42 Harijan men, women and children in Kilvanmani village in Tamil Nadu—I think it was in 1970. In Gujarat, my home State, in reply to a question the then Chief Minister, Shri Oza, informed the Assembly that as many as 62 Harijans were reported murdered during the preceding 2½ years. In Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh in 1973, a Harijan was stoned to death. This was in May 1973. In the same month, a Harijan couple of Murud Akola in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra on the occasion of Maharashtra Day celebrations, requested the Deputy Collector to include their names not as voters but as slaves. Why? Because the cast Hindus did not allow this couple to draw water from a tubewell constructed during the Mahatma Gandhi birth centenary celebrations.

In June 1973, the Revenue Minister of Mysore told the State Legislative Council that a Harijan was hanged in Jebergi village of Gulbarga district... He further said that on June 2, 1973, a Harijan and his wife were tied to a tree and were tortured until the former died. We had also a report regarding four Harijan women being stripped naked and branded with hot iron rods in Bihar. This matter was raised by Shri Vajpayee and myself here on 28th July, 1973 and the hon. Speaker gave an assurance that he would convey the feelings of the House to the Home Minister. But I am sorry to say the Home Minister has not made any statement up till now apprising the House of the steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence of this type of gruesome incident which, apart from the inhuman treatment meted out to an under-privileged class of our society, gives a bad name to the country.

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

In some parts of the country, caste Hindus have become so bold as to show scant regard for law and order. A striking instance is of a case in Meda Adaraj village in Mehsana district in my State, where the caste Hindus attacked a party of revenue personnel headed by Shri Gopalani, the Mamlatdar, and police personnel headed by the PSI, Shri Prajapati, who were trying to restore the land of Harijans usurped by caste Hindus. The Mamlatdar and the police sub-inspector were seriously injured, but that did not prevent them from doing their duty at the risk of life. I brought this to the notice of the present Chief Minister of Gujarat, who, I understand, has taken some action in the matter but who has not replied to my letter. I wrote a letter to him when he was Chief Minister designate. I feel that officers who do their duty without fear or favour, at the cost of their life should be rewarded adequately and officers who connive at these atrocities should be punished severely.

In short, cases of harassment and cruelty are being reported from all parts of the country. These shocking instances arouse the conscience of all civilized persons and the cases are discussed in Parliament and also in State Assemblies. But I am sorry to say that nothing concrete is done to protect the person and property of Harijans. I should like to know what concrete steps Government and the Home Minister are going to take to protect the person and property of the Harijans. The Central Government cannot escape responsibility on the plea that law and order is a State subject. The Constitution of India has cast a special responsibility on the Government of India. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is appointed by the President of India for this purpose. Therefore, I would like to make a few suggestions for the Central Government to implement them immediately.

The State Governments should be asked to see that all cases of atrocities

are promptly investigated by police and if necessary special police squad should be created for the purpose. The guilty persons should be brought to book and given deterrent punishment to serve as an example to others.

Secondly the officers who connive at the atrocities then committed on Harijans should be severely punished and the officers who do their duty without fear or favour at the risk of their life should be suitably rewarded.

Thirdly, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given executive powers to investigate alleged cases of atrocities and report to Government of India without any loss of time.

If necessary, punitive tax should be imposed in a village where atrocities are committed or where Harijans are boycotted. The then Chief Minister of Bombay State Shri Morarjibhai Desai did it in the case of Mathasul village in Mehsana district of Gujarat and it yielded very good results.

The Ministers both State and Central should during their tours make inquiries about the conditions of Harijans and give every encouragement to Harijans and their representative bodies to ventilate their grievances.

Lastly, a cell should be set up headed by Shri Jagjivan Ramji, Minister of Defence to see the implementation of all these five points suggested by me so that things could be bettered in our country.

अरे स्वामी बल्लभानन्दकी (हमीरपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हरिजनों के मामले में चन्द सदस्य बोलने वाले रहते हैं और एक दो मंदीर यहां उत्तर देने के लिए रहते हैं। इस बारे में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है। हमारे लाभियों ने कहा था कि इस समस्या का एक कारण ग्राम्यिक है। तो हम सम्बति का ग्राम्यीकरण क्यों नहीं करते हैं जैसा कि रस्स में किया गया है? इस में क्या कठिनाई है? हम क्यों पूँजीपतियों के पैसे से चुनाव लड़ते हैं।

अगर हम रुस की तरह करते तो यह आर्थिक नसला हल हो जाता ।

रहा समाज, तो समाज के अंदर जब तक कि यह ग्रन्थ रहें जो जाति का सवाल और अद्वाव पैदा करते हैं तब तक समाज में यह अद्वाव कैसे भिटेगा ? उन ग्रन्थों की हम बढ़ावा देते हैं— रामायण जैसे ग्रन्थ की जिसमें लिखा है—

दोल, गंवार, शूद्र, पशु, नारी ।

ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी ।

उस में यह भी लिखा है :

पूजिय विप्र शील गुण हीना ।

नहीं शूद्र गण ज्ञान प्रवीना ॥

जब तक इन पुस्तकों को जलाया नहीं जाता है तब कितने तरह आप हरिजनों के साथ यह ऊंच नीच की भावना मिटा सकते हैं ? अभी गवर्नर-मेंट उस को अस्ती लाख रुपये दिए हैं और ये लोग जा कर उस की कमटी में बैठते हैं तब मुझे कष्ट होता है । रामायण में कहां है कि :

जे वर्णश्वरं तेलि कुम्हारा ।

सुपत क्रान्त कोल कलवारा ।

तेली और कुम्हार आदि इन को चारों वर्णों में अब्दम बताया है और बड़ा लम्बा विस्तार और प्रचार है इन ग्रन्थों का । मुसलमानों को राक्षस कहते हैं और अपने शूद्र राक्षस हैं । तो इस तरह की जो पढ़ाई है, अभी दिल्ली में यह चौपाई पढ़ाई जाती है— दोल यंवार शूद्र पशु नारी, ऐसा मुझे चिसी ने बताया तो जब तक ये ग्रन्थ समाप्त नहीं होते तब तक कैसे अद्वाव भिटेगा ?

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नीकरियों ने इन के लिए 17 प्रतिशत संरक्षण रखा और विद्या अभी तक केवल तीन प्रतिशत । 14 प्रतिशत उन में से खत्म कर दिया । रही बैकवर्ड कलासेज की बात तो 52 प्रतिशत और कहीं कहीं 62 प्रतिशत तक वह है । मैं कहता हूं कि अगर कहीं वह जाग उठे और हरिजनों की मदद कर दें तो ये बन्द आदमी जो हुकूमत में बैठे हैं ये नहीं रह सकते । मगर यह हो कैसे ।

मैं यह कहता हूं कि हर जगह का मुख्य मंत्री हरिजन बनना चाहिए था, गृह मंत्री बनना चाहिए था । कोई हमारे बाप की कुर्सी नहीं है, हम ने ही कोई ठेका नहीं ले रखा है । दें दें उन्हीं हरिजनों को कि आओं और संभालो । हम ने सदियों से राज किया है । राजा बन कर राज किया है और अब भी कर रहे हैं । अब लों संभालो इसे । हम गद्दी तुम्हें सौंपते हैं । वह निपटा लेंगे सारे मसलों को । मगर यह कहां होने वाला है ।

मुझे दो मिनट दिया है, उस में मैं और क्या बोलूँ । कभी इन ग्रन्थों की बात आप को बताऊंगा । ये जो लोग विरोध करते हैं यही जा कर शंकराचार्य के पैर छूते हैं जो शंकराचार्य जाति पांत और वर्ण व्यवस्था को मानते हैं । उन को मिनिस्टर लोग बुलाते हैं जो वर्णाश्रम धर्म की बात करते हैं । मानवता की बात होनी चाहिए ।

अटल बिहारी ने वाजपेयी जी ने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से बात की । पर मैं कहता कि 56 वर्ष मुझे साथ हुए हो मरा । अभी मैंने ये सा कहीं लुप्ता, व्यक्तिगत हमला व भी जमा नहीं की, कपड़े खद्दर के महलता हूं, यांची जी के

[श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मनन्द जी]

साथ रहा हूँ, मुझे देख लीजिए, मुझे नहीं मानेंगे । मैं किसान के घर में पैदा हुआ हूँ । भार में ब्राह्मण हो गा तो मुझ को मानते । ब्राह्मण कोई शंकराचार्य की गढ़ी पर अगर जा कर बैठ जाय जो जाति पांत को मानता है तो उस कि पूजा होगी । जब तक यह चीज बैठ नहीं होगी, जब तक यह दवा नहीं चलेगी तब तक बीमारी कैसे जायेगी ? उन के साथ पक्षपात होता है । पारसाल मैंने पूछा कि कितने राज्यपाल हैं हरिजन तो इस साल किसी तरह एक हो गया है । फिर बैठवड़ क्लास के लोगों को देखिए उन के बारे में पूछता कि बैठवड़ क्लासेज के कितने मंत्री हैं तो यहां एक भी कोई कैबिनेट का मंत्री नहीं । केवल एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं हवाई जहाज की दुर्घटना में चोट लगी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बैठवड़ क्लास का कोई कैबिनेट मंत्री नहीं है । हालत तो यह है । पर कौन कहे ? ये लोग मक्खन लगाते रहते हैं कि हम को टिकट नहीं मिलेगा । जो टिकट के बल पर यहां आते हैं वह डरते हैं वह सच बात कहने में असमर्थ हैं सही बात कहने में । उहें जनता की सेवा करनी चाहिए और सेवा के बल पर आना चाहिए, टिकट के बल पर नहीं । किसी पार्टी के टिकट की क्या परवाह करनी है ?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ क्यों कि समय नहीं है ? फिर आगे कभी मौका मिला तो कहूँगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, this is an important debate. You have to give opportunity to all parties and groups.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have still fourteen names with me. If I have to give opportunities to all, it will take another two hours.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Mr. Chairman, Sir..... (Interruptions) I have no objection to sitting for some more time. The question is of time. I can sit as long as the House wants. But if every Member wants to speak, even one night is not enough. I have been called upon to speak and that is why I am speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 10 more names from the Congress side and 2 more names from the opposition side. In all, 12 names are there. If you want to extend the debate, if that is the desire of the House....

AN HON. MEMBER: By half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not half an hour. Then, I have to call all the names and it will take 2 hours.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: They can speak on the next occasion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to extend the time, then you will have to sit upto 7 O'Clock and tomorrow the Minister can reply. In that case, I can call only one or two Members because everybody is taking more than the allotted time. That is the difficulty.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): It was decided that we will finish it today.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Let us finish it today. If you postpone it to tomorrow, it might affect the further extension of the Lok Sabha session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister to reply now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, on the one hand, you say, it is a matter which is above party and on the other hand, the time is allotted on party basis. I cannot accept this. I do not want to inflict my speech on the House...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister says that the debate will be concluded today. We have got only 20 minutes left. If I have to accommodate all the Members, then it will take 2 hours more.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Members who precede us take much longer time than what they are allotted. The Chair is not able to control them. We sit throughout the day and we are denied our chance to speak. (Interruptions).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I would appeal to the House to keep to the schedule. They can speak on some other occasion. Let us stick to the schedule.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): The time should be extended by one hour more,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you may call two Members from the Opposition and two or three Members from the Congress party and then ask the Minister to reply. You may give them a few minutes each. It will not take much time.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The House should have a full-dress debate on the subject.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point is this. We Independents are given the last chance. We therefore, sit throughout the debate. The Members who precede us take much more time than what is allotted to them. And we are denied the chance. This happens every time. I want your ruling on this. I am not keen to make a speech today. If you do not permit me to make a speech, I will

not make a speech. But we Independents are denied the chance. This is happening every time. How many times it will happen like this? Is Parliament only means for people with party affiliations? I want your ruling on this point.

MR. CHARMAN: There is no question of ruling on this point. During this debate, six Members from the ruling party and six Members from the opposition parties have spoken up till now.

In all, 12 Members have spoken. These parties have spoken.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point is different. I am not at all keen to make a speech. I want your guidance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the desire of the House to extend the time? If you extend the time, I must make it clear that there are 12 more names, 10 names from the Congress party and 2 names from the Opposition. I cannot accommodate them all.

The hon. Minister to reply to the debate.

Then it should be extended to tomorrow...

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): No, we should finish today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may please reply.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Mr. Chairman, this is a question of high and primary importance. Except a few of our hon. friends who have tried to make political capital out of this—very few indeed—I must say happily that almost all the sections of the House have suggested and have asserted that this is a question which should be lifted above party politics. As our hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari

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Vajpayee, has said, it should be treated as a national question and not as a party question or a general political question. Whatever the present or topical exigencies, nobody can doubt that the Father of the Nation who created the power that Congress is risked his life from time to time, and there was no other subject, political or social, on which he laid greater stress or to which he gave greater importance. It is in the blood of the Congressmen. It is our declared objective of democratic and secular socialism.... (*Interruptions*). This gentleman laughs in derision. I do not know whether he has understood what I have said. What is he derisive at? Is he derisive at the Father of our Nation? Is he derisive at the great sacrifices that he had made from time to time? (*Interruptions*). Nobody in this House disputes the serious and shameful incidents that have occurred. Nobody disputes that atrocities have been committed. In fact, from the Treasury Benches it has been said that more incidents have occurred than have actually come to notice through press. What has been occasionally stated is that, because of greater awareness, because of greater assertion of rights on the part of Harijans and other backward people, because of greater sensitivity on the part of the Press, such incidents come into greater lime light and they are mentioned more often.

So far as the main point is concerned, the existence of untouchability and its consequential evils, nobody doubt that. But the point which Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee made has to be accepted—Prof. Dandavate said that; others also have said that. One hon. friend on this side said that this was a 3,000—year old evil. It is not a matter of 100 years or 200 years or 500 years. It is an age-old evil, continuing in this country for thousands of years. And there is a pathetic faith in the law, in the amendment of the law, in making the penal pro-

visions more stringent. This is not the way to look at this big problem. It has gone into the system of the Indian people—not only Hindus but also non-Hindus. There are castes among Christians. Even among Harijans there is untouchability; there cannot be marriages, there cannot be social associations. There are Harijans among whom even Panchayats cannot sit together. It is among Muslims also.

In this country, caste has pervaded and because of the backwardness, educational backwardness, economic backwardness and social backwardness...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How clever he is!

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:.... a large community has suffered for hundreds of years. Since Mahatma Gandhi came on the scene in India, he was fighting this evil. He awakened the conscience of the Indian people, of Hindus more than that of others and the people who took up this movement actively and who made it their life's mission, they were not all Harijans, they were drawn from all communities because of the inspiration that great man gave.

So, there are two things. Firstly, it is an age-old evil. Secondly, so far as the Congress is concerned.... (*Interruptions*). My friend will try to understand. If he is determined not to understand, then I cannot help.... (*Interruptions*). But let him atleast drawn his conclusions after he has heard me.... (*Interruptions*). Why is Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu trying to intervene at every time? In all that he has said, there has been not a single constructive suggestion. Almost every member of this House said something or other as to what should be done. I ask all of you or anybody to tell me as to what suggestion he has made ultimately. None at all.... (*Interruptions*). None whatsoever. There are other members on the Opposition side who deserve a tribute of credit and

a tribute of appreciation. They made valuable suggestions and I want to request this House to consider this matter dispassionately. That being the position and this evil having been inherited in this country for a long period, what was our duty? In the beginning when the Constitution was made by the founding fathers, what did they say? Did they equivocate? Did not they frankly, openly acknowledge the evil? They provided in the Constitution that untouchability shall not be recognised and that in all matters of opportunity, social and economic, equality shall be observed. So far as the law and the intention of the framers of the Constitution were concerned, they decided and they declared that all shall be treated alike. After that, what has been done? Has the Congress Party at any time tried to conceal any atrocity or any evil that has come to light and who are the people who have been raising these issues? The Congress Harijans or other Congressmen. Therefore, I beg of you, everybody, not to make this a party political issue at all. It is a national issue and will have to be treated as a national issue.

Now, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee referred to the National Integration Council. I do hope and expect that it should be possible for that Council to find a way with its advice and with the advice of others, to giving this an important place in the programme of the Integration Council. I do not know what exactly will happen. The experience on the last occasion was unfortunate for political reasons—it must be important to the people who raised objection and I really do not object to that, it is a matter for each party to decide—difficulties arose and then further progress became somewhat restricted. Anyway that is for the others to consider. But, so far as we are concerned, we would like two main questions to be addressed to by this National Integration Council. One is the raising of the position of the Harijans and the other is the solution

of all minority disputes that we have in this country. These are the two difficulties, two obstacles that are coming in the way of integration in this country, emotional integration and national integration of every character.

Now, I go further and say that if for any reason the Integration Council does not give this matter the importance that it deserves, the priority that it deserves, I, for one, would suggest, and, if necessary, I would come to the House, that there should be some other body. It should not be a totally government body. It may be partly official and partly non-official but the initiative, the main motive force should be held in the hands of non-officials. It should be a body such as the one that existed in the time of Gandhiji. He had Harijan Sevak Sangh; it is still there in body, but I don't know how much of its soul is there. What I say is, there has to be some body, some institution which Government should recognise, whose sole object, sole work, sole programme, sole thinking should be the abolition of untouchability and raising the position of the untouchables. Abolition of untouchability is not the main problem, Sir. Untouchability has really ceased to exist. Untouchability in the sense....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: No, Sir. The hon. Minister is misleading the House.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The statement made by the Home Minister is far, far from the truth.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Please have some patience. Untouchability in the sense of my touching somebody and somebody touching me, and feeling polluted, that feeling has gradually gone out. It is not to be found in the cities at all.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: It is increasing.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He may not agree with me. But we cannot say that it is increasing. The

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feeling of pollution by touching somebody or by getting touched, is not there, so far as our cities are concerned. Even in hotels, in restaurants and other places, Harijans go, nobody objects to them, nobody even knows that he is a Harijan, nobody asks anything about them. That is the position. The main thing now is this. (Interruption). Please don't expose your ignorance.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Dikshit is the name of a caste, Gupta is a caste name.

Are you prepared to remove the cast name?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: What is there? Removing caste names will not solve the problem. The problem is raising the position of Harijans educationally, socially and economically. Unless the Harijans have a social position in the country how can you do it? We are committed to socialism, secular socialism, democratic socialism. We are committed to achieve that. You can hold us responsible where we fail, we can be condemned. But, if we do succeed, you must pay tribute to us. How are we to do this? Socialism cannot be achieved in this country by achieving classless society. It has to be a casteless society. Really these classes shall have to go.

Then I want to point out certain pleasant or unpleasant things, as they may be. There are some Harijans who are economically in good condition. Socially also they have achieved some position. But they will not mix with the poor Harijans. Let us understand why this thing is happening. We may pass any number of amendments to the Act making penal provisions; but that will not succeed at all, unless the society accepts this as something to be got rid of, some evil which has to be removed first and

foremost. Sometimes you find society also does not understand what to do unless people are guided, people are told what to do and what not to do.

Now, it has been said that nothing has been done. Well, in our rhetorical flourish, it is our habit to over-state things and understate things. When you say nothing has been done, well, I am afraid, you are making a gross understatement.

For instance, I will give you one figure which I saw this morning or yesterday. The number of post-matric scholarships was 114 before 1947. This year the number is three lakhs. And every year the number of scholarships is increasing. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: How are you going to protect the lives and properties of harijans?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I am now on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How can you say that there is no point of order without hearing me? Will the minister kindly yield to me?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am not yielding. I do not want to yield. It will be an intrusion on the time of the House as I have to finish my speech within five minutes.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I am on a point of order and not on point of interruption. I am not used to interrupting unnecessarily. My point of order is this. This whole of this debate is taking place on the various, ugly incidents of atrocities on harijans, men and women, all over the country. Now, necessarily and obviously, this debate has been expanding by a number of arguments

which have been injected into the whole thing. What I wanted to tell the House is this. Is the Minister within his rights if he goes on expanding and widening the scope of the debate and not replying? We are interested in the Minister's finer remarks also. But is it not necessary that the reply should be mainly on the effective steps that Government are taking to see that these atrocities are reduced? That is my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, it is a well-established practice in all Parliaments which says that the issues that have been raised by other Members of the House can also be dealt with by anybody who replies in the debate. On this point, there never has been any doubt and the hon. gentleman....

AN HON. MEMBER: Honourable Member.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am sorry. Thanks for the correction. At least this correction I am able to accept from him.

The hon. Member made this point without going into the niceties and the details of the Parliamentary practice. Anyway, I was saying that penal provisions and amendments to the Act have to be made. Appeals and expression of heart-felt feelings in harsh and angry language are all understandable. I can understand the anger of Swamiji; a person like him who has tried to be near God to understand the high spirit, but when he finds around himself the small-minded things being done, naturally, he reacts violently. There are other people like him. Who say such things out of anger and anguish. But that will not help. In fact, if he creates some reaction and if he provokes some opposition

then the opposite may happen. The cause that Swamiji has got at his heart may not be served.

What was necessary to do for the government and for the leaders of the people was to see that the atrocities do not happen in future. But how to prevent these atrocities from happening in future. Now I am answering Shri Mavalankar's question. He is an able person and an intellectual and therefore, and briefly repeat to let him follow the line of my argument.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I wanted him to be precise. (Interruptions)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): We want to know what the Government has done to see that the atrocities are not committed in future. We want a clear-cut reply from the hon. Minister and not the philosophical words. We do not want any philosophical discussion. We quite understand that he has feeling on the subject. But what we want to know is the concrete action that has been taken and that is proposed to be taken.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am here to reply to the important points that have been made. They should not have raised those questions if they did not want a reply to those points.

In order to do this, I was saying that certain things have to be done in our society. Firstly, education has to be improved. Government are committed to that, and the States also have taken the decision to help. Some hon. Members have no trust in the State Governments at all. One hon. member said that everything that is one in the State is wrong. Let us all understand one fact of administration.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: On a point of order. It is now 7 pm. Are you adjourning the House now? The sitting was extended only up to 7 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time would the hon. Minister take?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Quite a lot of time has been wasted in the interruptions. I would not take more than ten minutes.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He can reply tomorrow.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Now that he has started, let him be allowed to complete.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I shall conclude my speech as soon as possible. (Interruptions). Let Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu try and listen to me and get some idea of the problem. This is not a political issue at all. He can reserve those jobs for some other time, and I shall take any number of them. But this is a big problem, and let him try and understand it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him not touch that explosive material.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: All right, I shall not touch that explosive material.

So long as a Harijan carries dirt on his head, so long as a Harijan repairs old shoes, so long as a Harijan engages himself in professions which are lowly and degrading and which normally other castes do not practice, how can we expect the other castes to treat him on a basis of equality?

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: How can it be based on profession?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Therefore, it should be the first duty

of the Government and the people and the municipal corporations to abolish dry latrines and to make it possible for Harijans to take up other professions. I am not publicity oriented, but I would like to tell you a fact. In Delhi, the Corporation or the Metropolitan Council had invited me to a function and asked me to distribute hand-carts to sweepers. I distributed hand-carts, but I warned them then, and I warn the House now, and I warn the people that this is not going to solve this problem. For, dirt has to be taken from the third, second and first floor to the ground below. Who will bring it. The same person has to bring down that dirt. Will he carry that hand-cart also upstairs? It is not possible. You may go to any old city in India and you will find such dry latrines everywhere. Therefore, if we want to pass any law, then let us first pass a law to abolish dry latrines.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: And convert them into flush latrines.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The number of dry latrines has been going down in city after city. In Delhi also, the number of such dry latrines has gone down steadily and regularly.

But it cannot be done in a day. An age-old habit so pervasive as untouchability with all its evils—even amongst the Harijans it is practised—cannot be abolished in a day. With a full sense of responsibility, I can say that we have to tackle this serious problem patiently and firmly with hope and faith in the future and work out such measures as will help us to achieve the object.

I have jotted down several measures. I will take some other opportunity to suggest similar measures the acceptance of which will draw nearer the day on which the Harijans

will be a free citizen, an equal citizen, with the rest of his countrymen.

This is not a duty cast only on the Government of India and the State Governments. How can any State Government work successfully in a hostile atmosphere?

The hon. member from the DMK made some observations. If the DMK people do not want to do a thing, can the DMK Government do it? It cannot. Therefore, it is important that we create an atmosphere favourable not only to the abolition of untouchability, because touching or not touching is not so important because we do not touch each other every day, but we should take steps to see that the downtrodden persons should be more educated (*Interruptions*). They should not be allowed to engage in professions which are degrading. They should be given opportunities for a social status in society. Last but not least, his economic condition should be improved.

For achieving these objectives, I again repeat that it is necessary not only for people in government, but for leaders of people all over in the villages, in the cities, to take an active part in the removal of untouchability with all its evils....

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Not only removal of untouchability, but much more important—i.e., abolition of caste system.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: They have spoken. Let them listen to me now. I am not saying anything which is unparliamentary or dishonourable. Let them not interrupt.

If they feel strongly on this subject, as Shri Vajpayee and Prof. Dandavate and others have done—they expressed their sentiments strongly—I will expect every MP,

every member of the State legislatures, whenever he hears that within a reasonable distance some atrocity is happening, to rush there leaving everything else and try to prevent it. If it cannot be prevented, let him expose the culprits, and try to give a bad name to the people who really perpetrated such atrocities.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want one information....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He can ask a question tomorrow or day after. I will answer. I am not yielding. I am replying to the debate and not in giving any information to Prof. Dandvate. He can have it later.

As I was saying, we expect all leaders of people who believe in this cause, as many of us do—I say with a full sense of responsibility that I do—that whenever we hear such an incident is going to occur or about to occur or is in the process of occurring, to run up to that place and try to intervene. Even if a particular incident may occur, others will not, because by our efforts we can ensure that such people are looked down upon in society. This is the point I am making. This is a big cause in which not only officials but non-officials, not only employees of governments, but Ministers and MPs and others in opposition, all, should join to bring about the desired result.

If you really ask for my opinion, there seems to be no real difference of views on this question. Hon. Members, according to their own lights are bringing up issues and have criticised Government in order to remove certain evils and for improving certain practices. Thus, on this subject there is near unanimity and I beg all of you not to take this in any other light. Believe me when I say

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit] that so far as the Government of India are concerned we are determined to take every reasonable and effective step that may be necessary for the abolition of untouchability, not merely in the sense of touching, but also the various kinds of evils that

are born out of the system of untouchability.

19.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 24, 1973/Bhadra 2, 1895 (Saka).