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Thursday, December 21, 1978  
Agrahayana 30, 1900 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 21, 1978/  
Agrahayana 30, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Question....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Before the  
Question Hour starts, under rule 41,  
I am raising a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That will  
come later.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not set a  
bad precedent. We will come to that  
immediately after the Question Hour.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You will  
not be available because you will  
leave the chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yesterday,  
Mr. Faleiro had got Q. no. 431.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Q. No 447.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Where is  
the rule that I cannot raise it?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: How are  
you dismissing the question? what is  
this, Sir?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you have got  
anything against, please represent.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. no. Do not re-  
cord.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: If you ask me ab-  
out it, I do not know what the ques-  
tion is.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One thing I may  
tell you that strictly under the rules,  
we do not do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the  
Question. You could have certainly  
informed me about that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am quite sure  
that I must have informed you the  
reason.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: For every question,  
when it is disallowed, the Member  
concerned is informed of the reason  
why it was disallowed.

(Interruptions)

Sale of Steel to Iran

+

\*447. SHRI K. MALLANNA:  
SHRI S. R. REDDY:

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

(a) whether there has recently  
been agreement by the SAIL Interna-  
tional Ltd. to sell steel to an Iranian  
party;

\* \* Not recorded.

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(b) if so, the amount of commission that has been paid to any party on this contract; and

(c) whether income-tax was deducted on payment of such commission?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: (a) SAIL International Limited entered into a contract in March 78 to sell 60,000 tonnes of steel billets to an Iranian party.

(b) No commission has been paid to any party for this contract nor is it payable.

(c) Does not arise.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given definite orders.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If no reasons are given, give me an appeal. I will pass orders on the matter.

\*\*\* (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. Q. 447A.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I withdraw from the Question Hour during the Session.

At the stage Shri K. Mallanna left the House.

### JOINT VENTURE PROJECTS

\*447A. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister to EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. has sought India's aid for setting up joint ventures project in South and South East Asia; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government, and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (a) and (b). A preliminary understanding has been reached between India and the USSR that the two countries may have joint participation in the designing, construction and commissioning of industrial and other projects in third countries on the basis of mutual benefit and equitable terms and conditions. Such participation is envisaged in the fields of mining, metallurgy, machine building, oil exploration, production and refining cement, light industries, paper and pulp and pharmaceutical industries, irrigation, civil engineering, consultancy etc. It is expected that discussion in regard to India and Soviet Union cooperating in countries in South and South East Asian region for specific projects would take place in due course.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Soviet assistance has been integrated with India's development and India is one of the major beneficiaries of the Soviet assistance because it is the first country to offer assistance on most favourable terms. Has the Indian joint venture abroad shown encouraging performance in relation to the twin policy objective of extending help to developing countries and creating opportunities for export of capital goods, technology and know how? If so, the details thereof.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Which is this question?

MR. SPEAKER: Supplementary list has been given. You have been busy in drafting Privilege Motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I could not follow his question.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of reading the question, put it in your own words. That will be easy.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Has the Indian joint venture abroad

\*\*\*Not recorded

shown encouraging performance in relation to the twin policy objective of extending help to developing countries and creating opportunities for export of capital goods, technology and know-how? If so, the details thereof.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Discussions in between India and Soviet Russia about joint venture have taken place recently. Certain projects are under discussion which will be started in Iran, Nigeria and Algeria.

We are finalising proposals in regard to supply of some material and equipment for these projects which have been undertaken by the Soviet Union. In any joint collaboration the objective mentioned by the hon. Member, will be kept in mind.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** What is the policy of the Government so far as joint ventures are concerned? Is it for exploitation? If not, what guidelines have been given by the Government of India in order to prevent this exploitation?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Joint ventures are undertaken with the consent of the beneficiary country, the country which would like to be benefited. So, there is no question of exploitation. There is the question of assisting the developing country.

**श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रूस के साथ मिल कर साउथ और साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में कुछ उद्योगों की स्थापना का जो निर्णय किया गया है, उसके पश्चात् किन किन देशों ने अपने यहां उद्योग स्थापित करने की मांग की है। उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और वहां पर पहले कौन कौन से उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाएगी ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मैंने तीन देशों के नाम बताये हैं: ईरान, अल्जीरिया और नाइजीरिया।

**श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :** प्रश्न साउथ और साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के बारे में है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

जब कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है, तो मैं नाम कैसे बता सकता हूँ।

**श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इट विल बी केप्ट इन माइंड। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी चीजों को वह अपने माइंड में रखेंगे और कितनी पर अमल करेंगे।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आपने सवाल सुना है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्वेश्चन नम्बर 448—श्री चतुर्भुज।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों में वृद्धि

\* 448. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कमचारियों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चालू वर्ष में कितने नये औषधालय खोले जायेंगे ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) :** (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 15 एलोपैथिक औषधालय, 4 आयुर्वेदिक, 4 होम्योपैथिक, एक यूनानी औषधालय और 2 दन्तचिकित्सा यूनिटें खोलने की पहले ही मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त 1978-79 में विभिन्न शहरों में 20 एलोपैथिक औषधालय, 3 आयुर्वेदिक यूनिटें, 4 होम्योपैथिक यूनिटें, एक यूनानी और एक दन्तचिकित्सा यूनिट तथा 5 पोलिक्लिनिक खोलने का भी प्रावधान है।

**श्री चतुर्भुज :** मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर आया है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि चालू वर्ष में 20 एलोपैथिक औषधालय, 3 आयुर्वेदिक यूनिट, 4 होम्योपैथिक यूनिट, एक यूनानी और एक दन्तचिकित्सा यूनिट तथा 5 पोलिक्लिनिक कहां कहां खोले जायेंगे।

**श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं गेट नम्बर 1 पर आ रहा था। वहां पंद्रह बीस नौजवान किसी

एम० पी० को अन्दर नहीं आने देते हैं और हंगामा मचाये हुए हैं। इसलिए आपसे निवेदन है कि वहां रास्ता साफ करवायें, नहीं तो कोई माननीय सदस्य अन्दर नहीं आ सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) आपसे आग्रह और निवेदन है कि आप पहले रास्ते को साफ़ करवायें ताकि कोई माननीय सदस्यों को आने से न रोके। आप खुद जाकर वहां देखें (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall take immediate steps to clear them.

श्री चतुर्भुज : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह ठीक है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस किस प्रान्त के अन्दर कौन कौन सी यूनिट उन्होंने खोली है ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, लिस्ट थोड़ी बड़ी है फिर भी मैं मोटे मोटे तौर पर जिनका प्रावधान हम कर चुके हैं उन को बता देता हूँ। हम ने 26 यूनिट्स का प्रावधान किया है। दिल्ली में 7 एलोपैथिक यूनिट, 2 आयुर्वेदिक, 2 होम्योपैथिक और एक यूनानी यूनिट, अहमदाबाद में 3 एलोपैथिक, 1 आयुर्वेदिक, 1 होम्योपैथिक और 1 यूनानी यूनिट, लखनऊ में 3 एलोपैथिक, 1 आयुर्वेदिक, 1 होम्योपैथिक और 1 दन्त चिकित्सक, मेरठ में 1 एलोपैथिक, जयपुर में 1 एलोपैथिक यूनिट खोलने का प्रावधान किया है। बाकी जिन के बारे में कहा है कि प्रावधान कर रहे हैं वह कुछ दिल्ली में कुछ है गाजियाबाद, फरीदाबाद, लखनऊ, अहमदाबाद, हैदराबाद, कानपुर, बंगलौर, पूने, बाम्बे, मद्रास तथा कलकत्ता में हैं। समूची लिस्ट पढ़ने में विलम्ब होगा, माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं उन को दे सकता हूँ।

श्री चतुर्भुज : राजस्थान के अन्दर जयपुर के अलावा अन्य स्थानों पर कहाँ कहाँ खोलने का प्रावधान आपने किया है ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : सी जी एच एस डिस्पेंसरी खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार में जो काम करने वाले हैं, उनके 7500 परिवार चाहिए। जब तक इतने परिवार नहीं होते, तब तक हम नहीं खोल सकते। उसके लिए दूसरा प्रावधान करते हैं कि मेडिकल एड देते हैं जहाँ कम होते हैं और एमोराइज्ड डाक्टर वहाँ बहाल करते हैं जिस से कि उन से वह लिखा कर वह ले लें और उसका हम रिइन्समेंट कर देते हैं। जिन शहरों में हम करने जा रहे हैं उनकी सूची हमने दे दी है, वह 13 हैं और दो में और कर रहे हैं अहमदाबाद और एक और जगह में... (व्यवधान...) राजस्थान में और कोई दूसरा खोलने का प्रावधान नहीं है।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत औषधालय तो खोलने जा रहे हैं लेकिन क्या यह सही है कि जो वर्तमान औषधालय हैं उनमें डाक्टरों का भारी अभाव है और उस के कारण समूचित चिकित्सा नहीं

मिल पायी है, जो उस अभाव को दूर करने के लिए आप कौन सा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, डाक्टरों की कमी जरूर है और उस को पूरा करने के लिए उपाय किए गए हैं। जो कठिन क्षेत्र हैं वहाँ डाक्टर ट्रांसफर होने पर जाते नहीं हैं उस के लिए हम ने यू० पी० एस० सी० से प्रलग से सेलेक्शन करने के लिए कहा है और यू० पी० एस० ने 270 डाक्टरों की सूची दी है। हमने आग्रह किया है कि जल्दी से जल्दी वह जवाइन कर लें। दिल्ली या और दूसरी जो अच्छी जगहें हैं वहाँ के लिए भी हमारे पास यू पी एस सी की सूची आ गई है और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी जवाइन करें।

श्रीमती रसोबा हक चौधरी : सी जी एच एस में एक्सपेंसिव मेडिसिन्स के मिलने में कभी कभी बहुत दिक्कत होती है। तो मंत्री महोदय इस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे जिस से वहाँ एक्सपेंसिव मेडिसिन्स के मिलने में दिक्कत न हो ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जो दिक्कत होती थी उस को देखते हुए दिल्ली में जो सुपर बाजार है उस से हमने आग्रह किया है कि वह साढ़े नौ बजे नित्य प्रति अपने आदमियों को भेज कर जो सूची तैयार हो वहाँ पर मेडिसिन सप्लाई करने के लिए उस को लेकर उसी दिन उस को सप्लाई कर दें। इस तरह जो कठिनाई थी उस को देखते हुए उस को दूर करने प्रयास किया है और और भी जो सम्भव हो सकता है वह हम अवश्य करेंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Minister had any occasion to visit the CGHS dispensaries. The accommodation and other facilities are very poor and the rush is very heavy. Under this background, will the Government improve the conditions in the CGHS and provide more doctors because of the heavy rush in the dispensaries?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : यह ठीक है कि जितने डाक्टर है या जितनी अस्पतालों में एकोमोडेशन है उस से ज्यादा है रश है और इस लिए हम ने अधिक डाक्टरों की व्यवस्था की है। यह भी हम सोच रहे हैं कि कौन दिल्ली के अस्पतालों को इम्प्रूव कर के उस को हम कम करें। लेकिन जब तक हम दिल्ली के अस्पतालों के साथ पेरिफेरल अस्पताल नहीं बना लेते हैं तब तक वह रश घटता नहीं है। अगर हम एक तरफ सफ़दरजंग को लें जहाँ पर साल में लगभग 13 लाख लोगों का इलाज होता है। पेमेंट और पेमेंट के साथ आने वाले लोगों का हिसाब लगायें तो 40-50 हजार लोग रोज आते हैं। यह भार

बहुत है। इस भार को दूर करने के लिए एक कमेटी एम एम सिद्ध की अध्यक्षता में बना दी गई है जो कि इस बात को देखेगी कि किस तरह से इसका समाधान किया जाये।

### Supply of Iron and Steel by SAIL to Kerala Steel Traders

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\*450. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

DR. VASANT KUMAR  
PANDIT:

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Kerala Steel Traders Association on the denial of supplies of iron and steel by SAIL stockyard to traders and for redress of their grievances; and

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

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

(b) The Association represented that Cochin stockyard of SAIL was not supplying steel to the traders; it was also suggested, in the memorandum that at least 50 per cent of the materials received by the stockyards should be allotted to the trade. The policy regarding supply of steel to trade has been examined recently. It has been decided to supply a certain percentage of materials available in the stockyards to the trade. This decision is under implementation by SAIL.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: These dealers were deprived of iron and steel for the last seven or eight months. In 1974-77, when there was a huge accumulation of stocks in the SAIL, they were even compelled to avail of those stocks and they were also threatened. Now their real demand is that they may be allotted at least 50 per cent of the iron and steel. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to

what real order has been given on this.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: At no time, did the dealers ever get 50 per cent of the total production. But when there is a shortage, it is the duty of the Government to give priority to the consumers, especially to small scale consumers and that is what the Government's decision was a few months back. With the advent of large scale imports, while the position is becoming slightly easier, I have recently decided to give a certain percentage, however, small it may be, to the dealers so that they can open up their trade. On the average, I have given them 10 to 15 per cent on certain sections and about 5 to 8 per cent in some other sections. As the position improves, I shall continue to improve this percentage to the dealers.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I thank the hon. Minister for having waived the earlier restrictions. But still certain items are restricted, commanding a premium of not less than Rs. 50 per tonne in the market. That is disadvantageous. I would like to know whether the Minister would consider to waive this particular criterion also.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If the hon. Member is not satisfied, I may say that GP and GC sheets are also in that 50 per cent. That should cover the question of the hon. Member.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he had received a similar complaint from Iron and Steel Merchants of Bombay. The percentage now settled by the Government is not uniform. Certain items like slow moving items, low-premium items, they have given to the traders, while the fast moving items are not given. And the plea that SAIL is catering to the small consumers is not correct because the small scale Industries corporations give the materials to all those units which are not even functioning. The materials always go to the black market and not to the traders. Will

the hon. Minister consider and tell us whether in this percentage only slow-moving items are included and whether fast moving items are also included and what is the ratio?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** For the information of the hon. Member, I may say that there is nothing slow-moving today. Everything is fast moving.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Whether this implementation is in Bombay and elsewhere also?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Information is also fast moving.

### **Demand for Copper**

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\*451. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:**

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

(a) whether Government have worked out the estimate of the requirement of copper in the country during 1978;

(b) if so, the total requirement and how much will be met indigenously; and

(c) the names of the countries from where the balance will be imported and its value?

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

(b) The demand of copper in the country during 1978-79 has been assessed at about 80,000 tonnes. Out of this, 23,500 tonnes is expected to be met from indigenous production by Hindustan Copper Limited.

(c) For meeting the balance of the demand and provide sufficient carry forward stocks at year end, the cana-

lising agency viz. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited would be importing about 72,300 tonnes of copper during 1978-79, of total estimated value of about Rs. 90 crores. One of the major sources for supply of the copper is Zambia (Africa). Some of the suppliers based in U.K./Europe are arranging supplies of copper from warehouses in West Europe.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** The demand for copper is going up from year to year. Now we are reaching a stage where we have to import about a hundred crore rupees worth of copper. So, I want to know whether this copper is being used properly or is being mis-used for the preparation of utensils and other things. Has the Minister got any scheme to see that it is correctly used and the figures come down to the level of the previous years?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says copper is being used for utensils also, and that it is a national waste, and he asks whether you will see to it that this is not done.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** This is also one of the uses by small-scale producers in the country, and we have to look after their uses also. I do not know what he means by 'proper use'.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He thinks that its use for vessels is improper use.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Making vessels is a handicraft and it employs a large number of people. I think it is good use. We do not have enough of copper ore in this country: that is our major problem. So we are importing, sometimes, concentrates and we are trying to improve the productivity of one of the plants which has been deficient over the years. Otherwise, the import that we are planning this year should meet all the demand.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Copper is required for certain items in the factories and these are very



essential. So, is the Minister going to restrict the use of copper only for machinery manufacture and not for utensils and other things? We can use other metals for utensils and it is a national waste to use copper. The demand figure has gone up from 50000 tons to 80000 tons over the years; I want to know where the extra quantity is being used.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The Hon. Member is asking the same question. The priority sector will get priority: there is no question about that. But the handicraft sector should also get some, in my opinion.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पट्टाशेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहाँ ताम्बे की जितनी आवश्यकता है, उस का 75 प्रतिशत हम आयात करते हैं, जिस पर 90 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक खर्च होता है। देश में मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट में ताम्बे की खानें हैं, जहाँ से हम काफ़ी ताम्बे प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं? खेतड़ी में जो ताम्बे का प्रोजेक्ट है, उस की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने की दिशा में तथा मध्य प्रदेश में जो डिपॉजिट्स हैं उन को उपयोग में लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The Hon. Member knows very well that the factory has been in doldrums so far, over the years. It is only recently, after my intervention with the Japanese Government, that they sent an expert team to work it, and it is showing improved results. But as I said earlier, the major problem is shortage of good grade copper ore in this country. Whereas, in our country, we have hardly 1 per cent to 1.2 percent copper in our ores whereas in other countries like Rhodesia it is more than 8 per cent in their ore.

When the Hon. Member says that we are getting deposits in Madhya Pradesh it is not so. The Khetri deposits are not workable. They are uneconomical. But the more we produce we find more values in them, and we have to keep it going because we have to get men employed and some copper produced.

Malanchgarh is another area which we are trying to develop recently. It

should be able to give us some copper ore but that also is very low grade.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** It is a matter of regret that in our country import is going up and the indigenous production is coming down. About the Khetri projects, the hon. Minister has said that an amount of Rs. 125 crores has been invested. Last year the production of copper ore was about 27,000 tonnes. This year it has come down to 23,000 tonnes. I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the constraints that stand in the way of increasing the production and the extension of the Khetri project. What action has been taken by the hon. Minister to remove these constraints and increase the production capacity of Khetri project?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The hon. Member obviously did not listen to my earlier answer. For the hon. Member's information, I would like to say that during 1974-75, the production was 98,851 tonnes and for the year 1978-79, the estimated production is 23,500 tonnes. Last year we produced 21,466 tonnes. This year we have produced 23,500 tonnes. So, the production is going up. As I said earlier, we just do not have high-grade copper ore in this country. In that India is unfortunate.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Sir, judging by the newspaper reports, Mr. Biju Patnaik is a very busy man particularly in extra-curricular activities. I would like to know from the Minister whether he has had the time to peruse the United Nations studies on marine resources which say that although India has not large copper deposits on land and on-shore, in Indian Ocean there is a vast amount of copper deposits available which can be extracted and I would like to know from the Minister whether he has seen these reports and if so, what steps the Ministry has taken to extract copper from the Indian Ocean and off-shore areas?



**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The Minister can assure the hon. Member that he is capable of doing his work, not some other people's work plus extra-curricular work in which the hon. Member excels. Nevertheless he is talking of the United Nations' Report. That report was prepared by my Department called Geological Survey of India which assisted the United Nations to prepare the report. Surely we are in full cognisance of this matter and I will do the needful in the matter.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I would like to know what steps he has taken. He says he will do the needful.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** If the hon. Member thinks that I have got to dry up the Indian Ocean to find copper ore, that is not likely to be so.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Sir, I want to raise a point of order. I was coming to Parliament.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It has been already raised and we are looking into it. I have already made arrangements.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** I could not come to the House. I was delayed by 15 minutes and you are doing nothing.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That point has been raised and we have made arrangements.

*(Interruptions)*

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : आप कोई इंतजाम नहीं कर रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंट के गेट के बाहर यह सब हो रहा है, आप कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

I want to ask you are you functioning here as a Speaker or not? It took 15 minutes to come over here. About 10 or 12 people attacked my car and all that and you cannot remove them, you cannot stop them. What is all this?

What is this? You say I can't raise a point of order! *(Interruptions)*.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It came to my notice.... *(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** What is the idea of having this Lok Sabha session here, if you can't take any action. Then you allow us to do it: we can do it. If you are unable to do it, kindly allow us to do it. *(Interruptions)*. It is unprecedented in the history of Parliament that a Speaker is unable to do anything if Members are not allowed to enter. *(Interruptions)*. If this is not 'goodaism' what else is it? Unless you remove them--they are just a handful, about eight to ten people—we will not allow this House to continue. What is this?  
*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The matter is a very serious one, I agree. This was brought to my notice only after I came and sat here. Immediately, I directed the Secretary to go there to see that they are cleared. *(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** In spite of your instructions, nothing happened. This is worse. In spite of your orders, nothing has been done: *(Interruptions)*. In spite of your instructions nothing has been done. *(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH:** Mr. Speaker, you cannot turn your face only to that side: you must listen to us also. We are as much; you must listen to us.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This type of thing will not be tolerated. Yesterday also you behaved like this. I allowed you...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH:** You are tolerating other Members' complaints.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Other Members are complaining that they are obstructed.

**SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH:** I am complaining: you must listen to my complaint also. My complaint is that when I was coming. I saw the Minister of State for Railways Shri Sheo Narain. Some persons were coming silently inside: may be they were per-

sons visiting the gallery. This gentleman got down and unnecessarily quarrelled, and provoked them and shouted at them. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): What are you saying?

यह झूठ बोल रहे हैं। .. ( व्यवधान ) ..

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Mr. Rath has confirmed me.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH: I have not confirmed you. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You can go with me and see. (Interruptions) I agree with you, but you have confirmed that your people are there to obstruct. I want to ask you... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH: Please enquire into this: that is my submission. Please enquire about the mis-conduct. He is in the habit..... (Interruptions) He forgets he is a Minister.

श्री भारत भूषण : माननीय सदस्य का आरोप बिल्कुल गलत है। जो माननीय शिव नारायण को जानते हैं वह झूठी तरह से जानते हैं कि गुस्सा करने वाले आदमी को माननीय शिव नारायण हटा देते हैं। इसलिए किसी को गुस्सा दिलाने का कोई प्रयत्न ही नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Steps have been taken. Some of them have been arrested. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My friend Mr. Rath has confirmed that there are certain workers. They are obstructing. All that, he has confirmed. Whether it is from this side or that side, every Member should be allowed to enter Parliament freely. This is the first time that Members have been obstructed like this—and they are only a handful of people. I must say that I did not talk to them: I only said 'kindly allow me' but they did not allow me. It took me fifteen minutes to come here. So, please find out what

is the action taken. They should be removed. Every Member, whether from this side or that side, should be allowed to come into Parliament.

Mr. Sathe, my appeal to you is that this is not proper that your workers should detain us. All right, you come with me. I do not blame you.

(Interruptions)

If they are not your workers, you also support us.

(Interruptions)

If they are not your workers, you also support us to say that they may be arrested.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How do you say that they are our workers?

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: No no, I never said that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to say that we are not in favour of anybody being obstructed at all. What more do you want? Why do you say that they are our workers?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Speaker we are not getting passes for our guests.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are shouting more than others. I have heard you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you that I am taking steps. You cannot expect me to do it within a few minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: They are not our workers.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Do not talk like that. You are supporting goondas.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: They are attacking Harijans. Congress I goondas are attacking Harijans and Members of Parliament.

(Interruptions)

Congress I goondas are attacking Jan Sangh shopkeepers and everybody in Delhi. They are at the gate. They are attacking Members of Parliament. This goondaism shall have to be curbed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am on a point of order. According to the rules, not only this matter but the entire campus of the Parliament is coming under you. Any infringement of the rights of the Members, even provoking them, it is for this House to say what the punishment is. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has to move a resolution what punishment is to be given to the people, because this side denounces them; they say that it is RSS. You denounce them. Both of us are denouncing them. It means they are some kind of goondas. So, when all of us have agreed, you punish them. You please move a resolution.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: May I move a motion that you arrest them.

(Interruptions)

I move a motion that all of them should be arrested and brought before the bar of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Whosoever it may be, you must punish them. They had taken the law into their hands.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: If everybody is trying to disown, then it is a serious matter and I take a strong notice of it. It is easy for me to put up some people here today and tomorrow I can disown them.

And they may also disown it. We have moved this matter. Members of Parliament have, however, a right to get in this House and function properly. This is a beginning. I am afraid this is not a good thing and not a good beginning. You must nip the evil in the bud and see that it is put an end to.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Speaker's Secretariat are not functioning properly. That can be seen in this matter.

After that there is demonstration in the Parliament. There is obstruction to the Members. I want to know that the people of this country pay to maintain this Lok Sabha Secretariat. The people of the country pay to maintain the Watch and Ward staff. That is to maintain the privileges and security of Members. What is the Lok Sabha Secretariat doing? One day was taken to send warrants to Dhanwan and Sen. What is the Lok Sabha Secretariat doing? We want to know.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You may allow me to move a formal motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you allow me to say something? After the complaint was made.....(Interruptions) The latest report that I have got is that all those intruders have been separated and left in the charge of the police. I shall go into the matter.

(Interruptions)

I shall certainly go into the matter and see who is at fault, and who allowed it. You cannot immediately ask me when I am in the House and about something that has happened when I am in the House. How can I explain.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI KISHORE LAL: What about the Members of the Rajya Sabha?

MR. SPEAKER: I will certainly go into the matter. It is a very serious

matter. If any Member of any party has been obstructed in the House, I shall certainly take appropriate step and if my staff has failed, I will certainly take action against the staff also. It is the responsibility of the Watch and Ward to keep a watch. I warned them three days back. Appropriate steps will have to be taken. I had consultations with the Secretary. I have taken steps. If there has been any failure at any stage, certainly the most drastic action will be taken. You can rest assured.

Let us go on with the subject.

सफदरजंग अस्पताल में एक्स-रे मशीन

\* 453. श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी :

श्री राज केशर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल में एक्स-रे मशीन 'मैमर-3' तेरह लाख रुपये की लागत से खरीदी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तकनीशियनों के न मिलने से यह मशीन बैकार पड़ी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति का प्रबन्ध करेगी, ताकि भारी धनराशि से खरीदी गई इस मशीन का उपयोग किया जा सके ?

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

(क) 13 लाख रुपये के अनुमानित मूल्य की दो एक्स-रे मशीनें 'मैमर-3' खरीदी गई थी ।

(ख) इन मशीनों में से एक तो 1975 में अखिल भारतीय आर्याविविज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में स्थानान्तरित कर दी गई थी जहां पर यह उपयोग में लाई जा रही है और दूसरी के बारे में यह बताया गया है कि तकनीशियन न मिलने के कारण अब इसका उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : क्या मंत्री जी बताएं कि यह एक्स-रे मशीन शुरु की जायगी या नहीं शुरु की जायगी ?

श्री जगबन्धी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य की यह उत्कण्ठा सचेतन में स्वाभाविक है । वास्तविकता यह है कि इस मशीन को जिनको मंगाया था श्रीमान् और श्रीमती भद्रकालिया वे दोनों ही 1975 में चले गए । उस के बाद हम ने दो आदेशों की एक्जिस्ट किया, एक डा० शर्मा और एक दूसरे को, वह भी चले गए । फिर यूपी एस सी को लिखा तो एक डाक्टर अब हम को न्यो सजरी के मिले है लेकिन इस मशीन को चलाने के लिए जो प्राप्तर तकनीशियन चाहिए उस के लिए हम इन्वीशिएटिव ले रहे हैं ताकि यह मशीन कैम में आ सके ।

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : क्या आप इस की कोई तारीख या कोई समय बता सकते हैं जब तक कि आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि आप टेकनीशियन पा जाएंगे और इस मशीन को चलाना शुरू कर देंगे ?

श्री जगबन्धी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमान्, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि इस को चलाने के लिए मैंने अभी भी प्रयास किया, चण्डागढ़ के एक डाक्टर को आग्रह किया वह नहीं आए, मेरठ के एक डाक्टर कंसुड को आग्रह किया वह भी नहीं आए । यह एक विशेष योग्यता के डाक्टर और विशिष्ट टेकनीशियन की बात है, इसलिए जब तक वह नहीं मिल जाते हैं तब तक इस को चलाना संभव नहीं है । एक डाक्टर मिला है, जब तक एक और न मिले और टेकनीशियन न मिले तब तक कोई टाइम या निश्चित डेट बताना कठिन है । हम प्रयत्नशील हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह मशीन चले ।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, this question highlights a very real problem that is growing in proportion. It is a fact that crores of rupees worth of highly sophisticated medical equipment in this country are lying unused because of certain lack of spare parts or lack of technical assistance. We are a poor country and a developing country. I know for a fact that 80 to 100 crores of rupees worth of medical equipment is lying totally unused in the country for want of either spare parts or technical hand to man them. It has been suggested that some organisation should be set up which would ensure that this equipment which is being purchased at great cost is properly maintained. Now, in the Safdarjang Hospital, this equipment worth 13 lakhs of rupees is lying unused and rusting for want of a technician. Will the Minister please tell the House what steps he proposes to take on a national level either to

DISCONTINUED

set up a special corporation or a special organisation for the maintenance of medical equipment so that this sort of situation which is in existence all over the country does not continue?

**श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** श्रीमान्, डा० कर्णसिंह ने जो सवाल उठाया है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सवाल स्वयं उन के जमाने से था रहा है और उसके निराकरण की जिम्मेदारी अब हमारे ऊपर आई है। 13 लाख की जो मशीन मंगाई गई थी वह दो डाक्टरों के प्राग्रह पर मंगाई गई थी ... (ब्यवधान) ... वही मैं बता रहा हूँ। इस तरह से जो मशीन या चुकी है वह उन के चले जाने के कारण और दूसरे टैक्नीशियन के न मिलने के कारण काम में नहीं आ रही है। मैं लगातार खोज कर रहा हूँ कि इस तरह के आदमी हमें मिल जायँ जिस से इस कीमती मशीन को चलाया जा सके।

उनका यह कहना ठीक है कि बहुत से ऐसे सर्फिस्टिकेटेड यंत्र पड़े हुए हैं। हमने एन्क्वायर किया है कि कम से कम हम को यह जानकारी मिल जाय कि इस तरह की सर्फिस्टिकेटेड मशीन हमारे देश में कितनी पड़ी हुई है, इसका हमें कुछ प्रायमाफेसीटा टागेट मिल जाय। यह जानकारी मिल जाने के बाद जो उन्होंने कहा, उस तरह से हम इसको एग्जामिन करा कर देखना चाहेंगे कि किस तरह से हम इस की व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे।

**श्री उपप्रधान :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंग्लैंड में जब ट्रांसपोर्ट चलायी गई तो पहले वर्कशॉप बना और हिन्दुस्तान में जब गाड़ियाँ चलाई गईं पहले तो वर्कशॉप बना ही नहीं था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह योजना बनी कि यह तकनीकी मशीन जो हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है मंगाई जाय तो क्या उस के लिए ऐसी, कोई योजना पहले बनाई गई थी कि उसको चलाने के लिए तकनीकी लोग भर्ती किए जायँ? क्या उस मशीन के आने के पहले पूरी तैयारी की गई थी कि तकनीकी लोग, स्पेयर पार्ट्स, डाक्टर वगैरह रख लिए जायँ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कौन सी कठिनाई पड़ गई? यह योजना में ही नहीं था, प्रोजेक्ट में ही नहीं था या मंगाने के बाद प्रोजेक्ट बना है?

**श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** यह सर्फिस्टिकेटेड मशीन डाक्टर की रिक्वेस्ट पर मंगाई गई थी और डा० प्रहलूबालिया के चले जाने के बाद और टेक्नीशियन्स न मिलने से इस बात का पता लग जाता है तथा माननीय सदस्य का कहना ठीक है कि इस प्रकार के सर्फिस्टिकेटेड यंत्र मंगाय जायें तो स्पेयर पार्ट्स और टेक्नीशियन्स की पहले व्यवस्था की जाये। माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव अच्छा है और इस पर हम जरूर कार्रवाई करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** अध्यक्ष महोदय बहुत दिन पहले एक फैसला हुआ था कि इस मंत्रालय में रिपेयर एण्ड मेंटीनेन्स वर्कशॉप होनी चाहिए और

भाल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में वर्कशॉप खोली भी गई थी। दूसरी जगहों पर रीजनल वर्कशॉप बनाने की बात भी थी। यह योजना क्यों कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई? भाल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में रिपेयर एण्ड मेंटीनेन्स वर्कशॉप भी पछड़ गई है क्योंकि बहुत से टेक्नीशियन्स बाहर चले गए हैं। साथ ही डाक्टरों से ज्यादा आवश्यक होते हैं टेक्नीशियन्स जोकि मशीनों को चलाने वाले हैं। डाक्टरों के कहने से मशीनें ली जाती हैं लेकिन टेक्नीशियन्स को पहले से रखना चाहिए। उनकी व्यवस्था के बाद ही मशीनें आनी चाहिए। तो इसमें क्यों कोताही की जाती है?

एक दूसरा निर्णय यह भी हुआ था कि भ्रलग भ्रलग किस्म की एक्स-रे मशीनें नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि ऐसी मशीनें हों जिनके स्पेयर पार्ट्स वगैरह इण्टरचेंजेबल हों और देश में उसका कारखाने भी हों तो इसकी तरफ भी क्यों कोताही की जा रही है? मंत्री महोदय इसका थोड़ा सा खुलासा करें।

**श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** मैंने जवाब तो पहले भी दे दिया है लेकिन जहां तक स्पेयर पार्ट्स और मेंटीनेंस का सवाल है मैं एग्जामिन करा लूंगा कि क्या कहा गया और क्या विचार आया। जहां तक कोताही की बात है हम सोचेंगे कि टेक्नीशियन्स भी मिलने चाहिए, न्यूरो सर्जन भी मिलने चाहिए और जो दूसरी आवश्यक चीजें हैं उनकी पूर्ति के लिए हमने द्रुत गति से कदम बढ़ाया है।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो मंत्री महोदय का आम जवाब हो जाता है लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जो पदाधिकारी गलती करते हैं या जो मंत्री गलती करते हैं उनको इस के लिए कभी दण्ड मिलता है या नहीं? करोड़ों रुपये का सामान इस देश में प्रत्येक डिपार्टमेंट में हर साल बरबाद हो जाता है। जब भी किसी डिपार्टमेंट से सवाल पूछा जाता है तो मंत्री महोदय का जवाब मिल जाता है कि इसको देख रहे हैं। और कोशिश करेंगे कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की अनियमितता न बरती जाये। तो इसमें जिन पदाधिकारियों की गलती है, जिस डाक्टर की गलती है, जिस विभाग की गलती है उसके पदाधिकारी को आप खोज निकालेंगे और यदि वह है तो उसकी सम्पत्ति में से इसकी क्षतिपूर्ति करेंगे और भविष्य में यदि इस तरह की बात हो तो उनकी सम्पत्ति में से क्षतिपूर्ति की जायेगी?

**श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** इसका भी मैंने पहले ही जवाब दे दिया है कि दो डाक्टरों के प्राग्रह पर मशीन मंगाई गई थी और वे डाक्टर प्रहलूबालिया दोनों ही यू के लौट गए हैं इसलिए उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन भविष्य में इस बात का खयाल रखा जायेगा कि जो मशीन लगाई जाये उसका पूरा उपयोग हो और उसके लिए पहले से पूरी तैयारी की जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS  
Seminar on Modernisation of existing  
Steel Plants**

\*449. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether a seminar on modernisation of the existing steel plants was held recently in Bhilai to increase the steel production; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) Yes, Sir. A national seminar on modernisation of existing steel plants, organised by the Indian Institute of Metals and Bhilai Steel Plant, was held in Bhilai on the 28th and 29th October, 1978.

(b) Some of the major suggestions which emerged from the panel discussions in the Seminar are indicated below:—

**Coal and Coke**—With a view to conserve coking coal, it has been suggested that apart from import of such coals, increased use of non-coking coal by adoption of various technologies like coal dust injection, briquetting, formed coke, pre-heating, direct reduction, blend crushed middlings with low ash coal, etc. should be studied. Improved mining operations and intensification of prospecting for coking and semi-coking coal reserves should also be undertaken.

**Raw Materials Preparations** — To raise the productivity level, it has been suggested that necessary measures be taken for proper raw material preparation such as ore washing, crushing, screening, sizing, bedding, blending; etc.

**Iron Making**—The Seminar has recommended measures for improving blast furnace productivity by

adoption of improved technical parameters such as higher blast temperature, higher top pressure, increased use of high fluxed sinter in the burden, introduction of coal dust/oil/oxygen in the blast, mechanisation of cast house practices, etc.

**Steel Making**—Modernisation in the steel-making practice was recommended by switching over from older processes of open hearth and Bessemer converters to twin hearth/LD/Bottom Blown Oxygen processes. The Seminar also suggested measures for improving the lining life of the converters, ladle refining of special steels, etc.

**Rolling Mills**—It has been suggested that productivity of the rolling mills may be increased by improved mill availability, better utilisation, higher yield by wider scale implementation of continuous casting, good operational and maintenance disciplines and timely improved availability of spares, etc.

**Committee on Workers' Participation  
in Management**

\*452. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee on Workers participations in management and equity have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of decisions taken thereon?

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

and (b). The Committee has completed discussions on various aspects of the subject before it and its Report is being finalised. Government would consider action after it receives the final Report.

### Price of Iron

\*454. SHRI PARITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the price of iron before March, 1977 per metric tonne and the price at present for the same quality and quantity; and

(b) the causes for increase in the price of iron?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) JPC price for foundry grade pig iron before March, 1977, and at present is given in the statement below:—

IS 224—65 for Foundry Grade	March, 1977	as on date
HM-1	907	941
HM-2	887	921
HM-3	837	871
HM-4	817	851

For low manganese grades of pig iron the price is Rs. 10/- per tonne less than the HM grades.

(b) The increase in each case, has been only Rs. 34/- per tonne—this is built-up of Rs. 30/- to cover the increased element of freight equalisation effective from 5th June, 1978 and Rs. 4/- to cover the surcharge on excise effective from March 1, 1978.

पांडिचेरी उच्च न्यायालय सेविस्स हॉस्पिटल

\* 455. श्री कृष्ण सिंह प्रोद्गम : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पांडिचेरी तथा गोष्ठा मेडिकल कालेज उनके मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन कालेजों के डॉक्टरों के दिवसीय तथा अन्य स्थानों पर स्वयंप्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्धी नियम क्या हैं ;

(ग) डॉक्टरों के विभिन्न ग्रहणों में स्थानान्तरण के बारे में किन-किन सामान्य नियमों का पालन किया जाता है ;

(घ) क्या इन नियमों का उचित रूप से पालन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्धु प्रसाद बाबू) : (क) जवाहरलाल स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में है। गोष्ठा, मेडिकल कालेज, पणजी गोष्ठा प्रशासन के अधीन है।

(ख) और (ग) : सार्वजनिक सिद्धान्तों का प्रकृति विवरण सभा पद पर रख दिया गया है [प्रश्नसंख्या में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-3138/78]।

(घ) और (ङ) : मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों को कार्य रूप देने में जो प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयाँ सामने आती हैं, जैसे विभिन्न संस्थाओं की प्रावश्यकताओं, उपयुक्त एजेंसियों की उपलब्धता, संस्थाओं के शिक्षण सम्बन्धी हितों, अधिकारियों द्वारा किया गया अनुसंधान कार्य, यदि को भी तबादला करते समय ध्यान में रखना होता है। कभी-कभी स्टाफ द्वारा अपने मकान, प्रादि को छोड़ कर बाहर जाने की कठिनाइयाँ को भी ध्यान में रखना होता है।

### Exploration of New Coal Resources for Power Generation

\*456. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has drawn up a plan of extensive exploration to locate new coal resources for power generation;

(b) at what places deep drilling in coal-bearing areas is planned and when the work will start;



(c) whether the Geological Survey of India has located virgin coal fields in Madhya Pradesh for exploration of coal seams in the region of Mand Raigarh and Hasdo-Arand of Eastern Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the approximate estimates of resources from the new exploration areas planned for this season?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Geological Survey of India is already carrying out Regional Exploration for locating new resources of coal suitable for power generation.

(b) Deep drilling operation is already being carried out in Raniganj, Jharia, Raimahal and Godvari Valley coal fields.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Based on drilling done so far; reserves of 197.87 million tonnes of non-coking coal in 'proved' and 'indicated' categories have been estimated in Khargoan-Sithera Sector of Mand-Raigarh coalfield, and 119.37 million tonnes in the same two categories in Morga and Chotia sectors of Hasdo-Arand Coal field, in seams of thickness of 1.2 metres and above. The total resources estimated in the two coal fields on the basis of geological mapping are 1,742 million tonnes in Hasdo-Arand and 977 million tonnes in Mand-Raigarh, in seams of thickness of 1.2 metres or above.

# Chemical Preservatives in Milk

\*457. SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

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

(a) whether a widespread practice among milk producers these days is to add chemical preservatives to save the milk from curdling during transportation;

(b) whether these preservatives tend to accumulate in the human system causing injury to health; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) In 1975, Delhi Milk Scheme brought to the notice of this Ministry that some milk producers were adding formalin in milk. The samples drawn and tested did not prove this allegation. Apart from this, no allegation of such a nature has been received.

(b) It is reported that preservatives like formalin cause injury to health.

(c) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act prohibits addition of any chemical preservative to milk and the State authorities were doubtless to take appropriate action in case of any infringement.

इंडियन एज्युकेशन ट्रस्ट, इ. टी. ए. कम्पनी. (मुंबई)  
में लाया गया है

\* 458. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और जाल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एज्युकेशन ट्रस्ट स्टील कम्पनी का एक घंटा, कुलटी स्पन फैक्ट्री में प्रबन्धकों ने 22 नवम्बर, 1978 से तात्कालिकी जो घोषणा की है और बर्नपुर फैक्ट्री बन्द हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या उम्मीद निम्नलिखित के प्रभाव में उपेक्षा और अपभ्रष्ट के कारण उत्पादन में कमी हुई है और क्या फैक्ट्री घाटे में चल रही है ;

(ग) कारखाना पुनः खुलने की स्थिति में कारखाने के 6000 श्रमिकों को कहा रोजगार उपलब्ध किया जाएगा; और

(घ) दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?



**इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) :**  
(क) जी, हाँ। इंडियन मायरेन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के कुस्ती स्थित कारखाने के स्पन पाइप संयंत्र संख्या-1 में 21 नवम्बर, 1978 को प्रातः 6.00 बजे से तालाबन्दी की घोषणा की गई थी। लेकिन श्रमिकों तथा प्रबन्धकों के बीच समझौता होने पर 28 नवम्बर, 1978 को प्रातः 6.00 बजे से तालाबन्दी समाप्त कर दी गई थी। इंडियन मायरेन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के बनपुर स्थित कारखाने में न तो कोई तालाबन्दी की गई और न ही यह कारखाना बन्द किया गया है।

(ख) कुस्ती के कारखाने में ढलवाँ लोहे के स्पन पाइप तथा ढलवाँ लोहे की वस्तुएँ तैयार की जाती हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में, जब कि ढलवाँ वस्तुओं का उत्पादन न्यूनाधिक उसी स्तर पर बना रहा है, स्पन पाइप के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है। यह कमी मुख्यतः मांग में कमी होने के कारण हुई है। दूसरी बात यह है कि कुस्ती के कारखाने की स्पन पाइप के अन्य उत्पादकों और उनके उत्पादों से मुकाबला करने के लिए स्पन पाइप के ग्राहकों को भाड़े में काफी रियायत देनी पड़ी। इसके साथ-साथ उत्पादन लागत भी बढ़ गई है परन्तु विक्रय मूल्य में उसके अनुसार वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि कुस्ती के कारखाने में जिसमें वर्ष 1975-76 में कराधान से पूर्व 152 लाख रुपये का लाभ हुआ था, वर्ष 1976-77 में 111 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई। लेकिन वर्ष 1977-78 में कुछ कम हानि होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) चूँकि कोई अधिकारी दोषी नहीं पाया गया है, अतः 'दोषी' अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Meeting of Joint Commission of Tanzania and India

\*459. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:  
SHRI UGRASEN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministerial level Joint Commission of Tanzania and India had a meeting recently in New Delhi;

(b) the subjects discussed during the meeting; and

(c) the details in regard to the assistance proposed to be made available to Tanzania for her economic development?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Third Session of the Indo-Tanzania Joint Commission was held at Ministerial level in New Delhi from November 28 to December 1, 1978.

(b) and (c). During the Meeting, apart from reviewing Indo-Tanzanian cooperation, discussions on industrial and technical cooperation and trade matters took place. It was decided inter-alia that a team of Indian experts would visit Tanzania in the immediate future with a view to jointly identifying areas in which Indian involvement and association in the implementation of the Tanzanian Development Plans would be of interest and mutual advantage. We have agreed to examine possibilities for financing the supply of machinery for the Rubber Reclamation Project and consider providing supplier's credit for purchase of machinery and services for Mtwara Sugar Project. It has been agreed to examine various possibilities of cooperating in the hospital project in Zanzibar. We have agreed to provide doctors and experts in the fields of railways, accountancy, small-scale industries etc. We have also agreed to provide training to Tanzanian personnel in various branches of engineering, architecture, meteorology, civil aviation, documentation, refinery technology, water resources management etc.

#### Visit of Working Group of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants to USSR

\*460. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seven member working group on ferrous metallurgy and expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants had visited USSR; and

(b) if so, outcome of the visit?

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

(b) A protocol on the session of the Working Group was signed on 2nd October, 1978 indicating the areas of cooperation. This included the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants, possibilities of cooperation in designing and construction of new iron and steel plants, ferro-vanadium and other ferro-alloys projects, iron and manganese ore mines, refractory plants and other projects of ferrous metallurgy including Research and Development, and cooperation in third country projects.

#### Expansion of Sangli Exchange

\*461. **SHRI ANNASAHAB GOT-KHINDE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether this Ministry is bent upon reversing the implementation of the programme approved by the previous Government so far as the expansion of Sangli Exchange, Maharashtra is concerned thereby causing resentment among the public;

(b) whether the General Manager, Telecommunications, Maharashtra Circle, at the time of his visit to Sangli, had given an understanding/impression that the approved programme of

Sangli Division, will not suffer for want of requisite equipment or stores;

(c) if so, whether the same is being conveniently flouted;

(d) whether the equipment which was to be supplied during 1977-78 to Sangli has been diverted to other exchanges thereby postponing the expansion for Sangli by two years; and

(e) the concrete steps that are being taken to remedy the injustice at an early date?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):** (a) to (e). (1) The expansion of Telecommunications facilities in various stations is planned on the basis of growth of demand. Due to limitations of material resources, particularly the switching equipment, it has not been possible to plan to meet all the demands that may arise at all the stations. However, all attempts are made to distribute the equipment equitably to meet the demands at all stations to the extent possible. The table below gives the position in regard to the equipped and nominal connectable capacity of the exchange, working connections, waiting list and total telephone demand at Sangli for the last few years.

Date	Equipped capacity	Nominal connectable capacity	Working connections	Waiting List	Total Demands
30-9-75 . . . . .	1200	1128	1179	523	1702
31-3-76 . . . . .	2100	1974	1805	407	2212
31-3-77 . . . . .	2400	2256	2211	60	2271
31-3-78 . . . . .	2400	2256	2321	130	2451

(2) A 600 lines expansion of Sangli exchange from 2100 to 2700 lines had been planned in the 1977-78 supply programme of I.T.I. However, in view of urgency, 300 lines were diverted from elsewhere to Sangli in 1976-77 and the exchange expanded to 2400 lines. The remaining 300 lines could not be supplied by I.T.I. in 1977-78 due to heavy slippages in production arising from labour problems and serious power-cuts at Bangalore and Rae Bareilly. These 300 lines are to be supplied during the current financial year and are likely to be commissioned in 1979.

(3) The Government is keen to undertake expansion of Telecommunications facilities on an equitable basis in all areas of the country. For this purpose, steps are being taken to augment production-capacity which only can ensure adequate supplies at all the stations.

(4) It will, thus, be seen that there has been no diversion of equipment from Sangli. It is the other way around that to meet the urgent requirements, 300 lines equipment was diverted to Sangli from elsewhere in 1976-77.

#### Policy re: New Telephone Connections

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

(a) whether Government has declared any policy in respect of issuing new telephone connections to those who have applied after 31-3-1977; and

(b) if so, the number of applications pending in O.Y.T. and general pool in the District of Bharuch in Gujarat State before 31-3-1977 and afterward?

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

(b) The number of applications pending as on 16-12-78 are as follows:—

	Before 31-3-77	After 31-3-77
O.Y.T.	1	27
General	12	198

#### Sale of American Design Nuclear Plant to China by France

\*463. SHRI A. ASOKA RAJ:  
SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the local dailies of the 27th November, 1978 regarding U.S. permission given to French Government to sell an American designed nuclear plant to China; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir. It is Government's understanding that the question of clearance by the U.S. authorities is under consideration.

(b) Government's views on the peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy and on the necessity to ensure that any safeguards to be applied should be uniform and non-discriminatory, applicable to nuclear and non-nuclear weapons States, are well-known.

#### Applications pending for New Telephone Connections

\*464. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) the number of applicants registered in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and

Madras for the connection of new telephone lines;

(b) number of new telephone connections given in each of the above four cities during the last two years;

(c) is it true that percentage of failures of telephones are largest in Calcutta compared to other three cities; and

(d) if so, what remedial steps are proposed by Government to improve the performance reliability of Calcutta Telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The number of applicants registered in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras for new telephone as on 1-10-1978 is as follows:—

Station	Applicants registered as on 1-10-78
Calcutta	25093
Bombay .	60304
Delhi . .	47797
Madras . . .	4187

(b) New telephone connections provided during last two years, i.e. 1976-77 and 1977-78 are as follows:—

Cities	New Telephones provided	
	1976-77	1977-78
Calcutta	16,404	16,147
Bombay .	23,191	21,883
Delhi	20,999	12,882
Madras . . .	8,715	5,049

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However to improve the functioning of Calcutta Telephones the following measures are being implemented progressively:—

(a) Inspection and rehabilitation of exchange plant.

(b) Construction of cable ducts in select cable routes.

(c) Pressurisation of junction and primary cables in a time-bound programme.

(d) Providing junctions between select main exchanges and outlying exchanges on microwave media to ensure greater stability.

(e) Use of jelly-filled cables in distribution cable network.

(f) Provision of more cabinets and pillars for quick restoration of faults and flexibility of giving new connections.

(g) Upgradation of Crossbar exchange of I.T.I. make.

#### Ban on Visas for Sikhs visiting Saudi Arabia

\*465. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3719 on the 10th August, 1978 regarding ban on visas for Sikhs visiting Saudi Arabia and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though he assured the House that he will take the matter of banning visas to Sikhs by Saudi Arabia, nothing has been done in this regard so far; and

(b) will he tell the House about further development in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India has been continuously pursuing this matter with the Saudi Government at all levels both in New Delhi and in Jeddah.

(b) It is hoped that the ban on the entry of Sikhs into Saudi Arabia will be removed in the near future.

**Talks with Bangladesh for  
Communication Facilities**

\*466. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AF-  
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held between the high officials of India and Bangladesh on the 4th August, 1978 at Tinbigha, Cooch-Behar, West Bengal, to provide for a corridor/gangway/flyover to facilitate communications between Bangladesh and Dahagram enclave; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held at that meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) and (b). On 4th August, 1978, representatives of our Border Security Force and those of Bangladesh Rifles met at Tin Bigha to discuss a request of the Bangladesh Rifles for communication facilities to and from Dahagram on an ad hoc basis. The Indian side made some counter proposals stressing the principle of reciprocity. These negotiations were inconclusive.

**Increase of Casualties in Coal Mines  
after Nationalisation**

\*467. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PARLIA-MENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the nationalisation of coal mines in the country casualty rate has gone up in the coal mines; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-ARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Coal Mines have been nationalised progressively over a period of time ending with the year 1973. There is no discernible pattern of rise or fall in the casualty rate. The year 1975 was abnormal on account of the major tragedy in Chasnala.

2. A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the number of accidents and casualties since 1971.

**Statement**

Referred to in reply to part (a) and (b) of Starred Question No. 467 by Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma, answered in Lok Sabha on 21-12-1978.

Year	No. of Accidents		No. of persons		Rates per 1000 persons	
	Fatal	Serious	Killed	Seriously injured	Death Rate	Serious injury Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971 . . . . .	199	1,460	231	1,542	0.60	4.03
1972 . . . . .	200	1,534	217	1,616	0.53	3.94
1973 . . . . .	172	1,904	237	1,975	0.50	4.15
1974 . . . . .	200	2,066	232	2,163	0.46	4.28
1975 . . . . .	222	2,135	664	2,211	1.26	4.23
1976 . . . . .	209	1,800	296	1,877	0.58	3.68
*1977 . . . . .	216	2,093	237	2,177	0.47	4.38
*1978 . . . . .	148	1,535	164	1,582	..	..
Upto November						

\* Provisional.

**Demands for Indian Doctors, Technocrats and Nurses in Arab countries**

\*468. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is increasing demand for Indian doctors, technocrats and nurses from foreign countries, particularly the Arab countries;

(b) if so, what incentives or facilities are provided by Government for easy placement in foreign jobs, for intending candidates;

(c) whether 'No objection certificate' are required for these candidates;

(d) if so, the criterion for the issuance of the 'No objection certificates' by Government;

(e) whether Government consider it desirable and necessary to simplify the process of placements for jobs abroad; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) While there is no overall increase at present in demand for Indian doctors, technocrats and nurses from foreign countries comparing to few years ago, the demand is still persisting; and in some cases, particularly from oil exporting countries, it is even rising.

(b) to (f). The recruitment of people for assignment abroad coming under the category of experts which include doctors, technocrats and graduate nurses is canalised through the Government. In the case of government employees, incentives for taking up foreign jobs are given by way of permitting them to retain in their lien, seniority and grant of pensionary benefits. The Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms in the Ministry of Home Affairs maintains panels of experts in various fields. On receipt

of demands from foreign governments, names are suggested from amongst these panels. The recruitment of nurses as such which fall under the category of skilled workers is, however regulated on government-to-government basis. Panels to meet demands from foreign governments for nurses are prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Labour.

No objection certificates are generally not required and in any case not for government deputationists coming under the category of doctors, nurses and technocrats. In stray cases of private individuals who have obtained employment abroad, no objection certificates are granted by the Deptt. of Personnel & Administrative Reforms after consulting the Ministry of External Affairs. The grant of such no objection certificates is done after a careful screening of the terms and conditions that have been offered to the Indian experts.

The Government is conscious of the need to simplify the process of placements for jobs abroad within the overall frame-work of its policy of promoting technical cooperation with other countries particularly developing countries, through deputation of experts and its national policy of not allowing emigrants falling under the scarce category.

**टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स, कलकत्ता पर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि**

4384. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, चाटर्ड बैंक बिल्डिंग, कलकत्ता द्वारा भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के लिए भ्रष्टदान की कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह कागज मिल गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भ्रमिक कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ग) नोटिस दिये बगैर ही कितने श्रमिकों की छुट्टी की गई थी और इस मित द्वारा ठेका तथा दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर कितने श्रमिक काम पर लगाये गये ; और

(घ) क्या बहुत से श्रमिकों को नियमों के अनुसार मजूरी नहीं दी जा रही है और क्या सरकार इस मामले की जाँच करेगी ?

अम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स टीटा-गढ़ पेपर मिल्स, कलकत्ता, अधिनियम के अधीन छुट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान है और उसने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान घन राशि जमा कराई है, जिसे संलग्न विवरण में दिखाया गया है। विवरण में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा वेय राशियों के सम्बन्ध में जमा कराई गई राशि भी दिखाई गई है।

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

#### विवरण

1. मैसर्स टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा छुट प्राप्त निधि के न्यासी बोर्ड को स्वामान्तरित भविष्य निधि धनदानों के व्यौरे।

मास और वर्ष	न्यासी बोर्ड को स्वामान्तरित किया गया भविष्य निधि धनदान	रुपये
अक्तूबर, 76		4,04,797.50
नवम्बर, 76		3,85,133.00
दिसम्बर, 76		3,83,272.00
जनवरी, 77		3,92,453.50
फरवरी, 77		4,67,548.00
मार्च, 77		4,05,744.40
अप्रैल, 77		3,90,381.94
मई, 77		3,80,476.50
जून, 77		3,91,814.94
जुलाई, 77		4,07,799.50

	रुपये
अगस्त, 77	4,15,746.50
सितम्बर, 77	4,39,970.50
अक्तूबर, 77	4,63,601.00
नवम्बर, 77	4,50,327.00
दिसम्बर, 77	4,67,878.50
जनवरी, 78	4,58,508.00
फरवरी, 78	4,59,078.00
मार्च, 78	4,66,535.00
अप्रैल, 78	4,59,164.14
मई, 78	4,01,335.00
जून, 78	4,03,129.00
जुलाई, 78	4,34,543.00
अगस्त, 78	4,24,231.00
सितम्बर, 78	4,21,069.00

#### 2. कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत वेय राशियाँ

प्रतिष्ठान ने अक्तूबर, 1975 से जून, 1978 तक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा धनदानों के सम्बन्ध में 77.85 लाख रुपये की घन-राशि जमा कराई है। तथापि, नियोजक कबरेज सम्बन्धी विवाद के सम्बन्ध में 52,636.21 रुपये की पुरानी बकाया घन-राशि के भुगतान के लिए विरोध कर रहा है।

#### Alleged manhandling of Union Leaders by Director

4385. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post Master-General, North Western Circle conducted a personal enquiry on the charges of the Union against the Director who manhandled the Union Leaders; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) An enquiry was conducted by the Postmaster-General into such an allegation.

(b) The enquiry did not conclusively establish any manhandling of the Union Leaders.

**Setting up of National Research Laboratory for development of Indigenous system of medicine in M.P.**

4386. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up a National Research Laboratory in Madhya Pradesh for the development of indigenous system of medicine during the Sixth Plan period is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal for setting up the Laboratory and allocation of funds have already been submitted by the State Government; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, there is a proposal to set up a Regional Research Institute in Madhya Pradesh for the development of Ayurveda by amalgamating the following Units and adding a 25 bedded in-door section for carrying out research in clinical medicine:—

1. Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit, Gwalior.

2. Clinical Research Unit (Ayurvedic Team), Gwalior.

3. Clinical Research Unit (Modern Team), Gwalior.

4. Mobile Clinical Research Unit, Vidisha.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Disparity in Pay Scales of Clerks in Post Offices and Nationalised Banks**

4387. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disparity in the pay scales of clerks working in post offices who handle cheques and saving bank accounts with those clerks handling the same type of job in nationalised banks;

(b) if so, what are the pay scales of the said clerks in post offices and those in the banks; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to bring the pay scales of the postal clerks at par with bank clerks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Clerks working in post offices who handle cheques and saving bank accounts do not belong to any separate cadre in the post office but they belong to the general cadre of Post Office Time Scale Clerks. The present scale of pay of Time Scale Clerks in the Post Offices is Rs. 260—8—300—EB—8—340—10—360—12—420—EB—12—480. The scale of pay of Time Scale Clerks in the post office has been fixed taking into account their job contents, qualifications for the post etc. As the job contents, qualifications, etc. of the Post Office Clerk, who is not recruited to exclusively handle cheques and savings bank accounts, are not comparable with that of a Bank Clerk, the question of disparity in pay scales does not arise. The pay scales in the Nationalised Banks of similar staff are being ascertained and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.



### Telephone Connections

4388. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections in the country at present;

(b) the details Statewise and number of telephone connections in twenty-five major cities; and

(c) the total number of applications pending for telephone connections in various States, Statewise and whether telephone connections would be provided to all applicants registered so far during the two years and if not, the main hurdles in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The total number of telephone connections (Direct Exchange Lines) working in the country as on 1-11-1978 is 17,81,257.

(b) The number of telephone connections working in various States is as follows:—

Name of State	Telephone working as on 1-11-78
1. Andhra Pradesh	106441
2. Bihar . . . .	51146
3. Gujarat including Daman Diu Silvassa . . . .	160713
4. Jammu & Kashmir	12180
5. Karnataka . . . .	101229
6. Kerala including Lakshdweep and Mahe . . . .	80377
7. Madhya Pradesh . . . .	64044
8. Maharashtra including Goa and Bombay . . . .	356032
9. North East region consisting Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura	31387

Name of State	Telephone working as on 1-11-78
10. North West region consisting Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh.	105995
11. Orissa . . . .	22641
12. Rajasthan . . . .	55910
13. TamilNadu including Pondicherry and Madras . .	177517
14. Uttar Pradesh . . . .	128329
15. West Bengal including Calcutta, Sikkim and A. Nicobar . . . .	182432
16. Delhi . . . .	144884
TOTAL . . . .	1781257

The number of telephones connections working in 25 major cities as on 1-11-78 is as follows:

Cities	Number of telephone connections
1. Bombay . . . .	228510
2. Calcutta . . . .	151274
3. Delhi.	144884
4. Madras . . . .	73907
5. Ahmedabad . . . .	48645
6. Bangalore . . . .	414447
7. Hyderabad . . . .	36331
8. Pune . . . .	27871
9. Amritsar . . . .	12964
10. Mangalore . . . .	5596 (1-10-78)
11. Coimbatore . . . .	12247
12. Baroda . . . .	11405
13. Chandigarh . . . .	9737
14. Ernakulam . . . .	10471
15. Indore . . . .	13005
16. Jaipur . . . .	14795

Cities	Number of telephone connections
17. Katapur. . .	20682
18. Lucknow . . .	14810
19. Ludhiana . . .	9514
20. Nagpur. . . .	12225
21. Patna . . . . .	12106
22. Rajkot . . . . .	9793
23. Surat . . . . .	15993
24. Trivandrum . . .	9537
25. Madurai . . . .	9158 (1-10-78).

(c) Number of applications pending for telephone connections in various States as on 1-11-1978 is as follows :—

Name of State	Waiting applications.
1. Andhra Pradesh	5410
2. Bihar . . . . .	1527
3. Gujarat including Daman Diu Silvassa. . . . .	16525
4. Jammu & Kashmir. . .	1560
5. Karnataka. . . . .	5802
6. Kerala including Laksh Dweep and Mahe. . . . .	10915
7. Madhya Pradesh . . .	1340
8. Maharashtra including Bom- bay and Goa. . . . .	70320
9. North East Region consisting Assam, Aurnachal Pradesh Manipur, Mizoram, Megha- laya, Nagaland, and Tripura	1229
10. North West region consisting Panjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Chandigarh .	15903
11. Orissa. . . . .	223
12. Rajasthan . . . . .	4079
13. TamilNadu including Madras and Pondicherry . . .	7371
14. Uttar Pradesh. . . . .	5971
15. West Bengal including Cal- cutta Sikkim and A. Nicobar	27603 41951
16. Delhi. . . . .	41951
TOTAL . . . . .	217729

While telephone conection will be provided to majority of the existing applicants, within 2 years, it will not be possible to provide connections to all of them. The main difficulties in this regard are:—

(i) Total Plan resources particularly switching equipment available are limited. Within, these resources priority is given to needs of smaller cities, towns and rural areas.

(ii) In certain towns and certain localities of large cities land has not been available in time for construction of exchange buildings. Once the land is available installation of an exchange takes about 6 to 7 years.

### New Post Offices

4389. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new post offices equipped with Telegraph Services and without Telegraph Services are going to be opened in the country statewide during the next three years; and

(b) how much expenditure the Government has envisaged for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). There is no target for opening post offices in urban areas. In the rural areas, initially only extra departmental branch post offices are normally opened in which no telegraph services are provided. On account of the roll on concept of the current plan, Circle/State-wise targets are fixed only from year to year. The targets for opening post offices in the country state-wise, for the next three years, have therefore not been fixed. During the Five Year Plan (1978—83) 25,000 post offices are proposed to be opened at approximately 500 per year. A sum of Rs. 2936.00 lakhs has been approved for expansion of postal facilities for

the Sixth Five Year Plan. Out of this amount an annual sum of Rs. 64 lakhs approximately has been tentatively earmarked for opening of post offices each year (1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82).

### Upgrading of Salem Steel Plant

4390. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have approached the Central Government for upgrading Salem steel plant from its present position as mere cold rolling complex;

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

(c) whether necessary infrastructure has been built or is to be built at the plant site so as to develop it into an integrated steel plant;

(d) if so, the total capital outlay involved;

(e) the products it will turn out; and

(f) how long will it take to implement this project?

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

(b) As this involves various issues relating to technology, financial resources etc., it would need a detailed examination.

(c) and (d). Necessary off-site facilities excluding town-ship, are being developed in the first stage of the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.40 crores and these would cater to the requirements of the Project at the second stage also. However, in respect of township, the capital outlay in the first stage is about Rs. 4.80 crores and would have to be increased for meeting the requirements at the second stage.

(e) and (f). As per the approved Detailed Project Report, Salem Steel

Project is to be set up in two stages: Stage-I with facilities to produce 32,000 tonnes per year of cold rolled stainless steel sheets/strips, and Stage-II with balance facilities for iron and steel making, hot rolling and cold rolling of stainless, electrical and other special steels upto 2,20,000 tonnes a year. The first stage of the project is now under execution and is scheduled for commissioning during 1981-82.

### कानपुर में पटसन उद्योग का बन्द होना

4391. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर जूट उद्योग लिमिटेड, 21 सितम्बर, 1978 से बन्द है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड का मुख्य एकक कार्य कर रहा है हालांकि इसे प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या कानपुर जूट उद्योग के संयुक्त मोर्चे ने 20 नवम्बर, 1978 से केन्द्रीय भ्रम मंत्रालय में कार्यालय के सामने धरणा दिया हुआ है और उन्होंने उन्हें अपनी मांगों के बारे में एक ज्ञापन भी प्रस्तुत किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार कानपुर जूट उद्योग लिमिटेड, जिसमें लगभग 1200 श्रमिक काम करते हैं, 21 सितम्बर, 1978 से बन्द पड़ा है।

(ख) यह सूचित किया गया है कि जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड सीमेण्ट का अपना दैनिक उत्पादन बनाए रखने में वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहा है। पिछले प्रबन्धतंत्र द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के कारण वर्तमान स्थिति पैदा हुई है। उद्योग मंत्रालय के अनुसार वर्तमान कठिनाइयों के कारण ये हैं—अनेक वर्षों से संयंत्र की अनिवार्य, रोघात्मक और अनुरक्षण मरम्मत की बिल्कुल उपेक्षा उनके भूतपूर्व विक्रय एजेंटों नामतः भारत मोबिलिटी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, द्वारा घन के बड़े पैमाने पर परावर्तन से उत्पन्न घन की कमी और पिछले प्रबन्धतंत्र द्वारा कम्पनी के हितों के विपरीत अपनाई गई नीतियां और प्रथाएं।

(ग) और (घ). संभवतः आशय 5 से 6 व्यक्तियों द्वारा 21/22 नवम्बर, 1978 से श्रमिक भवन, नई दिल्ली के अग्रहारे में हाल ही में दिए

एक "घरने" / "की गई रिले भूख हड़ताल" से है जो जे० के० जूट मिल्स मजदूर पंचायत, कानपुर, और कानपुर जूट उद्योग पंचायत, जूट मजदूर कांसेस आदि के संयुक्त मोर्चे के कहने पर यह घरना / रिले भूख हड़ताल अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कानपुर जूट उद्योग लिमिटेड का सरकार द्वारा प्रबन्ध-संभालने से सम्बन्धित उनकी मांग के समर्थन में की गई थी। उद्योग मंत्रालय इस यूनिट को दोबारा खुलवाने के लिए कार्यवाही पर विचार कर रहा है।

### हिन्दी में तार

4392. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें डाक व तार विभाग ने हिन्दी सेवा उपलब्ध की है ;

(ख) 1977 और 1978 में इस सेवा का लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस सेवा में तथा अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी और हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी के समानार्थक शब्द बताने के कार्य में लगे व्यक्ति हिन्दी में पूरी तरह बर्हता प्राप्त नहीं है और उत्तर देने से पूर्व उन्हें शब्दकोष देखना पड़ता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसी शब्द का समानार्थक शब्द बताने में बहुत समय लग जाता है और कभी कभी तो वे उत्तर दे नहीं पाते ;

(घ) क्या पूरी तरह से बर्हताप्राप्त व्यक्ति नियुक्त करवा उपयुक्त नहीं होगा जो कि प्रश्नों का शीघ्र उत्तर दे सके ताकि इस सेवा को अधिक लाभदायक बनाया जा सके ; और

(ङ) इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या सुझार करने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नर हरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) देश में कुल 20,870 तारघरों में से करीब 9,800 तारघरों में देवनागरी लिपि में तार भेजने की सेवा उपलब्ध है। जिन शहरों में यह सेवा उपलब्ध है उनके नामों की सूची संकलित की जा रही है जो सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) इस सेवा का लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

तथापि, 1977 और 1978 में देवनागरी में बुक किये गए तारों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

वर्ष	देवनागरी में बुक किए गए तारों की संख्या
1977	15,16,457
1978 (30-11-78 तक)	18,78,540 (लगभग)

(ग) जी नहीं। देवनागरी सेवा में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को भ्रामतौर पर इस सेवा के लिए लगाया जाता है। तथापि, ठीक-ठीक पर्यायवाची शब्द सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कभी-कभी शब्दकोषों का संदर्भ आवश्यक हो जाता है।

(घ) और (ङ). कांउटरों पर यथासंभव बर्हता-प्राप्त और प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को लगाया जाता है ताकि वे जनता के प्रश्नों का समुचित रूप से उत्तर दे सकें।

### Fair Rent Committee

4393. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any such committee named as "Fair Rent Committee" in postal Department;

(b) if so, the details of composition, functions and jurisdiction of this committee;

(c) whether such committee exists in the district of Thana (Maharashtra) and the account of work it had performed during a period of last two years; and

(d) whether this committee could obtain any accommodation for post fairg in the district during last one year; if not the efforts made?

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

(b) In fact, there are two committees—one is called the Local Assessment Committee. It consists of the Divisional Superintendent of Post Offices and an Assistant Engineer of the P&T Civil.

Wing nominated by the Head of the Circle. This Committee is constituted to assess the fair rent of buildings whose rent exceeds the powers of Divisional Officer but is less than Rs. 2,000 p.m. This Committee submits its recommendations to the Director Postal Services who takes the final decision in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser. The other Committee is called the Circle Assessment Committee which is constituted to assess the rent of the buildings whose rent is Rs. 2,000 or more p.m. This Committee consists of one Director, Postal Services, Internal Financial Adviser and one Executive Engineer, P&T Civil Wing nominated by the Head of the Circle. This Committee submits its report to the Head of the Circle who takes the final decision.

(c) The Circle Committee examined four offers of buildings in District Thana (Maharashtra), during the last two years. Two buildings were taken on rent as a result of the work of the Committee.

(d) Presumably the phrase "post fairs" is a misprint for "post offices" If so, the reply is one.

#### तमिलनाडु में प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय

4394. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान तमिलनाडु में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार ने 9 रु 81 पैसे प्रति व्यय किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान उसमें वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितना और क्या सरकार भ्रब तक किए गए प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के बारे में सन्तुष्ट है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या अन्य देशों से सहायता प्राप्त करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हाँ,

तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ इस बारे में बातचीत की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोयी प्रसाद भारद्वाज) : (क) से (ब). राज्य और केंद्र दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किए गए स्वास्थ्य और नान-स्वास्थ्य खर्च के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 9.81 रुपए था। तमिलनाडु में स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च जो 1975-76 में 10.94 रुपए था वह 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 14.29 रुपए हो गया। वर्ष 1977-78 के खर्च के आंकड़े अभी संकलित किए जाने हैं।

केंद्र को और राज्य की सरकारें तमिलनाडु में लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं सुलभ करने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास कर रही हैं और इस राज्य सरकार को विभिन्न राज्य योजनाओं और केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परिव्यय के अनुसार सहायता की जा रही है।

तमिलनाडु में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर 1976-77 में जहां 616.23 लाख रुपए का योजना खर्च आया था वहां वह 1977-78 में बढ़ कर 638.62 लाख रुपए हो गया।

(घ) सरकार किसी भी राज्य विशेष के लिए विदेशी सहायता नहीं मांग रही है। वैसे, दूसरे देशों ने मलेरिया नियंत्रण, अन्धता निवारण, चिकित्सा शिक्षा को नया रूप देने आदि जैसी हमारी कुछ राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है। किसी राज्य विशेष के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के लिए निश्चित किए गए समग्र योजना परिव्यय में सारे देशों तथा विदेशी साधनों दोनों की श्रलक मिलती है।

#### Modernisation of TISCO

4395. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that TISCO has submitted a Rs. 440 crores programme to Government for modernisation of its units by 1983-84; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) A proposal for the modernisation of TISCO's Steel Plant at a capital cost of Rs. 118 crores has recently been received.

(b) The proposed scheme envisages:—

(i) Modernisation of 'F' Blast furnace;

(ii) Installation of two oxygen steel making vessels (in place of two existing open Hearth Furnaces), one vacuum de-gassing unit and one continuous casting machine for casting billets;

(iii) Modification of primary Mills by provision of one pre-warming pit and one soaking pit;

(iv) Installation of Bar Forging Facilities.

### Stopping of Contract Labour

4396. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO. Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Centre and the States to stop the Contract Labour system;

(b) State-wise, reported contract labourers engaged in different categories of works; and

(c) daily wages fixed by Government and the wages paid to the labourers by contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) Under Rule 25(2)(iv) of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Rules, 1971, "the rates of wages payable to the workmen by the contractor shall not be less than the rates prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for such employment where applicable, and where the rates have been fixed by agreement, settlement or award, not less than the rates so fixed". So far as the Central sphere is concerned, legal action is taken by the Central Industrial Relations Machine-

ry against the parties concerned in cases where non-compliance with requirements of the above provision is detected by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

### Statement

The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 provides for the abolition of contract labour wherever possible and to regulate the conditions of contract labour in establishments/employments where abolition of contract labour system is not considered feasible for the time being. So far as the Central sphere goes, the Central Government have constituted the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, a Tripartite Body, to advise the Government in matters relating to the administration of the Contract Labour Act and also to carry out other functions assigned to it.

2. On the recommendations of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, employment of contract labour has already been prohibited (February, 1975) in the following categories of work in the coal mining industry, (i) Raising or raising-cum-selling of coal; (ii) Coal loading and unloading; (iii) Over burden removal and earth cutting; (iv) Soft coke manufacturing; (v) Driving of stone drifts and miscellaneous stone cutting underground. Employment of contract labour has also been prohibited for sweeping, dusting and watching of buildings owned or occupied by establishments in respect of which the appropriate Government under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act is the Central Government from March 1, 1977. Several Committees set up by the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board have gone into or are currently going into the question of contract labour system in: (a) Lime-stone, Dolomite & Mangane-  
se Mines, (b) Coal & Ash handling work in railway loco sheds, (c) Iron Ore Mines, (d) Coal Washeries and (e) Chromite, Mica, Magnesite, Gypsum, Fire-clay, etc. mines. The Committees at (a), (b), (c) and (d) have submitted their Reports, and further action re-

garding abolition of the contract labour system in the categories of work recommended by the Committees on contract labour system in the Limestone, Dolomite and Manganese mines, iron ore mines and coal and ash handling work in railway loco sheds is being taken in the light of the recommendation of Central Advisory Board which considered these reports at its meetings held on August 20, 1977, December 13, 1977 and August 30, 1978. The Report of the Committee on contract labour system in Coal Washeries was also placed before the Meeting of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board held on August 30, 1978 but its consideration was deferred to the next meeting of the Board as some members wanted some more time to study the Report. As regards the Committee at (e), the Committee is expected to complete its deliberations and submit its report soon.

3. Similar information in respect of abolition of contract labour system in the State sphere is not readily available.

#### **Employees of Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy**

4397. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy are being treated secondary servants compared to employees in Central Government and autonomous bodies in regard to terms and conditions of service;

(b) the reasons why employees of the Council are treated as temporary servants despite 10 years of existence of the Council;

(c) proposals, if any, to extend to them benefits of advance for house-building, conveyance, gratuity and pensionary benefits etc;

(d) the number of employees who died or left service due to physical disability without getting any terminal benefits;

(e) the number of employees who are continuing indefinitely on ad hoc basis for over 6 years; and

(f) concrete proposals in view for rectifying the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (f). The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy is a registered Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The employees of the Central Council are not treated as Government servants. The terms and conditions of the service are regulated in terms of Bye-Laws of the Council as laid down in the Memorandum of Association, Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Society. The Governing Body of the Council also has full powers to prescribe such terms and conditions as may be decided by them from time to time. The terms and conditions enjoyed by the employees of this Council cannot be compared with those obtaining in other autonomous bodies since each body takes its own independent decision in the matter.

The Council as a grant-in-aid receiving institution is treated as a temporary scheme under the Plan programmes. As such, the employees of the Council are treated only as temporary employees and service conditions are regulated as per rules and regulations of the Council. Under Bye-law 8, "the employees of the Council with three years of continuous service or more will, for the purposes of drawal of increments, fixation of pay, grant of personal advances, etc. be treated in the same manner and shall be subject to the same rules as are applicable to permanent Government servants; and to the staff with less than three years service, rules as for temporary Government servants



shall apply". "Bye-law 7 and 8 are not applicable to Government servants employed under the Central Council on foreign service terms".

The Council employees at present are eligible to benefits, such as, Leave Travel Concession, C.G.H.S. Medical facilities (in Delhi) and in other places reimbursement of medical expenses incurred as per C.S. (M.A.) Rules. Conveyance, Flood, Festival advances etc. as applicable to Central Government employees in accordance with the Central Council. Under the existing rules, no provision exists for payment of gratuity or pension to Councils employees, but they are eligible for contributory provident fund benefits. As regards house building advance, the Council could not extend the facility to its employees so far due to its limited financial resources.

The following terminal benefits are available to the employees of the Council:—

1. Payment of leave salary to the extent of leave due and admissible at the time of death or retirement as per Central Government Rules.

2. The payment of accumulations in C.P.F. account with Council's contribution regulated as per CPF Rules.

Council's contribution regulated as per CPF Rules. So far six employees died and one employee was discharged due to physical disability. The available benefits have been provided to them.

The number of employees who are working on ad-hoc terms is 107.

#### C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Siddha System

4398. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: the present position regarding the set-

ting up of C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Siddha system of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): No dispensary in the Siddha System of medicine has been set up under the CGHS so far.

#### Contracts given by BALCO

4399. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether BALCO has given contracts in (1) M/s. Davyash More (India) Ltd., (2) Bajaj Electrical Ltd., (3) Bengal Bihar Construction Co. Ltd., (4) Dorr Oliver Ltd. for supply of plant and machinery by BALCO in last three years;

(b) advances given to each of these companies:

(c) whether period of contract has expired and whether the work has been completed and if not; whether penal clause involved; and

(d) whether any loss is sustained by BALCO on this count and if so, the amount of loss and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). The information is given in the Statement.

In the case of Bajaj Electricals Ltd., Bengal Behar Construction Co. Ltd. and Dorr Oliver India Ltd. contracts have either been completed or are nearing completion, according to BALCO's requirements, and, therefore, the question of invoking penal clause in the contracts has not arisen. In the case of Davy Ashmore India Ltd., the work was to be completed in phases, beginning from June 1978 to January 1979, subject to con-



ditions of the contract, including the force majeure. Their request of extension of the delivery period, when received will be considered on merits and if it is eventually found that the

delay in completion of the work is attributable to them, penal clause of the contract will be invoked.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Statement

Name of the firm	Details of contract	Value	Advance paid	Whether work completed.
1. M/s. Davy Ashmore India Ltd.	Supply and erection of three Extrusion Presses.	Rs. 5 crores approximately.	Rs. 65 lakhs. approximately.	Not yet.
2. M/s. Bajaj Electricals Ltd.	Foundry Shop Lighting.	Rs. 9.80 lakhs	Rs. 1.36 lakhs	Nearing completion.
3. M/s. Bengal Behar Construction Co. Ltd.	Fabrication and erection of bus bars and covers.	Rs. 56 lakhs	Rs. 1.98 lakhs	Work Completed.
4. M/s. Dorr Oliver India Ltd.	(a) Supply of Oil Water Separation Plant. (b) Disc. Filter.	Rs. 42 lakhs.	Rs. 4.65 lakhs.	(a) Completed (b) Nearing completion.

#### Shifting of Offices

##### गंगापूर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

4400. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एस० डी०ओ० (टी) हिण्डौन के खराब बर्ताव के कारण हिण्डौन सब डिवीजन (भरतपुर राजस्थान) के गंगापूर स्थित धौलपुर हिण्डौन में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के अधिकांश कर्मचारियों में भारी असंतोष है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसका प्रभाव प्रतिदिन के काम पर पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए एस०डी०ओ० (टी) को अन्यत्र स्थानान्तरित किया जाएगा और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुब्बरेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) : उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

4401. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to shift some of the offices under the Ministry to a Centrally located places like Nagpur/Hyderabad and save congestion and accommodation problem and paying of high rents for the private accommodation;

(b) if so, details of the proposal under consideration and the total amount paid annually for private office accommodation hired; and

(c) will Government consider setting of a committee to review the shifting of the offices under the Ministry keeping in view the nature of functions of these offices and further expansion and operational convenience?

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

(a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Setting up of a committee to review the shifting of the offices under this Ministry is not considered necessary.

### Cease Work Notice by Telecommunication Employees of Paradeep

4402. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecommunication employees of Paradeep in Orissa have served cease-work notice for 8th December, 1978 which they have deferred to 15th December, 1978; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government to their demands for project allowance and housing facilities?

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

(b) The demands made are not acceptable.

### Lock out in J. K. Jute Mill, Kanpur

4403. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the illegal lock out in J.K. Jute Mill, Kanpur and the Dharna and hunger strike by the workers before the Labour Ministry since 21st September, 1978 against it and for other demands;

(b) whether many Members of Parliament met him in the past and requested him to settle the demands; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to settle these demands of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. The Ministry of Labour as also the Ministry of Industry have no information about the reported illegal lockout in J. K. Jute Mill, Kanpur. As regards 'dharna' and "hunger strike", presumably reference is to the recent dharna/relay hunger strike in the premises of Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi from November 21/22, 1978 by 5 to 6 persons at the instance of J. K. Jute Mills Mazdoor Panchayat, Kanpur and Joint Front, consisting of Kanpur Jute Udyog Panchayat, Jute Mazdoor Congress etc. in protest inter alia against termination of services of 10 employees of J. K. Jute Mills, Kanpur, and laying off of about 1500 workers of Kanpur Jute Udyog, Kanpur. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Government of Uttar Pradesh who are principally concerned.

### Handing over Mining Areas to D.S.I.D.C.

4404. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the policy decision taken by the high level Committee of the Delhi Administration re: handing over all mining areas in Delhi to Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation on 5-7-1976, and the names of the members of that high level committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that only two out of the twenty mining areas in the Union Territory of Delhi are being operated departmentally by D.S.I.D.C. and the remaining eighteen Mining areas are not being operated departmentally by D.S.I.D.C. and the D.S.I.D.C. is charging many times of the amount fixed as royalty under the Delhi Minor Mineral Rules in violation of the policy decision; and

(c) how Government propose to stop this illegal claims of D.S.I.D.C. as an unavoidable middleman to provide relief to the poor consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) At a meeting taken by the Lt. Governor, Delhi on 5-7-1976, the following decisions were taken:

(i) In order to protect the interests of the interests of the labour, and of prevent leakage of royalty revenue, the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation, a State public sector undertaking, gradually take over the mining operations in the area;

(ii) no quarry permits be issued to private contractors;

(iii) that the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation undertake prospecting operations for new minerals in the territory;

(iv) that the existing leases for major minerals in the area be referred to the Central Government for termination.

(b) Out of the seventeen sites for which Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has leases/permits, it is operating two sites departmentally. The feasibility of working the other sites departmentally is under examination. In the sites being worked through contractors, the Corporation is exercising supervisory control as the principal employer, under the Labour and Mines Safety Laws. The amount charged by the Corporation from the contractors for extracting the minerals, covers not just the royalty payable, but also the licence fee payable to the owner of the land for the surface rights of the land; the expenditure incurred in implementation of Safety and Labour Laws; the expenditure incurred on construction of roads; and the expenditure incurred in providing dispensaries, rest shelters, drinking water, power, etc.

(c) The question does not arise.

ई० एल० सी० (स्वीडिश मिशन) द्वारा चलाए जा रहे अस्पताल को अनुदान

4405. श्री सुभाष झाड़ा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के बेतुल जिले में ई०एल०सी० (स्वीडिश मिशन) द्वारा चलाये जा रहे अस्पताल को अनुदान दे रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने कितनी अनुदान राशि दी है ।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : मध्य प्रदेश के बेतुल जिले में ई०एल०सी० (स्वीडिश मिशन) द्वारा चलाये जा रहे अस्पताल को स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया है ।

(ख) और (ग) : ये प्रश्न नहीं उत्ते ।

#### Foreign Going Parcels

4406. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 396 on 2nd March, 1978 and state:

(a) the total number of foreign going post parcels last year of the first five year plan (1955-56) and last year of third five year plan (1965-66); and

(b) how many of these parcels went by air and how many went by surface mail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) The total number of outward foreign parcels of the last year of the first five year plan (1955-56) is 5,63,950 and the last year of third five year plan (1965-66) is 4,97,561.

(b) The separate figures for air and surface parcels for these years are not available.

**Biochemic System of Medicine**

4407. SHRI PIUS TURKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer in reply given to USQ No. 1652 on 10-11-1978 regarding Biochemic system of medicine and state:

(a) whether Biochemic System of Medicine is being taught alongwith Homoeopathy because it is not capable of curing all the diseases by itself and one System supplements the other;

(b) if so, the names of diseases which Biochemic cannot cure whereas Homoeopathy can;

(c) if Homoeopathy in itself is a full-fledged System, considerations weighed with Government to keep Biochemic (which is non-medicine but Salts) along with it; and

(d) whether it is mooted to separate Biochemic from Homoeopathy and colleges established to train students in this System exclusively, a short course and little expenditure are envisaged and put the Doctors, so trained, in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The so-called Biochemic System is not accepted as a distinct separate system of treatment anywhere in the world. The tissue (biochemic) medicines have always been used as part of homoeopathic system of treatment. No system of treatment is complete and can cure all diseases.

The number of biochemic medicine is limited only to 12 salts and their application is limited. Their usefulness depends mostly on the homeopathy-city of a particular salt to the individual case of sickness. Biochemic salts used for treating the sick individuals. They do not contain any specifics for so-called diseases or nosological conditions.

(c) and (d). Biochemic medicines are considered part of homoeopathic system of medicine and their efficacy in sickness has been found to be confirmed where symptoms of the drug are similar to the symptoms of the sickness. Most of the salts have been proved in detail and clinically confirmed and detailed indications have been laid down in the Homoeopathic Materia Medica. Hahnemann himself proved Silicia, Natrum Mur and salts of lime and Potassium.

It is neither desirable nor necessary to separate the so-called biochemic medicine from homoeopathy and to set up separate colleges of Biochemic System of Medicine. The Joint Select Committee of the Parliament after listening to the evidence of experts of Homoeopathy in the country did not think it wise to have separate institutions of so-called Biochemic System of Medicine. The knowledge about the use of biochemic medicines is being given in all the homoeopathic medical colleges.

**Buildings for C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi**

4408. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi are functioning in improvised buildings since their very start; if so, their number, particulars and reasons for the same;

(b) whether buildings of some of the dispensaries are in a dilapidated conditions and some parts thereof have fallen down recently causing heavy loss of property and hardships to the staff working there; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated to shift immediately these dispensaries to suitable premises?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) No. However 19 CGHS dispensaries in Delhi are accommodated in hired private buildings as no Government accommodation was available.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**मोसल तथा बिदित को बीच लीज डाकल मुक्त कर टेलीफोन सेवा**

**4408: श्री कल्याणी :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभाग मोसल तथा बिदित को बीच लीज डाकल मुक्त कर टेलीफोन की सेवा उपलब्ध कराने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) जब तक इसे सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) इस कार्य में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुकुन्द साह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) बिदित को मोसल से जोड़ने के लिए अपेक्षित परीक्षण उपस्कर के लिए आर्डर दे दिया गया है। स्विचिंग उपस्कर के लिए भी टेंडर मांगे गए हैं । आशा है कि यह सेवा 1982/83 के दौरान उपलब्ध हो जायेगी ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**D.G.M.S. and Coal Mines' Welfare Organisation**

**4410. SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant in the officers grade both in

the Director General of Mines Safety and Coal Mines' Welfare Organisation in Dhanbad, Bihar facts in details with the names of posts and the period for which they are lying vacant;

(b) whether it is affecting the work there; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(b) Due to the existing vacancies in the Directorate General of Mines Safety, it has not been possible to carry out, in full, inspections and some other functions. Non-availability of doctors in the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation has affected, in some measure, the working of the concerned medical institutions. On going work is, however, being looked after, where possible, by local adjustments.

(c) Action is in hand to fill the vacancies as per rules through Union Public Service Commission/other cadre authorities/promotion etc. Delay sometimes occurs due to non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, time taken in completing formalities before offers of appointment are issued, non acceptance of offers of appointment by the candidates and time taken by the selected candidates to join their posts etc.

## Statement

(A) Directorate-General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad.

Sl. No.	Name of post in the Officers grade	Number	Date from which lying vacant
1	2	3	4
1.	Dy. Director of Mines Safety (Selection Grade)	1	1-6-1978
2.	Dy. Director of Mines Safety (Electrical).	1 2	10-5-1976 2-2-1978
3.	Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Mechanical)	1 1	10-5-1976 1-3-1976
4.	Deputy Director of Mines Safety (I.H.)	1	8-3-1977
5.	Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Statistical)	1	14-7-1976
6.	Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Mining)	3 2 2 11	10-5-1976 24-7-1976 26-7-1976 2-2-1978
7.	Asstt. Director of Mines Safety (I.H.)—Grade-II	1	13-12-1977
8.	Law Officer (Gr. I)	1	1-8-1976
9.	Asstt. Director of Mines Safety	1 1 1	15-10-1977 23-4-1978 9-11-1978
TOTAL		31	

## Coal Mines' Welfare Organisation.

S. No.	Name of the post in the officers grade lying vacant	No.	Date from which lying vacant
1	2	3	4
1.	Deputy Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner	1	1-12-1978
2.	Chief Welfare Officer	1	1-11-1977
3.	Executive Engineer.	1	10-5-1976
4.	Welfare Officer (Women)	1	29-4-1972
5.	Medical Supdt. Central Hospitals.	2	March, 1978
6.	Specialist Grade-I—3	1 2	August, 1974 September, 1978
7.	Specialist Grade-II—13	4 1 1 2 1 1 1	1970 June, 1972 April, 1976 June, 1976 March, 1977 October, 1977 January, 1978

1	2	3	4
		1	February, 1978
		1	November, 1978.
8. G.D.O. Grade-I—12 . . . . .		1	June, 1974
		1	August, 1974
		1	November, 1974
		2	September, 1975
		1	October, 1975
		1	August, 1977
		1	September, 1977
		1	December, 1977
		3	May, 1978
9. G.D.O. Grade -II—7 . . . . .		1	April, 1974
		1	September, 1977
		1	February, 1978
		1	May, 1978
		1	November, 1978
		2	August, 1978.
10. Bio-Chemist Junior Biocnemist—3 . . . . .		2	1970
		1	December, 1973
11. Welfare Administrator. . . . .		1	August, 1978
12. Assistant Secretary to the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner . . . . .		1	June, 1978.
TOTAL . . . . .		49	

भविष्य निधि खाताधारियों को पास बुक जारी किया जाना

4411. श्री हरगोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं कि भविष्य निधि संगठन मालिकों (प्रोप्राइटर्स) के साथ सांठगांठ करके भविष्य निधि विवरणों में कम राशि दिखाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए खाताधारियों को पास बुक जारी करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों क्या कारण हैं ?

अन्य तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड ने शुरु में दिल्ली क्षेत्र में प्रायोगिक आधार पर पास-बुक फाल्डस (न कि पास-बुक) की प्रणाली चालू करने

की सिफारिश की है । क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में पैरवी की जा रही है ।

नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

4412. श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 में कुल कितने अस्थायी और स्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) डाक्टरी आधार पर कितनी भवधि के अन्दर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान किया जाता है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह) : (क) 1.60 लाख ।

(ख) यह बताना कठिन है कि कोई अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में कितना समय लगता है । यह अनेक बातों पर निर्भर करता है ; उदाहरण के लिए—एक्सचेंज में अतिरिक्त क्षमता का उपलब्ध होना, इलाके में फालतू केबल पेयर का उपलब्ध होना, आवेदन द्वारा पेशगी किराये का भुगतान करने में लिया गया समय और एक्सचेंज में प्राथमिकता वाले अनिर्णीत कनेक्शन ।



चादरों का सस्ती दरों पर न मिलना

4413. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या इस्पात

और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बहुत कम नालीदार तथा सादी चादरें पहुंचती हैं और उनके मूल्य ग्रामीणों की पहुंच से बाहर हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1960 से आज तक उनके तुलनात्मक बिक्री मूल्य क्या हैं और इन चादरों की सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार क्या सुरक्षित कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) 1976, 1977 और 1978 में मध्य प्रदेश को इन चादरों का कितना कोटा दिया गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुडिया गण्डा) :

(क) उत्पादक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों की जस्ती नालीदार तथा जस्ती सादी चादरों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न करते हैं। लेकिन इन चादरों की उपलब्धता में अस्थायी कमी होने के कारण खले बाजार में इन चादरों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो गई है।

(ख) 1 अप्रैल 1960 से आज तक क जस्ती नालीदार तथा जस्ती सादी चादरों के संयुक्त संयोजक समिति द्वारा निश्चित किए गए आधार मूल्य नीचे दिए गये हैं :-

तारीख	जस्ती नालीदार चादर	जस्ती सादी चादरें
1-4-60	816.89	816.89
1-4-61	817	817
1-4-62	817	817
1-4-63	910	910
1-4-64	1075	1075
1-4-65	1175	1175
1-4-66	1200	1200
1-4-67	1213	1213
1-4-68	1568	1568
1-4-69	1804	1804
1-4-70	1866	1866
1-4-71	1866	1866
1-4-72	2173	2173
1-4-73	2285	2285
1-4-74	3145	3085
1-4-75	3286	3226
1-4-76	3392	3332
1-4-77	3392	3332
1-4-78	3435	3375
इस समय	4763	4738

लघु इकाइयों को वितरण करने के लिए राज्य लघु उद्योग निगमों को आपूर्ति स्टाकपार्क के मूल्य से 40 रुपये प्रति टनकम के रियायती मूल्य पर की जाती है। इन चादरों का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए इनके अन्ततः उपयोग पर पुनः प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिए गये हैं। आशा है इन उपायों से तथा उत्पादकों द्वारा इनका अधिक

प्रचण करने से ये चादरें सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराई जा सकेंगी।

(ख) चूंकि लोहे और इस्पात के (नालीदार तथा सादी चादरें भी शामिल हैं) वितरण पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं अतः मध्य प्रदेश को "कोटा" देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। लेकिन वर्ष 1176-77 से अब तक मुख्य उत्पादकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को

उन बादरो के निम्नलिखित माता में प्रेषण किए गए हैं:—

	1976-77	1977-78	(टन) ११ अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1978
जस्ती नालीदार बादरें	4719	4797	1022
जस्ती सादी बादरें	2421	3400	1500

#### Advance Free Loan to Kalings Tubes Co.

4414. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kalinga Tubes Company Limited in Orissa have been advanced interest free loans to the extent of three crores of rupees by the Steel Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the assets and liabilities of the said company as on the 31st March, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1978, the position in regard to the assets and liabilities of Kalinga Tubes Limited was as under:—

Assets	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Fixed Assets.	170.55
Investment	0.05
Current assets, loans and advances	625.98
Profit and Loss Account	450.51
	1247.09

#### Liabilities

Share Capital	100.00
Reserves and Surpluses	11.56
Secured and Unsecured loans	461.02
Current liabilities and provisions	674.51
	1247.09

#### Condition of Indian Women in England

4415. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian women in Britain feel isolated and lonely and in general their lives are sad;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Indian women who have been held up on their arrival in Britain and treated in a contemptuous and inhuman way are very sad and afraid of racial violence;

(c) whether Government have tried to study their difficulties and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). It may be true that some women immigrants from the Indian sub-continent face difficulties in adjustment to living conditions in Britain, but any such generalised conclu-

sion would not stand scrutiny. As far as we have been able to judge, it is true that some immigrants from Asia (and non-Asian countries as well) including women, had to undergo intensive questioning which sometimes involved detention pending decision of the authorities to give them leave to enter U.K. under the provisions of their Immigrant Act and Rules. As regards racial violence, it is to be hoped that the British authorities will be successful in dispelling such fears among immigrants.

(c) and (d). The Indian High Commission in London is alive to the difficulties of Indian women in the U.K. It maintains liaison with Indian Organisations and other local institutions which are engaged in the work of helping Indian women to overcome their problems. The Indian High Commission has also taken up with the British Government this question of improving race relations.

#### सफरजंग अस्पताल में आक्सीजन की कमी

4416. श्री वृष राज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आक्सीजन की कमी के कारण सफरजंग तथा अन्य अस्पतालों में केवल सीमित संख्या में ही आपरेशन किये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) केवल सफरजंग और जी.बी.पंत अस्पतालों में ही अगस्त, 1978 के अंतिम सप्ताह में बिजली के बार-बार फेल हो जाने के कारण आक्सीजन की सप्लाई में कमी महसूस की गई क्योंकि इससे आक्सीजन का उत्पादन कम हुआ था। परिणामस्वरूप, आपरेशनों की प्राथमिकताओं को फिर से निर्धारित करना पड़ा था। इस बात की सुनिश्चित करने के तत्काल उपाय किये गये कि जी.बी.पंत अस्पताल में सेवा व्यवस्था अन्य न होने पर भी अति गंभीर रोगी को हानि न पहुंचे।

(ख) भविष्य में कोई सेवा कार्य ठप न हो, इसके लिए सफरजंग अस्पताल ने अपने पहले सप्लायरों के प्रस्तावों मधुसूदन सैन्ट्रल आक्सीजन एवं ऐंसेडिमीन कम्पनी को भी आक्सीजन सप्लाई करने का ठेका दे दिया है।

#### Labour Welfare Officers in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

4417. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some labour welfare officers in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, who have crossed their deputation period for more than 4 years;

(b) if so, the names of such officers and the reasons for keeping them for more than four years in the same department against the Government rules, orders and policy;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has clearly mentioned in Rule (2) of the Labour Officers (Central Government) Recruitment Rules 1951 as well as under "MHA O.M. No. 17/5/70CS (1) dated 28th May, 1970 received with Ministry of Finance (Exp.) O.M. No. 10(34)-EIII(B)/60 dated 27th January, 1970" that the period of deputation shall be 3 years and be followed strictly; and

(d) if so, why the same have not been followed in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). There is one post of Welfare Officer in the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. This post is included in the Central Pool of Labour Officers administered by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Shri R. C. Sharma, Labour Officer is holding the post of Welfare Officer at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital w.e.f 22nd September, 1973. According to the Ministry of Labour, Shri Sharma could continue to hold the post of the Welfare Officer at the hospital for a period of four years at one stretch according to rule 10(2) of the Labour Officers (Central Government) Recruitment Rules, 1951. That Ministry have

opined that since the post of the Labour Officer is included in the Central Pool of Labour Officers, Shri Sharma's posting to the Lohia Hospital is not on deputation basis and as such, restrictions on period of deputation are not applicable in this case. Ordinarily, however, Shri Sharma could not have continued at the hospital for more than four years at a stretch. However, on the recommendation of the Medical Superintendent of the hospital, the period of his appointment as Welfare Officer at the hospital was extended for a period of two years w.e.f. 22nd September, 1977 with the concurrence of the Ministry of Labour.

### Child Labour

4418. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-  
NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-  
SHEKHAR MURTHY:

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

(a) whether according to the figures available with I.L.O. 52 million children below the age of 7 years are working in the world;

(b) if so, whether India has been shown as the highest in the world in the above figures;

(c) what is the actual number of children below the age of seven years in India working as labourers; and

(d) whether India is also attending the conference on children health to be held at the end of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). According to a study called "An ILO Policy Framework for the International Year of the Child, 1979", the number of working children (upto about age 14

or 15 years) in the world has been estimated as 52 million. There is no specific mention of India in this study report.

(c) According to the 1971 Census, the total number of child workers below the age of 15 years is 10.74 million. The figures of number of child workers below the age of 7 years are not maintained.

(d) This will be considered when information regarding the convening of such conference is received.

### Acquisition of Headquarters of Provisional Government of 'Free India' at Singapore

4419. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh attempt has been made for acquiring the two historic buildings at Singapore which were used as headquarters of the Provisional Government of Free India and the official residence by the Head of the State of the said Government,—Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) whether any fresh attempts have been made for reconstruction of the INA Martyrs monument which was demolished under orders from Lord Mountbatten when the British Army reoccupied Singapore after fall of Japan;

(c) whether these matters were raised on the floor of the House several times during the last many years and the Indian people also made several requests to Government for preservation and restoration of these relics of the great War of Indian Liberation led by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout and the progress made in regard to the above matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (d). The Government recognise the historical importance of the buildings in question and are aware of the question being raised earlier. Government feels that no purpose will be served by pursuing the matter at this time. However, Government is aware of the importance of this matter and will keep it under constant review.

**Pending Applications with Embassies of Pakistan and India for Visit to each other Countries**

4420. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the news item captioned 'Pak Envoy foresees closer ties with India' appearing in the 'Financial Express' (Bombay Edition) dated the 27th November, 1978 where in his address to the news Conference the Pakistani Ambassador at Hyderabad has said that 10 thousand applications of Indian for visit to Pakistan and 40 thousand applications of Pakistanis were pending with the respective Embassies for administrative reasons;

(b) whether the two Governments are considering the question of streamlining the procedure to facilitate issue of the visas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). Government have seen reports on Pakistan Ambassador's statement at a news Conference at Hyderabad, regarding pending visa cases. Approximately 25 thousand visa applications of Pakistani nationals are pending with our Mission in Islamabad. The Government are not aware of the exact number of visa cases pending with the Embassy of Pakistan in New Delhi.

The Government of Pakistan and the Government of India have agreed to

open Consular offices at Bombay and Karachi respectively. It is expected that after these two offices start functioning, the issue of visas to the nationals of both the countries would be greatly expedited. So far as we are concerned, many steps have been taken to clear the backlog and to streamline the procedure of issuing visas. A special team was deputed from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Embassy of India, Islamabad, for clearing arrears. It is expected that the arrears would be cleared in the near future.

**होमोफिलिया रोग**

4421. श्री सुरेश मा सुमन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के किसी अस्पताल में होमोफिलिया नामक रोग के उपचार की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था कहाँ पर की गई है और उसका स्वरूप क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार शीघ्र ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस रोग से पीड़ित रोगियों को उपचार के लिए उन देशों को भेजने का प्रबन्ध करेगी जहाँ इसका उपचार उपलब्ध है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्नी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) होमोफिलिया का, जो ब्लीडिंग डायथीमिस का एक बंशानुगत रोग है, कोई विशिष्ट इलाज नहीं है। ब्लीडिंग के लक्षणों का इलाज या तो रक्ताधान द्वारा किया जा सकता है अथवा रक्त से तैयार किये गये सत्वों अर्थात् एंटीहोमोफिलिक ग्लोबुलिन अथवा जमा हुआ प्लाजमा देकर किया जा सकता है। भारत के अधिकांश अस्पतालों में रक्ताधान की व्यवस्था होती है। उपर्युक्त सत्व सारे मेडिकल, शिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थाओं में उपलब्ध होते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

देश में हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों की संख्या में वृद्धि/कमी

4422. श्री रामजी सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता पार्टी के सत्ता में आने के बाद पूरे देश में हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों की संख्या में वृद्धि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से हुई है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार सिद्धान्त रूप से एक उद्योग में एक कामिष्ठ संघ स्थापित करने को स्वीकार करती है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार श्रमिकों द्वारा 'बेरोज' को वैध मानती है और यदि नहीं, तो इससे निपटने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने बीएस की मामलों पर रेलवे श्रमिकों के साथ एक मुश्त सन्नतता किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :

(क) 1970 से 1978 (जनवरी-अगस्त) के दौरान हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की संख्या बर्ताने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। अप्रैल, 1977-अगस्त, 1978 के दौरान काम बन्दी के मुख्य कारण मजदूरी और भत्ते, बीएस तथा कामिक मामले थे।

(ख) 30 अगस्त, 1978 को लोक सभा में पेश

#### विवरण

वर्ष 1970 से 1978 (जनवरी से अगस्त) के दौरान हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों (दस लाख में) की कुल संख्या सम्बन्धी विवरण—

वर्ष	हड़ताल	तालाबन्दी	कुल
1	2	3	4
1970	14.75 (71.74)	5.81 (28.26)	20.56
1971	11.80 (71.30)	4.74 (28.70)	16.55
1972	13.75 (66.92)	6.80 (33.08)	20.54
1973	13.86 (67.21)	6.76 (32.79)	20.63
1974	33.64 (83.56)	6.62 (16.44)	40.26
1975	16.70 (76.26)	5.20 (23.74)	21.90
1976	2.80 (21.96)	9.95 (78.04)	12.75
1977 (अ)	13.41 (52.96)	11.91 (47.04)	25.32
1978 (अप्रैल) (जनवरी-अगस्त)	6.70 (47.96)	7.27 (52.04)	13.97

(घ) —अन्तिम और श्रम ब्यूरो में 2-11-78 तक प्राप्त सूचना पर आधारित।

(अप्रैल) —अन्तिम और श्रम ब्यूरो में 15-11-78 तक प्राप्त सूचना पर आधारित।

नोट : कोष्ठों में दिए गए आंकड़े कुल आंकड़ों की प्रतिशतता को बताते

किये गए औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक, 1978 में निश्चित उपबन्ध सरकार की दृष्टि कोण को दर्शाते हैं।

(ग) कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय (ए०आई०आर० 1968-412) के निर्णय के अनुसार, ऐसे मामलों में त्रिवर्षीय श्रमिकों द्वारा 'बेरोज' करने के साथ औद्योगिक कानून के अधीन बन्धन रखना, रोके रखना या अन्य धाराओं किया जाता है, उन में श्रमिक विशिष्ट आदेश या कानून के अधीन उत्तरदायित्व से छुट प्राप्त करने का दावा नहीं कर सकता और भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 339 तथा 340 के अधीन दोषी होगा।

(घ) जी नहीं। बीएस संदाय अधिनियम, 1965 ऐसे कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होता, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्रान्त किसी राज्य सरकार के विभाग या स्थायी प्राधिकारी द्वारा या उसके प्राधिकार के अधीन संचालित किसी उद्योग में कार्यरत प्रतिष्ठान में नियोजित है। अधिनियम का कोई पहलुओं में संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए, जिसमें अधिनियम को नए क्षेत्रों में लागू करना शामिल है। सरकार इन सभी अनुरोधों पर विचार कर रही है और अधिनियम में संशोधन करने से पहले शीघ्र ही श्रमिक संघ संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों तथा अन्य संबंधित पक्षों से सीधे परामर्श करेगी।

# **Income of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation**

4423. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the actual income of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation from the cess on despatches of coal and coke during the years 1975-76; and

(b) the amount spent for the facilities for treatment of T.B. patients among the coal-miners during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a). Rs. 7.32 crores.

(b). Rs. 26.90 lakhs.

## **कठोर टेलीफोन केन्द्र सूरत का कार्यक्रम**

4424. श्री छोटू भाई गणित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूरत टेलीफोन डिब्बोजन के कठोर टेलीफोन केन्द्र में टेलीफोन समुचित रूप से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं और क्या इस बारे में लोगों ने बहुत सी शिकायतें की हैं तथा स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों ने भी इस आशय की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है और यदि हां; तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन दोषों को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) भविष्य में दोषों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस कार्यवाही करेगी और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुबेदी साय) : (क) जी नहीं । यह एक्सचेंज संतोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रहा है और जनता से या समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से हमारी जानकारी में कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

## **(Progress of Steel Plants)**

4425. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the steel plants at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Vijayanagar in Karnataka and Salem in Tamil Nadu with expenditure already incurred on the projects;

(b) what are the reasons for the delay in setting up these plants and when these projects are expected to be completed;

(c) whether Government propose to set up steel plants at Paradeep and Mangalore; and

(d) if so, the capacity of these plants, product range and the investment required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Detailed project reports on Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Plants are still under examination of Steel Authority of India Limited and no investment decision has yet been taken. Preliminary works like land acquisition, soil investigation etc., have been taken in hand an expenditure of Rs. 4.67 crores on Visakhapatnam and Rs. 3.54 crores on Vijayanagar Projects has been incurred upto November 30, 1978. As no investment decision has so far been taken, question of any delay or of completion date does not arise at this stage.

In the case of Salem Steel Plant, implementation of the first stage was taken up in March, 1977 and the construction work is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 23.18 crores has been incurred upto November 30, 1978. Implementation of the first stage of the project is proceeding satisfactorily and is scheduled to be commissioned during 1981-82.

(c) and (d). Government have lately been considering possibility of setting up shore based steel plants, two of the possible sites being Mangalore and Paradeep. It is premature at this stage to indicate capacity, product range and investment of these plants.



### Cancellation of Mining Licences

4426. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that those who got licences to work mines are not at all working there since a long time; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to cancel such licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Persons engaged in extraction of minerals have to lease areas looking to their long term requirements. These areas are then exploited gradually over a period of time. For any default by way of inadequate exploitation of the leased areas, the State Governments are empowered to take action under Rule 27(5) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.

जिक स्मेल्टर, उदयपुर में रेक्टिफायर का जल जाना

4427. श्री धानु कुमार शास्त्री :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय ।

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिक स्मेल्टर, उदयपुर में 29 अक्टूबर, 1978 को तकनीकी लापरवाही के कारण एक रेक्टिफायर जल गया था ; और यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की हानि हुई और इसके फलस्वरूप उत्पादन में कितनी गिरावट आई ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेक्टिफायर की सुरक्षा तथा नियंत्रण के लिए लगाई गई स्वचालित मशीनें तकनीकी लापरवाही के कारण बेकार पड़ी रही थी ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेक्टिफायर के इन्चार्ज की नियुक्ति योग्यता के आधार पर नहीं की गई थी और इसी के फलस्वरूप रेक्टिफायर जल गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुन्डा) : (क) देश में निर्मित और 1976-77 से चालू दो रेक्टिफायरों में से एक,

29-10-1978 को जल गया। रेक्टिफायर के जलने की जांच हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० द्वारा नियुक्त एक कमेटी द्वारा की जा रही है जिसकी अध्यक्षता भारतीय प्रौद्योगिक संस्थान, कानपुर में धातु की के प्रोफेसर डा० ई० सी० सुब्बा राव कर रहे हैं। समिति की रिपोर्ट जनवरी, 1979 में मिलने की आशा है। उसी कमरे में स्थापित दूसरे रेक्टिफायर को सम्पूर्ण जांच हेतु बंगलौर भेजा गया। यह रेक्टिफायर आवश्यक निरीक्षण, जांच और सफाई के बाद, 16-12-1978 को पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है। जले हुए रेक्टिफायर को बदलने में लगभग 25 लाख रुपए की लागत आयी। लेकिन, चूंकि इस रेक्टिफायर का विस्फोट और भाग बीमा था इसलिए बीमा कम्पनी से हानि की प्रतिपूर्ति के दावे की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इस दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप वर्ष 1978-79 में लगभग 2,000 टन जस्ता पिण्डों का कम उत्पादन हुआ।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जले हुए रेक्टिफायर के लिए भ्रम से कोई इंचार्ज नहीं था। पारियों का इंजीनियर/फोरमैन रेक्टिफायर सहित कंट्रोल रूम में लगे सभी विद्युत उपकरणों का इंचार्ज होता है। सभी शिफ्ट इंचार्ज अपने कार्यों से संबंधित योग्यता और अनुभव रखते हैं। फिर भी, रेक्टिफायर के जलने के कारणों का पता लगाया जा रहा है, जैसा कि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में बताया गया है।

### Representation from Durgapur Ispat Mazdoor Sabha

4428. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from Durgapur Ispat Mazdoor Sabha (H.M.S.) for their participation in the matter of Industrial Relations;

(b) whether Government have recognised any other unions for the purpose of participation in the matter of industrial relation at Durgapur Steel Plant;

(c) if so, the names of the unions and their membership;

(d) whether the representation of the Durgapur Ispat Mazdoor Sabha (H.M.S.) has been considered;

(e) if so, since when; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The management of the plant hold discussions on industrial relations with the following three Unions:—

(i) Hindustan Steel Employees Union, Durgapur.

(ii) Hindustan Steel Workers Union, Durgapur.

(iii) Durgapur Steel Shramik Union.

The membership of these unions has not been intimated to the management.

(d) to (f). The representation of the Durgapur Ispat Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) was considered by the management. While the management could not agree to change the existing practice of negotiating and signing the agreements, they have set up a Standing Committee on which Durgapur Ispat Mazdoor Sabha is also represented. The matters raised by the Union are discussed in the meetings of this Standing Committee.

### Recorded Delivery System

4429. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how the system of recorded delivery is working;

(b) whether there have been any complaints, and if so, their nature and content; and

(c) whether Recorded Delivery letters are delivered like ordinary letters and no intimation is given to the sender about its delivery, nor any acknowledgement of the reception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The system of Recorded Delivery is working satisfactorily.

(b) The complaints received are nominal with reference to the traffic handled and are generally concerning non-receipt or delay in the receipt of acknowledgements or the delivery of RD article as ordinary articles in a few cases.

(c) No, Sir. Such letters are delivered to the addresses under receipt. An acknowledgement in the form of a certificate for the posting of the article is given to the sender of the article without any fee. An intimation of delivery is given to the sender of the article provided he has paid a fee of 30 paise for this purpose.

### हस्तात तथा रोलिंग उद्योग क लिये अध्ययन-दल की नियुक्ति

4430. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात का रोलिंग उद्योग के संवर्धन के प्रश्न की जांच के लिए सरकार द्वारा एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त दल द्वारा अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक दे दिये जानेकी आशा है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : (क) सम्भवतः प्रश्न का संकेत निजी क्षेत्र में इस्पात पुनर्वेलन उद्योग की ओर है। सरकार ने पुनर्वेलन मिला की वर्तमान क्षमता, स्थिति और कार्यकरण का मूल्यांकन करने तथा सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानों और पुनर्वेलकों के बीच उत्पादों के युक्तिकरण के लिए एक योजना की सिफारिश करने तथा पुनर्वेलन उद्योग के भावी संवर्धन और विकास के बारे में विचार करने और उपाय सुझाने के लिए एक तकनीकी समिति का गठन किया है।

(ख) आशा है कि समिति अन्तिम रूप से अपनी रिपोर्ट 22-9-1978 से 9 महीनों के अन्दर प्रस्तुत कर देगी।

### Quick Mail Service

4431. SHRI ISHWAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the cities where 'Quick Mail Service' scheme has so far been introduced;

(b) what is number of mail delivered through this service during the last two years, place-wise;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the functioning of the scheme;

(d) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(e) what measures Government propose to take to improve the working of the scheme and to implement it at more places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) A list is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3139/78]

(b) This information is not available as both ordinary and QMS mail are delivered together and no separate record for delivery of QMS mail is maintained.

(c) and (d). Yes, the scheme is working satisfactorily.

(e) Regular checks are carried out about the functioning of the service with a view to improving it further. There is no immediate proposal to extend the said service.

### Shortage of Unani Medicine

4432. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only one dispensary under the C.G.H.S. Scheme in

Delhi providing Unani system of medicine;

(b) whether it is a fact that there being no registered supplier of Unani medicine with the Ministry, there is generally shortage of medicines so much so that sometimes even in urgent cases medicines are not available;

(c) whether patients are authorised to purchase medicines in emergent cases against reimbursement when these are not available and what is the procedure for it;

(d) whether M.O. Incharge is authorised to allow such purchase or the patient is left to the mercy of Almighty; and

(e) whether Government propose to devise some ways to help the patients of Unani system in this matter like that prevailing in the Allopathic system of dispensaries and the reasons for different procedure in the two types of treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) It is a fact that there is no authorised Chemist for day to day supply of local purchase medicines. Unani medicines suppliers are very few in the country. All unani medicines required are stored in the store attached to the dispensary. The dispensary Incharge is responsible for purchase of medicines and he ensures that medicines prescribed are available in the dispensary. The dispensary is open in the morning from 7 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. and 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. in summer and 8 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. and 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. in winter. However, there is no shortage of medicines in the CGHS Unani dispensary and substitute medicines are invariably given to the patient in case any particular medicine is not available.

(c) No. There is no emergency service in the dispensary. It functions in the morning and evening shifts and therefore the question of any medicines required in emergency does not arise.

(d) The M.O. Incharge himself is incharge of stores and can purchase any medicine from the few chemists available in Delhi after following laid down purchase procedures.

(e) There are 63 allopathic dispensaries functioning under the C.G.H.S. Delhi and these dispensaries get their supply of medicines from the C.G.H.S. Medical Store Depot. However, the C.G.H.S. Unani Dispensary being the only such dispensary in the Unani System functioning under the C.G.H.S. Delhi obtains and stocks its supply of medicines directly from the registered firms. The store of the Unani medicines is attached to the dispensary.

**राजस्थान में प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय**

4433. श्री एन० धार० लक्ष्मीनारायणन : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार ने वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान राजस्थान में प्रति व्यक्ति 12.11 रुपए व्यय किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसमें वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान वृद्धि करने का विचार था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितना और क्या सरकार अब तक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय की राशि से सन्तुष्ट है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य देशों से सहायता मांगने का है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किन देशों के साथ बातचीत की जा रही है ?

**स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयवर्धनी प्रसाद यादव) :** (क) से (ग). राज्य और केन्द्र दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किए गए प्लान और नान-प्लान खर्च के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 12.11 रुपए था। राजस्थान में स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी प्रति व्यक्ति

खर्च जो 1975-76 में 13.27 रुपए था वह 1976-77 में बढ़कर 14.31 रुपए हो गया। वर्ष 1977-78 के खर्च के आंकड़ें अभी संकलित किए जाने हैं।

केन्द्र की ओर राज्य की सरकारें राजस्थान में लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं सुलभ कराने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास कर रही हैं और इस राज्य सरकार को विभिन्न राज्य योजनाओं और केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परिव्यय के अनुसार सहायता दी जा रही है।

राजस्थान में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर 1976-77 में जहां 307.85 लाख रुपए का योजना खर्च था वहां वह 1977-78 में बढ़कर 521.80 लाख रुपए हो गया।

(घ) सरकार किसी भी राज्य विशेष के लिए विदेशी सहायता मांग रही है। वैसे, दूसरे देशों ने मलेशिया नियंत्रण, भ्रष्टता निवारण, चिकित्सा शिक्षा को नया रूप देने आदि जैसी हमारी कुछेक राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है। किसी राज्य विशेष के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के लिए निश्चित किए गए समग्र योजना परिव्यय में सारे देशों तथा विदेशी साधन दोनों की झलक मिलती है।

#### Regulation of E.D. Employees

4434. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made final decision for regularising the E.D. Employees to the service;

(b) if not what reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to increase remuneration of E. D. Employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). E.D. Employees are part time employees. They cannot be treated at par with full time employees in service matters. They are, however, given concession for absorption in regular posts of Group 'D', Postmen/Clerks.

(c) The rates of remuneration of E.D. Employees were revised with effect from 1st September, 1977. The next review of the rates of remuneration of E.D. Employees is due only in September, 1979.

**Kashmir**

4435. SHRI P. M. SAYEED

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan President as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 28-11-78 that unless the Kashmir issue is solved any headway in other fields in Indo-Pak relations would not prove fruitful and meaningful;

(b) if so, the reactions of the Union Government; and

(c) whether any clarification have been sought?

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

(b) and (c). Government's position on the question of State of Jammu and Kashmir is well-known. Government's policy of normalisation of relations with Pakistan is based upon its readiness to co-operate in the growth of bilateral relations to the extent Pakistan is willing to go. Government recognise that any acceleration and further development of our relations can be possible only with the consent of both the countries.

**World Bank Loan for Telecommunication Project**4436. SHRI A. R. BADRI-  
NARAYAN:SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-  
SEKHARA MURTHY.SHRI R. V. SWANMI-  
NATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought another \$ 100 million loan from the World

Bank for the 1978-83 Telecommunication plan;

(b) if so, whether this is in addition to the 120 million which the World Bank has already agreed for the first three years of the plan;

(c) the reasons for asking additional loan of \$ 100 million; and

(d) the reaction of the World Bank on that request made by India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). An agreement for a loan of \$ 120 million known as the 7th Telecommunication Loan for the development of telecommunications was signed on 19th June, 1978 and has come into effect from 30th October, 1978. This partially covers the foreign exchange requirements for the first three years of Telecom. Development plan 1978-83.

The Government have not made any further request for assistance for Telecommunication Project from the World Bank Group since then.

**परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिये विदेशी सहायता**

4437. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को दृढ़ता से क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कुछ विदेशी वार्षिक सहायता मिलने की प्रार्थना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं तथा किस किस प्रकार की सहायता मिलने की प्रार्थना है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त सहायता को उपयोग करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग) . इस समय हम परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की कुछ

योजनाओं के लिए जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी कार्यकलापों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र फंड (यू०एन०एफ०पी०ए०) संयुक्त राष्ट्र बाल आपात निधि (यूनिसेफ), विश्व बैंक, स्वीडन, नार्वे, डेनमार्क तथा ब्रिटेन से विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी कार्यकलापों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र फंड, विश्व बैंक, स्वीडन, नार्वे, डेनमार्क तथा ब्रिटेन से और भी सहायता मिलने की आशा है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं/उन पर विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है।

### महाराष्ट्र में रोजगार गारण्टी योजना

4438. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य में रोजगार गारण्टी योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने तथा निर्धारित दर पर मजूरी का आदान करने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अन्य राज्य सरकारों की ओर से भी ऐसे प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें यह कहा गया है कि रोजगार गारण्टी योजना आरम्भ करने के पश्चात् लाखों व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिए, और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में "रोजगार योजना" के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को धनराशि देने का है और यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र रोजगार गारण्टी योजना के आधार पर किसी दूसरे राज्य से कोई अन्य योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) पंच वर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के मसौदे में दूसरे राज्यों द्वारा इस प्रकार की योजना चलाए जाने के बारे में कोई परिकल्पना नहीं की गई है।

### Post Offices in Chittor & Udaipur

4439. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Post Offices at present functioning in

Chittor and Udaipur District of Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government have recently framed a new scheme to open more post offices keeping in view the population factors; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the new post offices have been opened during the current financial year and the number of new post offices are still under consideration to be opened in Chittor and Udaipur District of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) Chittor 264

Udaipur 571

(b) Yes, Sir. Population was one of the factors considered for opening of post offices according to the previous norms also.

(c) Post Offices opened so far during the current financial year in District Chittor :

14

Post Offices opened so far in the current financial year in District Udaipur :

4

Post Offices proposed to be opened during the current year in District Chittor :

5

Post Offices proposed to be opened during the current year in District Udaipur :

28

बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति

4440. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीड़ी श्रमिक कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम तथा श्रमिक कल्याण निधि अधिनियम को क्रियान्वित करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह किस सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है जबकि औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों के लिए राज्य सरकार उत्तरदायी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जिन उद्योगों में श्रम कल्याण निधि बनाई गई है वे सभी उद्योग केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन ह जबकि ये उद्योग पूर्णतः 'राज्यों के अधीन हैं ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी कि उन दोनों अधिनियमों की क्रियान्विति का कार्य शीघ्र ही राज्य सरकारों को सौंपा जाये ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग साय) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) उन अधिनियमों में, जो संसद् द्वारा पारित किए जाते हैं, यह व्यवस्था है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको लागू करे। इसलिए बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम और बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि अधिनियम केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लागू किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला, लोहा ध्रुवस्क और मैंगनीज ध्रुवस्क, चूना-पत्थर और डोलोमाइट तथा भ्रमक उद्योग में खान श्रमिकों के लिए श्रमिक कल्याण निधियों की स्थापना की है। इन खानों के औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं। बीड़ी और सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तों) अधिनियम, 1966 का प्रशासन और ऐसे श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं।

(घ) उन अधिनियमों में, जो संसद् द्वारा पारित किए जाते हैं, भी यह व्यवस्था है कि बीड़ी प्रतिष्ठानों में सगे व्यक्तियों के लिए निर्धारित स्तर के कल्याण उपायों तथा सुविधाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान दिया जाए। अतः निर्णय यह है कि हालांकि इन अधिनियमों के समग्र प्रशासन का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार का है, इन अधिनियमों में निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें सक्रिय रूप से अन्तर्गस्त होंगी।

*List Containing the Names of the Non-Official Heads of Indian Missions as on 21st December, 1978.*

S. No.	Name of the Head of Mission	Country of posting
1.	Shri A. K. Hafizka. . . . .	Saudi Arabia.
2.	Shri I. K. Gujral. . . . .	Union of Soviet, Socialist Republics.
3.	Shri N. A. Palkhivala . . . . .	United States of America.
4.	Shri N. G. Goray. . . . .	United Kingdom.
5.	Shri R. Jaipal . . . . .	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations in New York.
6.	Shri T. N. Raina (Designate) . . . . .	Canada.
7.	Shri Amiya Nath Bosc. . . . .	Burma.
8.	Shri G. G. Swell. . . . .	Norway.
9.	Shri Abdul Ghani Goni. . . . .	Jordan.
10.	Shri Gaj Singh Jodhpur. . . . .	Trinidad and Tobago.
11.	Shri I. M. Kanga. . . . .	People's Democratic of Yemen.
12.	Shri Kailash Chandra . . . . .	Mauritius.

### Selection of Professionals for Indian Missions Abroad

4441. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the selection of non-officials like professors and other professionals from various fields for posting as heads of the Indian Missions abroad; and

(b) names of the non-officials who are at present posted as heads of Indian Missions abroad together with their respective tenure and country of posting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The selection of Heads of Missions, whether from among non-officials or officials, is decided by Government, keeping in view their experience, qualifications and suitability for the particular assignment and requirement from time to time.

(b) There is no fixed tenure for a Head of Mission. A list containing the names of the non-official Heads of Missions and their country of accreditation is placed on the Table of the House.



### Condition of Regional Passport Offices

4442. PROFESSOR P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several regional passport offices, including notably Ahmedabad and Bombay, are understaffed, ill-equipped and inadequately housed;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to improve the said situation; and

(c) whether there is a heavy backlog of passport applications at these offices and if so, how is it being attended to and cleared efficiently and expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). *Staffing*.—The staffing position in Passport Offices is furnished in the Statement No. 1 placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3140/78] As mentioned therein, staff requirements are calculated and sanctioned on the basis of workload obtaining from time to time and assessed against work norms prescribed by Government. It would be noticed from the Statement that the offices at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta; Chandigarh, Delhi, Ernakulam, Madras and Lucknow are slightly understaffed either for purposes of work connected with issue of passports or that relating to emigration or both. Proposals are under consideration of Government to provide additional staff to make up the marginal deficiencies.

*Equipment*.—The position regarding equipment is as furnished in the Statement No. 2 placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3140/78]. The situation in most cases is generally satisfactory, except in Delhi and Hyderabad, where there is need of some replacements of furni-

ture, record racks, etc. Proposals in this behalf are under consideration of Government. It may also be added that delegated financial powers are available with Passport Officers, subject to certain monetary limits, to purchase/replace equipments.

*Accommodation*.—The position regarding accommodation of Passport Offices is furnished in the Statement No. 3 placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3140/78]. Generally, accommodation available is satisfactory and adequate to meet the requirements, except in the case of the offices in Delhi and Lucknow. Proposals are under consideration of Government to find suitable ground floor accommodation for the Delhi Office, which is located at present on the second floor of a building. In the case of Lucknow Office, the present accommodation is inadequate for its requirements and proposal is under consideration of Government to rent out a larger and more suitable accommodation, consistent with its needs.

(c) No, Sir. As against an arrear position of 4,63,285 applications as on 31-1-1978, a total of 87,478 applications were in arrears at the end of November, 1978. Of this, 76,022 applications were pending due to reasons of non-compliance with passport requirements by the applicants as explained further below. The Net Effective Arrear position at the end of November, 1978 was therefore 11,456 as indicated in the Statement No. 4 placed on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3140/78].

*Non-compliance*.—In the case of the applications which are pending issue of passports due to this reason, the Passport Office have addressed the applicants, and further reminded them, to fulfil the requirements, like supply of financial guarantee, the required number of photographs, supply of essential data for inclusion in the passport, such as date of birth, visible distinguishing mark, etc., or to remit the full, revised passport fee of Rs. 50. Passports will be issued on receipt of satisfactory response from them.

**Visit of Mrs. Gandhi to U.K.**

**4443. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAM-ATH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a reported statement made by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in London during her recent visit to that city to the effect that he (the Minister) had denounced or opposed the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Peace and Cooperation;

(b) if so, whether her aforesaid statement is factually, substantially or even notionally true or false; and

(c) if false, what action has been, or is proposed to be, taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. This statement was not in accordance with facts. The Minister of External Affairs therefore issued a press denial in which he recalled that he had welcomed the Indo-Soviet Treaty soon after it was signed and challenged her to furnish evidence to support her statement. A copy of the press denial is given in the Statement placed on the table of the House.

**Statement**

My attention has been drawn to a statement reported to have been made by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in London on November 15, 1978, in which she has asserted that I was against the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation and that during the General Elections in March, 1977, I demanded its abrogation.

2. During her long political career and in the pursuit of personal power, Shrimati Gandhi has resorted to numerous stratagems and distortions in order to malign her opponents. Her exercises in half-truths and utter falsehoods are too well-known for me to undertake to categorise them here.

This allegation levelled by her against me, nevertheless, takes the cake. She has forgotten conveniently, a little too conveniently, that even as a Member of the Opposition in the year 1971, I had welcomed the Indo-Soviet Treaty soon after it was signed. This has not been a secret to anyone, and yet consistent with her unparalleled record in political distortions and falsehoods, she has thought it fit to make this utterly baseless accusation.

I challenge her to furnish evidence to support her statement, which is a vicious lie. And if she is unable to do so, the least that can be expected of her is to render a public apology.

(Atal Bihari Vajpayee)

New Delhi,

November 16, 1978.

**सीमेंट कारखानों के वेतनों में अतृप्तता**

**4444. श्री चन्द्र सेखर सिंह:**  
**श्री राजदेवी राय:**

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

(क) क्या सोनबंसी पोर्टलैंड, सीमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड आप ला (बिहार) के सीमेंट कारखानों और चूना पत्थर की खानों में कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों को अन्य सीमेंट कारखानों में कार्य कर रहे श्रमिकों के वेतन की तुलना में प्राप्ता वेतन दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे सैकड़ों श्रमिकों को जो सेवा निवृत्त हो चुके हैं कई वर्षों से उनकी पेंशियाँ का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या चूना पत्थर खान, बोलिया के श्रमिकों के वेतन के बारे में विवाद औद्योगिक न्यायालय, धनबाद में गत चार वर्ष से अनिर्णीत पड़ा है और सरकार द्वारा न्यायाधीन की नियुक्ति में विलम्ब के कारण इस बारे में निर्णय नहीं हो सका है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :

(क) आपला सीमेंट फैक्टरी राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आती है। सोन वैली पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट कंपनी की बोलिया लाइमस्टोन क्वारी दूसरे सीमेंट मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को पूर्णतया कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकी, क्योंकि वह कई वर्षों से बाटे में जा रही है। यहां के श्रमिकों को दी जाने वाली मजदूरी अन्य कंपनियों द्वारा दी जाने वाली मजदूरी की तुलना में कम है।

(ख) बोलिया लाइमस्टोन क्वारी से 1957 के अन्त तक सेवा-निवृत्त हुए 159 श्रमिकों में से 71 श्रमिकों को ग्रेजुटी की प्रदायगी की गई और शेष श्रमिकों में से 23 श्रमिकों ने ग्रेजुटी भुगतान के लिए नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी को आवेदन किया है और उनके आवेदनों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) तथा (घ). दूसरे सीमेंट मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने संबंधी बोलिया क्वारीज मजदूर संघ की मांग पर न्यायनिर्णय करने के लिए इस मामले को दिसम्बर, 1974 में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं० 2 जूनाबाद, को भेजा गया था। पीठासीन अधिकारी का पद दिसम्बर, 1976 से रिक्त पड़ा है और रिक्त पद को भरने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

सीमेंट कारखाने के श्रमिकों को महंगाई भत्ता

4445. श्री रामबेनी राम : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1976-77 में सीमेंट उत्पादन पर प्रति टन 60 पैसे के हिसाब से कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता दिया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो क्या आपलेर सीमेंट फैक्टरी बिहार, तथा बोधिया खानों के श्रमिकों को यह महंगाई भत्ता दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उक्त कर्मचारियों को इसके तत्काल भुगतान की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Telephones in Villages

4446. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages having telephone connections State-wise;

(b) whether they have any plan to bring more villages under telecommunications; and

(c) the details of such plan, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 13,004 villages were having Telephone facility on 1-4-78. Statewise break up is given in Statement I.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) 15,000 more villages are proposed to be provided with Telephone facility during the Sixth Plan period (1978-83). Statewise break up is given in Statement II.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Name of State	Villages having telephone connections as on 1-4-78		
		L.D.P.Ts.	Exchanges	Total
1	Andhra	934	635	1569
2	Bihar	750	202	952
3	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu	354	321	675
4	J & K.	127	41	168
5	Karnataka	985	405	1390
6	Kerala and Lakshdweep Island	209	267	476
7	Madhya Pradesh	670	257	927
8	Maharashtra and Goa	442	422	864
9	Assam, Arunachal, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	341	164	505
10	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab	486	247	733
11	Orissa	388	102	490
12	Rajasthan	522	188	710
13	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	582	493	1075
14	Uttar Pradesh	1457	341	1798
15	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sikkim	483	189	672
TOTAL		8730	4274	13004

Statement II

*Targets for provision of long distance Public Telephones during the 6th Plan Period from 1-4-78 to 31-3-84.*

Name of the State	Targets for Public Telephones/Telegraph Offices
1. Andhra Pradesh	3300
2. Bihar	2000
3. Gujarat, including Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	650

Name of the State	Targets for Public Telephones/Telegraph Offices
4. Jammu & Kashmir	150
5. Karnataka	500
6. Kerala including Lakshadweep Islands	300
7. Madhya Pradesh	600
8. Maharashtra including Goa	1200
9. Arunichal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	200
10. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab	1200
11. Orissa	300
12. Rajasthan	500
13. Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	1400
14. Uttar Pradesh	2500
15. West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,000</b>

#### बंगला देश सरकार द्वारा समाचार पत्रों पर नियंत्रण

4447. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगलादेश रेडियो तथा बंगला देश सरकार के स्वामित्व एवं नियंत्रण वाले समाचार पत्रों सहित समाचार पत्र भारत विरोधी प्रचार कर रहे हैं और भारतीय नेताओं के प्रति अपमानजनक टिप्पणियां कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) भारत और बंगला देश के बीच फरक्का बांध समझौते के बाद इस बारे में कोई उल्लेखनीय परिवर्तन हुआ है ?

बिदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुंडू) :

(क) सरकारी नियंत्रणाधीन रेडियो और समाचार पत्रों ने भारत विरोधी प्रचार नहीं किया है । लेकिन गैर-सरकारी स्वामित्व वाले कुछ समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं ने भारत विरोधी लेख छापे हैं और भारतीय नेताओं के विरुद्ध कुछ अपमानजनक टिप्पणियां भी की हैं ।

(ख) ऐसे लेख और सम्पादकीय हमारी जानकारी में आये हैं जिनमें भारत में साम्प्रदायिक स्थिति और मुसलमानों के साथ व्यवहार की निंदा की गई है । जिनमें आरोप लगाया गया है कि भारत और उसके नेता अभी भी विस्तारवादी नीति पर चल रहे हैं और हाल की बाढ़ के दौरान भारत ने फरक्का बांध का दुरुपयोग बंगला देश को डुबोने में किया था ।

(ग) जी हां, कुछ कमी हुई है ।

#### Unrecognised E. P. F. Organisations

4448. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether unrecognised unions in the Employees' Provident Fund organisation especially in Tamil Nadu have been given undue importance;

(b) whether the leniency shown to the Tamil Nadu Provident Fund Employees' Union has encouraged indiscipline in the Regional Office;

(c) whether the suspension of certain unruly and bad elements in Tamil Nadu region was withdrawn;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government will stop encouraging unrecognised unions in the E. P. F. organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Representations made by the employees Unions/Associations, whether recognised or unrecognised, are considered on merits.

(b) to (d). 17 employees were suspended in February/April, 1977, for disobeying the instructions of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nadu, in regard to putting up a notice-board of the Union in Office premises unauthorisedly. However, to avoid hardship the suspension order, was withdrawn later.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

#### **Posts of Technical Assistants in Radiological Department of Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals**

4449. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no posts of technical assistants in the radiological departments of Safdarjung and Lohia Hospitals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to absence of such posts, patients have to wait long for getting X-rays done;

(d) whether due to absence of promotion events there is great resentment among the X-ray staff;

(e) whether of late the radiological staff in the Safdarjung Hospital has

been resorting to 'work to rule' agitation; and

(f) what action Government has taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes. The staff deployed is based on the recommendation of Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance.

(c) No.

(d) to (f). The para-medical staff in the Radiology Department of the Safdarjung Hospital has been resorting to "work to rule" agitation. Their demands are under consideration.

#### **Manufacturing of Micro-Wave Towers at Bhilai**

4450. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project for manufacture of micro-wave towers at Bhilai (M.P.) was sanctioned by the P&T Board in July, 1976;

(b) whether the time schedule of the project could not be maintained and if so, why;

(c) is it a fact that from July 1976 to August, 1978 postings in the factory has been mostly in the high ranking cadre and not a single industrial worker has been employed so far; and

(d) by what time the said Bhilai factory is expected to generate its full capacity production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The Project for manufacture of microwave towers at Bhilai (M.P.) was sanctioned in June, 1976. The project envisaged manufacture of 1500 metric ton Microwave Towers, the total sanctioned cost being Rs. 49.62 lakhs and the total staff proposed to be pro-

vided being 164 (39 non-industrial and 125 Industrial).

(b) The sanctioned Project envisaged commencement of production by the end of 1978. However, there has been some delay in the completion of civil works and also difficulty in providing electric power supply and approach Road. These are being pursued vigorously with the concerned authorities. It is expected that preliminary production can commence during April to June, 1979 provided these works are completed.

(c) The Project envisaged the posting of a Manager and an Assistant Manager and supporting office staff to a limited extent for implementation of the Project. The industrial workers will be needed when production in the factory commences. However, a beginning for recruiting industrial staff has already been made and persons are being placed under training at Jabalpur.

(d) It is expected that full capacity production can be reached by the end of financial year 1979-80.

#### **Opening of New Post Offices**

4451. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices opened during 1977-78 in Sambalpur Postal Division in Orissa and the number of proposals under consideration for opening of new sub-Post Offices and Branch Offices in that Division in details;

(b) the number of post offices upgraded during the year;

(c) the number of public call offices opened in 1977-78;

(d) the number of posts lying vacant under different categories in that Division; and

(e) the steps taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Post offices opened in 1977-78

Sub Post Offices:	2
Extra Deptl. Branch	
Post Offices:	1
(b) Nil	
(c) 4	
(d) Posts lying vacant:	
Clarical Cadre :	17
Postmen Cadre :	8
Grade 'D' (Class IV)	8

*Proposal under consideration:*

4	
14	in normal areas.
16	in tribal areas.

(e) Approved clerks will be posted after completion of their prescribed training. A recruitment examination for the posts of Postmen will be held in February, 1979. Test for recruitment of Group 'D' staff has been held in November, 1978 and the result will be announced shortly.

#### **Amount Allocated for Siddha System of Medicine**

4452. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for Siddha system of medicine in the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy during the last two years and current year;

(b) the extent of utilisation in each year and the progress during current year; and

(c) the concrete results achieved indicating particulars of utilisation in term of staff, laboratory etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FA-



MILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b).

Year	Amount allocated in the budget for Siddha	Amount utilised
	(Rs.in lakhs)	
1976-77.	3.45	3.69
1977-78.	4.03	4.40
1978-79.	12.00	2.66 (Upto Oct. 1978)

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3141/78].

#### Deportation Proceedings against Iranian Students

4453. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any deportation proceedings are being held against four Iranian students studying in Hyderabad;

(b) whether Government is aware that there is a strong feeling among fellow students and others resenting the step of deporting these patriotic Iranian students; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) No deportation proceedings are being held against any Iranian students.

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

इलबां लोहे के आबंटन की प्रणाली

4454. श्री राम दास सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस्पात आबंटन प्रणाली की तरह ही इलबां लोहे की आबंटन प्रणाली में

सुधार करेगी और इलबां लोहा छोटे उद्योगों को उन्हीं दरों पर जिन पर यह बड़े उद्योगों को उपलब्ध होता है सुविधापूर्वक उपलब्ध करायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या प्रभावित है ; और

(घ) क्या दोहरी आबंटन प्रणाली से छोटे उद्योगपतियों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और छोटे उद्योगों के विकास के लिये संकट पैदा हो गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुन्डा) : (क) से (घ). लघु उद्योग इकाइयों को इस्पात की तरह कच्चा लोहा भी रियायती दर पर देने तथा आबंटन / प्रेषण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में संशोधन करने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

राज्य लघु उद्योग निगमों को कच्चा लोहा स्टाक्यार्ड मूल्यों से 93 रुपये प्रति टन कम मूल्य पर सप्लाई किया जा रहा है । यह देखते हुए कि कच्चे लोहे का हेन्डलिंग खर्च काफी कम होता है, ऐसी आशा थी कि ये निगम लघु एककों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति स्टाक्यार्ड मूल्यों की तुलना में काफी कम मूल्य पर कर सकेंगे । लेकिन ऐसा पता चला है कि इस बारे में बहुत से मामलों में लघु उद्योग निगमों द्वारा लघु उद्योग इकाइयों को मूल्यों में रियायत का लाभ नहीं दिया जाता है ।

संयुक्त संघर्ष समिति के परामर्श से इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है और आशा है कि इस बारे में निर्णय शीघ्र ही ले लिया जाएगा ।

#### Closure of Mechanised Industry of Coconut Fibre at Kanyakumari

4455. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mechanised industry of coconut fibre at Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu is being closed; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements are made to rehabilitate the employees of the industry?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) and (b). Ministry of Industry and also the Ministry of Labour have no information about the apprehended closure of mechanised industry of coconut fibre at Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu. According to the Ministry of Industry the various problems facing the Coir Industry were studied by a high level study team. The report of the study team has since been received by the Ministry of Industry and the recommendations of the study team covering *inter alia* the problem of mechanisation in different sectors, are under their consideration.

सेंट्रल कौंसिल फार रिसर्च इन इंडियन मेडिसन  
एण्ड होम्योपैथी में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा  
अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण

4456. श्री राम चरण : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार  
कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नियम सेंट्रल कौंसिल फार रिसर्च इन इंडियन मेडिसन एण्ड होम्योपैथी में लागू होते हैं ;

(ख) इस समय इस कार्यालय में अधिकारियों की श्रेणीवार कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने अधिकारी हैं ;

(ग) यदि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोटा नहीं भरा गया, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित पूरा कोटा नहीं भरा गया और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस कोटा को पूरी तरह भरने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) बी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

### Telephone facilities in Rural Areas

4457. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Central Government during the last one year for extension of telephone facilities in rural areas of the country particularly in Eastern Zone; and

(b) the number of new telephones provided in villages of West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar and Tripura State-wise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). During the year 1977-78, 2374 long distance Public Telephones were opened in the rural areas in the country. The position with respect to the eastern States mentioned in part (b) of the question is as follows:—

Name of State	No. of long distance Public Telephones opened
1. West Bengal	99.
2. Assam.	34
3. Orissa.	46.
4. Bihar	260
5. Tripura	5

### Social Security Plan for Rural Workers

4458. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is urgent and genuine need for social security sche-

mes to cover the vast majority of workers in unorganised and agricultural sectors on all India basis;

(b) if so, whether any scheme is under consideration of Government at present benefiting the vast workers or any proposal from International Labour Organisation and Social Security Organisation attending Seminar organised by International Social Security Association in New Delhi;

(c) if so, what are its basic features; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The Government's attention has been drawn to the need for gradual extension of social security schemes to these categories of workers.

(b) to (d). The ILO National Seminar on Social Security and National Development held in New Delhi in September, 1977 had stressed *inter-alia* the need for providing social security protection to workers and their families in rural sector. The proceedings of the Seminar organised by the International Social Security Association in New Delhi recently are awaited. The Government are themselves anxious to see that the benefits of social security reach the workers in unorganised sector. However, no specific proposal has taken shape.

**News-Item captioned "Qatar Black-lists 31 Indian Companies"**

4459. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the "Times of India" dated the 25th November, 1978 stating that the Government of Qatar has black-listed 31 Indian Companies for dealing with the Jewish State; and

(b) if so, the names of the companies, the nature of business carried on by these companies and what steps the Government of India propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) A list of 31 Indian companies which have been black-listed is placed on the Table of the House.

Most of these companies are manufacturers of chemicals, drugs & pharmaceuticals, insecticides & pesticides, dyes & dye intermediates. It is alleged by the Israeli Boycott Office in Qatar that these firms had imported chemicals and raw materials from Israel and used them in their manufactures for subsequent export to Arab countries.

The Government have already advised these Companies to give certain undertakings required by the Israeli Boycott Office in Qatar for removal of the boycott imposed against them.

**LIST OF 31 BLACKLISTED INDIAN COMPANIES**

1. The Bangalore Pharmaceutical & Research Laboratory, Basavanagudi, Bangalore 560 004.
2. Metro Golden Laboratories, Pimtimka Road, Bombay 8.
3. The Chemo Pharma Laboratories Limited, C. S. 215 Sewri, Bombay 15.
4. Kilipest Pvt. Limited, Industrial area, Goindpura, Bhopal, M.P.
5. B. D. Khattan & Co., Subash Road, Calcutta 700 001.
6. Trinity Laboratories (Ahmedabad) (Torrent Laboratories) 12, Matilal Park, Baliakaka 380 022—Gujarat.
7. Texdyes Corp., 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 400 023.
8. Premier Dyes Corp., 1st St. Pokhran Road, Thana, Bombay.

9. Triumph Products, Triumph House, Near Patel Estate, Gestern Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Bombay 63.
10. Suren Chemicals, Amin Industrial Estate, Bombay 400 063.
11. Alar Laboratories, Shri Kunji Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9.
12. Cyano Pharma, 11, Rup Ram Nagar, Indore.
13. Associated Chemical Industries, Ahmedabad 380 002 (Gujarat).
14. Gupta Trading Co., 130, Apollo Street, Bombay 400 001.
15. Biddle Sawyer Co. (India) Ltd., 25, Dalal Street, Bombay 400 001.
16. Shree Ashok Thymol Factory, 13, Shiv Vlas Palace 3, Indore (M.P.)
17. Sharda Dyeing & Printing Works, P.D. Mello Road, Bombay 400 010.
18. Dileep Agarbatti Co., Dayanand Nagar, Bangalore 500 021.
19. Raj Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., 43, Princess Street, Bombay 400 002.
20. Sigma Laboratories, 43, South Walala; Bombay 400 031.
21. C.I. Laboratories, 24-B, Bantilal Shah Road, Calcutta 700 007.
22. Western Chemical Industries, Purshottam Estate, Bahucharaji Road, Baroda 390 001.
23. Grace Willpharma, Khedia Compound, Near Mission Hospital, Indore (M.P.).
24. Cauvery Chemical Mfg. Co., 339, Samuel Street, Rawl Chambers; Bombay 3.
25. Alma Laboratories, Fort House, Dr. Naoraji Road; Bombay 1.
26. Beacon Pharmaceuticals, 135/36, Vasanji Road, Bombay 69.
27. Mindia Chemicals Ltd., 11, Sport Road Ballard Estate, Bombay 400 038.
28. Gwalior Lamps & Electronics Ltd.
29. Capital Lighting & Electronics Products Ltd.

30. Ajay Electricals Industries Ltd. —15/1 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi 110 002.  
—Sylvania & Laxman.
31. Krishi Rasayan, Ranital, Dist. Balasore (Orissa).

#### **Steel Exported during 1976-77 and 1977-78**

4460. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quantity of steel exported during 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): The quantities of steel exported through SAIL, the canalising agency, during 1976-77 and 1977-78 are 14,09,252 tonnes and 11,00,811 tonnes respectively.

#### **Development of Trade between India and Pakistan**

4461. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Consulate has been opened at Karachi for the development of trade between India and Pakistan;

(b) the progress so far achieved in the matter;

(c) whether the discussions with the Government of Pakistan in this regard were held recently; and

(d) outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). Government have taken steps to open a Consulate General at Karachi very shortly, which as part of its formal Consular functions, apart from facilitating travel will also endeavour to promote commercial, economic and cultural contacts.

(c) and (d). Government held discussions in October 1978 with the Pakistan Government regarding the scope and modality to govern the trade relations between the two countries. The discussions would be resumed at the next round of Trade Review Talks which would take place in New Delhi. Pending finalisation of a Trade Agreement, Pakistan indicated that while it would continue to trade with India through public sector agencies, on the Indian side, both private and public sectors could participate in trade.

श्री गोपीनाथ पेंपर मिल्स, कलकत्ता पर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

4462. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान श्री गोपीनाथ पेंपर मिल्स, 49एड ए० के मुकुर्जी रोड कलकत्ता द्वारा भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के लिए भ्रंशदान की कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह कागज मिल गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान श्रमिक कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ग) नोटिस दिए बगैर ही कितने श्रमिकों की छंटनी की गई थी और इस मिल द्वारा टेका तथा दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर कितने श्रमिक काम पर लगाये गए ; और

(घ) क्या बहुत से श्रमिकों को नियमों के अनुसार अपनी मजदूरी का भुगतान प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है और क्या सरकार इस मामले की जाँच करेगी ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) मैडम श्री गोपीनाथ पेंपर मिल्स, कलकत्ता द्वारा भविष्य निधि भ्रंशदानों के सम्बन्ध में जमा कराई गई धनराशियों के बारे में संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। विवरण में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निधि देय राशियों के सम्बन्ध में जमा कराई गई धन-राशि भी दिखाई गई है।

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

### विवरण

मैडम श्री गोपीनाथ पेंपर मिल्स, कलकत्ता द्वारा जमा कराये गए भविष्य निधि भ्रंशदान और किए गए बोझ के लिए की गई कायबाही दिखाई गई है।

मास	जमा करायी गई राशि
अक्टूबर, 1976	472.50 रुपए
नवम्बर, 1976	450.00 रुपए
दिसम्बर, 1976	441.50 रुपए
जनवरी, 1977	460.00 रुपए
फरवरी, 1977	433.00 रुपए
मार्च, 1977	451.00 रुपए
अप्रैल, 1977	424.00 रुपए
मई, 1977	437.50 रुपए
जून, 1977	426.50 रुपए
जुलाई, 1977	535.50 रुपए
अगस्त, 1977	476.00 रुपए
सितम्बर, 1977	226.75 रुपए
अक्टूबर, 1977	242.75 रुपए
नवम्बर, 1977	230.75 रुपए
दिसम्बर, 1977	225.25 रुपए
जनवरी, 1978	236.00 रुपए
फरवरी, 1978	233.25 रुपए
मार्च, 1978	233.50 रुपए
अप्रैल, 1978	223.75 रुपए

1. सितम्बर, 1977 से फरवरी, 1978 तक की अवधि के लिए बकाया देय राशियों की वसूली के लिए वसूली कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की गई है।

2. सितम्बर, 1977 से जनवरी, 1978 तक की बकाया अवधि के लिए अधियोजन मामले शुरू किए गए हैं।

**11. कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत  
बैय राशि**

प्रतिष्ठान ने जुलाई, 1976 से सितम्बर, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा नियमों के सम्बन्ध में 4118.55 रुपये की घनराशि जमा करायी है। उन्होंने अभी भी 577.75 रुपये की घनराशि का भुगतान करना है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्रीय निदेशक (कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा) द्वारा कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

**Shortage of Doctors in CGHS dispensaries**

4463. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the CGHS Dispensaries in Capital and other places are running short of doctors as a result the beneficiaries are not able to take full benefits;

(b) if so, the dispensaries in Delhi whose demands for increase in the strength of doctors is pending consideration with the DGHS; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to depute more doctors in those dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The number of doctors in the CGHS dispensaries in Delhi and outside falls short of the strength recently recommended by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance and as such the existing staff has to take up extra load of work to provide full medical benefits to the beneficiaries.

(b) The shortage of doctors more or less equally affects all CGHS dispensaries in Delhi.

(c) The Government is taking suitable steps on the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit.

3650 LS-5.

**Reduction in the Amount of Rural  
Subscribers**

4464. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been considering a proposal for waiving/reduction in the amount to be deposited by the intending rural subscribers of telephone; and

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

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

A proposal for giving necessary impetus to the rural telecommunication programme by suitable reduction in the advance deposit amount is under consideration. A decision is expected shortly.

**Iranian credit for Kudremukh Iron  
Ore Project**

4465. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of credit agreed to be extended by the Government of Iran for the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project;

(b) when and how is it proposed to be made available and utilised; and

(c) what is the present stage of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) U.S. \$630 million.

(b) An initial advance of \$ 100 million was received on the 23rd February, 1976. The remaining amount is to be disbursed in instalments, in proportion to the actual expenditure incurred on the project, up to the 31st August, 1970. So far a sum of \$ 255.175 million has been received from the Imperial Government of Iran, including the above-mentioned advance.

(c) The project is under construction. Mechanical completion of the project is scheduled by the end of December, 1979. Delivery of iron ore concentrate to Iran is to commence in August, 1980. The work on the project is progressing according to this schedule.

# **Buildings Owned/Rented by P & T Department**

4466. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many post office buildings are owned by the department and in how many rented buildings post offices are located in District of Thana (Maharashtra);

(b) in how many buildings stated above, the sanitary blocks have been provided for the male and female staff;

(c) what is the total number of staff (male and female) in the District;

(d) the proposal under consideration to necessarily have the sanitary block for staff (female and male) in each post-office-building; and

(e) when such proposal brought into execution?

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

(a) No. of post offices in departmental buildings. 9

No. of post offices in rented buildings 19

(b) Separate sanitary blocks for male and female employees are available in 4 out of 9 departmental and 1 out of 79 rented buildings

(c) No. of male staff 981

No. of female staff 41

(d) and (e). Action is under consideration to provide separate sanitary blocks for female employees in 5 departmental buildings. Regarding rented buildings, land lords will be requested to provide the required facilities. Generally, female employees are posted in offices where required facilities exist. Provision of separate sanitary blocks in departmental buildings will be completed in due course. So far as rented buildings are concerned, provision will depend on the land lords of the buildings.

# **Post Offices in Villages of Maharashtra**

4467. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages-Tehsil-wise in District Thana Maharashtra that do not have post offices;

(b) how much time it will take to have post offices in these villages;

(c) whether Government have any phased programme for the same; and

(d) if yes, the details thereof?

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

Name of Tehsil	No. of Villages without Post Offices
Thana . . . . .	54
Kalyan . . . . .	97
Ulhasnagar . . . . .	79
Murbad . . . . .	156
Bhiwandi . . . . .	181
Vasai . . . . .	50
Dahanu . . . . .	101
Ta asari . . . . .	17
wahar . . . . .	97
Mokhada . . . . .	61
Shahpur . . . . .	666
Palghar . . . . .	142
Vada . . . . .	143
TOTAL . . . . .	1344

(b) to (d). There is no programme at present to provide post offices in all villages.

Representation by National Integrated Medical Association, Bombay

4468. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representations dated the 28th June, 1978 and 12th July, 1978 from National Integrated Medical Association, Bombay;

(b) what are the demands made by the Association in the said representations;

(c) what action have Government taken in respect of each of the demands made by the Association; and

(d) if no action so far been taken, the reasons of delay and when the action shall be taken in near future?.

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

(b) to (d). Their demands in so far as this Ministry is concerned, and the action taken by the Government on these are furnished in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

Demand<sub>s</sub> of the National Integrated Medical Association, Bombay

Action taken by the Ministry.

(I) The Government should bring 'an official amendment Bill to delete all sub-standard qualifications included in the Schedules which are of less than four years institutionalised training.'

(II) "The minimum criteria for inclusion of a qualification in the schedules to the I.M.C.C. Act" should be:—

(a) "The qualification is granted after regular institutional training including clinical training in attached hospital for atleast four years after SSC/Matriculation examination.

(I) (ii). The Joint Meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Planning in their meeting held on 17th April, 1976 had recommended as follows:—

The Government should direct Central Council of Indian Medicine to:

(a) Screen the degrees etc. included in the Second Schedule to the I.M.C.C. Act, 1970 so that hereafter only holders of qualifications who have undergone institutionalised



### Demands of the National Integrated Medical Association, Bombay

### Action taken by the Ministry.

(b) Qualifications of the Private Examining bodies should be recognised only when there were no facilities of statutory courses in Indian medicine available in a State. If such courses have been continued afterwards in contravention of the provision in the State Act, they should not be recognised.

(c) The qualifications which do not fulfil the minimum requirements as above should remain in the States Act Schedules as they are existing today. In the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 many sub-standard qualifications are not included but they are included in the State Act Schedules and continue to enjoy the privileges they had before. The same analogy should apply here."

III. The Section 17 of the Act should be amended by "addition of a sub-clause to protect the right of integrated practitioners to practice modern medicine by virtue of their institutional training in any part of India.

teaching and training of not less than four years duration in Ayurvedic Colleges etc. recognised by the Central Council of Indian Medicine will be eligible for the rights and privileges envisaged in the Act; and

(b) de-recognise sub-standard ISM teaching institutions which do not fit in within the frame-work of the Act. The Central Council of Indian Medicine has already been requested to take action accordingly.

(III) It was not considered necessary to amend Section 17 of the Act. However, the State Governments were requested to consider all practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine whose course provides for training in subjects of modern medicine with sympathy and if they so desire, extend the facility of practising modern medicine by them in the States other than those where they are registered.

### बीड़ी उद्योग द्वारा श्रम कानूनों का उल्लंघन

4469. डा० महा बीरक सिंह शास्त्र :

श्री सरेन्द्र बिष्णु :

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

(क) क्या राम सिंह शंकर सिंह, बीड़ी मर्चेण्ट और निर्माता, नसीराबाद रोड, अजमेर, राजस्थान गत तीन वर्षों से श्रम कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं क्योंकि हजारों श्रमिकों को श्रम कल्याण कानूनों का लाभ नहीं दिया गया है और उनकी छंटनी कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान छंटनी की गई महिलाओं और पुरुषों की कुल संख्या वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इस मिल पर राज्य बीमा योजना की लाचों रुपये की धन राशि बकाया है और यदि हां,

तो बकाया राशि के सही-सही आंकड़े क्या हैं और यह राशि कब तक जमा कर दी जाएगी :

(ग) क्या यह सब है कि हजारों श्रमिकों की इस फर्म द्वारा छंटनी कर दी जाती है और नाम बदलने के बाद उन्हें पुनः नीकरी पर ले लिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस फर्म द्वारा कितने श्रमिकों को नियुक्त किया गया और कितने श्रमिकों की छंटनी की गई ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :

(क), (ग) और (घ). यह मामला राज्य के सेक्टरिकार में आता है और श्रम मंत्रालय के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबन्धों को लागू नहीं किया है क्योंकि उन्होंने उच्च न्यायालय जयपुर में रिट याचका दायर कर के अधिनियम की प्रायोजिता तथा अनिलेख पेश करने के लिए भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक द्वारा जारी किए गए नोटिसों की चुनौती दी है और स्वयं आदेश प्राप्त कर लिए हैं।

बीड़ी उद्योग द्वारा भविष्य निधि की जमा राशि

4470. डा० मधुसूदीपक सिंह शर्मा: क्या संसदीय-कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या राम सिंह शंकर सिंह बीड़ी व्यापारी तथा निर्माता, नसीराबाद रोड, अजमेर, राजस्थान ने गत तीन वर्षों से हजारों कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा नहीं की है और यदि हां, तो उन पर कितनी राशि बकाया है और इस राशि को जमा कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भाग (क) में उल्लिखित फर्म से कार्यरत तीन हजार कर्मचारियों से भी अधिक कर्मचारियों को अभी तक स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस समय इस फर्म में स्थायी तथा गैर-स्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी कितनी है और श्रम कल्याण कानून के अन्तर्गत इन्हें पृथक पृथक कितना कितना वेतन दिया जाता; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दैनिक मजदूर तथा ठेका श्रमिकों, जो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं, के वेतन से सप्ताह में भुगतान के समय अकारण ही दो रुपये काटे जाते हैं और यदि हां तो हजारों रुपयों में एकत्र होने वाली ऐसी राशि किस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत रखी जाती है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्यालय से राज्य मंत्री (डा० डा० रामकृपाल सिंह) : (क) इस प्रतिष्ठान ने अभी तक कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोण उपबन्ध

अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबन्धों को लागू नहीं किया है क्योंकि उन्होंने उच्च न्यायालय जयपुर में रिट याचका दायर कर के अधिनियम की प्रायोजिता तथा अनिलेख पेश करने के लिए भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक द्वारा जारी किए गए नोटिसों की चुनौती दी है और स्वयं आदेश प्राप्त कर लिए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) यह मामला राज्य के शेवाधिकार में आता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

### Production Targets of Steel

4471. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production targets fixed for Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela from the year 1970 till the end of the year 1977 factory wise and whether the factories have fulfilled the fixed targets or not; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDAY): (a) The following table indicates the production targets fixed for Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela steel plants and the actual production of saleable steel during the years 1970-71 to 1977-78:—

Year	('000 tonnes)					
	Bhilai		Durgapur		Rourkela	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1970-71	1707	1549	703	413	1044	684
1971-72	1720	1568	877	432	988	597
1972-73	1790	1746	729	477	889	765
1973-74	1790	1682	774	377	875	736
1974-75	1655	1693	672	520	835	812
1975-76	1770	1850	780	751	900	1041
1976-77	1830	2019	825	901	1050	1174
1977-78	1925	1930	1000	864	1170	1178

It will be noticed that the target was fulfilled in the case of Bhilai Steel Plant in the years 1974-75 to 1977-78, in the case of Durgapur Steel Plant in 1976-77, and in the case of Rourkela Steel Plant in the years 1975-76 to 1977-78.

(b) The non-fulfilment of the targets has been due to a variety of reasons differing from plant to plant and from year to year. These are briefly indicated below in respect of each plant:—

#### **Bhilai Steel Plant:**

1970-71

(i) Constraints arising from shortage of refractories and problems relating to the quality of refractories available.

(ii) Longer time in the completion of certain repairs and some unexpected difficulties in Blast Furnace No. 4 and Blooming Mill.

1971-72

(i) Choking of hydraulic mains of the one million tonnes stage coke oven batteries starting from May 1971, affecting the coke and gas balance to all the units.

1972-73

(i) Heavy absenteeism among key categories of employees in the main production departments on accounts of severe summer conditions.

(ii) Inadequate availability of good quality stopper sleeves leading to difficulties in house-keeping, higher consumption and shortage of mould trains for part of the year.

(iii) Unsatisfactory quality of refractories resulting in low furnace availability.

(iv) Irregular supplies of medium coking coal since September 1972 adversely affecting the quality of coke and consequently the blast furnaces' performance.

1973-74

Inadequate supply of coal and other major raw materials resulting from—

(i) the transport bottleneck caused by the indifferent industrial relations and series of work stoppages in the Railways.

(ii) power interruptions and crisis in the eastern region affected the collieries supplying coal to the steel plants.

This affected all the steel plants, particularly Bhilai and Rourkela.

#### **Durgapur Steel Plant:**

1970-71

(i) Difficult industrial relations situation in the form of frequent strikes and bandhs in the entire plant, series of stoppages of work in many of the units and a lock-out in the Steel Melting Shop following assaults on officers and stoppage of work.

1971-72

(i) Continued difficult industrial relations situation in the form of strikes, bandhs and work stoppages.

(ii) Equipment breakdowns.

(iii) Power restrictions from the DVC supply system.

(iv) Low pushing of coke ovens affecting gas availability to steel melting shops and rolling mills.

(v) Shortages of liquid fuel.

1972-73

(i) Sporadic work stoppage for the major part of the year.

(ii) Frequent restriction in DVC power supply.

(iii) Unsatisfactory condition of coke oven batteries and frequent breakdowns of oven equipment affecting coke and gas supply.

(iv) Delay in the completion of rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No. 1.

1973-74

(i) Power crisis in the Eastern Region.

(ii) Transport bottlenecks arising out of indifferent industrial relations in the Railways.

(iii) Inadequate supplies of coal on account of above resulting in coke and gas shortage.

(iv) Delay in commissioning of coke oven Battery No. 1 after re-building.

1974-75

(i) Inconsistent and inadequate supply of coal, both in terms of quality and quantity.

(ii) Power constraint in the Eastern Region.

1975-76

(i) Restricted power supply.

(ii) Lack of orders particularly for Sleeper Plant and Fish Plate Plant.

1977-78

(i) Frequent restrictions, frequency fluctuations and interruptions in DVC power supply.

(ii) Indifferent quality of coking coal leading to very wide fluctuations in BF coke quality upsetting the Blast Furnace Operation leading to shortage of hot metal and gas.

(iii) Prolonged hot repairs to open Hearth Furnaces and operational and mechanical delays in the rolling mills.

(iv) Industrial relations problem, particularly during the latter half of the year.

#### **Rourkela Steel Plant:**

1970-71

(i) Disturbed industrial relations.

(ii) Strike in South Eastern Railway in July-August, 1970.

(iii) Serious problems developed in the coke ovens in February 1971, affecting production of all units.

(iv) Interruptions in production due to technical breakdowns in Blast Fur-

nace No. 4, soaker and stripper cranes, Plate Mill and Hot Strip Mill.

(v) Power cuts from the Hirakund Grid.

1971-72

(i) Collapse of the roof over the LD converters in the Steel Melting Shop in July 1971.

(ii) Power condition of the coke oven resulting in shortage of coke and gas.

(iii) Power restrictions from OSEB, particularly from March 1972 onwards.

1972-73

(i) Power restrictions and underfrequency in the supply from OSEB.

(ii) Some labour problems and equipment troubles.

1973-74

(i) Power problems.

(ii) Transport bottlenecks due to indifferent industrial relations in Railways resulting in shortage of inputs.

1974-75

(i) Inconsistent and inadequate supply of coal both in terms of quality and quantity.

(ii) Power supply restrictions and frequent power failures.

(iii) Disruption in the movement of essential raw materials caused by Railway Strike during May 1974.

#### **Durgapur Steel Plant**

4472. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Durgapur Steel factory is either a losing or profit making one;

(b) if it is making profits, what are its profits year-wise from the last three years till the end of the year 1977; and

(c) if it is a losing concern, what are its losses year-wise for the period as mentioned in (b) above?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) The Durgapur Steel Plant has been incurring losses.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The losses incurred during the last three years have been as under:—

Year	Loss (Rs. in Crores)
1975—76.	20.06
1976—77.	7.74
1977—78 (13 months)	17.54

**Capital Investment in HSL for Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur**

4473. **SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the capital investment made till now in the HSL for Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur;

(b) whether the interests thereon together with the capital-installments and other Government dues like taxes etc. have been paid regularly or not; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) The total capital investment in terms of gross block plus capital works in progress in

each of these steel plants as on 30-4-1978 is indicated below:—

	Rs. in Crores
Bhilai Steel Plant . . . .	834.61
Rourkela Steel Plant . . . .	503.58
Durgapur Steel Plant . . . .	301.67

The paid-up share capital of Hindustan Steel Limited as on 30-4-1978 was 942.88 crores. The outstanding loans from Government and Steel Authority of India Ltd. on this date amounted to Rs. 260.00 crores.

(b) All Government dues on account of interest, repayment of loan instalments etc. upto 30-4-1978 have been paid.

(c) Does not arise.

**Opening of another dispensary in Daryaganj**

4474. **SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of large number of CGHS beneficiaries attached to the Daryaganj CGHS dispensary No. 28 Government propose to open another dispensary in that area;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of cards registered with this dispensary is 3117, which is far less than in most of the other CGHS dispensaries in Delhi. Additional dispensaries are being set up to reduce the workload on the heavily overburdened dispensaries on the basis of plan provisions within the existing financial constraints.

#### Opening of another dispensary in Gole Market

4475. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the large number of Cards in Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary, Gole Market, another dispensary is proposed to be opened in this area;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are 4559 Cards attached to the C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Gole Market. Their number is much less than that in many other C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi. Additional dispensaries are being set up to reduce the workload on the heavily overburdened dispensaries on the basis of plan provisions within the existing financial constraints.

#### New Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Gujarat

4476. SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Local Call Offi-

ces in Gujarat State during the year 1977-78; and

(b) the number of these offices likely to be opened during the year 1978-79?

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

#### Postal:

(a) 122 post offices including 28 in urban areas were opened in 1977-78 in Gujarat Postal Circle consisting of Gujarat, Diu, Daman and Dadra, Nagar Haveli.

#### Telecom:

210 telegraph offices were opened in Gujarat State during 1977-78. Information regarding Local Call offices is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Postal:

(b) 300 post offices are proposed to be opened in rural areas. No target has been fixed for urban areas.

#### Telecom:

80 telegraph offices are proposed to be opened in Gujarat State during 1978-79. Information regarding Local call offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### इंडियन कार्ड बोर्ड उद्योग द्वारा अम कानूनों का उल्लंघन

4477. श्री हुसैन अब्दुल्लाखान : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत 2 वर्षों के दौरान इंडियन कार्ड बोर्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज, 19 नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता द्वारा भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी धनराशि जमा की गई है;

(ख) क्या उक्त कामज मिल गत तीन वर्षों से अम कल्याण कानूनों का उल्लंघन करती रही है और इस बारे में सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई

हैं और द्वितीय श्रेणी, तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन की बिना कोई कारण बताये छंटनी कर दी गई है; और

(ग) उस में काम कर रहे नैमित्तिक और ठेका श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या बड़ी संख्या में श्रमिकों को नियमों के अनुसार भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) क्या इस समस्या के प्रति सरकार का ध्यान देने का विचार है ?

अब तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) यह सूचित किया गया है कि इस प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा नवम्बर, 1976 से अक्तुबर 1978 तक भविष्य निधि भंडारानों की 3,68,675.00 रुपये की राशि जमा कराई गई है।

इस प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा सितम्बर, 1978 तक गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा भंडारानों की 1,46,537.60 रुपये की राशि जमा कराई गई है।

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

### New Telephone Connections

4478. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections given in Own Your Telephone and in general category in Bharoch District after 6th September, 1978; and

(b) the date of application of those who were given telephone connections after 6th September, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Four telephone connections under 'OYT' and 29 under 'General' category have been given in Bharoch District after 6th September, 1978.

(b) The 4 OYT applications were received during August and September, 1978.

The 29 non-OYT applications were received as follows yearwise;

1972	.	.	.	.	1
1973	.	.	.	.	1
1974	.	.	.	.	2
1976	.	.	.	.	1
1977	.	.	.	.	1
1978	.	.	.	.	23

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### New Telephone Connections in Bharoch District

4479. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Societies in Bharoch District applied for the telephone connections in Own Your Telephone or in general category after 31st March, 1977;

(b) the number of connections sanctioned;

(c) the number of applications still pending; and

(d) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Application was received from one Co-operative Society in Bharoch District under OYT after 31-3-1977.

(b) Nil.

(c) 1 (one).

(d) This connection is to be given from Ankleshwar Telephone Exchange and the premises are at a distance of about 3.5 kilometers from the Exchange and requires a lot of line stores which are in short supply. The connection to the Society will be provided shortly after receipt of stores.

**Employees of Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy**

4480. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to provide residential facilities for the employees of Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy;

(b) whether it is a fact that land allotted for the purpose by DDA has not been accepted and no funds provided in this direction; and

(c) if so, the reasons for denying such vital facilities to such a large number of public servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) In a few Research Centres where Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy is maintaining Research Hospitals, Resident Medical Officer, Sister-in-Charge and other essential staff like Chowkidar, have been allowed residential accommodation. Rest of the staff are being paid House Rent Allowance at the rates admissible to the Central Government employees.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Non-practising Allowance to Officials in Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy**

4481. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding payment of non-practising allowance to officials in Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy in the Central Council of Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy;

(b) whether such allowance has not been sanctioned despite assurances in Budget Session of Lok Sabha, 1978, especially when a section of the employees (allopathic personnel) are enjoying the benefits;

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination between practitioners, of Indian and Allopathic system;

(d) whether Gujarat High Court has already issued a decree in the matter;

(e) the particulars of any proposal to sanction non-practising allowance to officers in Indian System of Medicine in CCRIMH with retrospective effect; and

(f) whether the personnel will be allowed private practice in lieu till the scheme of allowance is sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The non-practising allowance was admissible in pre-revised scale, but not in revised scales. Those continuing in pre-revised scales are drawing Non-practising allowance but others who have opted revised scale or joined the Council after the revision of the Scale are not getting non-practising allowance.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) The Third Pay Commission had recommended with regard to non-practising allowance to Indian system of Medicine and Homoeopathy Doctors as below:—

"Non-practising allowance should not be attached to the posts belonging to Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy and that the non-practising allowance, wherever admissible at present, should be withdrawn. Instead, all the staff practising or specialising in Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy should be al-



lowed the facility of private practice subject to the condition that such private practice would not be permitted during office hours or duty hours if on emergency duty, or in Government dispensaries/hospitals. Such private practice should not also interfere in any other way with the due performance of their official duties.

(d) The Judgment of Gujarat High Court with regard to grant of Non-practising allowance to Indigenous System of Medicine practitioner is applicable to the employees of the Government of Gujarat.

(e) and (f). The matter is under consideration.

#### **Status to Practitioner in Siddha System**

4482. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the policy followed by Government in regard to affording equal status to practitioners in Siddha and other indigenous system by giving same terms and conditions of service as far Allopathic personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): There are considerable differences in the terms and conditions of service in respect of practitioners of Indian System of Medicine such as Ayurveda; Siddha and Unani when these are compared to the terms and conditions prescribed by the State Governments for Medical Practitioners belonging to the Allopathic system. These differences are due to the differential manner in which the various systems of medicine have developed in India and also to historical factors. Different State Governments have prescribed scales of

pay keeping in view the conditions prevailing in their State.

The Central Council of Indian Medicine has now prescribed the standard curriculum and Syllabus which is being uniformly adopted in all Colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine in the country. It is hoped that in course of time, the equivalence of educational standards for various systems will bring about the parity in respect of terms and conditions of service of personnel belonging to different systems of medicine.

#### **Facilities to Post Graduate Institutions for Siddha System**

4483. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities extended by the Central Government to the post-graduate institution for Siddha system functioning in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) plans and programmes for strengthening the Institution for undertaking extensive teaching-cum-research to enrich Siddha system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The two departments namely Maruthuvam and Gunapadam of the Government College of Indian System of Medicine, Palayamkottai have already been upgraded for post-graduate training in Siddha System. Central assistance

provided to this College for the last five years is as under:

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(Budget Estimates)				
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)				
2.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50

(b) The assistance to the upgraded Departments will be continued during the plan period 1978-83 and the actual amount of assistance will be determined according to the needs of the Institution on the availability of funds.

#### Assistance to Post Graduate Institutions in Ayurveda and Unani

4484. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided for Post graduate institutions in Ayurveda and Unani during the last five years including current year and the funds provided during the period to institutions in Siddha system;

(b) the reasons for any lower grants for the Siddha system; and

(c) particulars of any increased assistance to the Siddha system under contemplation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). There are about 103 colleges of Ayurveda, 13 colleges of Unani and only one college of Siddha system in the country. Two departments namely Maruthuvam & Gunapadam of this Siddha college at Palayamkottai have already been upgraded and over the five years increased Central assistance has been provided according to the needs of the institution as indicated in the attached statement. Besides, a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been made for Siddha System in Budget Estimates for 1978-79 of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy.

#### Statement

*Details of funds provided to the Post-Graduate Institutions during:*

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)					
Ayurveda .	43.99	47.42	55.42	66.91	111.02
Unani*	4.90	6.25	6.39	8.25	11.00
Siddha . . . . .	2.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50

\* Includes provision for one upgraded department of Ayurveda in Andhra Pradesh.

**Sale of imported metal by BALCO**

4485. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether BALCO has sold imported metal to some selected parties in the last three years and the selling rate of such metal was fixed about Rs. 1000/- less as compared to indigenous metal manufactured by company itself;

(b) whether the sale rate was not fixed by Board of Directors as required but was fixed by one director only and if so, the name of the said director; and

(c) whether BALCO suffered net loss of Rs. 90 lakhs in such sale and if not, the loss suffered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

**Shortage of stores in BALCO**

4486. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) reported shortage of stores, spares and raw materials noticed in BALCO in last three years; year-wise;

(b) reasons for shortage and whether the shortage is adjusted and if so, how the shortage is adjusted; and

(c) whether any investigation has been made regarding the shortage and if so, the result of investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c).

Year	Reported shortage			% of shortage to total consumption	Excess noticed
	Rs. in lakhs		Rs. in lakh		
1975—76 . . . . .	2.45	0.3	4.95		
1976—77 . . . . .	7.52	0.8	5.72		
1977—78 . . . . .	2.63	0.2	5.55		

Since a very large number of items of stores, spares and raw materials are received and issued, certain storage and handling losses are inevitable. If, on the findings of a Survey Committee constituted for the purpose, it is established that shortages have occurred in the normal course and the same are not due to the fault or negligence of any Officer/staff, these are written off with the approval of the Competent Authority. Periodical physical verification of these items and investigation into the reported shortages, if any, through a Survey Committee is a continuous process.

**Import of Aluminium Ingots by BALCO**

4487. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) quantity and value of aluminium ingots and rods imported by BALCO in last three years;

(b) whether any quotations were invited for purchase and sale of imported aluminium ingots and rods and the particulars thereof;

(c) whether any stock record has been maintained for purchase and sale of such imported material; and

(d) whether the imported metal was purchased at a price much higher than the international rate as on that date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Bharat Aluminium Company imported 29,400 tonnes of aluminium ingots and rods during 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto Nov. 1978), at a total value of US \$326,59,000 (approximately Rs. 27.80 crores). No imports were made during 1976-77.

(b) The orders for import of aluminium ingots and rods were placed by BALCO after inviting quotations. However, no quotations were invited for sale of imported metal in the country. The sale price of imported metal was fixed to match the sale price of indigenously produced metal and the sales were made on the basis of priorities/allocations indicated by the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

#### गंगपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का निरीक्षण

4488. श्री भीठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ए० बी० जी० दिल्ली और अन्य अधिकारियों ने कुछ दिन पूर्व गंगपुर सिटी (भारतपुर-राजस्थान) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का निरीक्षण किया था और यदि हां, तो निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा निरीक्षण करने का प्रयोजन क्या था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने उस अधिकारी को निरीक्षण करने के अतिरिक्त कुछ अन्य मामलों की जांच करने का भी निवेद दिया था यदि हां, तो उन मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त अधिकारी ने उन मामलों की जांच की थी और यदि हां, तो जांच प्रतिवेदन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त अधिकारियों ने मामलों की जांच के दौरान विभागीय कर्मचारियों से झलग झलग, उपभोक्ताओं भ्रम जनता के प्रतिनिधियों से पूछताछ नहीं की थी यदि हां, तो उस क क्या कारण है;

(ङ) क्या लुटि रजिस्टर के अनुसार गत दो वर्षों में तीन महीनों के दौरान गंगानगर सिटी बामनवास टेलीफोन लाइन रोज खराब पाई जाती थी, यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जी हां। एक निरीक्षण दल ने गंगपुर सिटी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का दौरा किया है और उसने तकनीकी दृष्टि से एक्सचेंज का निरीक्षण किया है। उस की रिपोर्ट पर प्रागे की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। एक्सचेंज का कार्यकरण संतोषजनक पाया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं। निरीक्षण दल गंगपुर टेलीफोन प्रणाली का केवल तकनीकी दृष्टि से निरीक्षण करने के लिए भेजा गया था।

(घ) जी नहीं। एक्सचेंज के कार्यकरण के संबंध में सहायक महानिदेशक गंगपुर सिटी व्यापार संघ के प्रतिनिधि से भी मिले थे।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) जब भी खराबियों की सूचना मिली, उपचारार्थ कार्यवाही की गई। दूसरा जंक्शन अगस्त, 78 में पहले ही लगा दिया गया था, ताकि लाइन की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाया जा सके।

#### भरतपुर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में तकनीशियन

4489. श्री भीठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भरतपुर डिवीजन (राजस्थान) में ऐसे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हैं जहां तकनीशियन नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो इन की संख्या कितनी है और उस के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) उपरोक्त डिवीजन में कितने ऐसे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हैं जहां अतिरिक्त तकनीशियन हैं और उसके कारण क्या हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जी हां। तीन एक्सचेंजों में इन पदों की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और कर्मचारियों को अभी तैनात किया जाना है।

(ख) दो एक्सचेंजों में प्रतिरिक्त तकनीशियन हैं। प्रतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों को स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार समायोजित किया जाता है।

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के तकनीशियन

4490. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर, गंगानगर और राजस्थान के अन्य डिवीजनों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कुछ तकनीशियनों और ग्राम ए० एस० ए० ने अपने जन्म स्थानों के डिवीजनों में स्थानान्तरण के लिए संबंधित अधिकारियों को अपने आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं और यदि हां तो ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उन्हें ने आवेदन पत्र कब दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार की नीति के अनुसार उपरोक्त श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को अपने जन्म स्थान के निकट नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये और यदि हां, तो उन्हें स्थानान्तरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं और निकट भविष्य में वे कब स्थानान्तरित किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) क्या नियम के अनुसार नये प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को उपरोक्त कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये यदि हां, तो नये कर्मचारियों को उन के जन्म स्थान के डिवीजनों में नियुक्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखरेव साह) : (क) जी हां।

सर्किल कार्यालय में दर्ज आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या 20 है। ये आवेदन पत्र विभिन्न तारीखों के हैं जो 1976 से शुरू होते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। जाति संबंधी पूर्वाग्रहों के कारण स्थान की व्यवस्था करने में केवल अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के कर्मचारियों को कठिनाईयों को यथासंभव ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

उपरोक्त को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस प्रकार के कोई नीति नहीं है।

गंगापुर सिटी बामनवास टेलीफोन लाइन का कार्यकरण

4491. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंगापुर सिटी बामनवास (बरतपुर, राजस्थान) टेलीफोन लाइन गत तीन महीनों से प्रतिदिन खराब रहती है और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या संबंधित अधिकारियों के नोटिस में यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है लेकिन अब तक कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या गंगापुर सिटी एक्सचेंज के ट्रंक काल रजिस्टर में रखे गये रिकार्डों में उपरोक्त समय के प्राधार के बारे में गत तीन महीनों की दैनिक रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखरेव साह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जब भी दोषों की रिपोर्ट की गई, उपचारत्मक कार्यवाई की गई थी। सम्पर्क प्राप्त होने में सुधार लाने के लिये, भगस्त, 1978 में एक दूसरी जखान लाइन लगा दी गई है।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

### Visit of Deputy Chairman of Soviet State Planning Committee

4492. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, during his recent visit to this country has suggested for setting up of Joint ventures with India in South and South East Asia;

(b) if so, whether the discussions were held in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). During the recent visit of the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, a preliminary understanding has been reached about possible joint participation in the designing, construction and commissioning of industrial and other projects in third countries on the basis of mutual benefit and equitable terms and conditions. Such joint participation is envisaged in the fields of

mining, metallurgy, machine building, oil exploration, production, refining and cement, light, paper and pulp and pharmaceutical industries, irrigation, civil engineering, consultancy etc. Further it is expected that discussions in regard to India and Soviet Union cooperating in countries in South and South East Asian region for specific projects would take place in due course.

#### Construction of Railway Lines in Mineral Areas of M.P.

4493. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exploitation of mineral in Madhya Pradesh is being hampered in the absence of railway lines;

(b) if so, whether he will consider to take up the matter with his colleague, Railway Minister, for construction of new lines, specially Jhansi to Bahari via Chhatarpur, Panna and Rewa; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Many important mineral bearing areas of Madhya Pradesh are already connected by railway.

(b) and (c). Construction of railways depends on their economic viability. The Ministry of Railways has recently carried out surveys for a number of railway lines in the State keeping in view the mineral and forest resources of the area. Although there is at present no proposal under its consideration for a railway line linking Jhansi with Bahari via Chhatarpur, Panna and Rewa, the Railway Ministry has decided to undertake a survey for a broad gauge rail link from Lalitpur to Singrauli via Khajurao, Satna and Rewa. This survey will take about two years for completion.

3650 LS-6

#### Rural Connections in Remote Areas

4494. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) as per the new policy of the P&T Department pertaining to rural connections in remote areas, villages and unconnected police stations, how many (i) new postal box services (ii) new post-offices (iii) new public call offices (iv) telephone connections were given in Vidarbha and Khandesh region of Maharashtra;

(b) of the above, how many in each category were provided in each District of Vidarbha and Khandesh region;

(c) how many new staff quarters were built in the above region; and

(d) what are the targets for each category for the year 1978 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

ई० एल० सी० (स्वीडिश मिशन) द्वारा चलाए जा रहे अस्पताल के विरुद्ध जांच

4495. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के बेतुल जिले में ई. एल. सी. (स्वीडिश मिशन) द्वारा चलाये जा रहे अस्पताल के विरुद्ध 1975 में जांच के आदेश दिये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच अधिकारियों द्वारा दिये गये प्रतिवेदन की बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) उक्त ट्रस्ट के विरुद्ध जांच किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या उक्त जांच में अपराध प्रमाणित करने वाले कुछ दस्तावेज बरामद किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के बेतुल जिले में ई० एल० सी० (स्वीडिश मिशन)

हमसु बलाए जा रहे हस्तगत की जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने कोई प्रादेश जारी नहीं किया है।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

### Outward Parcels

4496. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 4920 on the 30th March, 1978 wherein it is said that the total number of outward parcels at the end of first plan was 2,510,754 and state why this figure is almost ten times more than the corresponding figure for the end of third five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): The respective figures were given as 2,510,754 and 2,503,824. The former is not ten times more than the latter. There was some variation in the figures in the reply to the question No. 4920 on 30-3-1978 in the English and Hindi version. However, the actual total outward parcels for the third five year plan was 2,487,465.

### Wagon Loading System in Tisco Collieries

4497. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the prosecution of the management of the TISCO collieries of Dhanbad recently for running surreptitiously contract system in wagon loading in collieries though prohibited by Government's notification dated 1st February, 1975, if so facts in details;

(b) what are the names and number of the contractors and details of the terms of the contract;

(c) whether it is a fact that the contractors are to take licence and certi-

ficate from the office of the Regional Labour Committee and renew that everywhere; and

(d) if so, action taken against these officers certifying illegal contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) According to the information made available by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, a prosecution case has been filed in October, 1978, against—

(i) M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd.;

(ii) Shri B. S. Rao, Divisional Manager; and

(iii) Shri A. K. Singh, Manager, Sijua Colliery, for engaging contract labour in the prohibited category viz. wagon loading through contractors at their Sijua Colliery.

(b) to (d). The matter is sub-judice.

### हड़ताल के कारण श्रम दिवसों की हानि

4498. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में तथा इस वर्ष 1978 में सरकारी औद्योगिक संस्थानों और उपक्रमों में श्रमिकों द्वारा की गई हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण कितने श्रम दिवसों की हानि हुई;

(ख) देश के अन्य भागों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने श्रम दिवसों की हानि हुई;

(ग) सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि भविष्य में हड़तालों की पुनरावृत्ति न हो क्या कार्यवाही/उपाय कर रही है; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण उत्पादन की कितनी हानि हुई?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :

(क) वर्ष 1975, 76, 77 और 78 (जनवरी—अगस्त) के संबंध में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की संख्या संबंधी विवरण—I संलग्न है।

(ख) वर्ष 1975, 76, 77 और 78 (जनवरी—अगस्त) के संबंध में हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की राज्यवार संख्या संबंधी विवरण—II संलग्न है।

(ग) व्यापक औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक पहले ही लोक सभा में पेश किया जा चुका है, जिससे, जब वह लागू हो जायेगा, देश में औद्योगिक संबंध दशा सुधारने में काफी मदद मिलेगी।

(घ) वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 के संबंध में हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण नष्ट हुए उत्पादन के मूल्य संबंधी विवरण—III संलग्न है। 1978 के लिये इस प्रकार के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

### विवरण I

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की संख्या संबंधी विवरण।

वर्ष	नष्ट हुए श्रम दिन (लाखों में)
1975	21.5
1976	8.7
1977	44.7
1978 (जनवरी—अगस्त)	16.4

नोट :—1977 और 1978 के आंकड़े अंतिम हैं और ये श्रम व्यूरो में क्रमशः 2-11-78 तथा 15-11-78 तक प्राप्त विवरणियों पर आधारित हैं।

### विवरण-2

हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की राज्य-वार संख्या सम्बन्धी विवरण

राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र	नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की संख्या			
	1975	1976	1977	1978 (जनवरी—अगस्त)
1	2	3	4	5
आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . . . .	418,624	112,051	694,067	205,554
असम . . . . .	102,933	6,443	10,739	5,351
बिहार . . . . .	763,501	120,542	1,706,147	951,157
गुजरात . . . . .	191,062	43,260	302,660	213,397
हरियाणा . . . . .	22,625	25,284	583,722	74,268
हिमाचल प्रदेश . . . . .	—	—	3,724	—
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर . . . . .	570	—	7,150	—
कर्नाटक . . . . .	683,641	274,988	721,768	365,868
केरल . . . . .	500,907	67,785	2,110,823	236,479
मध्य प्रदेश . . . . .	101,522	22,985	1,068,597	142,536
महाराष्ट्र . . . . .	1,398,727	564,185	3,093,225	1,741,738



1	2	3	4	5
मणीपुर	—	—	1,175	—
उड़ीसा	291,666	30,273	224,039	11,461
पंजाब	90,338	37,961	294,471	52,806
राजस्थान	116,595	18,959	1,006,076	429,503
सिक्किम	—	—	—	112
मेघालय	—	—	—	—
नागालैण्ड	—	—	—	—
तमिलनाडु	1,850,547	1,075,925	2,910,513	1,296,831
त्रिपुरा	667	—	2,429	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,528,334	1,204,667	1,602,821	1,654,368
पश्चिम बंगाल	13,684,353	9,067,231	8,488,654	6,405,006
अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	2,214	928	10,622	389
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—	—	—
बिहार	6,634	43	21,731	—
दादर तथा नगर हवेली	—	3,910	2,360	2,200
दिल्ली	38,292	22,876	101,506	29,821
गोवा	85,243	7,552	92,078	73,406
लक्षद्वीप	—	—	1,618	—
मिजोरम	—	—	—	—
पाण्डिचेरी	21,936	37,887	257,357	75,642
जोड़	21,900,931	12,745,735	25,320,072	13,967,893

नोट :—वर्ष 1977 और 1978 के आंकड़े अंतिम हैं और वे श्रम ब्यूरो में क्रमशः 2-11-78 और 15-11-78 तक प्राप्त विवरणियों पर आधारित हैं।

## विवरण-3

लोक सभा के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 4498 तारीख 21-12-1978 के भाग (ब) के उत्तर में निम्नलिखित विवरण ।

हस्तियों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण नष्ट हुए उत्पादन के मूल्य सम्बन्धी विवरण

वर्ष	नष्ट हुए उत्पादन का मूल्य (रुपये करोड़ों में)
1975	177.86
1976	92.31
1977 (अ)	284.48

(अ) अनन्तिम और अंशम व्ययों में 2-11-78 तक प्राप्त विवरणियों पर आधारित है ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ

4499. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या नई कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अस्पतालों और औषधालयों की संख्या कितनी है और वहाँ प्रत्येक दम हजार की जनसंख्या के लिये कितने बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था है और उक्त संख्या राष्ट्रीय और नगरीय क्षेत्रों की औसत से कितनी कम है ;

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रसूति एवं शिशु कल्याण केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है और उक्त संख्या राष्ट्रीय और नगरीय क्षेत्रों की औसत से कितनी कम है; और

(घ) ग्रामीण दो वर्षों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने अतिरिक्त नये अस्पताल, औषधालय और प्रसूति एवं शिशु कल्याण केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और उन में से कितने मध्य प्रदेश में खोले जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा संबंधी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार जो उपाय कर रही है उन में जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना को चलाना और उसका विस्तार करना, बहु-उद्देशीय कार्यकर्ता योजना के अन्तर्गत एकोद्देशीय कार्यकर्ताओं को तेजी से विषय-परिचायक जानकारी दिलाना और चिकित्सा शिक्षा को नयी दिशा देना शामिल है । दाइयों को प्रशिक्षण को तेज करने के लिये

भी सरकार ने कदम उठाये हैं ताकि सन 1981-82 तक प्रत्येक गांव को एक-एक प्रशिक्षित दाई की सेवाएं उपलब्ध हो सकें ।

(ख) 31-12-1977 को ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में जितने-जितने अस्पताल और औषधालय थे, उन का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

31-12-1977 को ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में जितने पलंग उपलब्ध थे, उनकी संख्या विवरण "ख" में दर्शाया गया है ।

(ग) मातृ तथा शिशु कल्याण संबंधी सेवायें प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों और उप-केन्द्रों के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाती है और उनकी संख्या क्रमशः 5400, 5228 और 38,000 के करीब है ।

नगरीय क्षेत्रों में मातृ एवं शिशु कल्याण केन्द्रों की संख्या लगभग 933 है ।

(घ) चालू योजना अवधि में 400 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उन्हें तीस-तीस पलंगों वाले अस्पतालों में परिणत करने का विचार है। साथ ही अतिरिक्त प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और उप-केन्द्र खोलने का भी विचार है ताकि सन 1987-88 तक पचास-पचास हजार की जनसंख्या के लिए एक-एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और पांच-पांच हजार की जनसंख्या के लिये एक-एक उप-केन्द्र का जय पूरा किया जा सके । मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवायें प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और उप-केन्द्रों के माध्यम से भी दी जाती हैं । जहाँ तक अगले दो वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अस्पताल, औषधालय और मातृ एवं शिशु कल्याण केन्द्र खोलने का संबंध है और उनमें से मध्य प्रदेश में कितने खोले जायेंगे, इस के बारे में राज्यों से सूचना मांगी जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

## विबरण "क"

31-12-1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारत के ग्रहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अस्पतालों तथा प्रीक्विलरों की संख्या

	अस्पताल			प्रीक्विलर		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	161	428	589	544	183	727
2. असम	+	+	55	+	+	416
3. बिहार (1-1-76)	81	135	216	466	2	468
4. गुजरात	31	170	201	399	165	564
5. हरियाणा	5	77	82	153	83	236
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	18	24	42	165	13	178
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	2	33	35	621	27	648
8. कर्नाटक	41	174	215	979	296	1275
9. केरल	600	160	760	702	40	742
10. मध्य प्रदेश	41	203	244	542	96	638
11. महाराष्ट्र (1-1-77)	100	662	762	1107	718	1825
12. मणिपुर	5	7	12	57	3	60
13. मेघालय (1-1-77)	+	+	11	+	+	57
14. नागालैण्ड	27	5	32	73	7	80
15. उड़ीसा	103	142	245	252	70	322
16. पंजाब	24	121	145	548	129	677
17. राजस्थान	28	180	208	451	290	441
18. सिक्किम (1-1-76)	4	1	5	26	—	26
19. तमिलनाडु (1-1-76)	+	+	373	+	+	757
20. त्रिपुरा	4	10	14	112	5	117
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	100	616	716	849	293	1142
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	89	251	340	305	130	435
23. अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	9	3	12	57	5	62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24. झारखण्ड प्रदेश	16	6	22	17	—	17	
25. चण्डीगढ़	—	2	2	1	19	20	
26. वादर व नगर हवेली	1	—	1	5	—	5	
27. दिल्ली	2	57	59	64	288	352	
28. गोवा पमन व दीव	22	11	33	31	—	31	
29. लक्षद्वीप	2	—	2	—	—	—	
30. मिजोरम	2	3	5	16	—	16	
31. पाण्डिचेरी	—	7	7	19	3	22	
भारत	1518	3488	5445	8561	2865	12656	

+ उपलब्ध नहीं

— शून्य

#### विवरण —ख

31-12-1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में पसलों की संख्या

पसलों की संख्या (सर्वाँ टाइप)

	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल
1. पंजाब प्रदेश	6364	29174	35538
2. असम	+	+	6292
3. बिहार (1-1-76)	7672	16131	23803
4. गुजरात	3490	18962	22452
5. हरियाणा	1421	6887	8308
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1702	3022	4724
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	902	4312	5214
8. कर्नाटक	4193	27174	31367
9. केरल	27284	21010	48294
10. मध्य प्रदेश	2409	15431	17840
11. महाराष्ट्र (1-1-76)	9173	61979	71152
12. मणिपुर	415	834	1249

1	2	3	4	5
13.	मेघालय (1-1-77)	+	+	1350
14.	नागालैण्ड	730	418	1148
15.	उड़ीसा	3734	8142	11876
16.	पंजाब	3047	10199	13246
17.	राजस्थान	3955	15534	19489
18.	सिक्किम (1-1-76)	132	205	337
19.	नमिलेनाडु (1-1-76)	+	+	45811
20.	त्रिपुरा	+	+	1340
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	10129	41200	51329
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	14973	37009	51982
23.	अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	283	262	545
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	822	446	1268
25.	चण्डीगढ़	—	1120	1120
26.	दादर, व नगर हवेली	48	—	48
27.	दिल्ली	+	+	12792
28.	गोवा, दमन व दीव	843	1473	2316
29.	लक्षद्वीप	120	—	120
30.	मिजोरम	188	387	575
31.	पांडिचेरी	153	1241	1394
भारत		104182	322552	494319*

+ उपलब्ध नहीं

— शून्य

\* इनमें अस्पताल, प्रौद्योगिकी, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, क्लिनिकों, आरोग्यशालाओं आदि के पलंग शामिल हैं।

**CGHS Dispensary, Malviya Nagar**

4500. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CGHS Dispensaries in Malaviya Nagar,

New Delhi is housed in a very small house which is in a dilapidated condition;

b) whether the staff and beneficiaries of this dispensary are facing great hardship in proper functioning due to this improvised accommodation;

(c) whether several representations have been received from the residents

of Malaviya Nagar in this regard and if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Director General, Health Services and certain other officials have recently inspected the premises of the dispensary and even then no action has been taken to shift this dispensary to some other suitable accommodation if so, reasons?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) Yes, but the building is not in a dilapidated condition.

(b) Yes, on account of inadequate accommodation.

(c) and (d). Several complaints have been received regarding this dispensary which was visited by the Director General of Health Services and certain other officials. Efforts have been made to find alternate accommodation through advertisements in newspapers but so far none of the offers made have been found suitable for the dispensary.

#### **Decision of Supreme Court on Industrial Disputes Act**

**4501. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the grave situation arising out of the recent decision of the Supreme Court striking down section 25(c) of the Industrial Dispute Act; and

(b) what is the reaction of the Government to this decision and what steps have been taken to safeguard the interests of the workers?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) and (b). In its decision in writ petitions 644, 917,959 and 960 of 1977 dated the 29th September, 1978, in the case between Excel Wear and others and the Union of India and others, the Supreme

Court held that the whole of Section 25-0 and Section 25 R in so far as it relates to the awarding of punishment for infraction of the provisions of Section 25-0 are constitutionally bad and invalid for violation of article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution of India. Changes in the existing provision of the law that may be necessary for safeguarding the interests of the workers would be considered and placed before the proposed Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament, which would examine the Industrial Relations Bill, 1978.

#### **C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries Admitted in Central Wards**

**4502. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when C.G.H.S. beneficiaries are admitted to hospitals they are put in the general wards;

(b) is there any reservation of beds in any hospital for such patients if so, the name of hospitals and number of beds in each department;

(c) is it also a fact that they are also given the same treatment as is given to general public in medicine, diet etc. in the hospitals;

(d) is there any criteria that the C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries who are in receipt of higher salaries are given some special treatment, and if so, what is that criteria; and

(e) will Government consider to provide special facilities to C.G.H.S. beneficiaries when they are admitted in the hospital for treatment?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) The C.G.H.S. beneficiaries are admitted to the general wards/nursing homes on the basis of their entitlement and the availability of accommodation.

(b) Yes. In the Nursing home of the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital 57 beds which is 90 per cent of its total bed strength, is reserved for C.G.H.S. beneficiaries.

(c) Yes. However, the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries receive free medicines from the C.G.H.S. dispensaries.

(d) Yes. C.G.H.S. beneficiaries drawing a pay of Rs. 750/- p.m. and above are entitled to admission in the nursing home and those drawing a pay of Rs. 1600/- p.m. and above are entitled to avail of the services of specialists even for the first consultation and subsequent treatment.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration.

#### प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय

4503. श्री हुकम खन्ड कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 626 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1974-75 में जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में प्रति व्यक्ति 15.77 रु० का व्यय किया गया था और यदि हां, तो क्या वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव था

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी वृद्धि करने का विचार था;

(ग) क्या सरकार अब तक किये गये प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय से सन्तुष्ट है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार अन्य देशों से कोई सहायता लेने के पक्ष में है और इस उद्देश्य से किन देशों के साथ बातचीत चल रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क), (ख) और (ग) राज्य और केन्द्र दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किए गए प्लान और नॉन-प्लान खर्च के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 15.77 रुपये था। जम्मू व कश्मीर में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च जो 1974-75 में 15.77 रुपये था वह 1975-76 में बढ़कर 17.02 रु पये हो गया। 1976-77 के खर्च के आंकड़े उपलब्ध

नहीं हैं। क्योंकि राज्य सरकार ने रिकार्ड्स भाग में जल गया बताया है। वर्ष 1977-78 के खर्च के आंकड़े अभी संकलित किए जाने हैं।

केन्द्र की ओर राज्य की सरकारें जम्मू-कश्मीर में लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ सुलभ करने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये भरपूर प्रयास कर रही हैं। और इस राज्य सरकार को विभिन्न राज्य योजनाओं और केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परिस्यय के अनुसार सहायता दी जा रही है।

जम्मू-कश्मीर में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर 1976-77 में जहाँ 302.81 लाख रु० का योजना खर्च आया था वहाँ वह 1977-78 में बढ़कर 615.67 लाख रु० हो गया।

(घ) सरकार किसी भी राज्य सरकार विशेष के लिये विदेशी सहायता नहीं मांग रही है। वैसे, दूसरे देशों ने मलेरिया नियंत्रण, घनघटा निवारण, चिकित्सा शिक्षा को नया रूप देने आदि जैसी हमारी कुछ राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिये सहायता दी है। किसी राज्य विशेष के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के लिये निश्चित किए गए समग्र योजना परिस्यय में सारे देशी तथा विदेशी साधनों, दोनों की भूलक मिलती है।

#### Increase of Skeletal Fluorosis

4504. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey by National Institution of Nutrition, Hyderabad, has indicated increasing proportion of Skeletal Fluorosis in various parts of the country;

(b) whether Government have found out the causes and the carriers of this disease to provide preventive remedies against Fluorosis; and

(c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has carried out experiments indicating incidence of this disease through pollution of water and flurine toxicity through dietary habits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Studies conducted by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, have identified newer areas in the country where skeletal Fluorosis occurs. However, in

areas where Fluorosis was already endemic, there is no evidence that there is an increase in percent incidence of the disease.

(b) Skeletal Fluorosis is caused by consumption of drinking water with high fluoride content. Since the disease is not infectious or communicable, the question of carriers does not arise. Preventive measures already suggested include provision of drinking water containing permissible levels of fluoride, not exceeding 1 part per million.

(c) Yes, Sir. Studies undertaken by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad indicate that Fluoride toxicity does not occur through food-stuffs contained in the diets since they contain very small amounts of fluoride. It is the high fluoride content of the drinking water that is responsible for the disease. However, other nutritional causes such as deficiency of calcium intake and high intake of dietary molybdenum may also contribute to the causation of skeletal deformities.

for relief work for the cyclone victims; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In response to a request from the Government of Sri Lanka, the Government of India immediately provided an Avro aircraft and two Chetak helicopters with crew, which, for two weeks, flew relief sorties over the cyclone-affected areas of Sri Lanka. The Government of India also sent relief supplies including tents, blankets, rice, biscuits and clothing. Assistance is being given to the Sri Lanka Government to procure other relief material needed by them from India. The Tamil Nadu Government has also made a separate contribution of relief supplies including roofing materials, clothing and food stuffs.

#### Jobs arranged by Employment Exchanges

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र

4505. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र का वर्तमान प्रबन्धक-वर्ग वर्ष 1971 में इस संयंत्र द्वारा सहायक उद्योग के रूप में विकसित उद्योगों को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुन्हा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Aid for cyclone victims of Sri Lanka

4506. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government have extended its co-operation to Sri Lanka

4507. SHRI K. MALLANNA:  
SHRI SARAT KAR:

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

(a) whether the number of jobs arranged by the Employment Exchanges as to the percentage of the number of applicants on their live registers fell from 11 per cent in 1970 to 4.2 per cent in 1977;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for sharp fall in the capacity of the Employment Exchanges to arrange jobs; and

(c) the details State-wise of the educated unemployed at different levels of education as on the date upto which latest information is available?



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

(b) The number of placements effected by the employment exchanges during the years 1970 and 1977 was 4.47 and 4.62 lakhs and the number of applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of the years 1970 and 1977 was 40.69 and 109.24 lakhs respectively.

While the number of placements in both the years was more or less of the

same order, the percentage of placements to the number of job-seekers on the Live Register had decreased from 11.0 to 4.2 per cent due to sharp increase in the Live Register as also, the fact that a number of jobs have been taken out of the purview of the exchanges as a result of constitution of Service Commissions, Board etc. by Central and State Governments and other Institutions such as Banks etc.

(c) Available information is furnished in the statement attached.

### Statement

Number of educated (Matric and above) job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory as on 31st December, 1977 classified by educational levels

(In thousands)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of job-seekers on Live Register as on 31-12-1977				
		Matriculates	Higher Secondary passed including Intermediates/under Graduates	Graduates	Post Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>States</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	210.7	89.3	69.6	8.4	377.9
2	Assam	58.9	21.6	17.3	0.3	98.0
3	Bihar	377.9	90.9	89.8	4.2	562.9
4	Gujarat	166.3	13.4	41.6	0.3	221.5
5	Haryana	90.3	23.0	28.7	3.5	145.4
6	Himachal Pradesh	34.6	6.9	6.0	0.8	48.4
7	Jammu & Kashmir	7.4	5.9	5.9	1.2	20.4
8	Karnataka	197.9	33.2	61.3	5.8	298.2
9	Kerala	351.2	46.9	52.8	6.4	457.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Madhya Pradesh . . .	42.1	191.8	54.0	11.6	299.5
11	Maharashtra . . . .	382.7	30.4	87.2	7.8	502.2
12	Manipur . . . . .	21.4	6.6	5.4	0.5	33.9
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	2.7	1.4	1.2	0.1	5.4
14	Nagaland . . . . .	0.9	0.2	0.1	@	1.2
15	Orissa . . . . .	86.5	18.3	33.0	1.1	138.9
16	Punjab . . . . .	9.45	35.0	47.0	4.1	180.6
17	Rajasthan . . . . .	52.9	47.7	33.7	5.4	139.7
18	Sikkim* . . . . .					
19	Tamilnadu . . . . .	321.6	76.8	83.6	6.7	488.8
20	Tripura . . . . .	20.2	10.1	3.6	0.2	34.0
21	Uttar Pradesh . . . .	252.6	295.6	147.4	21.8	717.6
22	West Bengal . . . . .	237.9	337.2	140.2	7.2	722.5
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.3	0.2	0.1	@	0.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh* . .					
3	Chandigarh . . . . .	10.1	5.7	5.0	1.4	22.3
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli* .					
5	Delhi . . . . .	38.8	78.9	61.3	5.6	184.6
6	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	13.3	1.5	2.1	0.1	16.9
7	Lakshadweep . . . . .	0.8	0.1	0.1	@	1.0
8	Mizoram . . . . .	0.3	1.7	0.2	@	2.2
9	Pondicherry . . . . .	8.2	1.8	2.4	0.2	12.7
ALL INDIA TOTAL :		3082.9	1472.3	1074.5	104.8	5734.6

NOTE : 1. Excludes figures for University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi and Maharashtra.

2. Figures do not add upto total due to rounding off.

3. \*No Employment Exchange is functioning in Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

4. @Figures less than 50.

5. All the job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

6. Registration being voluntary, all the unemployed persons may not register with the exchanges.

**रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय का कार्यक्रम**

4508. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय के कृत्य क्या हैं और क्या गत तीन वर्षों में निदेशालय की शोध शाखा को व्यवसाय प्रधान प्रशिक्षण के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है अथवा प्रकाशित हुई है। और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उक्त शाखा पर सरकार वार्षिक कितना व्यय करती है और व्योरे सहित उक्त निदेशालय में कुल कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी हैं ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :** (क) रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय, श्रम मंत्रालय के अधीन एक मंत्रालय कार्यालय है और यह राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर रोजगार, व्यावसायिक और शिक्षित प्रशिक्षण के कार्यक्रमों के विकास और प्रशासन का प्रभारी है। रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय सारे देश में रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिये सामान्य मानक, नीतियाँ, पद्धतियाँ निर्धारित करने तथा ममत्र रूप से उन के समन्वय के लिये भी उत्तरदायी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह व्यावसायिक परीक्षाएँ, अनुदेशकों तथा पर्यवेक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करता है तथा प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान करता है। रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय को ऐसी निजी भर्ती एजेंसियों और भारतीय फर्मों द्वारा भारतीय श्रमिकों की भर्ती को विनियमित करने के लिये फोकल पॉइंट निर्दिष्ट किया गया है जिन्होंने विदेशों में सेवा के लिये दूसरे देशों में ठेके या उप ठेके लिये हैं।

प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय की कोई अनुसन्धान शाखा नहीं है। तथापि, प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय के अधीन कलकत्ता में एक केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण और अनुसन्धान संस्थान स्थापित किया गया है, ताकि वह अन्य सम्बद्ध कार्यों, जैसे कि कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण सहायता साधनों के विकास, की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण में अनुसन्धान आयोजित करे। केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण और अनुसन्धान संस्थान ने पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान 21 अनुसन्धान रिपोर्टें तैयार की हैं।

(ख) 1977-78 वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसन्धान संस्थान, कलकत्ता पर व्यय की गई वार्षिक राशि 16.87 लाख रु० थी।

रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय के अधीन प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय के मुख्यालय में अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या का व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ग क	25
वर्ग ख	5
वर्ग ग	67
वर्ग घ	16

**जोड़** 113

**परिवार नियोजन के लिए राष्ट्रीय योजना**

4509. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन कार्य के लिये राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या विश्व बैंक ने इस बारे में कोई पैकज की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ?

**स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :** (क) भारत सरकार ने परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा कर ली है। इसी समीक्षा के आधार पर भारत सरकार का 29 जून, 1977 का परिवार कल्याण नीति दस्तावेज जारी किया गया था। इस दस्तावेज की एक प्रति 16 जून, 1978 को पूछे गये प्रश्न संख्या 756 के उत्तर में पहले ही सभा पटल पर रखी जा चुकी है।

(ख) और (ग) चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में कुछ एकीकृत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरों के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक/स्वीडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी (मोडा) द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से धन देने हेतु बातचीत चल रही है। इस प्रस्तावित योजना के अन्तर्गत आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अनन्तपुर, कुडप्पा और चिट्टूर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़, बस्ती, देवरिया, गाजीपुर, मिर्जापुर और वाराणसी जिले आयेंगे। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य लोगों को उन के घरों के निकट स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, जन्मा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य और गर्भरोधन की मिली-जुली सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराकर परिवार कल्याण कार्य को बढ़ा देना तथा जन्म दर को कम करना है। इस परियोजना का व्योरा अभी तैयार किया जा रहा है।

**Complaint against Labour Officer, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital**

4510. SHRI AMAR SINH V. RATH-AWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Findings or Report of investigations conducted on the complaints made by the employees of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, where in allegations of favouritism nepotism, corruption, intimidation, investigations etc, against the

Labour Welfare Officer have been made;

(b) if so the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons thereby and when it is likely to be submitted; and

(d) how many complaints made by the employees against the said Labour Welfare Officer have been received since April, 1977 with the details thereof and the action taken in each such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). During the investigation of complaints numbering about 7 apart from periodic posters etc. against the Labour Welfare Officer of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, in one of the grave complaints misbehaviour on his part has come to the notice. As a result thereof, it has been decided to hand over the case to the Central Bureau of Investigations for registering a regular case against him and to replace the services of Shri R. C. Sharma, Welfare Officer in the hospital at the disposal of his parent Department namely, the Ministry of Labour. Necessary instructions have been issued to the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, to relieve Shri Sharma immediately from the duties of the post of the Welfare Officer at the Hospital with the direction to report to the Ministry of Labour.

#### योग मेडिकल सेंटर का विकास

4511. श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत पूरे देश में केवल एक छोटे मेडिकल सेंटर है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश में चिकित्सा की इस प्रणाली के विकास के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत और केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने परामर्शकारी तथा कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं और क्या यह कार्य करने वाले अधिकारियों और अनुसूचितों की अन्य व्यक्तियों के पदवियों के समान अधिकार तथा वेतनमान दिये गये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) पिछड़ाएँ ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ) यह योग केन्द्र चितरंजन रोड पर ऐलोपैथी के डिस्पेंसरी के कार्यभारी चिकित्सा अधिकारी के अधीन कार्य करता है । इस केन्द्र में एक इस्टर तथा एक सफाई कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत योग इस्टर का पद अपने किस्म का एकमात्र पद है । इस पद के वेतनमान तथा सेवा शर्तें वही हैं जो भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित हैं । जहाँ तक सफाई कर्मचारी के पद का संबंध है उस पर इसी वर्ग के अन्य पदों पर लागू होने वाले वेतनमान और सेवा शर्तें लागू होती हैं ।

#### विवरण

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय वर्तमान अनुसन्धान परिषद् का चार केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिषदों में पुनर्गठन कर दिया गया है जिनमें से एक परिषद् आयुर्वेद और सिद्ध की होगी, दूसरी यूनानी की तीसरी होम्योपैथी की और चौथी योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की होगी ताकि चिकित्सा पद्धतियाँ स्वतन्त्र रूप से विकसित हो सकें ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र में योग के विकास प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं । भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिषद् योग में क्लिनिकी अनुसन्धान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित केन्द्रों को अनुदान देती है :—

1. भारतीय योग अनुसन्धान सम्बद्ध विज्ञान संस्था, तिरुपति
2. शिवानन्द मठ, गोहाटी
3. योग अनुसन्धान एवं उपचार केन्द्र, जयपुर
4. आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी

इसके प्रतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय योग अनुसन्धान संस्थान तथा विश्वायतन योगाश्रम का प्रबन्ध भारत सरकार ने योग उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अध्यादेश, 1977 जो भब संसद् का एक अधिनियम बन चुका है, के अन्तर्गत अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। योग में अनुसन्धान कार्य करने के लिए इस संस्थान के प्रशासन को सुव्यवस्थित करने के प्रयत्न किये जा चुके हैं। इन संस्थानों के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त धन दिया जा चुका है।

स्वास्थ्य योजना में भी जन स्वास्थ्य एककों को योग में प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था है। देश में लगभग 53 योग केन्द्र चल रहे हैं।

### Recruitment of Persons from Private Agencies

4512. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are recruiting employees from the private agencies for sending them abroad especially to Gulf Countries for job; and

(b) if so, why Government cannot recruit the employees directly and eliminate such unscrupulous agencies who exploit the prospective workers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. An Official Committee appointed to examine the various aspects of overseas recruitment and to streamline the procedures has also considered the question of deployment of workers on Government to Government basis. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

### Programme to raise Steel Production

4513. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any programme to raise crude steel production in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The reconstituted Working Group on Iron and Steel set up by the Planning Commission for formulation of policies and programmes for the Five Year period, 1978-83, has proposed an increase in the production capacity from the level of 10.60 million tonnes of ingot steel in 1977-78 to 14.56 million tonnes by 1983-84, and

(b) Increase production/capacity is sought to be achieved through the following measures:—

(i) Build-up of production in the existing plants through maximum capacity utilisation;

(ii) Augmentation of captive power generating capacity at Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants to the extent of 300 MW so as to meet the present difficulties on account of power shortage and frequent interruptions/fluctuations;

(iii) Expenditious completion of current expansion programmes of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to a capacity of 4.0 million ingot tonnes each;

(iv) Modernisation, rehabilitation, and technological improvements to improve productivity and ensure optimisation of consumption of inputs; and

(v) Increasing emphasis on Research and Development projects for ensuring higher productivity in the steel plants.

**Homoeopathic Cure for Encephalitis**

4514. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKY:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER  
GUPTA:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press report published in the 'Indian Express' dated the 28th November, 1978, under the heading 'Homoeopath claims cure for encephalitis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) The press report has repeated what has been stated in the various homoeopathic materia medica, presently available. Homeopathy treats a patient as a whole on the basis of the symptom totality of each individual and not the so-called diseases or nosological conditions. The Government have already sent a team of workers to the affected areas to conduct on the spot study and the drugs suggested by Dr. D. B. Mehta of the Hahnemannian Society have been taken into consideration while undertaking the study.

**Import of Special Equipment for treatment of Cancer**

4515. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER  
GUPTA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to import special equipments for treatment of Cancer patient in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the hospital of the country where such equipment is likely to be installed; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). Some equipment for the treatment of cancer is imported for use in various hospitals/institutions in the country from time to time depending upon the need and availability of financial resources. A Linear Accelerator is proposed to be imported for the Rotary Cancer Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. A Linear Accelerator has been ordered by the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay. A Linear Accelerator is also proposed to be procured from U. K. under the Colombo Plan for the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad.

**Thums Up**

4516. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN  
TIWARY:

SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALLA:

SHRI MOHAN SINGH TUR:

SHRI MANOHAR LAL:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked Parle Beverages, Bombay and Delhi Bottling Co. Private Limited, Delhi to desist from advertising their product, 'Thums Up' as 'Refreshing Cola'; and

(b) if so, why these Companies are still advertising their product as 'Refreshing Cola'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under examination.

आई० एन० सी० प्रो० (कुस्ती)

4517. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इण्डियन प्रायरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी, कुस्ती, पश्चिम बंगाल के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के प्रति उनके वेतनमान के मामले में भेदभाव दिखाने के क्या कारण हैं और अधिकारियों को स्टील प्रचारिटी प्राफ इंडिया लि० के वेतनमान तथा कर्मचारियों को पश्चिम बंगाल इन्वीनियरी कम्पनी के वेतनमान देने का क्या औचित्य है; और

(ख) क्या इस भेदभाव के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में गिरावट आ रही है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुन्डा): (क) इण्डियन प्रायरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी लि० के कुस्ती स्थित कारखाने के कर्मचारियों के साथ वेतनमानों के मामले में कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरत जा रहा है। इसको के नियंत्रण में कई इकाइयाँ हैं जैसे बर्कपुर इस्पात कारखाना, कुस्ती कारखाना, कोयला खाने और खानें। इन इकाइयों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान इस इकाइयों के कार्यों पर निर्भर करती हैं। बर्कपुर स्थित कारखाने के कामगारों के वेतनमान इस्पात का वेतन करार के अनुसार हैं, कोयला खानों के कामगारों के वेतनमान राष्ट्रीय कोयला वेतन करार के अनुसार हैं। इसी प्रकार कुस्ती कारखाने के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान पश्चिम बंगाल इन्वीनियरी उद्योग के वेतन करार के अनुसार हैं। लेकिन सभी इकाइयों के कार्यपालकों पर वही नियम लागू है जो इसको के अधिकारियों के लिए लागू है क्योंकि उनकी बचती एक इकाई से दूसरी इकाई में की जा सकती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Assistance to Pakistan by China for Opening Military Centre at Gilgit

4518. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how far it is correct to say that China has offered to assist Pakistan in opening another military centre in Gilgit; and

(b) what are the details in this regard and what is the Government of India's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Government have no report that China has offered assistance to Pakistan in opening any military centre in Gilgit in Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Bihar

4519. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister, COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices and sub post offices in the State of Bihar;

(b) the number of post offices and sub post offices likely to be set up during the year 1978-79 in the State of Bihar;

(c) whether there are many post offices in the State where the saving bank facilities are not provided; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Post Offices existing on 30-11-78 were:

Departmental Sub-Post Offices	.. 1316
Extra Departmental Sub-post offices	48
Departmental branch-Post offices	.. 2
Extra Departmental Branch Post offices	.. 8118

(b) It is proposed to open 275 Extra Departmental Branch post offices in 1978-79. Target for opening of Departmental Sub Post Offices is not fixed. Such offices are opened as and when found justified as per departmental norms.

(c) and (d). All the post offices have been provided with saving bank facilities.

#### Buildings for C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Delhi

4520. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi which are not having their own buildings and the location thereof;

(b) the rent paid for each of such dispensaries which are working in private buildings; and

(c) the time by which such dispensaries will be shifted to their own buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The Ministry of Works and Housing, the Ministry of Rehabilitation, the D.D.A., the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Directorate of Estates have been approached for acquiring/allotment of plots of land/ built up flats for accommodating the dispensaries in their own buildings. The Plots of land have already been acquired for the CGHS dispensaries at Hari Nagar, Naraina, Tilak Nagar, Nangal Rai and Hauz Khas and the construction will commence soon.

#### Statement

Name of the dispensary	Location/Address	Monthly rent
1 Patel Nagar . . . . .	11-E/14 East Patel Nagar	Rs. 200/-
2 Patel Nagar II . . . . .	21/9, West Patel Nagar	Rs. 225/-
3 Tilak Nagar . . . . .	6/75, Tilak Nagar	Rs. 147/-
4 Rajouri Garden . . . . .	HKZ-9, Rajouri Garden	Rs. 1250/-
5 Moti Nagar . . . . .	D-58, Moti Nagar	Rs. 315/-
6 Hari Nagar . . . . .	WZ-93-59, Hari Nagar	Rs. 250/-
7 G.K.G. . . . .	I.P. Krishna Nagar, Delhi	Rs. 1500/-
8 Shahdara . . . . .	B1, B2, B3, Naveen Shahdara	Rs. 1144/-
9 Malviya Nagar . . . . .	19, Malviya Nagar	Rs. 150/-
10 Subzi Mandi . . . . .	23/1, Shakti Nagar, New Delhi	Rs. 850/-
11 Hauz Khas . . . . .	R-17, Hauz Khas	Rs. 405/40
12 Nangal Raya . . . . .	DIA 127 to 129 DDA Flats	Rs. 175/- per



Name of the dispensary	Location/Address	Monthly rent
13 Naraina . . . . .	H382 and 383	Rs. 200/- per flat
14 Ashok Vihar . . . . .	1-97, Ashok Vihar	Rs. 2500/-
15 Janakpuri . . . . .	A1/254, Janakpuri	Rs. 1600/-
16 Karol Bagh . . . . .	1. WEA 52/52, Karol Bagh	Rs. 320/-
	2. WEA 52/53, Karol Bagh . . . . .	Rs. 400/-
17 Shakurbasti . . . . .	W.Z. 144-1, Rani Bagh	Rs. 336/-
18 Pul Bangash . . . . .	A-30 Hathi Khana, PB	Rs. 40/-
19 Inder Puri . . . . .	RA-75, Inder Puri	Rs. 372/-

#### Food and other amenities to Indoor Patients in Hospitals of Delhi

4521. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food and other amenities meant for the indoor patients in the hospitals of Delhi are much below the standard; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the standard of amenities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: (a) and (b). Within the limited financial resources available, by and large, an adequate diet and reasonable amenities are being provided to the indoor patients in the hospitals of Delhi.

#### Price of Steel

4522. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to further raise the price of steel;

(b) if so, the rationale behind the proposal; and

(c) the repercussions of this rise on the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration at present for general increase in steel prices.

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

#### McMahon Line

4523. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are controversies regarding the legal status of the McMahon Line between China and India;

(b) if so, the points of view of India vis-a-vis China;

(c) whether India consider this McMahon Line a Legally accepted frontier between India and China; and

(d) the historical and legal sanctions behind India's position?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) to (d). During the 1914 Simla Conference, an agreement defining the boundary—known as the McMahon Line—between India and Tibet was initiated by the representatives of the then British, Tibetan and Chinese Governments. The Government of India's views regarding the validity of the 1914 Agreement have been consistent since India's independence. This is that the traditional India-China boundary in the Arunachal Pradesh sector follows well known geographical principles, has been sanctioned by custom, usage and administrative practice, and are found confirmation in valid international agreements.

**Portrait of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose at Indian High Commission in London**

**4524. PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the portrait of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose will be set up at the office of the Indian High Commission in London;

(b) if so, when the portrait will be unveiled and the artist who has been entrusted to draw up the portrait;

(c) whether all our Embassies/High Commissions have been asked to instal similar portrait of Netaji in their offices;

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) and (b). According to the available information the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Memorial Committee in London has commissioned a portrait of Netaji Bose by the artist Shri Chintamani Kar.

The portrait is likely to be suitably displayed after it is presented in the last week of January, 1979.

(c) to (e). It is the Government's policy that portraits of important and respected national leaders should continue to be displayed in Indian Missions.

**Calcutta Telephones**

**4525. PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he agreed to a suggestion made in the House for setting up a Committee of Members of Parliament for investigating into the various complaints regarding operation of Calcutta Telephones;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) when the Committee will be constituted and take up the work for investigating into the various grievances of the subscribers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):** (a) A suggestion was made in the Parliament that a Committee with a few Members of Parliament may be set up to go into the problems of Calcutta Telephones and to suggest means for improvement. It was agreed to consider this suggestion.

(b) and (c). Calcutta Telephones has passed through a severe flood situation very recently. Temporary repairs were made and the work of permanent restoration has just started. It will take a few months for the situation to return to normal, after which the question of looking into the measures for improvement will be considered.

### Documents of the Activities of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

4526. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archives of the Governments of Japan, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Thailand and others are known to contain many documents regarding the activities of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and his Azad Hind Government during the last World War;

(b) whether the Archives of the Government of Japan are known to possess many documentary films regarding the activities of Netaji and his Azad Hind Revolution;

(c) if so, whether Government will ask our Embassies/High Commissions of the countries concerned for making enquiry into the matter so as to secure these historic documents and films; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (d). As the Hon'ble Member is aware, Indian Missions in select countries have already been advised to collect information, documents and other material on the activities of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in those countries. Some replies have been received. Suitable follow-up measures will be considered once full information becomes available.

### Location of Places of Escape of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

4527. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will ask our High Commission/Embassy at Pakistan and Afghanistan to locate the places where Netaji stayed in the

course of his historic escape from India to Germany;

(b) after location of such places, whether Government will take steps with the permission of the concerned Governments for setting up plaques in those places depicting the facts about the revolutionary episode of Netaji's escape from India in fulfilment of his mission of Indian Liberation; and

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) It has not yet been possible to locate precisely the places where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose might have stayed in Kabul during his sojourn there. The precise location in Pakistan where he may have stayed is being ascertained.

(b) and (c). This will depend on the willingness of concerned Governments and would be considered at the appropriate time.

### P. F. Accounts in Post Offices

4528. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has introduced a new scheme through which public provident fund accounts can be opened in all head post offices in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Every Head Post Office has been authorised to receive subscriptions under the Public Provident Fund Scheme, 1968 with effect from the 1st January, 1979.

Any individual may subscribe to the Fund any amount not less than Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 20,000 in a year. An account opened under this scheme can be closed after the expiry of 15 years from the end of the year in which the initial subscription was made. Interest is allowed at the rate notified by the Central Government from time to time. There is provision for withdrawals and loans from the Fund subject to the prescribed limits and conditions.

#### **Affect on Steel Plant due to inadequate supply of coking coal**

4529. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI A. C. GEORGE:  
SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether and to what extent the steel plants Plant-wise in the country have been affected as a result of delayed and on inadequate supply of coking coal this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): The aggregate production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants during the period, April–November, 1978, was 4.266 million tonnes. This was lower than the production during the corresponding period in the previous year by 5.7 per cent.

The production has been adversely affected by several factors such as shortage and frequent restrictions/interruptions in the supply of power, certain problems relating to supplies of coking coal to the steel plants (both in terms of quantity and quality), indifferent industrial relations in some of the plants and unprecedented rains and floods in West Bengal in September, 1978 resulting in the flooding of coalfields as well as the Durgapur Steel Plant and affecting the rail movement. It is

not possible, however, to quantify the extent of loss in production attributable to each one of these facts.

#### **Negotiations with China**

4530. SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:  
DR. RAMJI SINGH:  
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:  
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the stages of negotiations between India and China after cancellation of his visit to that country; and

(b) whether the recall of the present Indian Ambassador, Mr. Narayanan has anything to do with these negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Following the postponement of the visit owing to the illness of the Foreign Minister discussions have taken place for mutually convenient dates for the visit. Fresh dates of the visit are yet to be decided upon.

(b) Ambassador K. R. Narayanan left Peking in the normal course on reaching the age of retirement.

#### **खनिज पदार्थों के लिये बिहार को दया गया स्वामित्व**

4532. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में खान से प्रति वर्ष निकाले जाने वाले खनिज पदार्थों का औसत मूल्य कितना है तथा उसके स्वामित्व के रूप में बिहार को कितनी धनराशि दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या स्वामित्व की दरें पुरानी हैं जबकि खनिज पदार्थों के मूल्यों में तब से कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्वामित्व सम्बन्धी कानून को संशोधित करने तथा खनिजों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के अनुपात में स्वामित्व की दरें निर्धारित करने का है ; और

(घ) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ रिपोर्ट दी है और यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कङ्किया मुन्ना) : (क) बिहार राज्य में 1977 वर्ष में उत्पादित खनिजों का मूल्य 362.20 करोड़ रुपये था ।

बिहार सरकार को 1977-78 वर्ष में स्वामित्व के रूप में 21.55 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मिली ।

(ख) हाल में लौह अयस्क तथा ताम्र अयस्क की स्वामित्व दरों में वृद्धि की गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). बिहार सरकार ने प्रतिवेदन दिया है कि अन्य खनिजों की स्वामित्व दरों की भी पुनरीक्षा की जाए । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मामले पर विचार के लिए एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया है ।

#### Non-Implementation of Water Supply Schemes in Coalfields

4533. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many water supply schemes in coalfields under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, could not be implemented simply because lack of response from the management of collieries in regard to initial and final subsidy to the schemes; and

(b) the measures adopted by Government under the provision of the Act to make these management to agree?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). No

such instance has come to notice. Initial and final subsidy, in fact, is paid by Coal Mines Welfare Organisation in respect of water supply schemes submitted by the management of collieries, and approved for implementation by the Organisation.

#### Complaints against Labour Officers of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

4534. SHRI CHHITU BHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Department of the Central Government has sent some officials as Labour Welfare Officers in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of such officials working at present and the dates of their deputation;

(c) whether the Labour Department and the Labour Minister has received complaints against the said labour officials between 1977 to October, 1978; and

(d) if so, the details of such complaints and the action taken on each such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). There is no officer on deputation. A member of the Labour Officers' Central Pool was holding a cadre post as the Labour Officer of the Hospital. There were some complaints of favouritism, nepotism, etc. which were being looked into. The officer has since been transferred.

#### Shortage of Staff

4535. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a shortage of staff over ten thousand in Group 'C' posts in Maharashtra Circle of P. & T. Department for a

period of twenty months and more during 1978-79;

(b) why this was an accumulation in the said period;

(c) whether the shortage of staff in the said circle in Group 'A', 'B' 'C' and 'D' have now been wiped out; and

(d) if no, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Temporary shortage of staff occurs due to unforeseen reasons such as death, creation of new posts etc. which can not be immediately wiped off as induction, training and placement of staff takes some time.

#### Utilisation of capacity in Steel Plant

4536. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steel plants in the country; and

(b) the percentage of utilisation of capacity in the plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARLA MUNDA):

(a) There are six integrated steel plants in the country located at Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Bokaro, Burnpur and Jamshedpur.

(b) The overall capacity utilisation in terms of saleable steel production during the year, 1977-78 in these plants, (excluding Bokaro, which was under construction/gestation) was 90.3 per cent.

#### Conciliation of Disputes

4537. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having authority to compel the presence of both the employees and employers to conciliate when there is an industrial dispute; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not contain any provision for enforcing attendance of any person in conciliation meetings. However, with a view to making conciliation more effective, a provision in this regard has been made in sub-clause (2) of clause 111 of the Industrial Relations Bill, 1978 which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1978.

सलफ्यूरिक एसिड की बिक्री के लिये मांगी गयी निविदायें

4538. श्री मानकुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 6 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5945 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि सलफ्यूरिक एसिड की बिक्री के लिए जनवरी, 1978 से अप्रैल, 1978 तक सीमित रूप में निविदाएं मांगी गई थी और जिन समाचारपत्रों में ये निविदायें प्रकाशित हुईं उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर द्वारा इसकी बिक्री के लिए वास्तव में कोई निविदा नहीं मांगी गई थी और सलफ्यूरिक एसिड बिना निविदा मांगे ही बेचा गया था ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री कड़िया मुन्हा) : (क) और (ख). सलफ्यूरिक एसिड की बिक्री के लिए जनवरी, 1978 से अप्रैल, 1978 के बीच उदयपुर के सभी ज्ञात एसिड खरीदारों से सीमित निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई थीं जैसा कि लोक सभा के 6 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5945 के उत्तर में बताया गया था। चूंकि ये निविदाएं सीमित थीं इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० द्वारा इनके लिए किसी समाचार-पत्र में विज्ञापन नहीं दिया गया, क्योंकि ऐसे मामलों में ऐसा करना जरूरी नहीं है।

बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सहायता

4539. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल में बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सहायता के रूप में डाक्टर और औषधियां भेजी थीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्थानों को कितने डाक्टर तथा कितनी औषधियां भेजी गयीं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (और पञ्जाब की सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री) : (क) नहीं है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय अस्पताल-दलों के चिकित्सा सहायकों के रूप में स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए चिकित्सा सहायकों को डाक्टरों से सम्बंधित, राज्यों, प्रदेशों, बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिम

बंगाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, उड़ीसा और संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली का दौरा करने के लिए भेजा गया था। उनका कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा सहायता कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने का भी है। डाक्टरों को भेजना तथा एडवॉकेट प्लान अतिरिक्त सुझावों का। इसके अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली के डाक्टरों को बाढ़ से प्रभावित दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों को भेजा गया था जिनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

दिल्ली — 2

उत्तर प्रदेश — 1

पश्चिम बंगाल — 1

15 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक विभिन्न बाढ़-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा भेजी गई सहायता की गई। उसका एक विवरण संलग्न है।

#### विवरण—1

##### 1. उत्तर प्रदेश

(क) अनिवार्य औषधियां आदि

15,76,457 रुपये

(ख) बैक्सीन (हैजा-रोधी)  
टी०ए०बी० बैक्सीन  
एण्टी-स्नेक बीनम

2,50,000 मि०लि०  
71,000 "  
1,000 "

38,265 रुपये

16,14,722 रुपये

##### 2. बिहार

(क) अनिवार्य औषधि आदि

22,92,855 रुपये

(ख) बैक्सीन (हैजा-रोधी)  
टी०ए०बी०  
ए० एस० बी० एस०

42,69,000 मि०लि०  
50,000 "  
32,000 "

5,73,240 रुपये

28,66,095 रुपये

इसमें बान के रूप में यूनिसेफ द्वारा दी गई हैजा-रोधी बैक्सीन 2,30,000 मिली लीटर और विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा दी गई 1,14,000 मिली लीटर हैजा-रोधी बैक्सीन और 50,000 मिली लीटर टी०ए०बी० शामिल है। राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली से पांच पीडोजेट बैक्सीन दल बिहार में भेजे गये थे।

##### 3. दिल्ली

(क) अनिवार्य औषधियां आदि

43,200 रुपये

(ख) बैक्सीन (हैजा-रोधी)  
टी०ए०बी० बैक्सीन  
एण्टी-स्नेक बीनम

1,46,000 मि०लि०  
1,39,000 "  
2,000 "

42,785 रुपये

85,985 रुपये

राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली से तीन पीडो-जेट वैक्सीनेशन दलों की सेवाएं भी दिल्ली प्रशासन को सौंपी गई थी।

#### 4. गुजरात

अनिवार्य औषधियां आदि 3,45,000 रुपये

#### 5. हरियाणा

(क) अनिवार्य औषधियां आदि	1,00,277 रुपये
(ख) वैक्सीन (हैजा-रोधी)	2,52,490 मि.लि.
टी. एं. बी.	2,500 "
ए. एस. बी. एस.	6,500 "
	42,211 रुपये
	1,42,488 रुपये

#### 6. मध्य प्रदेश

वैक्सीन (हैजा-रोधी)	1,08,000 मि.लि.	
टी. एं. बी.	10,000 "	14,205 रुपये
ए. एस. बी. एस.	6,500 "	

राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली से तीन पीडो-जेट वैक्सीनेशन दल मध्य प्रदेश भेजे गये थे।

#### 7. उड़ीसा

(क) अनिवार्य औषधियां आदि	11,000 रुपये
(ख) वैक्सीन (हैजा-रोधी)	6,73,200 मि.लि.
ए. एस. बी. एस.	2,000 "
	86,852 रुपये
	97,852 रुपये

#### 8. पंजाब

(क) अनिवार्य दवाइयां आदि	1,96,629 रुपये
(ख) वैक्सीन हैजा-रोधी	35,700 मि.लि.
टी. एं. बी.	36,800 "
ए. एस. बी. एस.	2,200 "
	9,439 रुपये
	2,06,068 रुपये

राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान दिल्ली से 2 पीडो-जेट वैक्सीनेशन टीमें बुधियाना भेजी गई थीं।

#### 9. राजस्थान

(क) अनिवार्य दवाइयां आदि	1,18,827 रुपये
(ख) वैक्सीन (हैजा-रोधी)	49,980 मि. लि.
ए. एस. बी. एस.	12,000 "
	31,827 रुपये
	1,50,654 रुपये

#### 10. उत्तर प्रदेश

(क) अनिवार्य दवाइयां आदि	3,39,590 रुपये
(ख) वैक्सीन (हैजा-रोधी)	36,29,000 मि.लि.
टी. एं. बी.	2,60,000 "
ए. एस. बी. एस.	20,000 "
	5,07,903 रुपये
	8,47,493 रुपये



इसमें विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा 1,14,750 मिली लिटर हैजा-रोधी वैक्सीन और यूनीसेफ द्वारा 2,30,000 मिली लिटर हैजा-रोधी वैक्सीन का मुफ्त उपहार भी शामिल है।

राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली से तीन पीडो जेट वैक्सीनेशन टीमें, उत्तर प्रदेश में भेजी गई थी।

#### 11. पश्चिम बंगाल

(क) अग्निवार्य दवाइयां आदि		29,35,000	रुपये
(ख) वैक्सीन (हैजा-रोधी)	70,58,750 मि० लि०		
टी० ए० बी०	7,02,000 "	7,70,000	रुपये
कुल योग		1,00,49,699	रुपये

इसमें विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से 2,58,750 मिली लीटर हैजा-रोधी वैक्सीन तथा 2.5 लाख मि० ली० टी० ए० बी० वैक्सीन तथा यूनिसेफ तथा बंगलादेश सरकार दोनों से पांच-पांच लाख मिली लीटर हैजा-रोधी वैक्सीन भी शामिल हैं।

राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली से 6 पीडो-जेट वैक्सीनेशन दल पश्चिम बंगाल को भेजे गये।

12. यूनिसेफ ने भारत सरकार को पांच पी डो-जेट वैक्सीनेशन मशीनें दान में दी थीं और एक-एक मशीन असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकारों को दी गई थीं।

#### चीनी मिलों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस

4540. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी मिलों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस देना एक स्वीकृत सिद्धान्त है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :  
वर्मा) : (क) बोनस संदर्भ अधिनियम, 1965 ऐसी प्रत्येक फैक्टरी तथा ऐसे प्रत्येक अन्य प्रतिष्ठान पर लागू होता है, जिस में किसी लेखा वर्ष के दौरान किसी दिन 20 या इससे अधिक व्यक्ति नियोजित हों। अधिनियम कि धारा 10 (2क) के अनुसार, वर्ष 1976 को किसी दिन से या वर्ष 1977 के किसी दिन से शुरू हुए लेखा वर्ष के दौरान 8.33 प्रतिशत का न्यूनतम बोनस देय है, चाहे लेखा वर्ष में आबंटनयोग्य अधिशेष था या नहीं था। साथ ही, ऐसा प्रत्येक कर्मचारी अधिनियम के अधीन प्राप्त बोनस प्राप्त करने का हकदार है, जिसने प्रतिष्ठान में एक वर्ष में कम से कम 30 कार्य-दिन काम किया हो। अतः अधिनियम समान रूप से चीनी मिलों के कर्मचारियों पर लागू होता है, बशर्ते कि उपर्युक्त उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया हो।

(ख) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का प्रवर्तन करना राज्य सरकारों। संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों की जिम्मेदारी है, जो चीनी मिलों के मामले में "सम्बन्धित सरकारें" हैं।

#### ईरान को भेजे गये भारतीय डाक्टर

4541. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में ईरान में प्राये भूकम्प के समय ईरान को कुछ डाक्टर भेजे थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लमरेन्द्र कुण्डु) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Supply of Steel and Iron to Small Scale Units

4542. SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to streamline the supply of steel and iron to small scale units in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Supplies of iron and steel to small scale units are essentially made through the Small Scale Industries Corporations. Measures are now being taken to further streamline the system of supplies to the small scale units. Producers have been asked to make the supplies to S.S.I. Corporations in a phased manner instead of doing it in one or two lots. The stockyards and the SSI Corporations will coordinate their efforts in making supplies to small scale units and prevent off-take from both sources for identical purposes. The producers have also been asked to increase supplies to Small Scale Industries Corporations.

#### Resolving China-Vietnam Ties

4543. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement by Vietnam Ambassador in Jullundur on 13-11-78 and published in the 'Hindustan Times' of 14th November, 1978 'India can help resolve China-Vietnam ties'; and

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

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

(b) Vietnam and China are maintaining diplomatic ties. In keeping with our policy of bilateralism, we hope that bilateral issues between the two countries would be settled by peaceful bilateral negotiations.

#### Agreement between Pakistan and France for Nuclear Weapons

4544. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan and France have signed an agreement to manufacture bomb in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government; and

(c) whether India has approached France and had got clarification from France in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). Pakistan and France had concluded an agreement in 1976 for the construction in Pakistan of a facility for the reprocessing of irradiated fuels and to the supply by France to Pakistan of nuclear material, installation and equipment as well as of the relevant technical information. Even though the agreement has not been abrogated, Government understand that France has decided not to go ahead further with the export of the reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

#### Italian Foreign Minister's Visit

4545. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign Minister of Italy visited India in November, 1978;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed;

(c) whether any agreement was signed between the two Countries; and

(d) the main features of the agreement?

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

(b) There was a general exchange of views on the international situation as well as a review of bilateral relations—political, economic and cultural.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Committee on Steel Plants**

**4544. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to assess the existing industrial capacity that could be tapped for establishing steel plants has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) Amongst the Working Groups set up by the Planning Commission, the Working Group on Industrial Machinery was to cover the metallurgical industry. A Sub-Group on metallurgical equipment was set up by the main Working Group, for assessment of demand, capacity, production etc. for equipment required; *inter-alia*, for steel plants for the five-year plan period, i.e. 1978—83. The report has been received.

(b) The main conclusions and recommendations of this Working Group are:—

(i) The bulk of the requirement of metallurgical equipment can be met by the indigenous manufacturers. However, a portion of the requirements may have to be imported, particularly where it is related to the induction of new technology in certain areas. Use of updated designs in certain other areas is also envisaged;

(ii) Substantial developments both in product technology and in the systems engineering in the field of electrics have taken place and the indigenous electrical industry is well equipped to meet the requirements of the steel industry;

(iii) There is scope for export of metallurgical equipment either directly or through third country participation;

(iv) Research and Development work of metallurgical equipment should be increased and better organised;

(v) As there is sufficient indigenous capacity for manufacture of metallurgical equipment, there is no need to set up any additional heavy engineering unit for such equipment for the next few years.

(vi) For input of modern technology, Government may allow collaboration arrangements with foreign manufacturers. For proper absorption of this technology transferred through foreign collaboration for utilising the same for design development of various equipment, manufacturers should strengthen design facilities to attain self-reliance within a reasonable time.

(c) The report of the Sub-Group is presently under consideration.

डाक्टरी शिक्षा

4547. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत पांच वर्षों से डाक्टरी शिक्षा पर व्यय बढ़ रहा है और वह भी बढ़ता जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या डाक्टरी शिक्षा पर व्यय कम करने के लिए उपाय करने का विचार है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग) जिन कुछेक प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेजों में प्रति व्यक्ति फीस ली जा रही है और जिन कुछेक अन्य प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेजों में छात्रों से बहुत अधिक ट्यूशन फीस ली जा रही है, उनमें चिकित्सा शिक्षा मंजूरी है। सरकारी मेडिकल कालेजों में चिकित्सा शिक्षा बहुत सस्ती है और कालेजों में प्रति वर्ष लगभग 300/- रुपये से लेकर 500/- रुपये तक की ट्यूशन फीस ली जा रही है। इस के अलावा छात्रों को अपनी पढ़ाई के दौरान होस्टल का खर्च देना होता है। चिकित्सा शिक्षा की पाठ्य-पुस्तकें मंहगी हैं परन्तु मेडिकल कालेजों में पुस्तकें बैंक खोलने के लिए अनुसूचित कर्म उठाये जा रहे हैं ताकि छात्र कालेजों की पुस्तकें बैंकों से पुस्तकों उधार ले सकें।

राज्य सरकारों को प्रति व्यक्ति फीस लेने वाले प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेजों को अपने हाथ में लेने की सलाह दी गई है बशर्ते कि उनके पास वित्तीय आत उपलब्ध हों।

रेडियो लाइसेंस फीस

4548. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या त्रिदेव, हालैण्ड और नाबों में रेडियो लाइसेंस फीस नहीं ली जाती ;

(ख) क्या सरकार देश में रेडियो को लोक-प्रिय बनाने के लिए रेडियो लाइसेंस फीस समाप्त करने पर विचार करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संघार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुन्दर साय) : (क) यनाटेइड

किंगडम में रेडियो के लिए कोई लाइसेंस शुल्क नहीं है, किन्तु टेलीविजन के लिए लाइसेंस शुल्क है। हालैण्ड और नाबों में रेडियो व टेलीविजन दोनों के लिए लाइसेंस शुल्क है।

(ख) और (ग) वर्तमान वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए लाइसेंस शुल्क समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीन प्रयोगशालाएं

4549. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीन प्रयोगशालाओं की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन प्रयोगशालाओं में हर वर्ष कितनी वैक्सीनेशन की जाती है ;

(ग) क्या वैक्सीन की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इन प्रयोगशालाओं की संख्या पर्याप्त है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो देश में उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीन प्रयोगशालाएं खोले जाने का विचार है और प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में ऐसी कितनी प्रयोगशालाएं खोली जायेंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) देश में केवल एक बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीन प्रयोगशाला है जो गिण्टी मंत्रालय में है।

(ख) सुझाकर जमाई गई वैक्सीन की प्रतिवर्ष औसतन 3.5 करोड़ से 4 करोड़ खुराकें तैयार की जाती हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : इस प्रयोगशाला की क्षमता प्रति वर्ष 6 करोड़ खुराकें तैयार करने की है जो वैक्सीन की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उत्तर।

Purchase of Equity Shares in New Industries

4550. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) as to how he will be successful in his scheme to get equity shares in New Industries purchased by workmen of that industry to ensure workers' participation in management;

(b) how the scheme can be implemented when the economic condition of Indian workers is so bad and they do not have capacity to purchase shares; and

(c) even if workers purchase shares in such industries, how will they be effective in taking keen interest in the industries working?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the reference is to the discussions in the Committee on Workers' Participation in Management and Equity. The majority view in the Committee was that participation in equity should be optional, and should not be looked upon as a legal means to ensure participation in management. It was generally agreed that not less than 10 per cent of all new shares issued in future by a Company be offered first to the workers. Government would consider action after the Committee's report is finalised.

नालीकूल प्राइवेट लि० के नाम भविष्य निधि की राशि

4551. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2250 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि तथा अन्य मामलों के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या अनेक कर्मचारियों ने भविष्य निधि कार्यालय कलकत्ता से शिकायतें की हैं और जब कार्यालय द्वारा जांच की गई तो यह पता चला कि कोई कर्मचारी ठेके के रूप में कार्य नहीं कर रहा था जैसा

कि मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लि० ने दावा किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें भविष्य निधि सुविधा और भूमिक कल्याण कार्यों से वंचित किया जाता रहा है ?

अम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना 30 मार्च, 1978 को सभा की मेज पर रख दी गई थी। तथापि, उक्त सूचना दोबारा नीचे दी गई है :—

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स नालीकूल कोल्ड स्टोरेज (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, जिला हुगली ने भविष्य निधि की निम्न देय राशियों का भुगतान कर दिया है :—

वर्ष	अंशदान	प्रशासनिक खर्च
1974-75	6224.00	235.60
1975-76	4916.00	198.84
1976-77	4354.50	207.60
1977-78	4723.50	157.50
(10/1977 तक)		

(ख) और (ग). श्री के० पी० चौरसिया के सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी, जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि उनको इस आधार पर सदस्यता से वंचित रखा गया, क्योंकि उन्हें ठेकेदार समझा गया था। इस शिकायत की क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

### Postal Collection

4552. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he agrees to the fact that out of total number of 6 lakh villages in the country, Government have been able to make arrangements for 'Postal Collection' only in 2 lakh villages upto 1977-78, if so, the allocation proposed to be earmarked for providing facility of postal collection under the sixth five year plan and the number of additional villages likely to be covered in this regard; and

(b) the state-wise number of villages where postal collection facility would be provided in 1978-79 and the number of persons who will be provided with employment as a result of provision of postal facilities under the sixth five year plan and the number of persons, out of them who will be appointed Extra Departmental Agents and the salary proposed to be given thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 31-3-1978 there were 282600 Letter Boxes existing in rural areas of the country. Under the 6th Five Year Plan (1978-83), 2.5 lakhs letter boxes are proposed to be installed in the rural areas of the country. Funds to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs have been earmarked for this purpose.

(b) State-wise targets for provision of letter boxes in 1978-79 are given in the annexure. Approximately, one lakh persons, will be appointed as Extra Departmental Agents for providing postal facilities in the rural areas of the country during the 6th Five Year Plan. (1978-83). The amount of consolidated allowance varies from a minimum of Rs. 100 p.m. to a maximum of Rs. 170 p.m. for other various categories of E.D. employees.

#### Statement

State-wise targets for provision of letter boxes during 1978-79.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Target
1.	Andhra . . . . .	4300
2.	Bihar . . . . .	4264
3.	Delhi . . . . .	36
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	2400
5.	Diu . . . . .	
6.	Daman . . . . .	
7.	Dadra, Nagar Haveli . . . . .	

Sl. No.	Name of State	Target
8	J & K . . . . .	600
9	Kerala . . . . .	1600
10	Lakshadweep . . . . .	
11	Mahe . . . . .	
12	Karntaka . . . . .	2200
13	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	6000
14	Maharashtra . . . . .	3000
15	Goa . . . . .	
16	N.E. Assam . . . . .	2600
17	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	
18	Manipur . . . . .	
19	Meghalaya . . . . .	2500
20	Mizoram . . . . .	
21	Nagaland . . . . .	
22	Tripura . . . . .	2500
23	N.W. Punjab . . . . .	
24	Haryana . . . . .	
25	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	
26	Chandigarh . . . . .	2500
27	Orissa . . . . .	
28	Rajasthan . . . . .	4000
29	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	4500
30	Pondicherry . . . . .	
31	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	6500
32	West Bengal . . . . .	3000
33	Sikkim . . . . .	
34	Andaman Nicobar Islands . . . . .	
		50,00

बिकलांग करने वाला रोग

4453. श्री रावबेहार सिंह : कृपया स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को सूचित करें कि :  
परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 13 नवम्बर, 1978 को नेशनल हेराल्ड में "लिम्ब क्रिपलिंग डिजीज ग्रिप्स मैनी स्टेट्स" (अनेक राज्यों में विकलांग करने वाले रोग का प्रकोप) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस रोग को फैलने से रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार पीने के पानी को उस में सुरक्षित मात्रा में फ्ल्यूराइड मिला कर सप्लाई करवा, इस समस्या पर नियंत्रण पाने का एक अत्यधिक युक्तियुक्त तरीका है। राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणिक इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान संस्थान, नागपुर घरेलू तथा व्यापक दोनों के उपयोग के लिए डीफ्ल्यू-राइनेशन यूनिटों का विकास करने हेतु इस समस्या पर कार्य करता रहा है।

#### Reservation of seats for SC/ST in Post-Graduate Courses

4554. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government and the Medical Council of India differ sharply and continuously on the question of reservation of a certain percentage of seats in the post-graduate courses in medical science for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates;

(b) if so, broad details and main indication thereof; and

(c) steps, if any, being taken at resolving the said differences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Government of India had suggested to the Medical Council of India to consider and agree to some reservation of seats being made in the post-graduate courses in medical sciences for Sche-

duled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. However, the Medical Council of India have not agreed to the suggestion because the Council feel that the standard of post-graduate medical education will suffer and admission will be denied to meritorious students.

At the 5th Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council held in New Delhi from the 6th to the 8th October, 1978 a Resolution was passed that reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be made at post-graduate level also provided they are upto the requisite standard. This Resolution has also been forwarded to the Medical Council of India for consideration. The reaction of the Medical Council of India is awaited.

#### Ratified I. L. O. conventions

4555. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has ratified all the I.L.O. conventions so far;

(b) if not, which are the ones ratified and which are the ones not yet so ratified;

(c) whether any of the non-ratified conventions are expected to be ratified soon and if so, when; and

(d) reasons for not ratifying some of these I.L.O. conventions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) India has ratified 33 Conventions.

(b) The statement giving the list of Conventions indicating which of them have been ratified by India is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3142/78].

(c) and (d). Of 151 Conventions of the I.L.O., 9 do not apply to countries like India. 15 are not open any longer

for ratification. 23 have been revised by subsequent Conventions and 21 have not received the necessary number of ratifications to come into force.

2. Generally in cases where India does not ratify Conventions, the difficulty is on account of high standards unrelated to conditions in a developing country like India. In other cases, while the standards may not be unacceptable, the law and practice in India do not conform fully for a Convention to be ratified.

3. It would be interesting to note that even advanced industrialised countries like the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union and Japan have, for instance, ratified so far only 7, 26, 40 and 35 Conventions respectively.

### Production of Iron and Steel

4556. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of Iron and Steel in the country in the last 3 years in (i) Government—Public Sector (ii) Private Sector;

(b) out of the above what quantity in (i) and (ii) were exported during these years;

(c) the total import of Iron and Steel during the last 3 years;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is loss occurring in (i) Public-Sector

(ii) Private Sector; if so, in which plant and how much; and

(e) what are the plans of Government to achieve self sufficiency in all kinds of Iron and Steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARLA MUNDA): (a) The total production of iron and steel during last 3 years was as below:—

(000 tonnes)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector
1975—76.	6032	1973
1976—77.	7534	2375
1977—78.	6956	2713

(b) Export of iron and steel was canalised during the last three years. Exports were as below:—

(000 tonnes)

Year	From Public Sector	From Private Sector
1975—76.	616,138	181,607
1976—77.	1,879,488	551,946
1977—78.	1,499,629	299,644

(c) Imports were as below :—

Year	Quantity (tonnes)
1975—76.	4,93,316
1976—77.	3,53,960
1977—78 (Apr-Dec. 77)	3,53,563



(d) Losses of the public private sector integrated steel plants were as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

Plant	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78*
Durgapur Steel Plant . . .	20.06	7.74	17.54*
Bokaro Steel Plant . . .	16.95		10.10*
Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. .	5.61	16.31	31.29 (provisional)

\*for 13 months (1st April, 1977 to 30th April, 1978).

(e) Increased production of iron and steel is planned through maximum utilisation of installed capacity, early completion of current expansions and sanctioned projects, incorporation of technological innovations/improvements, provision of balancing facilities and by creation of additional capacity. However, self-sufficiency in all kinds of iron and steel may not, in itself, be a desirable objective on economic considerations.

#### Foreign Minister's visit to China

4557. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ No. 77 on 23rd November, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the date for his visit to China and the duration of sojourn there have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether at least a tentative agenda for talks with China's Foreign Minister and other senior members of the Chinese Government has been prepared;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) at what level preparatory or preliminary talks have been held or are proposed to be held; and

(g) whether any formula or proposal for the peaceful solution of the Sino Indian boundary question has been decided upon, and would be placed for consideration from our (Indian's) side, or will the discussions be confined to a mere 'exchange of views' as stated in the reply to Starred Question No. 77 on the 23rd November, 1978?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (g). As a result of the meeting between the Foreign Minister and the Foreign Minister of China on September 27, 1978 in New York, and on the basis of preliminary discussions between officials of the two countries it has been made clear to the Chinese side that all questions of mutual interest, including outstanding bilateral questions, such as the boundary questions, and matters of international concern, would be discussed on the occasion of the Foreign Minister's visit to China. It is hoped that the Foreign Minister's exploratory mission to China will result in crystallising suggestions for peaceful resolution of problems between the two countries.

**Telephone connections under Non-OYT Scheme**

4558. SHRI HARI VISHNU  
KAMATH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every new applicant for a telephone connection (under the Non-OYT Scheme) is required to pay an amount of Rs. 1,000 as deposit in advance;

(b) whether, it has been notified that interest at 8 per cent per annum would be paid on such deposits till the date immediately preceding the date of phone sanction;

(c) whether, contrary to the aforesaid commitment the deposit is retained till the phone is surrendered and the deposit is returned without any interest thereon for the period;

(d) the reasons for this malpractices;

(e) the total amount of such deposits with the telephone authorities during each of the last five years;

(f) whether the practice of amassing a huge unlawful income accruing from such deposits is proposed to be dispensed with; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Deposit of Rs. 1,000/- is taken from applicants under 'Non-OYT' Scheme when the connection is required from an exchange of capacity 10,000 lines and above.

(b) The deposits carry an interest for the period commencing on the date of deposit and ending with the date of sanction of telephone at the rate payable by the State Bank of India on fixed deposits made with such bank for a period of one year.

(c) No, Sir. Out of the advance of Rs. 1000 + interest accrued thereon, Rs. 600 is kept as security deposit against future claims and the balance is adjusted immediately after giving telephone connection towards installation and advance rental. No interest is paid on advance deposit.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As already stated, the deposits are adjusted as soon as the telephones are sanctioned for the parties.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Does not arise.

**Inadequate Medical facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

4559. SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequate medical facilities in Government hospitals and other centres in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Union territory;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any memorandum has been received from the Administration of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar, to provide more medical care facilities and if so, action taken by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Due to communication difficulties, scattered population in different Islands and shortage of Medical Officers there is scope for further augmentation of existing medical facilities in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(c) The Andaman & Nicobar Administration had taken up with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the question of deputed experts in

various specialities for short periods. The Institute authorities are reported to have agreed to the proposal.

### सोमेट उद्योग के श्रमिकों को बोनस

4560. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोन बेली पोर्टलैंड सीमेण्ट कंपनी लि०, जापला (बिहार) ने चूना पत्थर खदान बोलिया के श्रमिकों को अभी तक वर्ष 1974 का बोनस नहीं दिया है ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1974 के लिए बोनस के भुगतान से छूट देने के बारे में कंपनी के प्रबंधकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये आवेदन को सरकार ने अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं किया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि 1974 में सीमेण्ट का उत्पादन सीमेण्ट फैक्ट्री की उत्पादन क्षमता से अधिक हुआ था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चन करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि चूना पत्थर खदान बोलिया के श्रमिकों को 1974 के लिए बोनस का भुगतान किया जाये ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रबिन्द्र वर्मा) :  
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कंपनी के प्रबंधकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए आवेदन-पत्र पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) यह सूचित किया गया है कि जापला म्थिन एकक में 1974 में उत्पादन क्षमता के 97 प्रतिशत के बराबर उत्पादन हुआ है ।

(घ) कंपनी के आवेदन-पत्र पर अन्तिम निर्णय लिए जाने के बाद ही कार्यवाही, यदि आवश्यक हो, शुरू की जा सकती है ।

### सरकारी क्षेत्र में खनिज की खुदाई

4561. श्री मुखदेव सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मधन चूना पत्थर तथा वाक्साइट वाले क्षेत्र सरकारी क्षेत्र में खुदाई के लिए आरक्षित कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक के लिए और उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या वर्तमान निक्षेपों की खुदाई निकट भविष्य में कराने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो यह कार्य गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों को न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कडिंदा मुन्डा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रथम तदर्थ में सतना, जबलपुर, दुर्ग और विलासपुर जिलों के कुछ चूना-पत्थर इलाकों तथा झाड़ोल, बिलासपुर, मांडला, सरगुजा और रायगढ़ जिले तथा बासाघाट जिले की बेहड़ तहसील के वाक्साइट इलाकों को सरकारी क्षेत्र के त्रमशः इस्पात और एल्यूमिनियम कारखानों की वर्तमान और भावी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर आरक्षित कर दिया गया है । मांडला, विलासपुर और झाड़ोल जिलों के वाक्साइट भण्डारों का भारत एल्यूमिनियम कंपनी लि० द्वारा अपने कोरवा प्रद्रावक में एल्यूमिनियम के उत्पादन के लिए पहले से उपयोग किया जा रहा है । सरगुजा भंडारों पर एक बड़े निर्यात-प्रधान एल्यूमिना कारखाने की स्थापना हेतु एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट रूसी सलाहकारों से तैयार कराई गई थी, किन्तु उपयोगी न पाए जाने के कारण परियोजना को शुरू नहीं किया जा सका । इस जिले में आगामी खोज कार्य जारी है । सतना जिले के कुछ पूर्व-आरक्षित वाक्साइट क्षेत्रों के बारे में राज्य सरकार को मलाह दी गई है कि उन्हें क्षेत्रों को आरक्षण से मुक्त करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । जहां तक चूना पत्थर क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है आरक्षण वर्तमान इस्पात कारखानों की दीर्घकालीन आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर करना होता है । मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ चूना पत्थर क्षेत्रों से भिलाई, राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखानों को पहले से ही पूर्ण की जा रही है । आरक्षण के बारे में समय समय पर पुनर्विचार किया जाता है ।

(घ) मवाल नहीं उठता ।

### \* Mobile Post Offices

4562. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started any mobile post offices in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the number of such post offices at present functioning in that State district-wise?

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

(b) Information is given in attach-  
ed statement.

#### Statement

*District-wise number of Mobile Post Offices in  
Madhya Pradesh State.*

1. Balagha . . . . .	80
2. Bhopal . . . . .	16
3. Bilaspur . . . . .	39
4. Betul . . . . .	37
5. Bastar . . . . .	184
6. Bhind . . . . .	35
7. Chhatarpur . . . . .	8
8. Chhindwara . . . . .	57
9. Durg. . . . .	65
10. Datia . . . . .	18
11. Dewas . . . . .	40
12. Dhar. . . . .	62
13. Damch . . . . .	41
14. Guna . . . . .	67
15. Gwalior . . . . .	23
16. Hoshangabad . . . . .	67
17. Indore . . . . .	51
18. Jabalpur . . . . .	85
19. Jhabua . . . . .	32
20. Khandwa . . . . .	93
21. Khargone . . . . .	78
22. Mandla . . . . .	72
23. Morena . . . . .	45
24. Mandsaur . . . . .	71
25. Narsinghpur . . . . .	59
26. Panna . . . . .	4
27. Raigarh . . . . .	46
28. Raipur . . . . .	119

29. Ratlam . . . . .	38
30. Rewa . . . . .	24
31. Rajgarh . . . . .	50
32. Raisen . . . . .	39
33. Seoni . . . . .	101
34. Shivpuri . . . . .	84
35. Sarguja . . . . .	28
36. Satna . . . . .	26
37. Sagar . . . . .	70
38. Sehore . . . . .	48
39. Shahdol . . . . .	22
40. Sidhi . . . . .	14
41. Shajapur . . . . .	65
42. Tikamgarh . . . . .	11
43. Ujjain . . . . .	47
44. Vidisha . . . . .	1
45. Rajnandgaon . . . . .	25
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#### Allowances Admissible to Employees of Embassies' Abroad

4563. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AF-  
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the allowances admis-  
sible to the Government of India  
employees working in missions abroad;

(b) whether Government are consi-  
dering to reduce expenditure under  
this head;

(c) if so, the salient features there-  
of; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) Employees of the Government of India working in Indian Missions abroad receive certain additional allowances to compensate, to some extent, for the additional cost of living abroad. Other allowances are meant to enable officers to discharge their representational obligations abroad. Details of such allowances are shown in Statements I to V laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3143/78].

(b), (c) and (d). Rates of allowances of India-based officials posted abroad are related to the cost of living in respective countries. They are normally fixed/reviewed on the basis of price returns and data about the cost of living sent by our Missions, and also other relevant information published by United Nations and government agencies. From time to time, Foreign Service Inspectors visit Missions to make on the spot study of the cost and conditions of living as also other aspects of the functioning of the Mission. Their recommendations take into account the requirements of local situations while keeping in view the need for overall economy in government expenditure. Economy measures applicable to officers of the Government of India in general are also adopted in our Missions abroad. The existing rates of foreign allowances are further subject to certain deductions, including a 5 per cent economy cut introduced in 1971.

**Contract by NBCC at Libya and Iraq**

4564. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) took contract in Libya/Iraq;

(b) whether the NBCC recruited Indian workers on a specific contract for two years but after a few months the workers were driven out;

(c) whether it has also been alleged that these workers were handed over to the police of those foreign countries;

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto;

(e) Government's reaction thereto;

(f) the reasons why the report has not been laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) to (f). No Sir. The correct position is that NBCC recruited workers for a specific contract for one to two years extendable by one year for their projects in both Iraq and Libya. In Iraq, a handful of workers engineered a strike and stopped work without any notice from 8th to 11th October, 1978, demanding higher wages and benefits over and above what was agreed to in their employment agreement. They were informed that the strikes were illegal in Iraq and when all efforts of the NBCC arrangement and the clients, The State Construction Contracting Co., failed to persuade them to resume work, the assistance of the local authorities was sought. Accordingly, 20 workers were sent back to India.

No formal enquiry was constituted or report received. The information is based on communications from our Embassy.

### महाराष्ट्र में प्रतिव्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय

4565. श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छवाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री प्रति व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यय के बारे में 8 अप्रैल, 1978 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 626/के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में वर्ष 1974-75 में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार ने प्रति व्यक्ति 13.52 रुपये व्यय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय में वृद्धि करने का विचार था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितना और क्या सरकार अब तक किये गये प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय से सन्तुष्ट है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य देशों से सहायता प्राप्त करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ इस बारे में बातचीत होती है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद घाबरे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य और केन्द्र दोनों सरकारों द्वारा किए गए प्लान और नॉन-प्लान खर्च के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय 13.52 रुपये था। महाराष्ट्र में स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च जो 1975-76 में 13.41 रुपये था जो 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 12.86 रुपये रह गया। वर्ष 1977-78 के खर्च के आंकड़े अभी संकलित किए जाने हैं।

केन्द्र की ओर राज्य की सरकारें महाराष्ट्र में लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं सुलभ करने की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास कर रही हैं और इस राज्य सरकार को विभिन्न राज्य योजनाओं और केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत परियोजना के अनुसार सहायता दी जा रही है।

महाराष्ट्र में स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों पर 1976-77 में जहाँ 676.20 लाख रुपये का योजना खर्च आया था, वहाँ वह 1977-78 में बढ़ कर 1220.29 लाख रुपये हो गया।

(घ) सरकार किसी भी राज्य विशेष के लिए विदेशी सहायता नहीं मांग रही है। वैसे, दूसरे देशों ने मलेरिया नियंत्रण, भ्रंशता निवारण, चिकित्सा शिक्षा को नया रूप देने आदि जैसी हमारी कुछ राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है। किसी राज्य विशेष के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रम के लिए

निश्चित किए गए समग्र योजना परियोजना में सारे देशी तथा विदेशी साधनों दोनों की शलक मिलती है।

### Improvement of Communication System in Lakshadweep

4566. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no improvement has so far been made in the communication system in the Lakshadweep for the last twenty years;

(b) if so, how much amount has been spent by the Ministry so far for improving the communication system there;

(c) whether the Union Ministry is preparing schemes to be implemented during the next year for improvement of communication system in the Lakshadweep; and

(d) the total number of Post Offices opened in the area so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. Improvements have taken place in communication system in Lakshadweep during the last 20 years.

(b) Approximate Rs. 5.2 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Ten.

### Letter of Sir Gangaram Hospital Employees Union

4567. SHRI CHAUDHARY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Labour Minister of the Central Government has received a letter dated the 27th November, 1978 from Sir Gangaram Hospital Employees Union, New Delhi

along with it some enclosures of resolution and a copy of a letter signed jointly by more than 50 employees in connection with the labour problems of the Sir Gangaram Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the reply sent to the Union by the Minister of Labour;

(c) the action taken thereto;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in this hospital, employees are not recruited through employment exchange even though there are more than 20 employees and the Government rule is that such establishments should recruit employees through Employment Exchange; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). Presumably reference in part (a) is to the representation dated November 27, 1978 addressed to the Minister of State for Labour by the President, Sir Gangaram Hospital Employees Union. The main allegations in this representation relate to:—

(i) Enquiry into alleged misappropriation of funds and corruption by the management.

(ii) absence of proper Rules and Regulations for the Staff; and

(iii) non-implementation by the management of 1972 Agreement;

As for allegations at (ii) and (iii) above, the Delhi Administration have called the parties for a discussion vide their report dated December 18, 1978. Allegations concerning misappropriation of funds and corrupt practices by the management can be pursued by the aggrieved parties with the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Labour have also brought these allegations to the attention of the Ministry of Health.

(d) and (e). Under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 establishments covered by the Act are required to notify their vacancies to the concerned Employment Exchanges. Specific cases, if any, of non-compliance in this regard can be pursued by the aggrieved parties with the appropriate authorities.

अस्पतालों में नवी

4568. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों तथा केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना में ड्रेसिंग कोट बना कर देना किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ड्रेसिंग कोट बना कर देना फिर से प्रारम्भ करने का है ताकि ये लोग बीबीसियों से अपने कपड़ों की सुरक्षित रख सकें ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि अस्वारथ शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों के ड्रेसिंग कोट बनाने गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा निकाली गई पुस्तिकाओं और बरवी की हस्तपुस्तिका में निर्धारित नामों के अनुसार दी जाती है। इस पुस्तिका में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि सदियों में एक नीला ड्रेसिंग कोट और गर्मियों में खादी की ड्रेसिंग बुराई दी जाए।

Deposit of Tin in Madhya Pradesh

4569. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

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

(a) whether recent survey has revealed rich deposits of Tin in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the Survey carried out and the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed in the light of the survey findings and the scheme formulated and details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) Occurrences of tin mineralisation have been located in certain parts of Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) As a result of the surveys carried out so far by geological and geochemical surveys, and pitting and trenching, 18 blocks have been identified where tin mineralisation is indicated. Preliminary investigations have indicated resources of about 3340 tonnes of tin. Further investigations are in progress.

(c) A scheme for tin investigations in the various blocks over a period of three years commencing from field season 1978-79 has been formulated. The scheme envisages geological & geochemical surveys, pitting and trenching and bulk sampling. The State Government has also sought assistance of U.N.D.P. for exploration of tin in the area.

**Transfer Policy for Teaching Staff of Medical Colleges in Delhi**

4570. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.  
PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact the transfer policy for teaching staff of Medical Colleges in Delhi and Union Territories is not effectively implemented and the effected staff have represented against the arbitrary transfers;

(b) if so, furnish details thereof;

(c) number of persons who continues to remain at one station for more than 10 years while others were transferred frequently; and

(d) the steps taken for implementing effectively the guide lines formulated for transfer of teaching staff?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):** (a) Transfers of Central Health Service Officers from one station to another is regulated in accordance with the general transfer pattern framed by this Ministry. While every effort is made to adhere to transfer pattern other administrative constraints like specific requirements of the institutions, availability of suitable replacements, teaching interests of the institutions have also to be kept in view while deciding transfers. Sometimes, the officers are engaged in important research work and their transfer at the crucial time would result in the dislocation of research work. Many officers who are under orders of transfer from stations like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta to distant and less popular places also bring pressures from various sources (including at times political pressure) to secure cancellation of transfer orders. It is thus not always possible to follow the transfer pattern scrupulously. No representations have been received against "arbitrary" transfers from teaching staff in medical colleges. Transfers are always done in the interest of public service keeping in view the needs of



specific organisations and not in an arbitrary manner.

(b) In view of (a) does not arise.

(c) Total No. of such officers on the teaching side is 59.

(d) Every effort is made to follow the transfer pattern but as stated at (a) above, it is not always possible to effect transfers in view of many administrative constraints.

#### Death of Miners in TISCO Group of Collieries

4571. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sudden inundation of a part of Jamadora Mines in the TISCO group of collieries in Dhanbad (Bihar) on 11th November, 1978 causing the death of three miners; and if so, facts in detail;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cause of this accident is the slaughter mining of the TISCO floating the provisions of the Mines Act;

(c) whether it is a fact that a few months back similar inundation caused death of four miners of the BCCL in the industry Colliery of BCCL in the same Dhanbad district; and

(d) whether in both the cases the D.G.M.S. is shielding the crimes of the management; and if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Following blasting operations on the 11th November, 1978 in the development gallery of Jamadoba 6 & 7 Pits colliery of TISCO, the gallery got connected with a water-logged development working about

one meter away, and water rushed in through an opening 1.2 M×1.2 M resulting in the drowning of three workers in a blind gallery on the dip side.

According to preliminary enquiries made by the Directorate General of Mines Safety, the accident occurred mainly due to the failure of the management to ascertain, before blasting, whether the adjoining gallery was water-logged or not.

(c) An accident had also occurred in Industry Colliery of B.C.C.L. on the 17th August, 1978 resulting in the death of four persons.

(d) Necessary action is being taken by the Directorate General of Mines Safety against the officers held responsible for the accidents.

#### Dismissal of wagon loaders

4572. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press statement of the Managing Director of the TISCO, dated 16-11-78, involving the name of the Labour Minister in its action of throwing 600 wagon loaders out of employment in Tata Colliery in Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Managing Director of TISCO, whose attention was drawn to the press statement, has expressed regret over the reference to the Union Minister of Labour. The dispute is over the employment of contract labour for wagon loading at the Sijua Collieries of TISCO. The Central Deputy Chief Labour Com-

missioner had been deputed to look into the matter on the spot and to bring about a settlement. His mediatory efforts failed. The dispute was then taken up in conciliation by the Central Assistant Labour Commissioner. This too has failed and his report is now under consideration of the Government. Different aspects of the dispute including the problem of unemployment created by termination of the system of contract labour and the responsibility of the management in regard to employees of the former loading contractors are being examined carefully to see whether a settlement could be brought about or whether the matter need be referred to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

#### B. A. M. S. Degrees

4573. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.A.M.S. degree is recognised in every State and if so, why the B.A.M.S. degree holders from other States are not given appointments in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government will take steps to ensure that B.A.M.S. degree holders from any State get appointment in Government services in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). B.A.M.S. Degree is recognised qualification under the IMCC Act. Since Section 177 of the Act has already been enforced, they are eligible to be appointed as Vaidyas. The State Governments are competent to frame recruitment rules for appointment to posts in State Government service.

#### BAMS Colleges

4574. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of BAMS Colleges, State-wise in the country and the number of students completing training annually; and

(b) the names of the places having post graduation institutions for B.A.M.S. Degree holders and the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### National Nutrition Policy

4575. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in view the formation of a National Nutritional Policy to attend to the growing needs of mal-nutrition in the country;

(b) have Government's attention been drawn to the remarks made by Dr. C. Gopalan, Director-General of Indian Council of Medical Research on the 18th November while delivering the sixth Frank Moraes Memorial Lecture on 'Malnutrition; India's Major Health Problems'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Central Coordination Committee on Nutrition

Programme under the aegis of the Department of Social Welfare constituted an Inter Ministerial Working Group in 1975 to prepare a draft paper on National Nutrition Policy. The draft paper prepared by this group is yet to be considered by the Central Co-ordination Committee on Nutrition.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

### Import of Steel by Amin Chand Pyarelal

4576. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Amin Chand Pyarelal, authorised agent of Holland's Hugowan's Steel Company, has entered into any agreement with SAIL to import half a million tonnes of steel;

(b) if so, has SAIL invited world tenders for this and what is the procedure for such large quantity of imports; and

(c) whether he himself has given green signal for such a deal?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply given at (a), the question of SAIL inviting world tender for 'this' does not arise.

Imports are effected normally through issue of Tender enquiries to the suppliers registered with SAIL. Enquiries are issued to them or their local agents in India. Besides, copies of tender enquiries are also sent to Trade Representatives of foreign countries located in India, for circulation to interested suppliers in their countries. The copies of Tender Enquiries

are also displayed on a Notice Board at the reception counter of the Import Division. All steel producers are free to register as suppliers and even those suppliers who are not registered with SAIL can also quote against Tender Enquiries by furnishing a Bid Bond.

(c) Does not arise.

### Transfer of SC Employees of E.S.I. Corporation

4577. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes employees of Employees State Insurance Corporation are frequently transferred from important places and their places are filled up by others;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken against these officers;

(c) whether it is also fact that the meeting of Departmental Promotion Committee has not taken place since 1971 till date;

(d) if so, how the vacancies had been filled up; and

(e) why Government is allowing this practice to continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) The transfer are based on administrative grounds.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The meetings of Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion to the posts of Head Clerk and Insurance Inspector could not be held for certain periods during the past but the meetings are now being held regularly.

रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत लोगों की संख्या

4528. श्री राघवजी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में रोजगार कार्यालयों में गत पाँच वर्षों से पंजीकृत ऐसे बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें अभी तक रोजगार प्राप्त नहीं हो सका है ;

(ख) उनमें स्नातकों तथा इंजीनियरी डिग्री प्राप्त लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसे लोगों के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाएगी जिन्हें लम्बे समय तक रोजगार कार्यालयों में नाम पंजीकृत रहने पर भी रोजगार प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री दशरथ वर्मा) :

(क) और (ख). दिसम्बर 1977 के अन्त तक रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर

नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या (यह आवश्यक नहीं कि वे सभी बेरोजगार हों) से सम्बन्धित उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। किसी व्यक्ति का नाम कितनी देर से चालू रजिस्टर पर है इससे सम्बन्धित सूचना नहीं रखी जाती। तथापि, भ्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा 1972-73 वर्ष में किए गए एक सर्वेक्षण से यह पता चला कि 8.7: तिशत नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम 4 वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से चालू रजिस्टर पर चले आ रहे थे। स्नातकों तथा इससे अधिक शिक्षित व्यक्तियों और इंजीनियरी डिग्रीधारियों से सम्बन्धित तत्सम्बन्धी आंकड़े क्रमशः 7.6 तथा 3.3 प्रतिशत थे।

(ग) ऐसे बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए, जो कि काफी लम्बे समय से रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत हैं, लेकिन जिन्हें रोजगार प्राप्त नहीं हो सका है, विशेष योजना तैयार करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारार्थ नहीं है।

#### विवरण

वर्ष 1977 के अन्त में विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के चालू रजिस्टर पर नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिनमें स्नातक तथा इंजीनियरी डिग्रीधारी व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं (यह आवश्यक नहीं कि वे सभी बेरोजगार हों)।

(आंकड़े हजारों में)

31-12-1977 को चालू रजिस्टर पर नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	योग	स्नातक तथा उससे ऊपर (योग में शामिल हैं)	इंजीनियरी डिग्रीधारी (योग में शामिल)
1	2	3	4
राज्य			
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	801.4	77.9	1.8
2. असम	221.4	17.6	@ (33)
3. बिहार	1065.3	94.0	4.1
4. गुजरात	386.5	41.8	0.2
5. हरियाणा	274.8	32.2	0.3
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	92.2	6.8	0.1
7. जम्मू व काश्मीर	44.5	7.1	0.2
8. कर्नाटक	497.9	67.1	2.3
9. केरल	846.5	59.2	1.8
10. मध्य प्रदेश	668.8	65.6	1.0
11. महाराष्ट्र	922.5	89.0	1.0
12. मणिपुर	60.4	5.8	0.1
13. मेघालय	10.9	1.3	@ (5)
14. नागालैण्ड	2.7	0.2	--

1	2	3	4
15. उड़ीसा . . . . .	355.1	34.1	0.3
16. पंजाब . . . . .	355.0	51.1	0.2
17. राजस्थान . . . . .	283.6	39.1	0.5
18. सिक्किम*			
19. तमिलनाडु . . . . .	923.0	90.4	2.6
20. त्रिपुरा . . . . .	59.2	3.8	@(22)
21. उत्तर प्रदेश . . . . .	1309.7	169.2	0.5
22. पश्चिम बंगाल . . . . .	1403.9	147.4	1.5

## संघ शासित क्षेत्र

1. अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह . . . . .	5.6	0.1	@(1)
2. धरुणाचल प्रदेश*			
3. चण्डीगढ़ . . . . .	43.2	6.4	0.2
4. दादरा व नागर हवेली*			
5. दिल्ली . . . . .	225.4	66.9	1.1
6. गोवा . . . . .	31.4	2.2	@(40)
7. लक्षद्वीप . . . . .	2.8	0.1	@(4)
8. मिजोरम . . . . .	7.3	0.3	—
9. पांडिचेरी . . . . .	22.8	2.7	0.1
अखिल भारतीय योग : . . . . .	10924.0	1179.4	19.8

नोट : 1. \*इन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कोई रोजगार कार्यालय कार्य नहीं कर रहा है।

2. इन आंकड़ों में दिल्ली और महाराष्ट्र को छोड़ कर विश्वविद्यालय रोजगार सूचना और मार्गदर्शन ब्यूरो से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े शामिल नहीं हैं।

3. @50 से कम आंकड़े। वास्तविक आंकड़े कोष्ठकों में दिखाए गए हैं।

4. पंजीकरण स्वैच्छिक होने के कारण, यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत हों।

5. यह जरूरी नहीं है कि रोजगार कार्यालयों के पास पंजीकृत रोजगार चाहने वाले सभी व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हों।

6. पूर्णांकन के कारण, हो सकता है, उपर्युक्त आंकड़े कुल योग से मेल न खाएं।

**Mrs. Gandhi visit to U.K.**

**4579. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**  
Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erstwhile Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was granted diplomatic passport on the condition that she will not participate in political parties abroad;

(b) if so, whether he is aware that Smt. Gandhi violated the conditions and in speeches/interviews etc. in London she justified imposition of emergency;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what action, if any, is proposed to be taken on charges of violation of the conditions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) A diplomatic passport of three months' validity was issued on 25th October 1978 to Smt. Indira Gandhi on production of the order of the Special Judge, Delhi, and the Special Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi, permitting her to go abroad. She also furnished an undertaking as required in terms of Notification G.S.R. 293(e), dated 14th April 1976, issued by the Ministry of External Affairs. There was no condition about non-participation in "political parties."

(b) to (d). It is true that Smt. Gandhi justified the emergency in her speeches and interviews, but the Courts conditions did not impose any restriction on her speeches and interviews in Britain. However, the Special Judge, Delhi, in his order dated 3-10-1978, had, among other things, stated: "It is presumed that she will not indulge in any unlawful activities and her counsel is prepared to give such an undertaking."

3650 L.S.—9

**Linking Tibet with Bay of Bengal**

**4580. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:**

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:**

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

**SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:**

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:**

**SHRI SAROJINI MAHISHI:**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports published in the 'Bilitz' dated the 18th November, 1978 under the heading Linking Tibet with Bay of Bengal through Chinese tactics;

(b) whether Government is keeping a vigilant eye on the evil emergence of a Peking-Dacca-Kathmandu Axis; and

(c) what is reaction of the Government of India thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):** (a) to (c). Government have seen the press report in question. Government are fully vigilant about safeguarding the security of Eastern India. They see no present evidence for the conclusions expressed in the report. Government remains committed to seeking an improvement of relations with China on the basis of Five Principles. With Nepal and Bangladesh, a significant improvement of relations has been registered on the basis of beneficial bilateralism.

**Former Secretary of ICCR**

**4581. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Administrative Officer of In-

dian Council for Cultural Relations has recently written a letter to him mentioning therein the corrupt practices of the former Secretary of the Council;

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon by the Minister in his capacity as President of the Council;

(c) whether it is a fact that the former Secretary of the Council was appointed as Minister of Science and Culture in the Indian Embassy in Washington without having the requisite qualifications for the post for a period of three years; and

(d) whether it is a fact that after the expiry of three years term, he is continuing there, and, if so, what are the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):** (a) and (b). After examination of complaints alleging irregularities committed by a former Secretary of the ICCR, and of the explanation furnished by him, the Governing Body of the Council at its meeting held on 1th October 1977 decided that (i) nobody should occupy the post of Secretary ICCR permanently; and (ii) the former Secretary should not revert to the ICCR on completion of his assignment with the Embassy of India, Washington.

(c) and (d). The former Secretary of the Council was appointed to this post, which is borne on the budget of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, on the recommendation of the UPSC and with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. While as yet he continues in his post, the question of his transfer and appointment of a successor is under active consideration.

**Bangladesh National Holdings two Passports Detected at Barpeta, Assam**

4582. **SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bangladesh national with two passports of Bangladesh—India and India—Bangladesh was detected at Barpeta of Assam State;

(b) if so, how a Bangladesh national could obtain a India—Bangladesh passport; and

(c) the steps taken against passport issuing authority and the persons involved?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):** (a) to (c). Necessary enquiries have been made from the Government of Assam. Information when received will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Time Limit of Reply of a Minister to a M.P.'s Letter**

4583. **SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the period within which a Member of Parliament should get a reply to his letter addressed to a Cabinet Minister;

(b) the period within which he should receive a final reply thereto;

(c) the privileges of the Member of Parliament to this effect;

(d) whether the Department has framed some rule in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVIDRA VARMA):** (a) to (e). Detailed instructions regarding prompt disposal of communications received from Members of Parliament are contained in paragraphs 14.9.1 to 14.9.4 of the "Manual for Handling Parliamentary work in Ministries". Extracts from the publication are annexed.

The Prime Minister has also recently written to his colleagues emphasising that Ministers should send replies to communications received by them from Members of Parliament.

# ANNEXURE

Extracts from the "Manual for Handling Parliamentary Work in Ministries", July 1973.

- 14.9.1. Communications received from a Member will be attended to promptly.
- 14.9.2. Where a communication is addressed to a minister, it will as far as practicable, be replied to by the minister himself. In other cases, a reply will normally be issued over the signature of an officer not below the rank of joint secretary.
- 14.9.3. Normally, any information which will not be denied to a member on the floor of the House, will be supplied to him in case he seeks it direct.
- 14.9.4. There is no obligation to disclose secret information to a member.

## RE. HIJACKING OF INDIA AIR- LINES BOEING AIRCRAFT

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SAUGATO ROY (Barrack-pore): Sir, what about the skyjacking of the aircraft? (Interruptions). Will the country be saved? Will the people of this country be saved from goondas and hooligans, who are making certain impossible demands? This House must discuss this skyjacking of the aircraft, the IAC Boeing from Calcutta. We must know the latest news of what has happened to the passengers. We want to know who are these skyjackers. Today's *Hindustan Times* says two young men believed to be Youth Congress leaders skyjacked the Boeing and landed at Banaras. I want to know what is the identity of these

people. The Minister should come forward and make a statement.  
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is a very serious matter.  
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me. I have got notice of a Calling Attention motion on the subject and I have immediately allowed the motion. It will be taken up in the afternoon, because the Prime Minister is not here.  
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It will be taken up at 2 O'Clock. The Prime Minister is not present here now. Please hear me. It would be taken up at 2 O'Clock when the Prime Minister would be here... (Interruptions) I would like to have the Prime Minister also at that time.... (Interruptions) I have got Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's statement. I will allow it tomorrow.... (Interruptions) Mr. Lakkappa, you have made a serious charge of fabrication of documents. I have called for the comments of the other side, because when you make a charge against a Ministry that it has fabricated the document, I must get the facts from the other party.  
(Interruptions).

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि भारत के अन्दर शान्तिमय आन्दोलन चले, जनतन्त्र के अन्दर इस पर रोक नहीं है। लेकिन एक हवाई जहाज कोई इस तरह उड़ा कर ले जाना और देश में इस तरीके से अतंक फैलाना तानाशाही का प्रतीक है। इस को बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है... (व्यवधान) ... मैं चाहूंगा कि इस के उपर प्रधान मंत्री जी बयान दें और समस्त पार्लियामेन्ट इस की निन्दा करे और ऐसे काम के लिए चाहे दोषी कोई भी हो, उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय। यह प्रवृत्ति तानाशाही की प्रतीक है—इस को बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I want to submit....

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody wants to have priority. Why don't you sit down and hear them?



[श्री मती मोहसिना किबबाई]

श्रीमती मोहसिना किबबाई (आजमगढ़) : आज सुबह की न्यूज से झाल इण्डिया रेडियो ने यह खनाउस किया है, मुझे बताया गया है कि जो प्लेन हाईजैक किया गया है उस में मेरा नाम भी लिया गया है... (व्यवधान) यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। श्री राम नरेश यादव, चीफ मिनिस्टर उत्तर प्रदेश का स्टेट प्लेन उन हाई जैकज को ले कर लखनऊ गया है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से चलने वाले आन्दोलन को यह बदनाम करने की कोशिश है। प्रार० एस० एस० और जनसंघ पार्टी के लोग हमारी पार्टी के आन्दोलन को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं। मैं इस बात को स्टंगली कंडेम करती हूँ। इस तरह की बातें कह कर प्रव्वाम की एट्रेशन को ये डाइवर्ट करना चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: No further discussion on this. Now Paper to be Laid on the Table, Shri Barnala.

12.05 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF COMMITTEE FOR PURPOSE OF CONTROLLING AND SUPERVISING EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS BOMBAY FOR 1975-76, 1976-77 AND FOR PERIOD ENDING AUGUST, 1977 STATEMENTS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF BIHAR STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR 1975-76 AND M. P. STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following documents (Hindi and English versions) under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Committee for the purpose of Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals (Administration) Rules, 1965:—

(i) Audited Accounts of the Committee for the purpose of Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals, Bombay, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Audited Accounts of the Committee for the purpose of Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals Bombay, for the year 1976-77.

(iii) Audited Accounts of the Committee for the purpose of Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals, Bombay for the period ending 31st August, 1977.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3144/78].

(3) A copy each of the following papers under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report (Hindi% version) of the Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3145/78.]

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3146/78].

#### ANNUAL REPORTS, REVIEWS AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi@ version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3147/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohun Roy

%English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 31st December, 1978.

@English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 18th December, 1978.

Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 together with the Audited Accounts, under Rule 41 (d) and 42 of the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Foundation.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3148/78].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3149/78].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3150/78].

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version@) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3151/78].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts of Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, for the year 1975-76 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the documents mentioned at (i) above.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3152/78].

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the College is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3153/78].

#### ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3154/78].

@English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 14th December, 1978.

# **PASSPORTS (4TH AMDT.) RULES 1978**

**THE MINISTER OF EXTENRAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 569 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3155/78].

## **ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CENTRAL COAL MINES RESCUE STATIONS COMMITTEE, DHANBAD FOR 1976-77**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1976-77. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3156/78].

## **ANNUAL REPORTS, ACCOUNTS. REVIEWS ETC.**

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-DER:** On behalf of Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Book Trust, India, for the year 1977-78.

(2) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing :

(a) reasons for delay in laying the Audited Accounts of

the National Book Trust, India, for the year 1976-77; and

(b) reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the National Book Trust, India, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3157/78].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal Agra, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3158/78].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report mentioned at (i) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3159/78].

## **REVIEWS, ANNUAL REPORTS, STATE-MENT AND NOTIFICATIONS**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3180/78].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report mentioned at (1) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3161/78].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) S.O. 699(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1978 regarding use of Billets, Plates and Structural s to conform to conditions governing its acquisitions with a view to curbing its black-marketing.

(ii) S.O. 715 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1978.

(iii) The Iron and Steel (Control) Amendment Order, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 716(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3162/78].

STATEMENTS RE. ACTION TAKE ON  
ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDER-  
TAKINGS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Minister during the Sixth Lok Sabha:—

(1) Statement No. XIII—Second Session, 1977.

(2) Statement No. IX—Third Session, 1977.

(3) Statement No. X—Fourth Session, 1978.

(4) Statement No. IV—Fifth Session, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3163/78].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1977-78 AND INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPH (AMATEUR SERVICE) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-  
DEO SAI): I beg to lay on the  
Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3164/78].

(2) A copy of the Indian Wireless Telegraph (Amateur Service) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 1499 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1978, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3165/78].

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR 1976-77, STATEMENT RE. REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING AND EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION ACCOUNTS RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees State Insurance Corporation for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon, under section 36 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3166/78].

(2) A copy of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Family Welfare Project) Accounts Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1456 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1978, under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3167/78].

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN LATEX LTD., TRIVANDRUM FOR 1977-78 INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (ELECTION OF LICENTIATES) AMENDMENT RULES, 1978 AND CENTRAL SERVICES (MEDICAL ATTENDANCE) 2ND AMENDMENT RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3168/78].

(2) A copy of the Indian Medical Council (Election of Licentiates) Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 879 in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1978, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3169/78].

(3) A copy of the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Second Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2530 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1978 issued under article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3170/78].

12.08 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OR  
MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS  
OF THE HOUSE**

**MINUTES**

SHRI D. AMAT (Sundargarh): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on the 15th December, 1978.

12.8½ hrs.

**RE. HIJACKING OF INDIAN AIR-  
LINES BOEING AIRCRAFT—Contd.**

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-  
SHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** In view of the demand from the members regarding the hijacking, I am prepared to make a statement. But that would be an interim statement. Whenever I get additional information, I will place it before the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have received a Calling Attention Notice. I have already allowed it. It will be taken up at 2 O'Clock.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-  
mugao):** My point of order is this. Some time back, I had given notice of a breach of privilege against the Prime Minister and you have been kind enough to assure me that by today you would be giving your ruling in the matter. Now if you are going to give it, this is the proper time to do it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not yet ready. It will be done tomorrow.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त, (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि जो ग्राज हवाई जहाज हुआ है ... (व्यवधान)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do not record. I have already said that I have fixed up

this subject to be taken up at 2 O'Clock.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:\*\***

श्री यमना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अपना व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नियम संख्या 56 और 57 के अन्तर्गत उठा रहा हूँ। प्राप लोकसभा की नियमवाली के नियम 56 और 57 पर कृपा कर ध्यान दें। उनमें स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है कि अगर कोई बिलम्बनीय लोक महत्वका प्रश्न है तो कोई सदस्य कार्यवाही स्वयं कर लेने का स्ताव रख सकता है। अब श्रीमान् इस से बढ़ कर अब लिम्बनीय लोक महत्व का प्रश्न क्या हो सकता है कि एक हवाई जहाज जिस में काफी यात्री थे ... (व्यवधान)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have listed it for 2 O'Clock. Perhaps you have not followed it. Do not record anything more. I have already listed it.

**SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: \*\***

**SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa):** Sir, I want to make a personal explanation under rule 357.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Then he must send it to me first.

श्री नाथू सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन है अण्डर रूल 357। आज मैंने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा है कि कल साठे जी न मेरे बारे में कहा है कि मैं भी उनके साथ गाना गा रहा था। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि मैं उन के साथ ... (व्यवधान)

**MR. SPEAKER:** The rule about personal explanation says:

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise."

**SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan):** Sir, in Bangalore so many people have been killed. By whom? It is by the Congress workers and the Congress goondas. It is their party which is governing there. They incited the people... (Interruptions) So, I would request the Prime Minister

[Shri S. Nanjesha Gowda]

who is the Home Minister, that he should send the CRP to control the situation. Kindly do this. Otherwise, innocent people are beaten and public property burnt... (Interruptions) I would request the Prime Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: \*\*

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): I know that the question of the hijacking has been fixed at 2 O'Clock. I am not talking about the hijacking business. I am referring to the riots all over the country. Definite, well-planned mischief has been committed by the Congress (I) workers and I want to raise that question..... (Interruptions) I have sent a letter this morning and I want to raise this issue at the zero hour. Kindly look into it. Yesterday the Janata Party Office was raided here. At Jabalpur the shop of a Janata Party worker has been raided by Congress (I) goondas.

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to the Prime Minister to make a statement.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: One thing more. A very important Member of Parliament... (Interruptions) to those persons who have taken to this hijacking. Action should be taken against all those persons.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall we now go to business?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The motion on the breach of privilege was adopted day before yesterday. The warrants of arrest against the contemnors have not been circulated among the Members. They are in execution of the decision of the House, and we must know in what terms the warrants were worded, whether they are of a general nature or whether they are with particulars, with details. Therefore, I draw your attention to the fact that there seems to be

a failure on the part of the office to circulate the warrants of arrest against the contemnors amongst the Members. Nor is even mention of it made in the Bulletin that was circulated by the office.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The implementation of the decision has not been notified in the Bulletin.

MR. SPEAKER: My attention has been drawn to the fact that it has been circulated in the Bulletin. So far as the warrant is concerned, it is not the practice of the House to circulate it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a subject of a judicial determination, and if it is not done, who is responsible for it?

MR. SPEAKER: A general warrant has been issued. It has never been the practice to circulate it. We have followed the previous practice. Nothing more on this.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What the Bulletin has done is only to state that Mrs. Gandhi ceases to be a Member. What we have been asking is whether a warrant was issued by the Speaker and at what time? That has not been notified.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that.

कमारी मजिबेन बल्लभभाई पटेल (मेहसाना) : टांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के कम्पाउंड में एक भाई ने मुझे आकर कहा आप मैन गेट से न आइये। वहां लोग रोक रहे हैं। तो मैंने कहा मैं उधर से नहीं जाती हूं। यह मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहती हूं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Yesterday the hon. Prime Minister made a categorical statement that the House will be adjourned on the 22nd\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record. I am not allowing it.

\*\*Not recorded.



**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I have written another letter about the prolonged delay in the statement of Mr. Charan Singh and threat to him not to make the statement.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have already informed you that it is listed for tomorrow. You do not look into the replies. You want an opportunity to make a statement.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal):** I have also written two letters to you.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have already called for the explanation. The explanation has come.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** When can I raise it?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will have to go through the explanation.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** I crave your indulgence for a minute. If you are to realise that there has been a defective procedure adopted in the past, should you not be pleased to rectify it? Two questions arise in this connection. If the warrants of arrest are issued after a day or so, how is the House to be assured that the action has been taken exactly in accordance with the decision of the House or, if the matter is taken to the court and it is for judicial determination, how would the House satisfy itself that the correct procedure was adopted and it would not be subject to any stricture from the court?

So, for two reasons, firstly, to assure the hon. members that the warrants of arrest were exactly in accordance with the decision of the House and, secondly, in order to ensure that it does not become a matter of judicial determination where there might be even a stricture by the court, the warrants of arrest should be circulated amongst the members so that they can bring to your notice whether there has been

any defect in the warrant of arrests. Kindly give your ruling on this point.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will look into the matter. I cannot give a ruling on the legal question here and now.

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEPLOYMENT OF B.S.F. AND C.R.P. IN BIHAR.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur):** Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported deployment of BSF and CRP in Bihar to control the situation created due to agitation by anti-reservationists and the damage to railway property, disruption of railway lines and tele-communications in the State."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, the Government of Bihar requested the Government of India for assistance to keep the lines of communication open and for the protection of vital railway installations in view of the disturbances caused to the free movement of traffic on railways. Accordingly, in addition to the Central Reserve Police Force that was already available with the Bihar Government, two battalions each of C.R.P.F. and B.S.F. were sent to Bihar. The senior officers of these forces also visited Bihar to assist the State Police. The situation in Bihar has shown signs of distinct improvement.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Sir, Bihar has become almost a centre of all kinds of violence. Yesterday only we were discussing about Harijan atrocities which are taking place



[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

throughout Bihar, not only in Bihar but, if I may say, in other States also. This is a very serious matter which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister.

The anti-reservation violence that is taking place in Bihar may take a very ugly shape in the future. It may turn into a civil war and it will be a very dangerous thing for the people of that State, not only for the people of that State but for the people of the entire country. At this moment, we are finding that there is violence; there is damage to public property; there is dismantling of railway lines; the trains are not running in time and all that. There are many kinds of elements which are very much active at this moment in disrupting the entire civil life of the people.

The hon. Chief Minister of Bihar came over here and he addressed a press conference and he said that it was wrong to say that there was no law and order situation in Bihar. I would like to say, if whatever is happening today in Bihar can be brought under the heading of "law and order", what is that situation which can be described as a situation of violence, a situation of trouble and anarchy. In my opinion, there is total chaos and anarchy in the State and the State Government is not able to control the situation in a proper manner. That is why the CRP and the BSF have been called and the Centre has sent these forces from here.

The point is that the present concept of reservation is not going to provide any benefit to the people. Though I am not against reservations, I want that reservations must be there so that the weaker sections of the society must get benefit out of it. But it should not be exploited as a political weapon to divide the entire society and the people. Whatever is happening today it is only simply dividing the people; it is creating several kinds of dissensions, conflicts and all that. That is why reservation should not be done

on the basis of caste or anything like that because, in my opinion, so far as reservations are concerned, the weaker sections must be given the benefit. But it should not encourage casteism; it should not encourage any kind of evil in the society. This must be taken care of....

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ है

MR. SPEAKER: He is putting a question. Where is the question of point of order?

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर यह है कि जो माननीय सदस्य जिस चुनाव मैनिफेस्टो पर जीत कर आते हैं, क्या उसके खिलाफ यहां कोई सवाल उठाया जा सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is not a question of Bihar. There is such a danger of civil war in the country that if the situation is allowed to continue, it will engulf the whole country. That is why I am calling the attention of the hon. House towards this particular point that a situation of a civil war should not be created in the country. Harijans must be given reservation because they had been the weakest, most neglected and most exploited section of the society. But reservation on the basis of caste and creed will not be the solution.

I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister whether the government is going to advise the State Government that this kind of reservation must be stopped so that society must not get divided and casteism must not get encouragement and there is no caste war among the people. That is why I am putting this specific question because if it happens, I am telling you that there will be more damage to property and human lives and the entire normal life

of the society will be disrupted.....  
 (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I agree with the hon. Member that whatever is taking place in Bihar is not good for the future. That is not a good sign for the future. I agree that whatever is happening in Bihar is not very good. That is not a good sign for the future. But, then law and order is affected in certain pockets of Bihar, not all over Bihar. There are certain pockets in Bihar where law and order wrong to say that law and order is affected all over Bihar.

Regarding the criteria of reservation, what is the criterion of backwardness and on what basis there should be reservation, etc. for that a Commission has already been appointed by the Central Government to go into that.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwary—he is not here.

MR. SATHE: ... (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record it....  
 Mr. Verma, your name is not there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): When a man is robbed, our Minister says, 'Only your pockets have been cut, you are not robbed.'

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay—North-East): Have you got the energy to speak? You have been on fast for two days.

MR. SPEAKER: He has enough energy. You worry about yourself.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Minister's logic is that only in pockets of Bihar there is some trouble. I was seriously questioning yesterday and to-day also I am begging of the Prime Minister and all concerned that the situation in Bihar is not the creation

of a particular political Party. At least that will be admitted....

AN HON. MEMBER: Cong. (I)'s creation.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not to answer it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will draw his attention to the serious situation there. This is not a party issue. This malady is deeper in our body politic.

If you want to remove this malady, you remove the similar maladies which are raising their ugly heads in the country—fissiparous tendencies, divisive forces, whether they are castes, whether they are communal, whether they are linguistics or whether they are parochial, all these forces which raise their heads. These are maladies of the whole nation. They cut across part lines. If this much of understanding you can have, only then, you will understand not only the problem but you will also find a solution for it. (Interruptions) Sir, it is in this context that you will have to consider. I draw the hon. Prime Minister's attention to this as this is a matter concerning the Home Ministry.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I rise on a point of order, under Rule 351. It says:

"Provided that a member disabled by sickness or infirmity may be permitted to speak sitting."

Shri Sathe is on fast.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. You ignore him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am emulating the Prime Minister. Apart from this.... (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The question I want to ask him is this. This is the symptom of a malady. A similar

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

malady which is deeper is eroding the entire body-politic or national life. They are increasing. I would like to ask the Prime Minister and the Home Minister: Is he applying his mind seriously to this issue as a national issue or only law and order issue?

Does he think that he and his Government can take care of this and a similar situation only as a law and order situation or they require any other national solution on which national leadership is required to be brought together? Does he apply his mind to this? This is what I want to know from him.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Let my hon. friend himself behave as a national person. Then only I can apply my mind on the question as a national question, not merely a law and order question. But, law and order is vitally important if national reputation is to be kept. Without that, no national problem will be solved if they go on a rampage as they are doing during the last two days. A plane is hijacked and violence is created in various places. (*Interruptions*) and all that openly in the name of his organisation. That is what he said. And then he says I must not consider it merely a law and order situation. I must appease him in what way? That cannot be done.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you satisfied? The Prime Minister has completely off the mark.... (*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has got a peculiar way of answering wide off the mark the points raised by the hon. Member here.

The sponsor of this Call Attention motion has prefaced his speech with

the words that there is anarchy and civil war in Bihar. He also said that Mr. Karpoori Thakur's sitting in Delhi is just like: While Romé was burning Nero was fiddling. He holds a press conference in Delhi and says that everything is alright in Bihar whereas CRP and BSF are deployed. Mr. Mandal says it is confined to a few pockets only. Does he want to wait till it spreads to other parts of Bihar.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I did not say that there is civil war. But the situation that is prevailing there may lead to civil war.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Mandal wants it to spread to other places as it is confined to a few pockets! Sir, yesterday we had a Call Attention on atrocities committed by vested interests and landlords in Bihar. Wherever it is there it is to be condemned and other action must be taken. When the BSF and CRP are deployed it is an indication that the law and order has completely deteriorated. It is alleged that there is caste war which is going on in Bihar. Our party is fighting for the protection of weaker sections, harijans and tribals. Our party has all along been for giving adequate protection in every matter to these sections. We want that the backward classes which have been neglected for ages must be given due protection by law or under the Constitution. But, Sir, the manner in which the whole thing has been mismanaged in Bihar by the Janata Party Government has created caste war, class war and law and order is getting deteriorated. So, I reiterate my demand which I made yesterday that the President's rule is the only panacea in Bihar to stop this class war and anarchy. I would like to know whether the Home Minister is prepared to accede to my demand.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Sir, apart from what I have already said I would only like to add a few words that there is no caste war as such

\*\*Not recorded.

in Bihar. Only university students are directing their wrath towards railway property, tele-communications and there are no clashes as such, between the two communities, viz. backward and forward. They do not confront and kill each other. There are certain persons both in the university and outside who are directing their wrath in respect of reservations against railway property, tele-communications and other governmental institutions and installations.

**श्री राम बिलास वसवान (हाजीपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग हरिजनों की दोहाई देते हैं और हरिजनों के नाम पर रिजर्वेशन को बढ़ाने की बात कहते हैं, यदि उन का बस चलता तो हरिजनों को जो रिजर्वेशन मिला है उस को वह छीन लेते। एक तरफ कमजोर वर्गों को रिजर्वेशन देने की निन्दा करना, उस की शिकायत करना और दूसरी तरफ जो मिली हुई चीज है उस के प्रति भ्राम् बहाना और यह कहना कि हम और बढ़ायेंगे यह क्या है ? तीस साल से ये गद्दी पर थे तो हरिजनों को कहां किस विभाग में परसेंटेंज मिला ? आप को याद होगा कि इसी सदन में 29 जनवरी, 1953 को डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने संविधान के तहत तत्कालीन संसद सदस्य काका कालेलकर की अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग की स्थापना की थी और उस की रिपोर्ट आप के यहां 1955 से आकर के पड़ी हुई है। उस में जो रिपोर्ट है यदि वह हाउस के पटल पर रख दी जाए तो बहुत सी बात सामने आ जायेगी। लेकिन अफसोस है कि 1955 से 75 तक 20 साल और फिर 78 तक तीन साल, कुल मिला कर 23 सालों के बाद भी इस देश के कुछ मुट्ठी भर वेस्टेड इन्टेरेस्ट के लोग जो शासन हो तो, व्यापार हो तो, नौकरी हो तो और कारखाना हो तो सब पर कब्जा किए हुए हैं उनके कारण वह रिपोर्ट आज तक सदन में नहीं आ सकी है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ आप भी पिछड़े हैं, आप अपने शासन काल में उस रिपोर्ट को निकलवाइये, उसको सदन के पटल पर रखवाइये और उस पर बहस करवाइये। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। हम डा० लोहिया के चेले हैं, डा० लोहिया कहते थे :

संसोपा ने बाँधी गाँठ,

पिछड़ा पावे सो मैं साठ ।

दक्षिण के लोग इस पर क्यों नहीं बोल रहे हैं। साठ जी जब दक्षिण में जायेंगे तो कहेंगे कि रिजर्वेशन लागू हो लेकिन जब उत्तर में जायेंगे तो रिजर्वेशन का विरोध करेंगे। (व्यवधान) कैबल एक जगह

की बात नहीं है, दक्षिण में 49 परसेंट तक रिजर्वेशन लागू है। बिहार के लिए लोग कहते हैं वह पूरे देश का दिल है और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार पूरे देश की भ्राम्मा है लेकिन वहां पर गरीबों के लिए कुछ किया जाता है, हरिजनों के लिए कुछ किया जाता है तो आप लोगों को बहुत दुःख होने लगना है और आप हल्ला करते हैं। सदन को मालूम नहीं है, वहां जो रिजर्वेशन 26 परसेंट लागू हुआ है उसमें से 69 परसेंट अनेकवार बन के लिए रिजर्व है, जिनमें वे लोग घाते हैं, जो सोशली तथा एकांतामिकली शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बराबर हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 3 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन उन लोगों के लिए है, जो एकांतामिक दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी कास्ट के हों। 3 परसेंट महिलाओं के लिए रिजर्वेशन है। बाकी रिजर्वेशन बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के उन लोगों के लिए है, जिनकी आमदनी 8,000 रुपए प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं है।

इसलिए बिहार सरकार ने एकांतामिक तथा सामाजिक वृष्टिकोण से जो कदम उठाया है वह बिल्कुल सही है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि केवल बिहार ही नहीं, पूरे देश में इसको लागू किया जाये तथा 60 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन लागू किया जाए। मंत्रिमंडल से लेकर जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में चाहे वह नौकरी हो, व्यापार हो, कल-कारखाना हो, सभी जगह 60 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन लागू किया जाए तभी इस देश का कल्याण होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और मंत्री जी इस विषय पर क्या जवाब देते हैं।

**श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल :** महोदय, बिहार सरकार ने जो रिजर्वेशन किया है उससे अधिक रिजर्वेशन दक्षिण के राज्यों में है। कर्नाटक में 40 परसेंट, आंध्र में 25 परसेंट और तमिलनाडु में 30 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है। तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक और आंध्र में बिहार के मुकाबले अधिक रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है। बिहार सरकार द्वारा घोषित रिजर्वेशन में एकांतामिक बैकवर्डनेस को भी क्राइटीरिया माना गया है। सोशल एण्ड एजु केशनल बैकवर्डनेस के साथ साथ एकांतामिक बैकवर्डनेस को भी एक क्राइटीरिया माना गया है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है उसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं लेकिन सम्पूर्ण भारत के लिए जो उन्होंने कहा है उसके लिए कमीशन बन दिया गया है जिस की घोषणा कल यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा की गई थी।

12.44 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### Hundred and Sixth Report

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report relating to Defence Services.

12.44-1/2 hrs.

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

### Twenty-seventh Report

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee (English and Hindi versions) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Rural Development)—Survey of Unemployment in Rural Sector.

## COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

### Fifteenth Report

SHRI DURGA CHAND (Kangra): I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.45 hrs.

## STATEMENT RE. NEW OFFSHORE GAS DISCOVERY OFF MAHIM (BOMBAY)

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Sir,

I am happy to announce discovery of natural gas in a well which is under drilling by 'Shenandoah' a jack up rig, in an offshore structure 120 kms. northwest of Bombay city and due west of Mahim town. The well is under production testing and the gas bearing column is about 70 m. in thickness. The testing of a selected part of the column covering 35 metres was commenced on December 9, 1978. With a 1/2" choke the production has been 220,000 cubic metres per day together with condensate. Three more horizons in the well are to be tested. After all the zones are tested the potential of this field will be determined. Thereafter a few assessment wells will be drilled to determine the size of the field and the commerciality of the gas find it is our hope that although this field will not be as large as South Bassein gas field which was discovered in May 1976, this field could be rated as one of significance.

It will be recalled that ONGC entered the offshore in 1973 with the arrival of ONGC's own jack up rig Sagar Samarat. In February 1974 oil was discovered in the Bombay High field and after the field was delineated by drilling of a number of assessment wells, development of the field was taken up. Today the production is upto 90,000 barrels per day together with associated gas. In due course the potential for production is to be built up to 240,000 barrels per day (12 million tonnes per annum).

Following the discovery of the Bombay High field ONGC discovered small oil fields on a structure called North Bassein and another known as B.38 and a large gas field on a structure called South Bassein, all these off the west coast near Bombay. Gas has also been discovered in a well in the South Tapti structure. However, assessment drilling will have to be taken up before this structure can be declared as commercial. ONGC is presently having four drilling rigs in operation in the North Arabian sea area.

The interesting possibility is that the establishment of the commercial gas field in South Bassein which may be followed by the establishment of one or more gas fields in the Cambay Basin would open up a new vista with exploitation of natural gas assuming an importance, which so far was assigned to crude oil. However, we have to wait for a clear picture concerning the gas potential of this area until more information is gathered over the next four or five months.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bahuguna, because of the importance of the matter, I have allowed you to make a statement without giving me a copy in advance. Under the rules, you have to give me a copy of the statement earlier. Please follow this practice in future.

12.48 hrs.

# BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India, Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in Gazette of India Ex. Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-12-78.

12.50 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Report Threat to Ghana Bird Sanctuary from Mathura Oil Refinery.

**SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL** (Dhulia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to mention the following matter of urgent public importance in the House.

It is reported that the Mathura Oil Refinery poses a grave threat to the Ghana Bird Sanctuary, the world's most beautiful avifauna colony according to India's leading ornithologist. He is reported to have said that it would be suicidal to invest crores of rupees in the refinery now and lament later, over the damage it might slowly cause to the bird sanctuary. I am no God to predict exactly what damage would be done. But imagine if some of the birds stopped coming to this sanctuary as a result of this refinery, would it be possible to shift it then? he asked. The 900 hectare sanctuary, boating of at least 325 species of birds is only 40 km from the refinery, which would release, no less than 25 tonnes of sulphuroxide and other poisonous gases daily into the atmosphere. This is revealed by a study being conducted by National Environmental Research Institute and two zoologists of Rajasthan University, on the environmental effects of the refinery. These scientists feel that pollution caused by the refinery would not only disturb the ecology for the birds and wild life, but pollute the air and water of surrounding areas in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. In the light of the above, I would urge upon the Government to have the matter examined in depth and reconsider the decision regarding location of Mathura Refinery.

(ii) Reported Intention of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to raise crude Oil prices.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North-East): Mr. Speaker,

Sir, The OPEC Council has recently announced their intention to raise crude oil prices by an average of 14 per cent effective from January, 1979. The Minister for Petroleum and Chemical, Shri H. N. Bahuguna has rightly Stated that this will cause hardship to India because our import bill will rise by Rs. 200 crores.

My purpose in raising this matter here in Parliament is, however, to place the OPEC step in its correct perspective so that the people of India do not get a purely selfish orientation in this regard.

The practice of petroleum producing countries jointly determining the price of crude oil began only in 1973 after a continuous erosion (since 1947) of revenues from oil and the simultaneous depletion of the oil reserves. Saudi Arabia for example earned \$ 7.2 per tonne of the oil exported in 1955, but this amount fell to \$ 6.5 per tonne in 1970. The oil producing countries were thus reduced to playing the passive role of a rentier state with no control or management over their only natural resource, namely oil. This control has rested with Anglo-American Oil Companies.

In 1973, the 13 oil producing countries banded together in form of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) in what is the first example of dynamic economic cooperation among developing countries and thereby seized control over their own natural resources.

Since the formation of OPEC was unexpected, the resultant cartel pricing dislocated many economies. It also led to some Arab countries earning sizeable surpluses running into billions of dollars. This caused international jealousies. But here too the matter should be seen in perspective, especially because of the following.

(1) The OPEC surplus of \$ 40 billion is only 10 per cent of the total inter-



national liquidity, and less than the share of OPEC exports to total world exports which is 15 per cent.

(2) Most OPEC countries, except Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, have sizeable international indebtedness which their surpluses do not cover. Total OPEC external indebtedness is over \$ 6000 billion which is staggering compared to the OPEC oil surplus of only \$ 40 billion. Arab countries especially are deep in debt.

(3) World inflation has also reduced the real export price of crude oil since 1973. Thus the present proposed hike of 14 per cent will only bring the 1979 crude oil prices, in real terms, back to the 1973 level. There will be no net gain to OPEC.

(4) Oil reserves are depletable and hence the Arab countries which are solely dependent on oil revenues will have to quickly finance diversification of their economies, before this natural resource does get exhausted. Hence funds are urgently required for their economic development.

In view of the above, India which has been a traditional friend of the Arab countries, must educate public opinion to accept the OPEC move with understanding even if it is somewhat to our cost. Otherwise India will cease to deserve to be called a leader of the Third World countries.

(iii) Report Short Supply of Coal in Industrial Areas of Eastern Region for want of Wages

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

As a result of short supply of coal due to want of wagons in industrial areas of eastern region, the capacity of many of the industries to the extent of 40 to 60 percent is not being utilized, resulting in laying off of workmen in several jute and rubber industries and

closure of some medium industries. It is reported from various States of the eastern region that lakhs of people have been laid off, and thrown out of employment, causing extreme hardships to the workmen and the people of the area. Production cost of industrial products has considerably gone up, and the consumers have now to pay rates of above 50 per cent of the production cost. Unless adequate wagons are allotted for transport of coal to these industrial areas, I am afraid many more industries will have to be closed down. More-over in the flood affected areas, particularly in West Bengal re-construction and rehabilitation works are held up due to shortage of materials. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Assam agreed to supply some materials for re-construction of houses in flood-devastated areas, but due to shortage of wagons, the materials cannot be transported. I would, therefore, draw the attention of hon. Railway Minister to look into the matter and arrange wagons for coal and other materials as mentioned above, without further delay, failing which the suffering of the people will know no bounds.

The hon. Minister of Energy the other day mentioned in the House that the coal-fields have enough stock to meet the requirements, but due to want of wagons they cannot be transported. Immediate action of the hon. Railway Minister is, therefore, solicited.

I understand that wagons are being exported to different countries against their requirements, without meeting the requirements of our own country. Export of wagons should be stopped, till the urgent requirements of our own country are not met with. The wagon factories like the Standard Wagon should make all efforts to utilize their fullest capacity, so that the shortage may be partially met with.



(iv) Final Report of Vimadalal Commission of Inquiry

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The Janata Party Government at the Centre had forwarded a complaint to Mr. Justice Vimadalal Commission, for enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 from some of the Janata Party members of Andhra Pradesh against Shri J. Vengal Rao, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and some other Council of Ministers, without ascertaining whether there were any definite issues or not. This was done with the intention of defaming the Vengal Rao Government in the State which was very popular and progressive. The Janata Party knew that they had won only one Lok Sabha seat out of 42, and they were also definite that they will not be able to win in the coming Assembly elections.

This was done by the Janata Party Government at the Centre with the intention of defaming the Vengal Rao Government and enabling the Janata Party in the State to perform well in the Assembly elections.

MR. Justice Vimadalal Commission has submitted its final report and the Government has also accepted it. Mr. Justice Vimadalal in his report has observed that none of the allegations have been established and also observed that "Everything apart, the course adopted by Mr. Rao and his Government appeared to be perfectly normal and proper." Further, Mr. Justice Vimadalal pointed out to the Centre to give definite instances in future so that Commissions of Enquiry were saved from protracted enquiries into matters which were not definite.

The Prime Minister is responsible for exhibiting the political revenge attitude and for defaming the most popular Government of Andhra Pradesh and for using power for political

ends—which has been proved beyond doubt after Mr. Justice Vimadalal's final report has been submitted. Shri Morarji Desai, to keep the moral values and to protect the prestige of the Prime Minister's post of this country from being eroded by such actions, should immediately resign and set an example in this country for future generations to come.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): I have got one point to make. This is about the business for to-day. There is one Motion in my name. I will explain in a minute. Unfortunately it has come at the fag end of the session, and there again at the end of the day. I am not sure whether it will be reached, because there are the Supplementary Demands. I want this question to be considered carefully and to invite the attention of the House in relation to some of the very important problems. So, if you have no objection, I am willing to postpone this item for discussion early in the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. That we can consider. It is a very important question.

13.00 hrs.

(v) Medical Treatment to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): With your permission I want to raise 377 regarding the medical treatment to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Unless we forget or cease to respect the history of our freedom struggle, we cannot forget the name of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his contribution to the independence of the country which is now known as Indian sub-continent.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan popularly known as Badshah Khan and respectfully remembered as 'Frontier Gandhi' remained steadfast to his ideals of freedom as 'Khudai Khidmatgar',

or servant of the God, till the fateful political decision had thrown him to the 'wolves'.

Frontier Gandhi suffered various persecutions at the hands of the British Government and remained in prison for years for leading the frontier people in the freedom struggle of our country. After the country was dismembered, the Frontier Gandhi either remained in jail, internment, or in exile for over 25 years since the 15th August, 1947. In consequence, his health has been completely shattered.

The Frontier Gandhi has expressed his desire for giving him necessary assistance for his treatment.

Would we in recognition of our debt to him make every effort for making arrangement for his medical treatment in India? In a letter dated 1-7-1978 to one of his friends, Shri G. L. Puri, a former Deputy Speaker of the Frontier Province, he *inter alia* wrote,—

"Dear Puri Sahib, I was examined by the doctors here. They said I should go to USSR for treatment. But I am held up for want of a visa. Till now I have not been granted the visa. I do not know who is at fault; Afghanistan or Russia? In the present day world international politics has touched a very low level. In 1964 I had gone to London for treatment. Winter was approaching; so the doctors told me it would be better if I went to California (USA). October was about to begin. I went to the American Embassy and saw the officer concerned. He said to me, 'What do you want to do in America?' I told him 'I am unwell. The climate here is not good for me. The doctor has advised me that the climate of California will suit me better.' I was kept in suspense for a month; whether it was 'Yes or No?' I did not get any reply. Whenever I reminded him I was told that the reply was

still awaited. When it became very cold I left for Egypt.

I do not know what is happening about my visa for USSR. If you want to come you should come as early as you can. I think of Vinoba ji. How is he? Pyarelal Nayyar comes to my mind. If like you he knew about my being here he might have written to me. Perhaps, he does not know or he is too busy. I hope General Shah Nawaz is hale and hearty.

Please tell him not to come to Kabul. From amongst my Congress colleagues only Morarji Desai remains. He too is now getting old. If you meet these colleagues please convey to them my most hearty greetings and salams."

He wrote to another friend, Shri O. P. Narang of Delhi on 20th November, 1978:—

"I approached the Afghan Government to get me my visa for my visit to Russia. After three months they replied that Russia is hesitant to issue visa because I have a passport from the Government of Pakistan. Thereafter I took my passport back from the Afghan Government and gave it to the Ambassador of Pakistan for doing the needful. Now I intend to ask the Government of Pakistan to return my passport and allow me to go to India for treatment. I shall ascertain from India whether I can get the treatment of my disease there. If it can be done and the Government of Pakistan also allow me I shall visit India for treatment of my disease."

In reply to my Short Notice Question, for unfortunate reasons, it was replied as Unstarred Question by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who stated that—"it has been conveyed to him that Government of India is prepared to

[Shri Samar Guha]

send Indian doctors to examine and treat him or, if agreeable to him, to provide him necessary treatment in India.

The Government of Afghanistan have also been informed about our willingness to provide him with medical treatment. If Badshah Khan decides to come to India, Government would welcome him and provide him all possible facilities for treatment."

It is clear from the letter of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan that there is no question whether he is agreeable or desires to come to India because he has categorically expressed his intention of coming to India for treatment.

I would make an earnest appeal to our Government to make all possible arrangements, and very immediately, for bringing Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to India so that all necessary medical facilities may be given to the frontier Gandhi for early regaining of his health. I hope, Government of India will take all possible measures in this regard by having contact with our friendly Government of Afghanistan so that the Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, may come to India very soon.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister for External Affairs for sending a representative so that expeditious steps may be taken for bringing him to India. I hope the Government of India will respond to this request which reflects the earnest appeal of hundreds of former freedom fighters of our country.

विदेश मंत्री (श्री प्रद्वि बिहारी बाजपेयी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रो० समर गुहा को यह मामला फिर से सदन में उठाने के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। अगर उस दिन अव्यवस्थित प्रश्न आता और उप-प्रश्न पूछे जाते, तो मैं इस बारे में विशद रूप से सारी बातें सदन के सामने रख सकता था।

बेलग्रेड में जब नान-एलायन्ड नेशन का सम्मेलन हो रहा था और उससे कुछ ही दिन पहले बादशाह खान काबुल में पहुंचे थे—जवालाबाद में रहते थे—

तो मैंने अफगानिस्तान के उप-प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री से कहा था कि भारत सरकार बादशाह खान की जांच-पड़ताल के लिए भारतीय डाक्टरों को भेजने के लिए तैयार है, और अगर बादशाह खान भारत में इलाज कराना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए हम पूरा प्रबन्ध करने को तैयार हैं, उनके लिए इलाज का प्रबन्ध करना हमारा राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है, हमारा धर्म है। इस सम्बन्ध में किसी के मन में कोई शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अभी श्री हरिभाऊ जोशी उनसे मिलकर आये, जैसे प्रो० समर गुहा ने जो पत्रों का हवाला दिया कि बादशाह खान भारत आने के लिए इच्छुक हैं, हम तुरन्त प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें शीघ्रतः भारत लाया जाए और उनकी देखभाल व डाक्टरी इलाज का पूरा प्रबन्ध हो, लेकिन इस काम में हमें पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान की मदद की जरूरत होगी और मुझे विश्वास है कि हमें उनकी मदद मिलेगी और हम बादशाह खान को शीघ्र भारत लाने में समर्थ होंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am not at all questioning your ruling under 377. I am appreciating your wisdom to allow certain Members on this side to express their strong feelings about this matter. Many inquiry commissions including the Shah Commission have been instituted by the Government of India. The House had an elaborate discussion on the report of the Shah Commission. I am not going into the merit of the case or into the attempt made by the Government to blackmail Shri Vengal Rao or the manner in which this has been done in a scrap of paper. I am suggesting a discussion on the Vimadala Commission's report which made serious strictures on the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into the matter.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I would like to point out to you certain irregularities of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: That should not be. I said I shall examine the matter.

13.11 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)  
(NO. 4) BILL, 1978THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) :  
Madam, I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1977, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1977, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into considerations."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up the clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.12 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)  
(NO. 5) BILL, 1978THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): 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 1978-79 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"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 1978-79 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

\*Moved with the recommendation the President.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (छजुराहो) : सभापति महोदय, रेल मंत्री, प्रो० मधु दण्डवते, ने भारत की संविधि निधि में से कुछ राशि प्राप्त करने के लिए जो विनियोग विधेयक रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद रेलों द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ऐसे सुधार और परिवर्तन किए गए हैं, जिससे ग्राम जनता में खुशी की लहर दौड़ गई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी प्रथम श्रेणी के जो बेटिंग रूम थे उन में केवल प्रथम श्रेणी के लोग ही आराम करते थे। अब द्वितीय श्रेणी के स्लीपर कोच में जो यात्रा करते हैं उनके भी वहाँ ठहरने की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह एक अच्छी और समता की बात की गई है, उस को मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे बड़े स्टेशन हैं जैसे झाँसी या और भी कई स्टेशन हैं जहाँ रूम छोटे हैं। वह कुछ और बड़े होने चाहिए ताकि सब लोगों के आराम से ठहरने की व्यवस्था वहाँ हो सके।

औररत्न जो होते हैं उन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, सलिलपुर में एक औररत्न बना हुआ है, लेकिन वहाँ एक दूसरी लाइन निकल गयी है। जब मने लिखा पढ़ी की तो अधिकारियों ने जवाब दिया कि निकलने के लिए दूसरा फाटक है वहाँ से लोग जा सकते हैं। पाँच हजार की आबादी वहाँ की है, उन के लिए यह बहुत ही अनुविधाजनक है। जब दूसरी लाइन वहाँ निकल चुकी है तो वह जो औररत्न भ्रष्टा है उस को पूरा करना चाहिए। अधिकारी जो जवाब देते हैं वह सही जवाब नहीं देते हैं। अगर वह सही जवाब दें तो शासन द्वारा वह बात पूरी हो सकती है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि वह औररत्न जो अभी भ्रष्टा है वह पूरा होना चाहिए और दूसरी लाइन के ऊपर भी उस को जाना चाहिए क्योंकि यात्रियों को निकलने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है।

इसी तरह से जो क्रासिंग-वे होता है, वहाँ जो फाटक होता है उसके लिए रेल मंत्रालय को लिखते हैं तो उनका जवाब मिलता है कि प्रान्तीय सरकार से कहना चाहिए कि वह उस का खर्चा दें और जब प्रान्तीय सरकार को लिखते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि वह रेलवे विभाग का काम है, वह इस काम को पूरा करें। कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह टालने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर रेल विभाग को फाटक बनाना हो तो उन्हें बनाना चाहिए। हरपालपुर के पास चपरन ग्राम के लिए एक क्रासिंग-वे बनाने की आवश्यकता है और एक झाँसी मानिकपुर लाइन पर निवाड़ी स्टेशन के पास पीहा ग्राम के लिए क्रासिंग-वे बनाया जाना चाहिए। इन स्थानों पर फाटक न होने से कई पशुओं के एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं। जनता की बराबर मांग है उस के लिए और हम चाहते हैं कि ये फाटक जल्दी से जल्दी बनाए जायें।

जो प्रस्थायी तौर से कर्मचारी रखे जाते हैं उन की आखिर कितनी प्रवधि होनी चाहिए, वह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो नौकरी में आ गए हैं उन को जल्दी स्थायी नौकरी देनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से कंजिसेरी में जो नौकर रखे जाते हैं वह भ्रष्टाओं की मर्जी पर होते हैं। कम से कम भ्रष्टाओं की मर्जी को तो खत्म कीजिए कि जिससे कुछ प्रेम है या जिस की सिफारिश है उस को तो नौकरी पर रख लेते हैं और नहीं तो एक लाख दो साल रखा, फिर निकाल देते हैं। लोकों में यही होता है। जहाँ जहाँ आप के कारखाने हैं वहाँ पर जो काम पर लिए जाते हैं वह एक या दो वर्ष में फिर निकाल दिए जाते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि राज को आप मजदूरी पर रखते हैं चाहे रोजाना की मजदूरी पर भी रखें हों लेकिन उन को निकालना नहीं चाहिए। हाँ, अगर उस की कोई गलती है, उस से कोई ऐसा अपराध हो गया है तो जरूर निकाल दीजिए लेकिन अगर ईमानदारी से काम करता है तो उस को निकालना नहीं चाहिए। आदमी की नौकरी की कुछ निश्चितता होनी चाहिए, बीच में उसको निकालना नहीं चाहिए।

सलिलपुर से सिंगरीली रेलवे लाइन को आप ने बजट में मंजूर कर लिया है लेकिन यह काम तेजी से होना चाहिए क्योंकि अभी जनता को पता नहीं है। वह तो हम लोगों को पता है कि सलिलपुर से सिंगरीली रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे हो रहा है, लेकिन अभी जनता को कोई पता नहीं है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि वह काम इस तरह से शुरू हो जिससे जनता को भी मालूम हो कि वह काम करने जा रहे हैं।

हस्ताल की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है हालाँकि बहुत सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं और दी गई हैं, जो हजारों लाखों कर्मचारी आपात काल में निकाल दिए गए थे उन को रख लिया गया, कुछ और बचे ह, उन को भी जल्दी निपटारा जाए और बोनस के मामले में मैं कहना चाहूँगा दण्डवते साहब रेल विभाग के सम्बन्ध में अच्छी तरह से उसकी सारी गतिविधियों के जानकार हैं, जो लोग रेलवे की सेवा में हैं उनकी जो मांगें हैं उन को भी वह पूरा करने की कृपा करेंगे। जो उन्होंने कदम उठाए हैं इस रेल विभाग में और जिस तरह से उन्होंने काम किया है, मैं चाहूँगा कि आगे भी विधिवत उसी तरह काम वह करेंगे। उस से सचमुच जनता की सेवा होगी और यह काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से होगा।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : सभापति महोदय, जो सबल माननीय नायक जी ने उठाया है उसका ताल्लुक विनियोग विधेयक से नहीं है लेकिन जब ऐसा विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तो माननीय सभ्य इस मौके पर अपनी शिकायतें पेश करते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो दो तीन प्रश्न उठाए हैं उनकी तरफ मैं जरूर ध्यान दूँगा। मैं उनसे धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सवाल उठाए गए हैं

‘डेनिक इस विधेयक से तात्बुक न होती हुए भी, चूँकि यह वार्षिक बिक्रय है इसलिए उसका भी भी स्वीकृतिकरण मुझे देना है उसके लिए मैं उन्हें पत्र लिखूँगा।’

इतना कहने के बाद मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल को सभी माननीय सदस्य मंजूर करेंगे।

श्री डी० जी० गवई (बुलबाना) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कल मैं बोलने वाला था लेकिन मुझे टाइम मिला नहीं। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से एक रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप पहले रुल कोट कीजिए।

श्री डी० जी० गवई : मैं एक अच्छा सुझाव देश के लिए देना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे रूल के अन्तर्गत काम करना है। नियम 218(5) के अन्तर्गत अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर बोलना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें पहले से लिखकर स्पीकर को देना पड़ता है।

श्री डी० जी० गवई : मैंने दिया था।

सभापति महोदय : स्पीकर के पास आपका नोट नहीं है। स्पीकर के पास जब किसी मੈम्बर का नोट आता है तो स्पीकर उसकी एक कापी मिनिस्टर को देते हैं और एक अपने पास रखते हैं। मेरे सामने आपका कोई नोट नहीं है। अभी इसी घड़ी श्री राजगोपाल नायडू का नोट मेरे पास आया था लेकिन चूँकि पहले से नहीं आया था और उसकी एक कापी मिनिस्टर को नहीं दे सके इसलिए मैंने उनको बोलने नहीं दिया। इसी प्रकार से बायलार रवि जी का नोट आया था लेकिन रुल एलाऊ नहीं

करता इसलिए उनको बोलने नहीं दिया। आप मुझे जमा करेंगे, मैं आपको बोलने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकती।

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 1978-79 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up the Clauses.

The question is:

“That Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

13.24 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS\*  
FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1978-79**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1978-79 for which 2 hours have been allotted. Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third

column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 12, 18, 29, 33, 41, 42, 59 to 61, 63, 71, 77, 79, 81, 90 and 92."

*List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1978-79 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION			
2	Agriculture . . . . .	41,19,00,000	202,15,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION			
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production .	87,00,00,000	
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
18	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		5,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
29	Power Development . . . . .		19,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
33	Customs . . . . .	1,11,49,000	51,00,000
41	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments . . . . .	75,56,65,000	..
42	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance .	1,000	57,26,00,000

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY</b>		
59 Industries . . . . .		11,00,00,000
60 Village and Small Industries . . . . .	1,000	
61 Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts . . . . .	26,00,00,000	3,53,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING</b>		
63 Information and Publicity . . . . .	1,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS</b>		
71 Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries . . . . .	1,000	1,000
<b>MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT</b>		
77 Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . . . .	19,71,31,000	2,31,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES .</b>		
79 Department of Steel . . . . .	7,00,00,000	1,000
81 Mines and Minerals . . . . .		5,50,01,000
<b>MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING</b>		
90 Public Works . . . . .		1,000
92 Housing and Urban Development . . . . .	..	1,000

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) have been circulated may, if they so desire, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DR. SARADISH ROY (Belpur):** Madam, Chairman, this is the second Supplementary Budget placed before the House by the hon. Finance Minister during the current financial year. In every session of the House, one supplementary budget is being placed before the House. It shows that there

is no healthy financial management by the Government.

The total demand for this supplementary budget is Rs. 860.74 crores. This shows how the Government has been spending money in an unplanned manner. If it had been of an urgent necessity, this would have been considered. But I find from these demands that some of this expenditure could have been anticipated long ago and the provision could have been made in the general budget.

There is a provision for transfer to State Governments. The first item



[Dr. Saradish Roy].

is, advance Plan assistance for meeting relief expenditure on account of distress caused by floods. Rs. 225 crores is for that. Then, there is item No. 2—Grant-in-aid for gratuitous relief in flood affected areas—Rs. 30 crores; item No. 3—loans to cover gaps in resources—Rs 125 crores; item No. 4 -- short-term loans for purchase and distribution of fertiliser—Rs. 25 crores.

I come from the flood affected State of West Bengal. What we find is that the advance Plan assistance which is given is subsequently deducted from the total quantum of Central transfer to the State's Plan. As a result of that, the State Governments are put in a problematic position. They cannot plan their expenditure. These amounts are given against Plan advances.

In this connection, I would like to mention the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission has made certain recommendations in regard to relief to States affected by natural calamities, like, cyclone, floods, etc. Now that the Central has accepted that it is its responsibility to reimburse to the States on the occasions of such distress, will it not be doing only justice to concede to West Bengal's modest demand for a grant of Rs. 350 crores over the next two years for flood relief? The Finance Commission's recommendations, as we are aware, have no retrospective effect. But once the principle is accepted, should it not be applied to the biggest natural calamity that took place just a few months ago in West Bengal and in some other States?

I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider it and adjust the amounts as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

In these demands, I find, there is one demand—subsidy for production of

controlled cloth. In the regular budget, there was a provision for Rs. 21 crores for that and in the supplementary budget, another Rs. 26 crores have been provided for. In the last session, the Government announced their textile policy. The Janata Party has given relief to the organised sector of the textile industry and they have put the responsibility of supplying controlled cloth on the National Textile Corporation. The entire burden has fallen on the NTC and to some extent on the handloom industry. We have provided Rs. 21 crores in the regular budget and Rs. 26 crores in this supplementary budget. But inspite of this, the controlled cloth is not available to the poorer sections of the people. Though such large amounts are provided in the budget, the big tycoons are given the liberty to fleece the people. The Central Government has recently imposed an additional excise duty on cloth. Though they are exempted from that responsibility, the price of cloth has not come down—though the price of cotton is now much below last year's price.

Another point is there there is a provision for only a token grant of Rs. 1000 for Bharat Aluminium. The Bharat Aluminium had taken over the Management of J. K. Industries undertaking, the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited near Asansol. This company was closed sometime in 1973 and after a long time, the Government has taken over this company. About 22000 workers were working there, but it has been decided that only 800 will be absorbed and the rest will be retrenched. All the benefits will be given—that assurance is there. But my point is that for the last five or six years the company was closed and the machinery has turned into junk. So the Central Government should come up in a big way. It is a very old company, but a certain potential is there which can be developed, in the Bharat Alu-

minium Company, if they take the responsibility and develop it. Not only 800 persons but the other 1400 persons can also be absorbed if this industry is modernised.

I would therefore request the Minister to look into this because we are short of aluminium now, and this industry can be modernised and developed. Will the Minister assure us that whenever the factory is in a running condition an dis developed, new recruitment will be made from out of those 1400 persons who have been retrenched? They are already out of job for the last five to six years. So, I want the Minister to consider this aspect.

With these words, I conclude.

**श्री युवराज (कटिहार) :** सभापति महोदय, जो अनुदान की पूरक मांगें पेश की गई हैं मैं उन मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि विश्व बैंक ने हाल ही में एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है जिसमें यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि इस आता-दी के अन्त तक विश्व में साठ करोड़ से अधिक जनसंख्या सब से अधिक गरीबी का जीवन बिताने को बाध्य होगी एशियाई देशों में जिन देशों में सब से अधिक निर्धनता का अनुमान लगाया गया है उन देशों में भारत, इण्डोनेशिया और बंगलादेश आते हैं जिन में कि सब से अधिक जनसंख्या गरीबी से ग्रस्त होगी भारत में जो औद्योगिक विकास के लिए प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और जिस तरह से हमारे यहां जीवन स्तर में गिरावट आ रही है उस सब के पीछे हमारी धीमी विकास गति का संकेत है।

मैं आप से एक अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित केन्द्रीय श्रम संमंठन ने जनवरी से अप्रैल तक की जो हमारे औद्योगिक उत्पादन के आंकड़े प्रकाशित किये हैं उन के अनुसार हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन, प्रोथ 4.6 परसेंट हुआ है। मैं आप के माध्यम से एक प्रोजेक्ट की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। 18 अगस्त को बिहार के कटिहार जिले में एक जूट मिल का अधिग्रहण हुआ। यह अधिग्रहण काफी दिनों के बाद हुआ जब कि वहां दो-ढाई-सी मजदूर भूख से मर गए। इस बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करने के बाव ही इस जूट मिल का अधिग्रहण हुआ। लेकिन आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि बिरला और टाटा को सेंट्रल बैंक से इंक्यूबिब खोलने के लिए जितना चाहे रुपया उधार मिल सकता है लेकिन इस आर०बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल, कटिहार जिसका अधिग्रहण 18 अगस्त को हुआ था आपने नोटिफिकेशन किया

और स्वयं राष्ट्रपति जी जिस के लिए सब से बड़े गारंटर हैं आज तक उस मिल को बसाने के लिए बैंकों ने रुपया नहीं दिया और वह मिल अभी तक चालू नहीं हुई है। तीन हजार रुपये माहवार वेतन पर बेयरमैन के रूप में श्री बजाज वहां मुकर्रर किए गए। वह कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और बम्बई की दौड़ लगाते रहे। लेकिन आज तक तीन हजार मजदूर जो तीन बरस से भूखे मर रहे हैं, जिन की आशाओं पर तुषारापात हुआ है, यह मिल चालू नहीं हुई है। अधिग्रहण करने के बाद जो उनके मन में आशा बंधी थी कि यह मिल दुबारा चालू होगी, वह टूट गई है।

आप एक और बात पर ध्यान दें। मैं उस इलाके से आता हूं जहां की कीज काप जूट है, पटसन है। पटसन बेच कर अस्सी प्रतिशत किसान जो गांवों में रहते हैं चाहे मजदूरी करते हों और चाहे खेत में उनकी मिसकियत हो, कुछ अर्जित करते हैं। कई मिलें बिहार के पूर्वी इलाके से लेकर बंगाल तक पटसन की हैं जिस मिल के पास एक करोड़ से अधिक रुपया बैंकिंग इस्टीमेशन का है और सरकार का बकाया है आज वह मिल भी, कटिहार जूट मिल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड पांच महीने से बन्द पड़ी है। तीन दिन पहले बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री श्री जाज फरनेंडीस को लिख कर एक अनुशंसा दी थी कि कटिहार जूट मिल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और रामेश्वर जूट मिल मुक्तापुर जो बिड़ला की मलिकियत है, चूंकि ये मजदूरों की बकाया मारती है, कम मजदूरी उनको लेने के लिए बाध्य करती है, बकाया प्रावीडेंट फंड का और कम्पल-सरी डिपॉजिट का भुगतान नहीं कराना चाहती हैं अतः इन दोनों का अधिग्रहण कर लिया जाए। इस और भी आपका अविलम्ब ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

एक और गंभीर बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूं। डेढ़ दो वर्ष के प्रशासन काल में 55 मिलों को टेक ओवर दिया गया है, जिन में से 49-50 टैक्सटाइल मिल हैं और 5-6 जूट मिल हैं। इन को आज चालू करें या बन्द करें या एक बरस बाद करें पता नहीं यह सरकार उनके बारे में कुछ कर सकेगी या नहीं कर सकेगी। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस सरकार में पोलिटिकल बिल की, संकल्प शक्ति की कमी है। अगर आप मजदूरों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, उनकी रक्षा करना चाहते हैं तो आपको वृद्धता पूर्वक, अपनी संकल्प शक्ति के साथ प्रशासन चलाना होगा और उन से वहां काम कराना होगा, थ्यूरोक्रेट्स से काम कराना होगा। ये पुरानी मिलें हैं और इनको चलाना चाहते हैं तो टेक ओवर करके एनसिलराइजेशन आपका करना पड़ेगा, उनके अन्दर छंटे उद्योग बढ़ाने पड़ेंगे ताकि सिमेंट उद्योग को, फटिलाइजर उद्योग की बोरिंग की प्रगति दी जा सके और वे घाटे में न पड़ें। केवल अफसरों के बल पर आप इसको चलाना चाहें तो नहीं चला सकते हैं। उस ने पीपल्स

[श्री गुरुराज]

इनावन्वमेंट होना चाहिये। लोकल जो प्रतिनिधि हैं, एम० एल० ए० हैं, एम० पी० हैं, बंगाल से ले कर यहां तक की जितनी भी मिलें आपने ली है, उनके बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स का गठन इस प्रकार से करना होगा जिससे वहां के जन प्रतिनिधियों को उस में शामिल किया जा सके। पीरियाडिकल एसेसमेंट भी होना चाहिये और कंलटेडिब कमेटी में भी इन पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये। किस मिल में कितना मुनाफा हो रहा है, किस तरह की व्यवस्था हो रही है, इन तमाम बातों पर खयाल करने की जरूरत है।

इन अनुदानों की पूरक मांगों के पृष्ठ 32 पर आर० बी०एच०एम० जूट मिल कटिहार को 1 करोड़ 78 लाख रुपया देने की आपने व्यवस्था की है। इस मिल को माडरनाइज करने में, इसका आधुनिकीकरण करने में कितना रुपया लगेगा इसको भी आप देखें। दस करोड़ से अधिक रुपया लगेगा जबकि आप दे रहे हैं केवल 1 करोड़ 78 लाख रुपया और वह भी दे रहे हैं पांच महीने से। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कम आप क्यों देते हैं। साथ ही जो देना हो वह आपको चाहिए जल्दी आप दें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि कटिहार जूट मिल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, रामेश्वर जूट मिल मुक्तापुर जहाँ के पूंजीपति अपनी मिलकियत के बल पर मजदूरों को भूखों मारने की साजिश कर रहे हैं, कम से कम मजदूरों लेने पर उनको मजबूर कर रहे हैं और बैंकिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स से और सरकार से लोन ले कर अपनी मिलें चलाने के बहाने अपनी पूंजी को दूसरी जगह ले जा कर लगा रहे हैं, दूसरे उद्योगों में लगा रहे हैं और इस तरह से अपने काम काज को फैलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और इस तरह से फाड़ कर रहे हैं उस और भी आपको उन्मुख होने की जरूरत है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (NandyaI): The hon Finance Minister is an efficient civil servant and an administrator and he has brought forward these supplementary demands for grants.

After he has taken up the office of Finance Minister, the financial position of the country is not satisfactory. There were huge foreign reserves and now the position seems to be that if the remittances of our nationals abroad were not there, the foreign reserves position and the financial position of the government of India would have been in a serious situation or in jeopardy.

In the matter of encouraging imports for various items, there has not been a judicious selection of the items. Further there has not been any rationale in the export policy of the government. For instance, the country is more self-sufficient in cotton, still we are pursuing the policy of importing cotton with the result that the farmers who have taken up to growing long staple cotton to a large extent have suffered and when the country is self-sufficient, there is no need to import cotton.

Another matter is about the policy adopted in the matter of export of sugar, onions, rice and other commodities which will keep up our stand and our place in the world market which we have been pursuing all these years. For instance, suddenly the government stopped export of sugar. The result was that it had a very deleterious effect on the large number of cane-growers in the country. Many sugar factories in the process have suffered and the government has come forward with an ordinance and a Bill to take over those sugar mills which are in arrears in regard to sugar cane dues. In the States where sugar cane is grown like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Some other States, there has been a very serious situation where small and marginal farmers who are growing sugar cane are not able to sell their cane and in some places the cane is being used as fuel. Why should this happen? If the Government had continued the export of sugar, that would have given a favourable price to the sugar cane growers.

Another important factor is about the gold auction policy pursued by this Government. Several questions have been put and answered. There had been heated debates and arguments in our favour. The Finance Minister has been valiantly supporting the policy of the Government. But, the fact remains that the policy pursued by the Government does not help

to have a stable price in gold. Smugglers and blackmarketeers were not prevented. This problem has increased with the result the Government has to suspend the gold auction. This shows the failure of the Government in implementing or in stabilising the price of gold in this country.

Madam, coming to the agricultural commodities, they are to be encouraged for export. I mentioned sugar as an example. I have been urging that onions as well as rice should be exported. As a matter of fact, fortunately, because of various ameliorative measures taken in the last twenty or thirty years, the farmers were able to have a record production of foodgrains in this country running to 126 million tonnes. It is further going up. We are not only self-sufficient but we have surplus too in wheat and in rice. So, rice exports will help the country to boost up its image. It should not be confined only to the total export of basmati rice but you should go in for the other varieties of rice export also. I am told that the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Tamilnadu Government wanted the rice to be exported from this country. But the Government is reluctant to do it. I do not know why? They should not be reluctant or confined only to the export basmati rice and the States must be allowed to export the other varieties of rice as early as possible.

About the tobacco, the paradox or the irony of it is that the tobacco growers are in distress whereas the cigarette manufacturers are amassing a huge profit at the cost of the growers. Till now, there is no support price for tobacco whereas there is a ceiling price for the export of virginia tobacco. There is no support price for tobacco growers. Same is the case with regard to cotton and other agricultural commodities. This not only sustains the economy but they also encourage the agro-based industries in the country. They help to get foreign ex-

change. I think these matters should be gone into deeply by the hon. Minister.

About the imported fertilisers, I want to say something. Government is wanting to import fertilisers. Some money has been asked for from Parliament. In this connection, I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to see that if fertilisers are to be imported, they should be for the benefit of our farmers. We do not like to import fertilisers. We would like to be self-sufficient in the production of chemical fertilisers also. My point is that the imported fertilisers must be made available at a cheaper price so that the cost of production does not go up and, in that process, the farmers also should not suffer. Even if it comes to subsidising the price of the fertilisers as has been done before, Government should not hesitate to do that. It will have the effect on the price rise in the agricultural commodities; it will have a chain reaction. So, I would only suggest that if the import of fertilisers is a must because of the prevailing conditions in this country and also to create activity in agricultural production, then the Government must come forward to subsidise even the imported chemical fertilisers and come to the rescue of the farmers.

Madam, another thing that I would like to highlight is about the plan assistance—advance plan assistance—which is being given to the States by the Central Government. Advance Plan assistance is given to meet the expenditure for flood relief—devastation cause by floods—and Rs. 225 crores has been earmarked for this purpose. The hon. Minister while answering a question put by some hon. Members said that this is given as advance plan assistance. They wanted him to give that as an outright grant. The hon. Finance Minister has been telling that this is because of the Seventh Finance Commission. They

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

say that States are getting enough finances. We have made it a policy that when a contingency arises, we can advance the money towards flood relief. But, it only be between the State Plans. But I would like to bring it to the notice of the Finance Minister that these are the natural calamities that are occurring in the country. After all it is not the fault of the West Bengal or Andhra Pradesh governments. They did not invite floods. So, there should be a national policy. It should not form part of the assistance. It should be a grant. Because with meagre finances the State Governments will not be able to meet the requirements of the State. While replying to the same question the hon'ble Minister said that he has assured the West Bengal Chief Minister that though it is being given as an advance Plan assistance the economic development of that State would not suffer. I do not know how the economic development of that State will not suffer if you give Plan assistance to the West Bengal government and cut it from the State Plan. The hon'ble Minister must explain the mechanism of this answer which he has given.

Coming to other points I would like to say a few words about the financial assistance earmarked for Rural Electrification Corporation. I appreciate the work done by the Rural Electrification Corporation for all these years. It has done a commendable job. But this amount is not sufficient. There are thousands of villages who do not have the benefit of electrification for improving lift irrigation. So, government should not grudge to provide more funds. Also more schemes must come forward from the Rural Electrification Corporation so as to provide the benefit of using electricity for irrigation purposes in the

maximum number of villages in the country.

Sir, coming to my own constituency the irrigation facilities to be provided to the backward areas—areas which are affected by adverse seasonal conditions—I would only request the hon'ble Finance Minister that backward areas which have been identified and where the rainfall is scanty, irrigation facilities must be provided to those areas. In my constituency there is a proposal to divert the water of Krishna to Rayala seema and also supply of drinking water to Madras city. That proposal has come from the Andhra Pradesh government and. I hope that it will be cleared soon and necessary finances provided. Sir, the scheme sent by the Andhra Pradesh government is not complete. There is another canal also to be sanctioned in that area. Then only that God-forsaken place where there is scanty of rainfall will get maximum benefit by diversion of waters from Krishna river. It is also a very satisfying thing that the Chief Ministers of Andhra and Orissa have come to an agreement with regard to the sharing of the Godavari water. It is a great achievement. There is a proposal by the State government to utilise the waters of Godavari by constructing a barrage at Pullavaram. I request that this matter must be taken into consideration.

Lastly, the hydro-electric projects must be accelerated so that power may be made available and the idea of having a national grid as well as regional grid so as to ease the power shortage of one State or the other must be pursued. There is a World Bank loan granted for Srisailem hydro-electric project. That amount should be made available and this project be completed. With these words I commend the grants.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I beg to move;

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 243,34,00,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide irrigation facilities to famine affected areas in the country with particular reference to Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh. (6)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,00,00,000, in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in stopping exports of sugar, onion and rice to provide remunerative prices to farmers to make their lot better. (7)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,00,00,000 in respect of 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide enough funds for the early commissioning of hydel projects like Sri Sailam and establishing regional and national grids to overcome power shortage. (20)]

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 243,34,00,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to settle the demands of the workers of the Food Corporation of India and ensuring their working and living conditions. (2)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 243,34,00,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate delay in taking up the Punnampuzha-Pandiyar irri-

gation scheme in Coimbatore District thereby failing to afford relief to a vast drought affected area affecting thousands of small farmers and agricultural production. (33)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,00,00,000 in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to exempt from 3½ per cent export cess on cardamom oil exported by small and medium producers and exporters. (34)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,00,00,000 in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend cash assistance to exports from small scale industry. (35)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,00,00,000 in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Request of the Coimbatore Industries Export House Limited for financial assistance from the Marketing Development Fund in the engineering exhibition to be held at Jakarta in March 1979. (36)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of 'Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in nationalising Bengal Chemical Company. (37)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of 'Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."



[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

[Need to examine avoidable expenditure taking place in Bengal Chemicals. (38)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of 'Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring down prices of fertilisers and streamline the marketing and supply facilities to meet the needs of small farmers. (39)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of 'Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise to the maximum the installed capacity and trained technical personnel in Bengal Chemicals. (40)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदया, यह पूरक बजट प्रस्तुत करना खास कर के ऐसे कुशल वित्त मंत्री के द्वारा मुझे बहुत अच्छा नहीं लगता है। जब कि 11 हजार करोड़ का बजट हमारा बना तो फिर उस के बाद यह करीब 860 करोड़ का यह पूरक बजट जो आया है जिस में हम देखते हैं कि 229 करोड़ का रिसेट है और करीब करीब 631 करोड़ यह बचता है, तो यह फिर पूरक बजट का आना जो है इस से लगता है कि हिसाब किताब हम ठीक से नहीं रखते हैं। यह ठीक बात है कि भारत के संविधान की धारा 115 के अंतर्गत बजट कैसे बनाना चाहिए इस के लिए स्पष्ट निर्देश नहीं हैं लेकिन 114वीं धारा के अनुसार कुछ गाइड लाइन्स दी गई हैं और 116 वीं धारा का अगर हम ध्यान रखें तो हम को सचमुच में यह पूरक बजट प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

बहुत दिनों के बाद जनता सरकार के आने से घाटे की धर्म-व्यवस्था समाप्त हुई थी। लेकिन ऐसे कुशल और सज्जम वित्त मंत्री के द्वारा फिर घाटे की धर्म-व्यवस्था की शुरुआत भारतवर्ष में हुई है। यह जो फिर यह पूरक बजट ला रहे हैं 631 करोड़ का इस से लगता है कि हमारी घाट की धर्म-व्यवस्था बढ़ी और मुद्रास्फीति होगी।

आर्थिक संचालन की जो रिपोर्ट है 77-78 और 78-79 की उस में हम देखते हैं कि 77-78 में टेक्स रेवेन्यू 9.3 परसेंट है और 78-79 में 9 परसेंट है। रेट आफ प्रोफिट 77-78 में 11.8 परसेंट और 78-79 में 9.9 परसेंट है। नान-टेक्सेबल रेवेन्यू 77-78 में प्लस 6.4 परसेंट और 78-79 में माइनस 8.4 परसेंट है। कैपिटल ऐंड नान-कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर में एक साल में 7.5 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। इस तरह से यह तो हम इन्वेलेशन को प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं और जहां जिस देश में मुद्रास्फीति होगी वहां महंगाई को कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि इस बार तो ठीक है कि आप पूरक बजट प्रस्तुत कर दीजिए लेकिन अपने विभाग को यह स्पष्ट कहिए कि पूरक बजट मांगने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह बजट बनाने की कुशलता का अभाव है कि पूरक बजट प्रस्तुत करना पड़ता है।

जब पूरक बजट आता है तो दो तरह से उस को मीट करते हैं। या तो हम हार्ड टेक्सेशन करते हैं या फिर लेस एक्सपेंडिचर करते हैं। लेकिन खर्च तो लेस होता नहीं है तो हार्ड टेक्सेशन होता है और उस से भी मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ती है। मुद्रास्फीति होने से महंगाई बढ़ेगी।

यह बात ठीक है कि अभी जो हमारा पूरक बजट है उस में करीब करीब 4 सौ करोड़ रुपया राज्यों को स्पेशल ग्रांट के रूप में दिया गया है ताकि वे अपने खर्चों को ठीक करें। यह बात ठीक है कि जो राज्य हैं उन की आमदना कम है और उन के ऊपर बहुत सी विपत्तियां पड़ी हैं और उन लोगों ने खर्च की मांग की है खास कर के जो यह सेवेय फार्मेशन कमिशन या उस से ज्यादा पैसा लेने के लिए उन लोगों ने ज्यादा घाटा दिखाया है। इसलिए यह बात ठीक है कि 100 करोड़ उन लोगों को देने की बात है और बहुत थोड़ा सा ही दूसरी मदों में खर्च है। लेकिन इस से क्या यह नहीं सोच सकते हैं कि घाटा हमारा बढ़ेगा और मुद्रास्फीति होगी?

ज्यादा तो नहीं लेकिन ऊर्जा की डिमांड की एक चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। उस से हमारे क्षेत्र का भी सम्बन्ध आता है। कहलगांव सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के लिए बात कही गई है। अब देखिए वहां पर जो कोयला है वह आद मील पर है, वहां पानी नजदीक है और वित्त मंत्रालय को भी मालूम है कि अगर वहां सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बने तो पर यूनिट जेनरेशन एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का कम होगा, केवल बारह पैसे होगा। फरक्का में 14 पैसे होगा। हम नहीं चाहते कि फरक्का में न हो। फरक्का में भी हो। लेकिन पर यूनिट जेनरेशन आफ एलेक्ट्रिसिटी 12 पैसे है और फरक्का में 14 पैसे होगा। वरों तक आपको ज्यादा खर्चा करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए आपको यह बात सोचनी चाहिए।

में अपना भाषण बाद में जारी रखूंगा।

**सभापति महोदय :** जी नहीं, आप एक-दो मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

**डा० रामजी सिंह :** प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यहां पर आ गए हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि जब हम एक एक पैसे को बचाना चाहते हैं तो हमको देखना चाहिए, धर्मल पावर स्टेशन को हम कहीं भी लगावें, फरक्का में या कहलगांव में, जहां पर बिजली पर यूनिट सस्ती पैदा होती है वहां पर अगर हम नहीं बनाते हैं, दूसरी जगह पर बनाते हैं तो हमें ज्यादा खर्चा करना पड़ेगा। केवल भाज के लिए ही नहीं, भागे भाने वाली पीढ़ियों तक हमें ज्यादा खर्चा करते रहना पड़ेगा और फिर इसी तरह से 800 करोड़ की पूरक मांगें पेश करनी होंगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

## RE. CALLING ATTENTION

14.00 hrs.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, we take up the Calling Attention Notice. Dr. Bapu Kaldate....

**डा० बापू कालदाते (औरंगाबाद) :** सभापति महोदय, मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है। इसका जो जवाब चाहिए था वह अभी तक मेरे हाथ में नहीं आया है। (व्यवधान)

**श्री डी० जी० गवई (बुलडाना) :** सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, नियम 126 के अन्तर्गत। यह शांति व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, इसके लिए प्रस्ताव भाना चाहिए और उस पर पूरी तरह से चर्चा होनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय :** अभी डा० बापू कालदाते जी ने कहा कि स्टेटमेंट हमारे हाथ में नहीं आया है। यह अभी अभी आया है। स्पीकर साहब ने दो बजे का टाइम इसके लिए तय किया था इसलिए शायद स्टेटमेंट आपके पास अभी तक नहीं पहुंच सका है। आप लोगों के कहने पर ही कि कालिग अटेंशन श्रीधरातिथी होना चाहिए, 2 बजे इसको रखा गया। अब मिनिस्टर साहब इसको पढ़ देंगे। (व्यवधान)

**श्री अंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :** मेरा एक निवेदन है। 70-80 मेम्बरों ने यह काल अटेंशन दिया है। केवल चार पांच भादमियों के कुछ कहने से और जवाब दे देने से इस समस्या

का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। यह एक डीप रूटेड कांसपिरेसी है सारे देश में बायलेंस फ़िएट करने के लिए इसलिए हम चाहते हैं इस पर पूरा डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उधर का प्वाइंट आफ व्यू भी सामने आये। सारे देश में बायलेंस और हाईजैकिंग—यह अनप्रिसिडेंट्स है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से और रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी से कहूंगा It is a very serious matter. I think the Government must find time to discuss this matter.

(Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Gupta, I must say that I do not appreciate the way of your talking....

(Interruptions)

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) Madam,** while I recognise the urgency of the substance of this Calling Attention Notice and while it is necessary that the House should be seized of it at the earliest opportunity, this is indicative of something far deeper malaise that has come into political firmament and that is the climate of violence that is being deliberately created and the House before it adjourns should have an opportunity to discuss this issue.

By Calling Attention, it cannot be disposed of. May I humbly request the Leader of the House to accept this suggestion to have a discussion in depth not only about this incident, but the climate of violence in the country as a whole. It is only indicative of an effort being made in this country by certain authoritarian forces to create a climate of violence. Let us have a discussion on this issue in depth and we must find time for it before we adjourn.

**श्रीमती अहिस्था पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) :** चैयरमैन महोदय, मुझे यही कहना है कि इस के बारे में गम्भीर चर्चा होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि सदन की उस घटना के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में सब जगहों पर बायलेंस हुआ है। हमारे एक कामरेड का कनानोर में इन लोगों ने मर्डर किया है..... (व्यवधान) ... यह बायलेंस सब जगह हो रहा है, हम इस को बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे,



[श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

इस लिये इस पर चर्चा होनी बहुत जरूरी है और अभी होनी चाहिये। इस के लिये जरूर टाइम निकालना चाहिये। दूसरी जगहों पर हमारे आफिसिज पर हमले हो रहे हैं और यह सब एक सिस्टेमेटिक प्लान से, सिस्टेमेटिक योजना से हो रहा है। इस लिये इस पर फौरन चर्चा होनी चाहिये और हम सब की बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : जो सवाल आप सब ने उठाया है, वह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है—इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन सारा देश और सारा सदन चाहता है कि इस घटना के बारे में कुछ तो पता पड़े कि क्या हुआ है, हाइजैकिंग की घटना पहली मर्तबा हिन्दुस्तान में हुई है... इसलिये स्पीकर महोदय ने आप सब के कहने से कालिग एटेंशन... (व्यवधान)... सदन के कहने से एडमिट किया है.... (व्यवधान)... अगर आप पहले कालिग-एटेंशन लेते हैं, तो उस के बाद डिस्कशन रूल-आउट नहीं हो जाता है। अगर सदन की इच्छा होगी तो उस के बाद डिस्कशन करने के लिये स्पीकर साहब विचार कर के अपना निर्णय देंगे....

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let us have Calling Attention; we have no objection to that, but we want that the Government must find time for a discussion. The hon. Prime Minister is here..... (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say, Madam, that this is a very very serious matter and I have no objection to having a discussion on this issue. About the time, it is for you to decide. I have absolutely no objection; it requires a discussion because it is the most serious thing that has happened. There is no doubt about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In view of what the hon. Prime Minister has stated, I would suggest that the hon. Minister may make a statement on the incident of hijacking and that statement will then be thrown open for discussion..... (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI (Bombay North-East): No, no Madam, (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The rules do not permit it. Please see the rules, Madam. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very sorry to note that the Janata Party people are making so much noise. Please sit down. (Interruptions) After all, there is urge a financial business before the House which has got to be completed. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: This is important. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): We agree with you, Madam. The abandonment of the Test match at Bangalore, hijacking of the plane and all other violent acts in the country should be discussed. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is open to the House to choose what it wants: one is that the Speaker has given a limited time for a Calling Attention. (Interruptions) Please.. let me finish. If you want a Calling Attention now, you can have it. If you don't want a Calling Attention now, you will have to wait till the Speaker gives you time. I cannot give you time. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We want both. (Interruptions) We can have Calling Attention. We have no objection. But we want a separate time for discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not able to hear or follow a thing when so many of you shout. I have given you my decision. I have respectfully requested the House to please have these 5 people talk, get such information as you can and then, if you want a further discussion, it is not ruled out. The Speaker will give you time for it, and it is for him to decide.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is what we say.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order.... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): The subject that has come up is certainly a very serious matter. Information about it cannot be elicited fully, from all aspects, merely by a Calling Attention. The proper way to deal with this matter is by a discussion; and I completely agree with the Prime Minister, and I am thankful to him for his offer to find time for the discussion. If a discussion is to take place, then the Calling Attention is not necessary.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: No, it is.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Those friends should be given time to participate in the discussion. As far as we are concerned, for this purpose till whatever time the House wants to sit, we are prepared to sit.

We will completely cooperate with you and are prepared to sit late any time during the day. We are prepared to sit beyond the time for a discussion. The financial business before the House may be completed and then we will go into this matter. We have got tomorrow with us. I would suggest that the statement should be made so that the House may know about it. Then we will go into the financial business. Then on the basis of the statement, discussion may take place immediately after the financial business is over. We are prepared to cooperate with you for whatever time the House is required.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Chairman, just now you had made an observation that this supplementary demand should be discussed. I completely agree with you that if you do not pass this tomorrow, you may have to extend the House for which nobody is prepared, for the past two weeks,

the subject of Mr. Chavan's discussion on the international situation was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee. It was listed yesterday also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, Mr. Chavan had agreed with the Speaker for its postponement. So, you need not raise it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): When the hon. Leader of the Opposition also agrees, I would suggest a way out and that is that the statement may be made by the Minister and the Members who have given notice to speak on the Calling Attention, they may not put their questions now; and let the Business Advisory Committee meet the Speaker and allot proper time for it and let it be discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the House should agree with the Prime Minister. Do you agree with the Prime Minister?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Whether there is any, after all, need for the Business Advisory Committee. What I am saying is this. The Leader of the House may fix up the time. We agree to that. There is no question of involving the Business Advisory Committee. If the Leader of the House may suggest, we agree to that completely, today or tomorrow at any time.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I am sorry, I am not asking you to speak.

श्री श्री राम बागड़ी (मयूरा) : मैं मानता हूँ कि कोई सवाल अब नहीं पूछा जायेंगे। लेकिन कम से कम इसकी बात तो बल्कर या ही जाननी चाहिये कि वे लोग गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए हैं वा नहीं ताकि देश समन और जैन की सांस ले सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I am not allowing anyone to speak.

**SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura):** I am on a point of order. Just now you had said about the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition; and that was the sense of the House also that there should be a fulfilled discussion on the law and order situation. Then you said that it was for the Speaker to decide. Now you see rule 10. It says:

"The Deputy Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these rules shall, when so presiding have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in these rules shall in these circumstances be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding."

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All right. I know the rule and knowing the rule I have decided; and this is what I have placed before you that the hon. Leader of the Opposition has made a proposal and on that the Leader of the House has made a suggestion. Now I am putting the Prime Minister's suggestion before the House. The suggestion is that the hon. Minister makes a statement. Then the financial business of the House will go on. In the meantime, the Business Advisory Committee will meet and allot such time for the discussion as it considers proper. Do you agree with this suggestion?

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

14.20 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. HIJACKING OF INDIAN AIRLINES—contd.

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** On 20.12.1978 at about 17.50 hrs. a message was received by the flight control centre that Indian Airlines Flight IC.410 was in flight from Lucknow to Delhi having left Lucknow at 17.45 hrs. and that

some passengers were trying to force their entry into the cockpit. At 18.18 hrs., a message was received from Lucknow that the above said flight was being hijacked to Patna. A subsequent message received from Varanasi indicated that the aircraft was landing at Varanasi instead of Patna and finally landed at Varanasi at 1901 (IST). The local police authorities arranged to deploy police forces to cordon off the aircraft. Services of a psychiatrist were requisitioned from the Defence authorities.

There were 132 passengers on board in this flight. Information about the hijacking was immediately passed on to the concerned authorities and the Central Anti-Hijacking Committee assembled in the control room at Delhi immediately thereafter to issue necessary guidance to the local and regional committee.

One of the passengers Shri Modi, who had managed to escape from the aircraft with the help of the air hostess, reported at the airport control tower, Varanasi and stated that two persons, one wearing white pyjama and kurta and the other wearing white dhoti and kurta, had boarded the plane. He vaguely recollected that they were carrying printed pamphlets in Hindi and English containing demands for (i) release of the national leader, (ii) restoration to Parliament, and (iii) seeking wide publicity to their action. Shri Modi could not remember exactly details contained in those pamphlets.

The hijackers identified themselves as (1) Shri Bhola Nath Pandey of Azamgarh, and (2) Shri Davender Pandey of Ballia and demanded that (1) the Chief Minister of UP should reach Varanasi immediately, (2) a press conference be arranged in the airport lounge, (3) All India Radio should be informed of the incident, and (4) the Prime Minister also should be informed. They claimed themselves to be members of the Youth Congress.

They also desired that Smt. Mohsina Kidwai, M.P. be informed at her Delhi address and her reactions ascertained. They demanded that Shri Sanjay Gandhi should be contacted in Delhi and given their regards.

All efforts were made to maintain contact with the hijackers from the traffic control tower, Varanasi. The hijackers were communicating through the pilot of the aircraft Captain Batliwala.

Information about the demands was conveyed to appropriate authorities including the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. The Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, along with the Chief Secretary, I.G., Police U.P. and a relative of one of the hijackers, left Lucknow by UP Government aircraft after midnight and landed at Varanasi at 01.02 Hrs. A relief Boeing aircraft from Delhi also landed at Varanasi after midnight.

The hijackers demanded that the Chief Minister should come to the aircraft alone to talk to them. They were constantly approached to allow food and tea to be served to the passengers. They were also requested to allow women and children to leave the aircraft. The hijackers did not respond to any of these requests. Finally they requested for facilities to talk to the Chief Minister and put forth the following demands :

- (1) Shrimati Indira Gandhi should be released;
- (2) All criminal prosecutions against Shrimati Gandhi and Shri Sanjay Gandhi should be withdrawn;
- (3) The Janata Government should resign;
- (4) If Shrimati Gandhi has to be confined, it should be done at her residence and not in jail;

- (5) They finally asked that they should be allowed to proceed to Lucknow along with passengers where arrangements should be made for press briefing.

The Chief Minister, U.P. agreed to take them to Lucknow and agreed also to arrange press briefing only if all the passengers were released at Varanasi. He even offered to take them in the UP Government plane to Lucknow.

The hijackers initially rejected the offer made by the Chief Minister, U.P., and demanded that the plane should be refuelled. The Central Committee advised the local committee not to agree to refuel the aircraft and to continue negotiations in spite of their refusal of terms offered by the Chief Minister of U.P.

After a short while, the hijackers opened the doors and passengers started coming out of the aircraft. After some passengers were so released they again closed the doors and demanded that the UP Government plane should be brought alongside. They also agreed to surrender their weapons to their relation and other authorities. Accordingly, the UP Government plane was brought alongside, the hijackers released all passengers and members of the crew, surrendered their weapons and were flown to Lucknow in the UP Government plane accompanied by three other officials.

All the passengers are safe and arrangements have been made to bring them to Delhi during the day. Varanasi airport was closed for air traffic from the time the hijacked aircraft had landed in the evening of 20-12-1978, till the hijackers left in the morning at about 08.05 hours on 21-12-1978.

The hijackers landed at Lucknow at 08.03 hours on 21-12-1978. On their arrival at Lucknow airport, two news-

[Shri Purushottam Kaushik]

reporters and three cameramen approached the hijackers inside the aeroplane. The hijackers apparently looked disappointed at the poor press response. The two hijackers have been taken in custody by the police and they are under intensive interrogation.

14.30 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1978-79—**  
Contd.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, the House will go to the official business.—Supplementary Demands for Grants.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN** (Madras South): Madam Chairman, I am aware of the limitation of the debate on the Supplementary Demands. So, I shall touch three or four points relating to the Supplementary Demands.

Madam Chairman, in view of the very limited scope for the debate on Supplementary Demands, I shall confine my remarks to the points that arise out of these demands.

In the first place, I should like to point out that the Supplementary Demands are requested for an amount of Rs. 630 crores and this has to be viewed in relation to the deficit that was presented to the House in February this year. You are aware that the Finance Minister estimated a deficit of Rs. 1,050 crores after the taxation proposals and he envisaged that this need not be covered and hoped that during the course of the year the deficit would narrow down. Contrary to what he said, contrary to all the expectations, now the Supplementary Estimates come up with another Rs. 630 crores, with the result the deficit of the year is bound to go up. I know the Finance Minister is good at debate. He will point out that there will be certain shortfalls in expenditure and therefore, there will not be the deficit to the same extent of Rs. 630 crores as are asked for in Supplementary Estimates. That, Madam Chairman, is

a confession that the Government is unable to carry out the projects and programmes which it had laid before itself and presented to the House as the programmes which they will implement during the Budget year. That cannot be an answer and if it is an answer, it is really a confession, it is an admission that they have put forward in the Budget proposals schemes which to their knowledge could not be implemented which they had no idea of implementing. So, my submission to the House is that when you come forward with such a large deficit as Rs. 1,050 crores and then you come with Supplementary Estimates of another Rs. 600 and odd crores, what is going to be the shape of the finances of this country when you present the revised estimates? The inevitable consequence of this will be inflationary and this will give a spurt to the price spiral in the country. I would like to know what the Finance Minister has to say in respect of this.

The second point which I would like to raise is the disastrous policy of gold sales. Madam, during the discussion on the Finance Bill, I very strongly objected to the gold sales policy and I said that when the country's history comes to be written, the Finance Minister, Mr. Patel, will go down in the history as the Prodigal Son of India. The clever debater that Mr. Patel is, he twitted me by saying: "No, the honest man that you are, you will say that I was the prudent or the provident Finance Minister of India." I would like to ask him: The honest man that he is, whether this policy is prudent or provident? Has not this policy cost this country such an enormous loss of the most valuable asset on a scheme, which has been ill-conceived and which was fraught with defects apparent to any average ordinary man in the street? We have sold gold at a time when the price in the international market was low. The prices have gone up from \$ 160 to 230 during this period. You stopped the

sales when it reached the level of \$ 230 per ounce. Now I would like to ask whether this policy has helped to solve any of the problems—either reducing smuggling, or reducing the price of gold for the consumer, or reducing the deficit? Because, though he did not put it forward, it was one of the concealed aims of the Finance Minister that gold sales would go towards reducing the deficit. How far has that policy been successful?

Thirdly, I want to deal with the scheme of Plan assistance to States. Unfortunately, in our country last year and this year we have had unprecedented floods, causing untold misery, havoc and loss. The State Governments have been obliged to take up the burden, and they have heroically met the situation. I should say that in spite of the parsimonious attitude of the Centre, the States did not in any way whittle down or reduce the assistance to the victims of flood, and they have tried to meet the situation very gallantly. Now the way in which we are going to recoupe these expenses is by saying that it will be met out of the Plan assistance for the future. It will be treated as advance Plan assistance. I am aware that the Finance Commission took a one-sided view of certain representations which were made to it, namely, that the State Governments are exaggerating the losses due to natural calamities, and are vying with one another to ask for more funds, and they thought that a clever way of trying to stop this kind of competitive bidding would be to say that it may come out of the Plan funds.

On what principle is flood relief a Plan scheme? Is the flood relief given to people a scheme for development? The Plan assistance goes for the development of the country and you are utilising it for putting up roads, hospitals, building schools and colleges. How do you say that the relief given to the poor people affected by the floods, giving them gruel and some as-

sistance to put back their thatched houses, that is a Plan scheme? It is totally absurd that we should stick to that proposition. I want a categorical statement from the Finance Minister that in dealing with floods of last year and this year, the floods of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu last year and Bengal this year, the Finance Minister will not treat it as a Plan advance, but would treat it as relief to the people, and see to it that the Plan schemes of those States are not reduced. If the Plan schemes are reduced, it will accentuate the problem, creating more unemployment. So, I would ask the Finance Minister to come forward with a categorical statement in respect of this.

Then I would come to another question, which would certainly be taken up by the Public Accounts Committee. How is it that when tenders were called for sugar, and people agreed to supply sugar for export, there was a lacuna in the agreement or contract on account of which the Government had to buy in the market, and absolve the people who tendered from the liability of supplying sugar?

It is well known that when people contract to supply commodities, they bound by the contract. I do not know the terms of the tender and I am sure the Public Accounts Committee will go into it, but the Finance Minister should now say how this mistake occurred. Sugar was asked from people who were prepared to sell, and they agreed to sell at a particular price, and then they refused to sell it at that price. The Government say that they went to court, they went to the arbitrator, and lost the case. Whether there was any lapse on the part of those who prepared the contracts is a matter which the country is entitled to know.

I will deal with only one other item in the Supplementary Demands. The Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (MAMC) is a sick child of our



[Shri R. Venkataraman]

public sector. It has been sick ever since it was born. The cumulative losses come to over Rs. 17 crores, and we are now asking for a supplementary demand to cover further losses. Has it been examined whether this unit can ever be made a viable one? From the little studies that I have made of this unit, my impression is that we have established an MAMC which is far beyond the needs of the country, that even if it is fully utilised, we will not be able to absorb the product, that just because some country offered some big, very huge machinery, we immediately accepted it and we have put it up. It is time we examine the scheme and try to see whether it can be utilised in any other way, whether it can be put to some other use. It looks obvious that the MAMC as it is now constituted, as it is now equipped, cannot ever become a viable unit. I would like, on this occasion when you are asking for a supplementary demand on this, that this may also be examined.

You have asked for an export subsidy of Rs. 70 crores. You are aware that the Dagle Committee is going into the question of the various subsidies to be given. I wonder how our exports are so weak and anaemic that they cannot be sustained without subsidies. I have a feeling that most of these exporters are trying to profit from both ends. They want subsidies from the Government and they want a profit from the sales. They are trying to put forward a strong case for subsidies while the case is very weak. My submission is that even before the Dagle Committee gives its report, Government should take a very hard look at some of the subsidies which they are giving, so that we may reduce this extra cost to the exchequer.

General. I support the supplementary demands for grants.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पूर्णिमा) : सभापति महोदया, धनुषपुरक मार्गों के समर्थन में बोलते हुए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान बिहार के पिछड़ेपन की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ। बिहार प्रवेश इस देश का

नं० बन प्रदेशों में से एक है और वहाँ की जनसंख्या इस समय 6 करोड़ से ऊपर है। साढ़े अठासी प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर आश्रित हैं। यहाँ की शिक्षा का स्तर, जब कि भारत में 30 प्रतिशत लोग साक्षर हैं, तो बिहार में अभी साढ़े-उसीस प्रतिशत लोग ही साक्षर हो पाये हैं। कृषि प्रधान देश होने के कारण यहाँ की आबादी की जो बेकारी है, वह बहुत ही शोचनीय है। उद्योगों के विकास का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है—मैं यह मानता हूँ कि भारत सरकार का जो पैसा पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगा हुआ है, उस में बिहार में सबसे अधिक पैसा लगा हुआ है, लेकिन जितने बड़े उद्योग खड़े किये गये हैं उन उद्योगों में बिहार-वासियों को बहुत ही कम प्रतिशत में नौकरियों में स्थान मिला है, जिस के कारण बेकारी को दूर करने में कोई मदद नहीं मिली है। बिहार को "रूरल आफ इण्डिया" कहा जाता है, हमारे पास अच्छी ज़मीन है, पानी अच्छा है, झण्डर-झाउण्ड पानी भी है, जंगल और पहाड़ भी हैं, खानें भी हैं—इन सारी चीजों के होते हुए भी हमारी पर-कैपिटल इन्कम कितनी कम है—यह आप को इन फिगर्स से मालूम होगा। 1975-76 में आन्ध्र प्रदेश की पर-कैपिटल इन्कम 919 रुपये थी, हिमाचल प्रदेश की 1050 रुपये, महाराष्ट्र की 1330 रुपये, पंजाब की 1580 रुपये, यहाँ तक कि उड़ीसा की 785 रुपये थी, लेकिन इन सब में सबसे कम बिहार की—718 रुपये थी। आखिर इस का कारण क्या है? हमारे प्रदेश में 60 लाख से ऊपर लोग खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, लैण्ड-लेस लेबरर्स हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ पर जो उद्योग लगे, उन उद्योगों में हम उनको खपा नहीं पाते हैं।

1964 में स्वराज्य के बाद सब से बड़ी रिफाइनरी की स्थापना बरोनी में की गई थी। उसके बाद भारत सरकार की तरफ से एक स्टडी टीम गई—पेट्रोकेमिकल प्रोजेक्ट कम्लेक्स की स्थापना के लिए, उस टीम ने रिपोर्ट दी और अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि यहाँ पर इस की बहुत सम्भावना है। उसके बाद 1966 में प्रो० एन० जी० सी० की तरफ से एक स्टडी टीम भेजी गई जिस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि यहाँ पर पेट्रोकेमिकल और एलाइड इण्डस्ट्रीज की बहुत बड़ी सम्भावना है। उसके बाद भारत सरकार की चिट्ठी गई कि चौथी योजना में इस को शामिल कर लिया जायगा। चौथी योजना बीत गई, पांचवीं योजना बीत गई, बिहार सरकार की तरफ से, इण्डस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से, इण्डस्ट्रीयल कमिश्नर की तरफ से बारबार केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान खींचा गया, लेकिन आज तक भारत सरकार के कान पर जूँ तक नहीं रेंगी।

बरोनी के बदले सब से पहले बम्बई में पेट्रो-केमिकल प्रोजेक्ट आया। गुजरात के अन्धर एक प्रोजेक्ट लग गया है लेकिन उन को प्राथमिकता दी गई, बरोनी को नहीं दी गई। जिस के कारण, मैं समझता हूँ, यह बिल्कुल सीतेला बेटे की तरह से बर्ताव है और बेकारी को दूर करने का कोई मार्ग नज़र नहीं आ रहा है, बल्कि यहाँ पर दो तरह की

नीति चल रही है। बरौनी रिफाइनरी से बार्ड-प्रोडक्ट के नाम पर जो स्लेम-वेक्स निकलता है उसमें भी बिहार के यूनिट को सबसे कम दिया जाता है। स्लेक वेक्स के लिए पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में 41 यूनिट हैं। बिहार में 14 यूनिट्स हैं। पूरे देश में एक महीने में 5225 टन स्लेक वेक्स लगता है एक शिफ्ट में। इन यूनिटों को तीन शिफ्टों में चलाया जाए तो हमारे यहां 90 हजार मीट्रिक टन पेरॉफिन वेक्स पैदा किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यह नहीं हो पा रहा है। हमारे देश में बिहार में सबसे ज्यादा पेरॉफिन वेक्स के यूनिट हैं और बिहार में स्थित बरौनी से ही मुख्यतः पेरॉफिन वेक्स सप्लाई होता है लेकिन बिहार के यूनिटों को पेरॉफिन वेक्स और राज्यों के मुकाबले में कम मिलता है। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि इस के प्रसम में चार यूनिट हैं जिन्हें प्रति माह 430 टन, गुजरात में 5 यूनिट हैं जिन्हें 1620 टन, यू० पी० के 6 यूनिटों को 1050 टन, वेस्ट बंगाल के 3 यूनिटों को 207 टन, दिल्ली के 3 यूनिटों को 230 टन प्रतिमाह स्लेक वेक्स मिलता है लेकिन बिहार में जहां कि 14 यूनिट हैं उनको 1431 टन स्लेक वेक्स मिलता है। गुजरात के 5 यूनिटों को 1620 टन और बिहार के 14 यूनिटों को 1431 टन मिले, यह अन्याय नहीं तो और क्या है।

मं मंत्री जो कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में विकास के दृष्टिकोण से साधनों की कमी नहीं है लेकिन इस सरकार की जितनी नजर उधर होनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं है। हमारे बिहार में बिजली की सब से ज्यादा कमी है। बिहार के लोगों को सब से कम पर कैपिटल बिजली मिलती है। हमारे यहां कोयला है जिससे सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाया जा सकता है। हमारे यहां बरौनी में पथरातु से पूर्ति नहीं होती है। कोयला हमारे पास है, उस से सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन खड़ा किया जा सकता है।

डा० रामजी सिंह ने कहलगांव में सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के बारे में कहा कि वहां पर बगल में सस्ता कोयला है, जो कि इस के लिए मिल सकता है। उसी तरह से हमारे यहां पहाड़ों से हिमालय से पानी निकलता है। कोसी और गंडक से सस्ती हाइड्रल पावर पैदा की जा सकती है। अभी हमारी नेपाल से बातें हुई और हमने उसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ट्रांजिट फेसिलिटी दी है। वहां पर कोसी बेराज के ऊपर कोठार डेम बनाने की कोशिश की जाए। उस पर ज्यादा खर्च नहीं होना है, 6-7 सौ करोड़ खर्चा होगा। पूर्णिया जिले में नेपाल के नीचे काफी बड़ा क्षेत्र है जहां पर हाइड्रल पावर प्रोजेक्ट लग सकता है। जिसका सर्वे किया गया है और वर्क आउट भी किया गया है कि वहां पर साढ़े तीन हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा हो सकती है जिससे बिहार ही नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश और इस्टर्न इंडिया की काफी पूर्ति हो सकती है और सस्ते दामों पर बिजली मिल

सकती है। इस से हमारे यहां और अन्य जगह भी उद्योग खड़े हो सकते हैं। बिजली की कमी के कारण हम उद्योग नहीं खड़े कर पा रहे हैं। हमारी भारी आबादी एग्रीकल्चर में पड़ी है। उसकी दयनीय दशा है। हमारे यहां बेकारी बहुत है। इसलिए जब तक हम बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं करते, हम उद्योग नहीं खड़े कर सकते हैं। इसकी वजह से हमारे यहां स्टेल्मेट चला आ रहा है। बिजली उत्पादन के लिए आपको हमें खपवा देना पड़ेगा। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार में बिजली पैदा करने की काफी संभावना है। छोटा नागपुर में भी उसकी संभावना है। वहां हम कम पैसों में ज्यादा बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं। नेपाल सरकार से बात कर के भी हम कोठार डेम से हाइड्रल बिजली का उत्पादन करने की व्यवस्था करें। इससे कोसी में भ्रान वाला बालू भी रुकगा। इन सब के बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

\*SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I will confine my remarks only to the Supplementary Demand for agriculture.

It is expected that in the current year the foodgrains production would be of the order of 126 million tonnes. It is pertinent to point out here that this laudable objective has not been achieved by expanding the area of land under cultivation but by excessive use of chemical fertilisers and high-yielding variety of seeds. Since our independence, we have been able to augment our production of foodgrains by 400 per cent while we have increased the land area under cultivation by only 200 per cent. The demographers of our nation have declared that by the turn of this century our population would be of the order of 80 crores. We will have to feed 20 crores of people more by the year 2000. If starvation is to be staved off we must produce at least 40 million tonnes more of foodgrains by that time. I am sure that you will agree that this cannot be done overnight. A longterm perspective plan is necessary.



[Shri A. Asokaraj]

Dr. Swaminathan, our foremost agricultural scientist, has warned that our soil will not be able to absorb any more chemical fertilisers because we are using them to the saturation level. Similarly, our soil is losing its potency to sprout with high-yielding variety of seeds. What then is the alternative? The only alternative is to increase the area of land under cultivation by exploiting the irrigation potential available in the country. Ganga-Cauvery link-up is the only hope for us if we want to feed all the hungry mouths in the year 2000. We lose heavily in the annual recurring floods. Our expenditure in combating drought is enormous. If we invest funds in the Ganga-Cauvery line-up, we will not only be able to save ourselves from the twin evil of drought and floods but will also give succour to crores and crores of people.

I would like to point out here that we should not be frightened by the Government by saying that this scheme would require some 15,000 or 20,000 crores of rupees. If we have the determination and will power, we will be able to battle successfully all the bottlenecks in the way of implementing this scheme. I would like to mention here that a high-level U.N. Team has given its report confirming the feasibility of this scheme, supported by solid statistics. We have also the Report of Dastur Committee which refers to the practicability of this project. Our former Minister of Irrigation, Dr. K. L. Rao has also proved beyond doubt that this project is the only panacea for the bewildering problems that our country faces. It should no longer be a mere paper-plan. It should be taken up for implementation from the next financial year. I need not say that we have fortunately more than enough labour force who can be usefully employed in this project. This alone will bring enough land under irrigation and also under cultivation for producing additional 40 million tonnes of foodgrains.

Tamil Nadu occupies premier place in agricultural development. We have been going deeper and deeper into the bowels of earth in search of water. We have exhausted all the available underground water resources. We should have only irrigation projects for utilising the surface water. But the finances of the State are cribbed. For example, in my constituency, a dam project has not been implemented for want of funds to the tune of Rs. 2 to 3 crores. In the last year's flash floods, the Pulianchola Falls became a torrential river from heavens and it brought untold damage and misery. The Central Government should give financial assistance to such schemes of national importance and which are vital for agricultural growth. I would like to know when the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission would be implemented.

15.00 hrs.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to the double jeopardy that the States are being put in. When the nature's fury is unleashed, the States lose heavily in the form of destruction to foodgrains, cattle and personal property of cultivators. The Government of India no doubt gives money for undertaking relief measures and rehabilitation schemes. But this assistance is treated as advance-plan assistance. I need not say that later on the States are deprived of Plan schemes for want of funds. Here the inelastic revenues of the State Governments are to be borne in mind by the Centre. The States cannot continue for long under the double jeopardy. The Centre must give *ad hoc* grants to the States for relief and rehabilitation schemes for flood and drought afflicted people.

With these words, I conclude my speech and support the Supplementary

## Demands for Grants (General) for 1978-79.

श्री रामबास सिंह (गिरिडीह) : सभापति महोदय, जो अनुपूर्वक अनुदानों पर चर्चा चल रही है इस बारे में मेरा कहना है कि हमारे देश का जो बजट बनता है वह एक पार्टी के आधार पर, एक मंत्रालय के आधार पर बनता है, इसलिए, इसमें खामियां रह जाती हैं। इसमें तमाम धर्म-शास्त्रियों की राय ले कर सभी पार्टियों को और विशेषज्ञों को ले कर के समान रूप से अगर बजट तैयार किया जाय तो इसमें त्रुटियां नहीं रहेंगी। तमाम दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों में यही होता है, बजट तैयार करने के लिए कोई मंत्रालय या कोई खास व्यक्ति नहीं होता, बल्कि जितने सारे देश के विशेषज्ञ होते हैं वह मिल कर बजट बनाते हैं। कम्प्यूटीशन इस बात का होता है कि कौन इस, कौन पार्टी उस को भीष्ट और उत्तम तरीके से कार्यान्वित कर सकती है।

अधिक अनुदानों का जो बजट है इससे देश में यह चिन्ता हो गई है कि इससे मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ेगी और यहां पर बड़े जोरों से महंगाई ध्रायेणी। इसलिए दूसरे मुल्कों की तरह एक नई पद्धति हमें भी अपनानी चाहिए।

15.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

दूसरी चीज यह है कि जितने भी बजट हम बनाते हैं देश हित को ध्यान में रख कर ही बनाते हैं। एक बार सारे देश का विकास हो, जैसे जल योजना बने तो उत्तरी भारत में अगर हिमालय में एक योजना है पश्चिम से लेकर पूर्व में इसम तक और उसको भारत के मध्य में दोनों जगह मिला कर के मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र को लेकर काबेरी योजना में इसको मिला दें, तो यह होगा कि जो हिमालय की तरफ है जो कि घटने वाली नहीं है उससे हम तमाम मिर्चाई और बाड़ कंट्रोल का, दोनों प्राप कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यहां तो छोटी-छोटी, राहत कार्यवाली और स्थानीय बातों को लेकर योजनाएं बनाई जाती हैं, न कि सारे देश को मदेनजर रख कर योजना बनाई जाती है।

मैं ऊर्जा की धोर, बिजली का जो उत्पादन होता है, उसकी धोर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। इस समय एक ही मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत बिजली और कोकस दोनों विभाग हैं जो कि वैज्ञानिक युग के लिए अति आवश्यक हैं। अभी बंगाल और बिहार की तमाम कोयला खानों, सी० सी० एस० और बी० सी० सी० एस० में एम० पी० की एक टीम अध्ययन करने गई थी कि कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी क्यों हो रही है? उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि

20 प्रतिशत बिजली की कमी और इन्फ्रामाइन की वजह से कोयले के उत्पादन में 20 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। दूसरे उसका सबसे बड़ा हैडक रेलवे है, जहां पर कि उसको वेगन नहीं मिलते हैं। एक ही मंत्रालय में केन्द्र द्वारा शासित दो विभागों में बिजली की कमी की वजह से 20 प्रतिशत उत्पादन की कमी होती है तो फिर अनुदानों में जो ग्रामोद्योग की बात कही गई है वह सिर्फ कागज पर लिखने की ही बात हो सकती है, क्योंकि हमारे ग्रामों में बिजली जा ही नहीं सकती। मैं बंगाल और बिहार की बात बता सकता हूं। पहले गर्मी के दिनों में धान, गेहूं, चना, मूंग और अरहर की काफी उपज हो गई थी और बिजली द्वारा चालित पम्पों के जरिये उत्पादन बढ़ा था, लेकिन 3 साल से बिजली की कमी के कारण किसानों की फसल मारी गई है, और उन्होंने इस तरह से खेती करना छोड़ दिया है। इस तरह की बातें बिजली के उत्पादन में प्राती हैं। सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड और सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में कोई समन्वय नहीं है और इसी के कारण से बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी होती है।

कोयले के बारे में जो योजना चल रही है मैं उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो कोयला रिजर्व है वह दुनिया का 1 प्रतिशत कोयला है और इस तरह से 70, 75 बरस में हिन्दुस्तान का कोकिंग और नॉन-कोकिंग कोयला समाप्त हो जायेगा। फिर बिजली उत्पादन और पावर प्लांट्स के माध्यम का क्या होगा? वह सिर्फ हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक और सोलर सिस्टम ही हो सकता है। उसके लिए प्लानिंग में सरकार की धोर से कोई स्कीम नहीं निकाली गई है। इस लिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि गोदावरी और और गंगा को लेकर हिमालय की तराई वाली नहर सिस्टम निकाल कर कुछ योजना बनायें, तो हम काफी मात्रा में उत्पादन कर सकेंगे। आज की दुनिया में जिसके पास बिजली नहीं है, कोयला नहीं है, आयरन-और नहीं है वह देश कभी भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। क्योंकि यह विज्ञान का देश है और इस्पात के वितरण प्रणाली में जो त्रुटि होती है, वह रेल के जरिये होती है। कहते हैं कि हम लघु उद्योग चलायेंगे, ग्रामीण उद्योग बनायेंगे लेकिन रेल के द्वारा लाने की क्षमता किस में है? यह तो सिर्फ टाटा, बिड़ला और गोयन्का ही ला सकते हैं। आज लघु उद्योग और बैंकवर्क एरिया में लगे हुए उद्योग बन्द हो रहे हैं। जो को-ऑपरेटिव से चलाये जा रहे थे, वे इसलिए बन्द हो रहे हैं कि बड़े धनी लोग कम दाम पर माल ले जाते हैं, ऐसी प्रणाली है, और गरीब को ज्यादा दाम पर चीजें लेनी पड़ती हैं। कम्प्यूटीशन बाजार में इतना है कि दोनों का माल एक ही दाम पर बिकता है। फिर कहाँ से लघु और ग्रामीण उद्योग चलेंगे।

अपने दावा किया है कि हम 10 बरस में भारत देश से बेकारी को दूर कर देंगे, लेकिन बेकारी

## [श्री रामदास सिंह]

बढ़ती जा रही है। इन बातों से दूर करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। कोयले और बिजली की इस हालत को देखने के बाद मैं धर्म मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि देश में पहले जल विद्युत् स्कीम और ग्रामीणीकरण की स्कीम को लें और एक बार मजबूत बिल कर के पक्की योजना बनायें। ऐसा न हो कि प्लड कण्ट्रोल पर इतना खर्च किया, लेकिन बेकार हो गया। अगर आप योजनाबद्ध चलते तो प्लड कण्ट्रोल भी हो जाता और सिंचाई का काम भी हो जाता और तमाम मुद्दे आपके उस बंग से हो सकते थे। यह ठीक है कि आपका बीच का काम है, यद्यपि मैं इस योजना में इस तरीके से शत-प्रतिशत सहमत नहीं हूँ, मैं बराबर कहता था कि अगर आपने जापान की तरह छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ाना है तो आपको नई प्रणाली अपनानी होगी। यदि ग्रामीणों में भी माचिस और साबुन बनाये जायें, और साथ ही टाटा आदि बड़े कारखानों को भी ये चीजें बनाने की अनुमति दी जाये, तो बाजार के काम्पटीशन में ग्रामीणों कैसे पनप सकते हैं। इस योजना में इस बात की कमी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ग्रामीणों का विकास करना है, बेकारी को दूर करना है और देश को सम्पन्न बनाना है, तो एक तो उन्हें एक ऐसी जल योजना बनानी चाहिए, जिस के द्वारा उत्तर भारत, मध्य भारत और दक्षिण भारत को मिलाया जा सके, और दूसरे देश भर में लघु उद्योगों का जाल बिछाया जाये।

जहां तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र में लगभग 25, 30 परसेंट और सामान्य रूप से बिहार में लगभग 15 परसेंट, अर्थात् वहां पर लगभग 20 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें साल भर दोनों टाइम खाना नहीं मिलता है। गांवों के नजदीक लोहा, कोयला, माइका और वाक्साइड आदि का भंडार है, लेकिन वहां कोई भी ग्रामीणों कायम नहीं किया गया है।

तेनु डैम पर एक सुपर थर्मल प्लांट बनाने की योजना थी, लेकिन उसको फरक्का में भेज दिया गया है। इस स्थिति में उस क्षेत्र में जो कोयला है, उसका क्या होगा? बोड़ी ग्रुप आफ कोलियरीज़, स्वांग कोलियरी और कारो स्पेशल कोलियरी को इस सुपर थर्मल प्लांट के लिए चलाया गया था। इस योजना को कार्यान्वित न करने का परिणाम यह होगा कि वहां जो लाखों टन कोयला पड़ा है, उसमें आग लग जायेगी और वह बर्बाद हो जायेगा।

ऊर्जा मंत्री महोदय डेढ़ वर्ष से कह रहे थे कि तेनु डैम के सुपर थर्मल प्लांट की योजना प्लानिंग कमिशन में है। दो दिन पूर्व कहा गया कि यह योजना वहां से एप्रूब हो गई है। लेकिन बिहार सरकार उसे शुरू तो करे।

बिजली और कोयले के सम्बन्ध में बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है। उस क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय धन का जो दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, दो दिन के दोरे के बाद हमने उसकी

रिपोर्ट मंत्री महोदय को दी है। अगर प्लानिंग में भी यही स्थिति जारी रही तो देश का विकास नहीं हो पायेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हर वर्ष बाढ़ के बाद राहत-कार्य कर के केवल मरहम-पट्टी में ही न लगे रहें, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जल तथा सिंचाई के लिए एक योजना बनायें।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have given a few cut motions and I would like to speak on one or two of them. I am sure the hon. Minister will not treat them as he has done in the past stating that it does not come under Supplementary Demand. But I think the purpose of cut motions is to bring to the notice of the Government certain issues that are very urgent to which they should pay their attention.

The first point I would like to refer is the agitation of the Food Corporation Employees. In all, the Demands you have got here, there is the Demand for the Food Corporation of India. The employees have been on agitation for a pretty long time. Their demands merit very urgent attention particularly in respect of their promotions, in respect of their recruitment and implementation of the transfer policy. Their association has also put forward their demands regarding the payment of night overtime allowance. These are very important demands and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will use his fatherly or brotherly influence with his colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, to see that the negotiations are started with the Association as early as possible and also see that the matters are sorted out because food is a very important commodity and if the work of the Corporation comes to a stand-still because of the neglect of the Food Corporation Employees' demands, then we do not know what will happen to the rest of us. That is why I would impress upon him the urgency of the whole matter.

With regard to excise duty on car-damom oil, the smaller exporters who

are exporting this commodity have requested that the export cess of 3½, should be removed. Now, this is a very small thing, but the duty is very heavy. Therefore, they have asked for the relief and I hope the Finance Minister will be maganimous enough to give them this relief. Then under Demand 12 comes export promotion assistance for encouraging export.

In Coimbatore recently an export firm has been formed and that firm had asked the Commerce Ministry for a grant from the Marketing Development Fund so that they could participate in the engineering exhibition that is due to take place in Jakarta in 1979. The reply that I have got from the Commerce Ministry in respect of it is that the party's request was examined and it was found that it was not eligible for MDF assistance as it is neither an approved organization nor it is a recognised export house under the export policy. I have no clue what does it mean? After all, here is an export firm that has been operating for four years. It is not a firm on a profit making basis at all. It is a cooperative venture of the small scale industrialists in Coimbatore, they have clubbed together their resources and together they are trying to increase their exports. They are not coming to you for anything more, they want only this assistance. Surely, you can recognise them when you recognise so many export firms that are making so much profit. Here is an organization that is a cooperative venture; there are no directors' fee, nothing of the sort; but you do not want to encourage them. And you talk of small scale sector. What small scale are you talking about, I do not understand? Instead of cut-throat competition among themselves, they are cooperating together so that they will also pursue the export market and see to it that there is a guaranteed market for their small scale industries. That is all it is. That is why they are asking for this assistance and not money to play ducks and drakes

with that, not money in order to earn a profit for a particular firm. I hope, the Minister will ask the Commerce Ministry to have a second look at it and see that such ventures are encouraged. We had often Mr. Mohan Dharja here saying: "Cooperative ventures, cooperative ventures come to me and I will give you assistance." Has he not said that quite often? But here is a cooperative venture, in whose case what does he do? He says: "Get out, you are not a recognised export house." He does not want to recognise them. How are they going to get recognition from you? That is why, I take this opportunity to bring to your notice this and I hope, you will not at least say in your reply that it does not come under these demands. Please do not say that. At least say that you will convey this matter to the Minister of Commerce and you will cooperate in bringing this matter to his notice.

Lastly, I just want to put one or two points before the Minister for his very serious consideration. In the interest of industrial growth, central excise rules, I feel, should be gone through in detail and the procedures and the Act itself simplified, so that they are understood by everybody. Today, with the growth of the rural and small scale sector, it is very necessary that you have simplified procedures, because these small scale people do not have their big legal luminaries to advise them how to evade the various laws and procedures, they have to fulfil these laws and procedures. Therefore, today what is happening in some cases is this that there is a difference in the enforcement even of the rules varying from officer to officer, region to region, and this experience has been brought to my notice by people in the small scale industries. I would, therefore, request you to have a look into this matter.

Then, it is an accepted practice in the engineering industry that brought-out components are identified by the buyers' part number. The excise

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

authorities today claim that since the supplies are made to the buyers according to their drawings and specifications, the buyer is the real manufacturer even when the buyer has not supplied the raw material. The request that they are making, therefore, is that this should be treated as "loan-licensees" and not subjected to the cumbersome formalities and procedures that exist to-day. I would most earnestly request the Finance Minister to have this examined, so that by the time he comes to us with the General Budget, he will get bouquets and not brickbats. I hope this time he will not turn his back on the people in the name of looking to the future, but will face the people and give them relief; and by the time he comes, I hope these two points which I have raised, will have been sorted out.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के जरिए जो बजट बनाया जाता है उस बजट में पैसा और पसीना दोनों का कोई समन्वय नहीं होता। बजट खर्च का ऐसा बनाना चाहिए कि पसीना जहां ज्यादा बहता हो पैसा वहीं ज्यादा जाना चाहिए। लेकिन देश में व्यवस्था ऐसी बनी है कि पसीना जहां ज्यादा बहता है वहां सब से कम जाता है और जहां पसीना बिल्कुल नहीं बहता वहां पैसा सब से ज्यादा इकट्ठा होता है। इस व्यवस्था के लिए दोषी कौन है? व्यवस्था के लिए दोषी वह होते हैं जो उसका संचालन करते बाले होते हैं। सरकार का काम है कि इस बात को गहराई से देखे कि देश की सम्पत्ति का बटवारा सही ढंग से हो। जब आप बजट बनायें तो बजट का मूल उद्देश्य होना चाहिए कि उसमें जो पैसा आप बे रहे हैं, समाज के सब से अन्तिम मानव की जेब में कितना उसका हिस्सा जाता है, यह आप देखें। जो समाज का सब से अन्तिम मानव है जो समाज का भूक बहुमद है, जो बोल नहीं सकता, जो अपनी भावना को प्रकट नहीं कर सकता, रात दिन बैल जैसे इंसान हो कर खटता है, बजट का ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिस्सा उन के पास जाना चाहिए, जो बिल्कुल नहीं जा पाता है। इसलिए पैसा और पसीना—दोनों का रिश्ता जो इस देश में बिगड़ा हुआ है, जनता सरकार को चाहिए कि पैसा और पसीना के रिश्ते को ठीक करे। जहां पसीना ज्यादा है वहीं पैसा ज्यादा जाना चाहिए और जहां पसीना नहीं है वहां से दौलत को हटाना होगा और हर सम्पत्ति के साधन का बिल्कुल बिके दीर्घधारण करना होगा। जो दौलत एक जगह इकट्ठी हो रही है उसकी सरकार को रोकना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो बजट बनते हैं उनको बनाने वाले कौन हैं? वही लोग हैं जो कि सरकार के नौकरशाही यंत्र को चलाने वाले हैं। इस देश में जो सामन्तशाही परिवारों के लोग हैं उन्हीं का सरकार की नौकरशाही व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव है। इसलिए किसी न किसी तरह से बजट पूंजीपतियों के हक में चला जाता है। जो बिड़ला महाराज हैं उन पर करोड़ों रुपया सरकार का टैक्स के रूप में बकाया है। सरकार ने इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट में ऐसे प्रावधान बना कर रखे हैं जिनको समुन्दर, महामुन्दर या अनन्त कहा जाये, जिनका कोई पार ही नहीं है। सरकार की ओर से उनके खिलाफ कमीशन बनाया लेकिन उस कमीशन ने आज तक कोई बैठक नहीं की। कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट या किसी और हाईकोर्ट में बिड़ला महाराज ने, कमीशन के जो टैक्स आफ रेफ्रेन्स थे उनके लिए याचिका दायर की और हाईकोर्ट ने कमीशन के काम को मोघतल कर दिया। वह अभी तक मोघतल है, उस कमीशन ने न तो कोई बैठक की और न कोई कार्यवाही की जब कि एक करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया उस पर खर्च हो गया। इस तरह से बिड़ला महाराज के ऊपर जो टैक्स की वसूली बाकी है वह नहीं हो पाई। बिड़ला महाराज ने जो करों की चोरी की है उसकी कोई वसूली नहीं हो पा रही है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक दर्जन प्रश्न किए हैं जिनसे साफ जाहिर होता है कि जनता सरकार में, चाहे वह सचिवालय हो या अन्य दफ्तर हों, वहां पर बिड़ला महाराज के कोई न कोई धाड़की इतने जबरदस्त रूप में कुण्डली मार कर बैठे हैं कि उनको कोई भी पकड़ नहीं सकता है। इस तरह से बिड़ला, साहू जैन, जयपुरिया, सिद्धानिया—इन्हीं लोगों का राज्य इस देश में चलता रहेगा। दूसरी तरफ जो खेत में काम करने वाले हैं उनकी कुछ भी नहीं चलती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में व्यापार, राजनीति और नौकरशाही—जब तक इन तीनों का गठबंधन टूटेगा नहीं तब तक सही माने में कभी इस देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था की स्थापना नहीं हो सकती है। इन तीनों के गठबंधन की वजह से ही अनुपूरक बजट बना कर लाये जाते हैं।

यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि हमारे बिहार के ग्रन्दर सारे कारोबार चलते हैं लेकिन उनके सारे हेड-ऑफिस भद्रास, कलकत्ता और बम्बई में हैं जिसके कारण सेल्स टैक्स का पैसा बिहार को नहीं मिलता है। यदि सभी मुख्यालय हमारे बिहार में ही रखे जायें तो दो सौ करोड़ रुपये सामान बिहार को आमदनी हो सकती है। इस प्रकार से बिहार की दो सौ करोड़ रुपये साल की आमदनी जारी जा रही है। कहा जाता है कि बिहार में इतनी पूंजी बगल दी गई और इतने कारखाने बना दिए गए लेकिन सब से कुछ नहीं होता है। कहने का मतलब है कि जब तक आप व्यवस्था को ठीक से संभालित नहीं करेंगे, जब तक राजनीति पवित्र नहीं होगी, तब तक देश की नौकरशाही पवित्र

नहीं होगी, जब तक नौकरशाही पवित्र नहीं होगी, तब तक देश के अन्दर व्यापार पवित्र नहीं होगा, जब तक व्यापार पवित्र नहीं होगा, तब तक समाज के अन्दर सारा काम पवित्र नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिए सब से पहले राजनीति की गंगोत्री को सम्पूर्ण रूप से शुद्ध करो, तब आप का बजट शुद्ध होगा। जब गंगोत्री शुद्ध होगी, तो गंगा की धारा भी पवित्र रहेगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी इस बात को धन्येक बार कहें—जब हम और आप मन से लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, तो यह भावाक्ष उठाते थे कि जब गंगोत्री की धारा पवित्र होगी तो इलाहाबाद में गंगा का पानी स्वतः पवित्र रहेगा, लेकिन गंगोत्री पवित्र नहीं हुई तो इलाहाबाद में गंगा का पानी कभी पवित्र नहीं हो सकता है। राजनीति की पवित्रता का मतलब है—संसद और संसद का मतलब है बहुमत, बहुमत का मतलब है—सरकार, सरकार का मतलब है—मंत्रिमण्डल, और मंत्रिमण्डल का मतलब है—प्रधान मंत्री। कहने का मतलब है कि जो सत्ता की नम्बर 1 कुर्सी पर जो बिराजमान है, जब तक वह अपने को पवित्र नहीं करेंगे, तब तक समाज की पवित्रता को बात करना, भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने की बात करना—गलत है।

इस लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा—अगर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ठीक करना है, भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना है तो स्वतः पहले यहां से काम आरम्भ हो कि हमें गंगोत्री को शुद्ध करना है, ताकि हमारे देश की 60 करोड़ जनता यह महसूस करे कि जो हमारे देश का राज चलानेवाला व्यक्ति है, वह मिर्मल है, निर्दोष है, पवित्र है, भ्रष्टाचार रहित है, चरित्रवान है—इस बात की छाप देश पर और समाज पर पड़ेगी। लेकिन यदि हम स्वयं भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त होंगे, सरकार का बजट बनाने वाले लोग यदि स्वयं भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त होंगे तो उसका कोई भी अंतर देश की जनता पर पड़ने वाला नहीं है।

इस लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि देश के अन्दर आज जो भावाक्ष उठ रही है, करोड़ों लोग बेकार हो गये हैं, उन के सामने कोई काम नहीं है, आज देश के अन्दर जो हिसक वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है—इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार को चलानेवाले लोगों की है, राजनीति को चलाने वाले लोगों की है, जिन के कारण देश के करोड़ों आदिमियों के पास कोई रो रागार नहीं है। इस लिए देश का पैसा उन नौजवानों के हाथों में देने के लिए, ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए, गांवों का औद्योगीकरण करने के लिए, कुटीर-उद्योगों को चलायें और बड़े उद्योगों को जो बड़े-बड़े लाइसेंस दिये हुए हैं, उन तमाम लाइसेंसों को रद्द करें। गांवों के अन्दर जो सामान हाथ से बन सकता है, उस का उत्पादन बड़े कारखानों में नहीं होगा। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से जनता सरकार के बनने के बाद भी बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों को, बड़े एकाधिकारवाले घरानों को लाइसेंस दिये गये, बिड़ला को भी मिला, और टाटा को भी मिला। आप कहेंगे, हमारे सामने

जबूरी है। यह मजबूरी कांग्रेसी राज्य में भी थी और यही मजबूरी आज जनता राज्य में भी है और शायद आने वाले राज्य में भी रहेगी, लेकिन इस मजबूरी से शासन नहीं चल सकेगा। भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए, एकाधिकार को रोकने के लिए, बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों के हाथों में जो सम्पत्ति है, जिस का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है, उस का विकेन्द्रीकरण करने के लिए, सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण करने के लिए, आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि संकल्प के साथ, मजबूती के साथ व्यापार-राजनीति और नौकरशाही का त्रिकोणात्मक गठबन्धन हो गया है, उसको तोड़ना होगा, उस पर प्रहार करना होगा और इस लड़ाई में यदि जनता सरकार चली भी जाय, उस को टूटना पड़े तो टूट जाना चाहिए, लेकिन आनेवाले भारत के निर्माण, भविष्य के निर्माण और देश के करोड़ों लोगों में भाषा का संचार करने के लिए आप को सही रास्ते पर चलना होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह गहराई से सोचें, केवल अनुपूरक बजट लाकर मत रखिये—मैं एक छोटी सी बात कहता हूँ—दो साल के बाद या शायद एक साल के बाद बिबेशों के कोई प्रतिनिधि यहां आने वाले हैं, उन के ठहरने के लिए 9 करोड़ या 11 करोड़ की लागत का बिल्ली में एक नया महल बनाया जा रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में एक लाख गांव ऐसे हैं जहां लोगों को दो मील से पानी लाना पड़ता है। आज आदिवासी और हरिजन गरीब के घर में चले जाइये—जिन की औरतें रात को नंगी हो जाती हैं और अपनी साड़ी से अपने बच्चे को ढक कर सुलाती हैं। जहां देश की करोड़ों औरतें अपने बच्चे को सुलाने के लिए, अपनी साड़ी खोल कर नंगी हो जायें, जहां इन्सान को पानी न मिले, वहां दिल्ली में 11 करोड़ रूपया लगा कर होटल बनाया जाय—यह जनता राज नहीं है, कंस राज है, बेईमान राज कहा जा सकता है, यह इन्सानों का राज नहीं कह सकते हैं। एक तरफ सुविधावालों को और अधिक सुविधा देते चलो और दूसरी तरफ एक इन्सान जानवर की खिन्दीगी बिताये—यह बर्दाश्त नहीं होगा। इस लिए अगर आप सही रास्ता नहीं देंगे, तो गांव और शहर की टक्कर, किसान और उद्योगपति की टक्कर, कुटीर उद्योग और बड़े उद्योगों की टक्कर—इन से देश में जो तनाव की स्थिति पैदा होगी, उस नई दिशा से, जो मिलनेवाली है, सारा देश हिलेगा, सारा देश टूटेगा और उस की सारी जिम्मेदारी जनता सरकार पर होगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am not surprised when the hon. Minister comes to ask for a supplementary demand of Rs. 630 crores.



[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

During the last debate on Budget many members on this side argued and tried to make him understand that his calculations of the Indian economy was going to prove wrong and the deficit may go up. The hon. Minister was banking upon the gold auction which he thought would squander away the money which people were holding and this would cover up everything but his policy of gold auction has proved to be wrong. I do not know whether I can use the word 'wrong' or flop. The hon. Minister has to reconsider the whole situation. This shows the weakness of the Indian economy today. In this regard I can produce his own document—the document prepared by the Reserve Bank of India bulletin that appeared in the press also. This bulletin says that the whole economic situation has been sluggish and there is a shadow of inflation and the situation is getting worsened day by day. I am summing up the contents of the report of the Reserve Bank itself.

How this situation has come, everyone knows that. The industrial growth rate has come down considerably. The Minister of Industries while boosting himself said that the growth will go up to 10 per cent. But it has come down to 3 per cent, I believe.

(Interruptions)

See the national scene the industrial growth, the national growth has come down on the one side and on the other side, let us see the export-import performance. So far as export-import is concerned, it is one of the vital sectors. We have to keep the value of the money as well as the reputation of our Indian rupee in the international Monetary Fund. But here the situation has worsened. Please look at the target. Shri Mohan Dharja declared in the House—import worth Rs. 5,800 crores to Rs. 6,000 crores. But now what happened? Take his own statement. When the Government was taken over by this

Government, there was a surplus of foreign exchange to the tune of 72 crores. In 1977-78 it has come down to Rs. 692 crores minus. In the half of the year 1977-78 there is a deficit of trade balance—Rs. 641 crores. I have no doubt it may be beyond Rs. 1500 crores. It shows that it has been a failure on the export front. The import policy has definitely been adopted with the consent of the Finance Minister. I do not know how he could put his signatures, how he could give his opinion for a lavish import of every item starting from Textile Machinery to Electronic tape. Everything which is produced in this country is imported and we are losing the market abroad. I am told so far as import is concerned, the Ministry of Commerce has no land in it. The Ministry of industry, Fertilizers, and other Ministries do so with the concurrence of the Finance Minister who is the master of the entire finance in this country and it has landed us in deficit of foreign exchange and the trade balance this year of Rs. 1,500 crores. Is it not a serious situation? On the one side the national growth has come down and on the other side trade deficit is also increasing. We are banking on the remittances by the Indian people working abroad. How far it is going to help you, you can yourself judge?

The new development has come. Illegal channels have been resorted by the people abroad to send money to India. I have seen the report in the news paper. This has already started. Your own Government bulletin says that the remittances have come down a little. The graph is not going up. It shows that the remittances from abroad have been coming down and the graph is not going up and the illegal channels have been resorted to by the racketeers in the field. You have to take a serious look at it and take necessary action.

The hon. Finance Minister knows that the OPEC have increased the

price of their petrol by 14 per cent. It means, we have to spend more than Rs. 200 crores on petrol annually. You can increase the price of petrol and diesel and make up the loss. But what impact will it have on the Indian economy? This increase of 200 crores will create inflationary tendency and this in turn will devalue the Indian rupee. The Indian rupee is devaluing everyday. If the value of the rupee is declined, prices will go up further which will affect the poor masses of the country. That is why, I appeal to the hon. Minister to consider these facts and take steps to keep the value of the rupee intact and maintain the price level.

There is slackness in the public sector or industrial sector. Public sector need to be strengthened, encouraged and all kind of assistance should be given by the Government. Unfortunately, we could see crisis in certain companies. BHEL is facing crisis now. The entire problem there was started after its Managing Director was thrown out. The Industry Minister, Mr. George Fernandes, in his first speech during the discussion on the Demands of his Ministry, said that he had good men like Mr. Raghavan in the public sector. Now, the same person has been thrown out without assigning any reason. We know the reason. The entire BHEL has been sold to Siemens of West Germany. I can produce the documents including the draft agreement with Siemens, before this House. BHEL has been degraded to sole selling agent of the Siemens. Siemens is one of the major financing body to the Sources International. I am not saying that there is any connection between Mr. George Fernandes and the Sources International. I am not making that allegation at all. But the fact remains that today one of the biggest public sector undertakings—BHEL—has become the selling agency of Siemens for about 28 items. And by this agreement the Telk which is a public sector undertaking functioning in the remote part

of Kerala, is affected. Telk is manufacturing transformers. But what is one part of your agreement? You will sell to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board turbine generators of 250 megawatt at Rs. 6.5 crores. You say, you have disbanded the whole thing at Hardwar and taken away the technology to K.W., a subsidiary of Siemens. At what cost you are importing these generators? You are importing them at Rs. 12 crores and selling them to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board at Rs. 6.5 crores. Is it the way of doing business? What is the interest of Shri George Fernandes linking BHEL so much with the Siemens? This is the way this multinational is getting into the body politic of India. You are allowing these multinationals to come one by one into the Indian economy. Wheat into the Indian economy and squeeze our blood. Why should the Finance Minister allow such things to happen under his nose? I know, he is not responsible directly but nothing can be done without his signatures. As a manager of Indian economy, he is expected to control the Indian economy. I am sorry Mr. Patel, you have failed in your duty to control them.

The Finance Minister made a commitment in this House. We know that this Parliament passed Central Sales tax (Amendment) Act. We the people of Kerala and Kerala Government were affected very much by this enactment. Once I asked the Finance Minister about it and he said that if any promise had been given by the Government of India to compensate the loss occurred to the Kerala Government by this enactment, definitely they would compensate that. The dispute was about the quantum of amount only. I am sorry to tell the House that so far that dispute has not been settled. Still we are clamouring and demanding from the Finance Ministry to compensate the loss which we had incurred because of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act.



[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

We are going to have a further amendment of the Central Sales-tax Act, which will further erode into the finances of the State. Without strong financial stability of the States, can you run the country? I know that your reply would be "I want to discipline them". I have no quarrel with that. But you cannot discipline the State exchequer by taking away their revenue. On the one side you introduce prohibition and, on the other, you take away by the Central Sales-tax the entire resources of the State. So, they have to depend on the Finance Commission for some allotment, but what is sanctioned by the Finance Commission is not enough. You must allow the States to raise resources. Unfortunately, your enactment has not helped us. So, I am appealing to you to consider our problems and see that whatever you promised to the Government of Kerala at the time of the introduction of the Central Sales-tax Act is given to them.

Now the cashew industry is facing a crisis. The public sector Cashew Corporation is having stock worth Rs. 5 crores. Though it is a foreign exchange earner, we cannot export it because of the difference between the domestic and international price. Please see how you can help the Kerala Government to export its stock of Rs. 45 crores worth of cashew. The coir industry is also in the same pitiable condition. In fact, all the export-oriented industries are in crisis and we need help in a generous way from the Centre.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan made a reference to the Marketing Development Fund. The outgo from that fund is known as development assistance. My complaint is that the marine industry is completely ignored. The Commerce Ministry might be doing something. I have got a list of how much is given; I do not

want to read it to save the time of the House. The way in which assistance from the Marketing Development Fund has been distributed is questionable. Our complaint is that some industries and some people have been given more-favoured treatment while people who are in the genuine marine industry are not getting any assistance. They have received only a few lakhs of rupees.

So, I appeal to the Minister to consider this aspect and spell out concretely what he wants to do to maintain the price level as well as to stabilise the value of the rupee and what steps have been taken to save the Indian economy which is gradually falling into the inflationary situation.

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अनुपूर्क बजट के प्रसंग में मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि जनता सरकार बनने के बाद जनता की अपेक्षायें निर्माण की दिशा में, विकास की दिशा में चलने की एक नई आशा थी, और है। लेकिन जो योजनाओं का प्रारूप है, जो बजट का प्रावधान है उसका देखने से लगता है कि जो पिछले 30 वर्ष में था, जिम तरह का पहले प्रारूप होता था, बिल्कुल उसी लाइन पर आज भी चल रहा है जिसकी वजह से प्रगति की रफ्तार की जितनी अपेक्षा थी, अपेक्षाकृत वह प्रगति बहुत कम हो रही है। नये परिपेक्ष में, नये ढंग से इस पर विचार करना चाहिये और पुरानी लीख से हट कर हमें नये रास्ते की ओर बढ़ना चाहिये, इसमें अनुसंधान करना चाहिये। जितने भी अभी कार्यक्रम हैं बजट को देखने से लगता है कि केवल मेन्टेनेंस के लिये, जो पहले के कार्यक्रम हैं उन्हीं को केवल चालू रखने के लिये खर्च की मांग की जा रही है, और इससे लगता है कि केवल अपने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के पालन का ही ख्याल हम कर रहे हैं, न कि विकास की दिशा में पूंजी निवेश कर रहे हैं। पूंजी का निवेश नये आयात के साथ होना चाहिये। यह खुशी की बात है कि जनता सरकार द्वारा फूड और वर्क, अन्योदय कार्यक्रम और बैंकों की अधिक से अधिक शाखायें खोलने, तथा बहुत से निर्माण के कार्यक्रम लिये गये हैं। योजना बनी है, लेकिन यह अभी भी कागजों में ही रह जाती है। जितनी भी बैंकों की शाखाएं खुली हैं, सब जगहों पर ऐसा लगता है कि हम ने अफसर-पालन विभाग खोले हैं और जनता को बैंकों से पूंजी नहीं मिल रही है। इतनी पेचीदगी और कठिनाइयां हैं और उनके जटिल नियम हैं जिसके कारण ग्राम जनता को छोटे छोटे उद्योग या छोटे-छोटे विकास के कारखाने लगाने में

भारी कठिनाई होती है। जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, हर गाँव में हर प्रखण्ड में ब्लाक स्तर पर शाखाएँ तो खुल गईं, जिससे जनता को बड़ी आशाएँ थीं कि पूँजी मिलेगी और नया धन्यो किया जा सकेगा और शिक्षित बे-रोजगारों को काम मिल सकेगा, लेकिन उनको आज इतनी कठिनाई होती है कि 100 बार धूमने पर भी पैसा वहाँ से नहीं मिल पाता।

बिहार में तो शाखाएँ सभी प्रखण्डों में हैं, मुखियाल से ही कोई ऐसा होगा जहाँ न खुली हो। कहीं कहीं तो दो, तीन बैंक भी हैं, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि वह केवल अधिकारियों के पालन के लिये ही हैं। कुछ में तो 50 हजार का इन्वैस्टमेंट हुआ है 3 बरस में, कहीं एक लाख हुआ है। अगर उनके वेतन भत्ते को देखा जाये तो उससे ही लगता है कि केवल उन्हीं पर रुपया खर्च होता है। वह सिर्फ अफमर-पालन विभाग ही खले हैं। यह भी देखा गया है कि 10 किलोमीटर या 8 किलोमीटर की सीमा बांध दी गई है कि ज्यादा दूर वालों को नहीं देंगे। क्या इससे विकास हो सकता है? कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जो 10, 12 किलो मीटर पर हैं और डिजब कर रहे हैं कि उनको रुपया मिले, लेकिन नहीं मिल पाता। इस में सुधार करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। वरना हम राष्ट्रीयकरण का क्या फायदा हुआ। पहले तो प्राइवेट हिस्सा था, उसमें जो पारबन्धियाँ थी वह तो थी लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक खुलने के बाद भी जनता को टटोलना पड़ना है कि कहाँ से रुपया लें, तो इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। इसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

इसके अलावा आज प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम देश में चल रहा है। इसके द्वारा बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता था आज स्वेच्छिक संस्थाएँ इस कार्य को कर रही हैं, लेकिन जो ब्यस्कॉ के लिये 50 रुपये की राशि दी गई है, उसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये जिससे वह मन लगाकर काम करें।

शिक्षित बेरोजगार फौज की तरह से देश में हो गये हैं जो हर जगह आन्दोलन, जलूस और प्रदर्शन वगैरह में लगे हुए हैं। उनको काम नहीं मिलता है। अगर इसको बढ़ा कर 150 रुपये कर दिया जाये तो 2, 4 बरस में नियोजन का बहुत बड़ा कार्य हो सकता है और शिक्षित बेरोजगार काम कर सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस पर विचार करें और निदेशकों को, इन्स्पेक्टरों को निर्देश दें कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को काम में लगायें।

किसानों की बहुत सी ऐसी समस्याएँ हैं जिन्हें हम नजरअन्दाज करते रहे हैं। किसानों से चावल, गेहूँ, चनी और ईख सब कम दामों पर लेने के लिये हम दाम फिक्स करते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिये जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं, उनके दाम कम नहीं करते हैं। ट्रैक्टर, कृषि उपकरण और उर्वरक अन्य प्रकार की दवाइयाँ जो भी उनका काम में आती हैं, उनके दाम कम नहीं करते हैं। किसान लोग जो ट्रैक्टर वगैरह खरीदते हैं, उनका सूद उनको 12, 13 परसेंट देना पड़ता है और 5, 7 बरस में भी भुदा नहीं कर पाते हैं। उनके ट्रैक्टर भी खर्ब हो जाते हैं बैंकों के द्वारा और माघ ही साथ

उनका सब कुछ समाप्त हो जाता है। हम समझते हैं कि 10, 15 प्रतिशत किसान ऐसे बचते होंगे जो इससे लाभान्वित होंगे बल्कि ऋण-ग्रस्तता बड़ जाती है वह 8, 9 हजार में ट्रैक्टर खरीदते हैं और देते-देते 1 लाख देना पड़ता है। जिस तरह से महाजन लोग सूदखोरी करते थे, उससे ज्यादा बैंक कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ साथ ट्रैक्टर की कम्पनी लागत से भी दुगुने दाम रखती है। सरकार को चाहिये कि जो कृषि के यंत्र हैं, ट्रैक्टर, खाद वगैरह, इन सब चीजों के दाम घटाये इसके लिये एक मूल्य निर्धारण समिति बनाई जानी चाहिये और उसको टैक्निकल दृष्टिकोण से विशेषज्ञों और वैज्ञानिकों की राय लेकर देखना चाहिये कि कितना दाम पड़ता है। उदाहरण के लिए एसकार्ट ट्रैक्टर का दाम पचास, साठ हजार रुपये है, जो किसान को एक लाख रुपये में पड़ता है। जिस जिम किसान ने उस ट्रैक्टर को खरीदा, वह समाप्त हो गया कर्जा देते देते। इस लिए ट्रैक्टरों के दाम के बारे में एक जांच कमेटी बनानी चाहिए और उनका दाम घटाना चाहिए, अन्यथा किसानों की दुर्दशा हो जायेगी।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ 47 करोड़ रुपये की अप्रर सक्ती रेजरवायर स्कीम बन रही है। वह योजना सक्ती नदी पर बनेगी, जिसके अन्तर्गत पानी को सिंचाई के लिए पचास मील दूर ले जाया जायेगा। इंजीनियरों और ठेकेदारों ने मिल कर अपने लाभ के लिए यह योजना बनाई है। हजारों बाग-गिरिडीह क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। इस लिए इस प्रकार की योजना बिल्कुल अव्यावहारिक और अनुचित है। सरकार को ऐसी योजनाओं के लिए कोई फंडस नहीं देने चाहिए। जो भी योजना बनाई जाये, उसमें वहाँ के लोगों को लाभ मिलना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि पचास मील दूर के लिए व्यवस्था की जाये, जहाँ टयूबवेल लग सकते हैं, और तरीके अपनाये जा सकते हैं।

अगर यह 47 करोड़ रुपया किसी दूसरी योजना के लिए दे दिया जाये, तो दस लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई हो सकती है, हजारों बाग-गिरिडीह जिला ऐसा है, जहाँ बहुत सी पहाड़ी और छोटी छोटी नदियाँ हैं। अगर उन नदियों को बांध दिया जाये, तो दस लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है, उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है और वहाँ के लोगों को काम मिल सकता है। इंजीनियर ठेकेदारों से मिल कर ऐसी जो योजनाएँ बनाते हैं, वे उनके लिए निजी ग्रामदानी का जरिया बन जाती हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह रुपया उत्तरी छोटा नागपुर प्राधिकरण को दिया जाना चाहिए और सभी योजनाएँ उसी के द्वारा बनाई जानी चाहिए। उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए वह न्यायसंगत और लाभकारी होगा।

कोडरमा क्षेत्र हजारों बाग-गिरिडीह का एक अविकसित क्षेत्र है, जहाँ दुनिया का 80 परसेंट अन्नब: मिलता है। वह क्षेत्र कोयले और वन-सम्पदा का खजाना है। लेकिन उस क्षेत्र में आज भी रेलवे लाइनों

## [श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

की भारी कमी है ? वहां पर गिरिडीह, कोडरमा और हजारीबाग होते हुए रांची के तट तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने की मांग लगातार की जा रही है। लेकिन सरकार ने इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र की सेवा उपेक्षा की है। जब से मैं संसद में आया हूं, मैंने इस बारे में बार-बार लिखा है। कहा जाता है कि विचार किया जा रहा है। दो बरसों से विचार चल रहा है। सरव का काम हो रहा है। लेकिन यह काम कितने बरसों तक होगा। वहां आवागमन और यातायात के लिए यह 220 किलोमीटर की लाइन अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसके बिना वहां कोई योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती है, कोई कारखाना नहीं लग सकता है और न कोई कारोबार चल सकता है। सरकार को इस लाइन के निर्माण को प्राथमिकता दे कर इसे प्रगती योजना में सम्मिलित करना चाहिए।

उस क्षेत्र में गेडे प्रायरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी दो बरसों से बंद पड़ी है। उसके एक हजार मजदूर बेकार हैं, उन्हें ले आफ़ कर दिया गया है। इस कारखाने को दलाई लामा ने प्रारम्भ किया था। पिछली सरकार के चाटुकार लोगों ने डायरेक्टर का पद ले कर उसकी 182 लाख रुपये की पूंजी को हजम कर लिया, जिसके कारण मैनजैमेट ने वहां ले आफ़ कर दिया है। सरकार को इस कारखाने को चालू करना चाहिए, नया मैनजैमेट नियुक्त करना चाहिए और भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के खिलाफ़ कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। तभी इस क्षेत्र का विकास संभव है।

वहां दो बरस पहले एक एच०एम०टी० का कारखाना स्थापित करने की घोषणा की गई थी। लेकिन आज भी वह योजना खाई में पड़ी हुई है। सरकार को इस बारे में ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए, ताकि वहां के पिछड़े हरिजन-आदिवासियों को, जिन की संख्या 90 फ़ीसदी है, कोई काम-धंधा मिल सके और उनका जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा हो सके। आज हमारे देश में 72 परसेंट लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में 80-90 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे होंगे। हमारी जो भी योजनाएं बनती हैं उन में इस की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। अभी रेल पथ के बारे में मैंने कहा, भूगर्भ रेल पथ कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली जैसे नगरों में बनाने की योजना बना रहे हैं जो 250 करोड़ रुपये की है। अरबों रुपये इस तरह खर्च करने का यह काम बंद करें। जहां इतना विकास हो चुका है, इतना आधुनिकीकरण हो चुका है इन शहरों में यह पूंजी लगायी जायगी तो यह भद्रदृष्टिगत है। अगर इस पूंजी को देश के अविकसित क्षेत्र में लगाया जाता तो जल्दी से जल्दी हम आगे बढ़ सकते थे।

बिहार औद्योगिक दृष्टिकोण से बीसवें नम्बर पर है जब कि बिहार में कोयला, लोहा, अभ्रक, बौक्साइट, सीमेंट आदि सारे खनिज पदार्थों का भूकूट खजाना है। छोटा नागपुर में सारी व्यवस्था है लेकिन फिर भी छोटा नागपुर के लोग आज सब से दरिद्र हैं। इसीलिए

आज वहां प्रसंग प्रांत की मांग की जा रही है। छोटा नागपुर और संभाल परगना का घोषण सर्वेक्ष किया जाता रहा और निर्बाध रूप से होता रहा है। वहां पर जितने कल कारखाने हैं भी, उनके मुख्यालय कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली जैसे स्थानों में पड़े हुए हैं। वहां की जनता की मांग है और बिहार सरकार के मंत्री ने भी कहा है कि उस को वहां रिस्टोर करना चाहिए क्योंकि वहां के लोगों को उस में काम मिल सकता है अगर वहां उन कल कारखानों का मुख्यालय हुआ। लेकिन वहां से हटाया जा रहा है। इस दिशा में भी मंत्री जी को कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए ताकि इस देश का सम्पूर्ण विकास हो सके।

मैं इतना ही कह कर अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has come with a proposal for Rs. 631.20 crores covering 22 grants and appropriations and that gives us an opportunity to pin-point the attention of this House and invite the attention of the Government to some of the pressing problems which require to be urgently looked into. The position of the country in terms of broad economic situation is quite satisfactory and good, in the sense that foodgrain are at a satisfactory level, the food crops seasons are good, the foreign exchange reserves are also very assuring. But I do not know whether the Government is taking over things satisfactorily in terms of rise of population. The rate of growth of population in this country continues to be alarming and I am not happy at the manner in which the Janata Government are looking into this problem, with some kind of equanimity or as if it is a destined affair and we cannot do much. I am against all kinds of perverted and coercive methods of family planning. But I wanted this Government to come forward with concrete proposals in terms of incentives and disincentives to ensure that the rate of growth of population will not only remain reduced but remain reduced significantly so that the extra gains in terms of all

types of production would be visible in terms of benefits.

Having said that, I would like to know whether the Minister will tell us that the mounting deficit, which is inevitably going to be there at the end of the financial year, is going to be alarming. He can, of course, take a very security-ridden view and sit back and say that those deficits are necessary for development, for growth, etc. But at the same time, by the time the year ends, the amount of deficits will be extraordinarily high. I would like to know whether that would not be alarming and whether that would not come in the way of arresting inflationary trends and also rising prices of various commodities.

16.00 hrs.

About advance Plan assistance for meeting relief expenditure, my hon. friend, Mr. Venkataraman, made a point. I want to suggest one thing. I am glad Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, the Chairman of the last Finance Commission, is also here. It is true that the Seventh Finance Commission has gone in another direction, and has helped the States vis-a-vis the Centre. Nonetheless, the point that I want to make is, why should the assistance given by the Centre to the States in terms of relief or distress caused by floods, etc., be always necessarily to be linked up with Plan assistance and Plan projects? Why not some other methods be found out so that the States' normal Plan activity, Plan projects, are not disturbed? Often times, what happens is that the State Governments have to divert their limited resources meant for Plan projects to giving relief for distress caused by floods, etc. They cannot stop giving relief. That must always receive the top priority.

The hon. Finance Minister should also tell us about the stunted growth of export promotion. Why is it so? There is a demand for export development in these supplementary demands.

We should know what the Government is doing about it. It is no use only the Commerce Minister telling us about it. The Finance Minister should also tell us, what are the programmes for export promotion, export development, so that there is no stunted growth in that direction.

Then, there is a demand for the Posts and Telegraphs. I want to take advantage of that and stress the point that the equipment that we buy is not only costly but often times not workable in our country. I do not want to go into details for want of time. The cross-bar exchange has proved to be not of sufficient utility. Apart from that, I find that with the telephone lines which are being installed—so many new lines are being given—the old lines are not working. The new lines are only aggravating the problems of old lines and the telephones not functioning. Therefore, I think, when you spend so much of money by way of going in for an expansion programme in the field of tele-communication, it should be seen that the equipment is workable. The expansion programme of tele-communication is necessary, specially when the country is ridden with the climate of violence and so on and we must have very quick communication methods to contact at various levels, at the federal level and at the State level. The point is that if you spend crores of rupees on equipment and if it is found to be defective and not workable, that will be of not much value.

There is also a demand for rural electrification. I think, the Finance Minister will do well in strengthening the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation in this regard. I find, in my State of Gujarat, in my constituency of Gandhinagar, there are villages which are completely without electricity. It is a matter of shame that on a motorable road, right from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar—Ahmedabad is the old capital and Gandhinagar is the new capital—in between the tarred

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road, there are villages in my constituency which have no electricity at all! It is very surprising that right near the capital, there are people who have to live in darkness all along. I think, darkness is also connected with the problem of rising population. I began with that point. I believe that if you provide electrification to these villages which are without electricity, if you can give light to them, to that extent, you will perhaps solve the problem of rising population. Therefore, I feel that that must be done.

I do not want to speak on Customs except to say that there must be some more assurance that anti-smuggling operations are effectively going on in terms of checking and arresting smugglers and curbing their activities. About the Vadilal Dagli Committee, I find, the Minister has come forward with a supplementary demand because the Committee's work has been extended in terms of widening its scope. Therefore, the time limit has been extended. The Committee has been set up to evaluate and review the system of controls and subsidies. I want to know whether the Government have given that Committee the powers to go into the entire gamut of the problem and, having given those powers, whether the Government will do something in terms of doing away with such of the controls and regulations which only breed corruption and create bureaucracy and whether Government will thus give relief to the people in general.

There is another demand for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I had the privilege of going to that beautiful part of our own country. Physically, it is separated by sea, by the Bay of Bengal. But it is very much a part of our Indian culture, Indian tradition and national spirit. I had been there in March, 1976. Since then, I have not gone there. I would like to go there again. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the cluster of these islands, is rich in forest wealth; it is rich in mine-

ral and marine resources; it is rich in every way. But it has been ignored in one respect. There is almost complete absence of popular participation.

Sir, the Demand is for giving money to the Police Inspector. That is all right: let the Minister give him extra money. I don't mind that. But the point is, the Andaman and Nicobar people who are national-minded, who give an example to the rest of the mainland of India—an example of national integration and emotional integration. Why should those people suffer from lack of people's representation? There are no Panchayats, no elections and nothing of the sort. The people of Andaman and Nicobar have remained under Bureaucracy. I am saying that Bureaucracy is bad but, after all, we have accepted Democracy and we have accepted the Bureaucracy is subservient to a democratic Government. Why should my good friend Shri Manoranjan Bhakta constantly go on shouting that this is the only place—the Parliament of India—where we can focus the problems of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, that his province is part of the motherland and that attention should be focussed on those people's difficulties and problems? So, that is with regard to Andaman and Nicobar.

I do not want to take up much time on industries—small scale etc.—but I want to say a word about controlled cloth. I hope I am not wrong in saying this—and the Minister may correct me if I am factually wrong—but my fear is that the new policy which came into being about controlled cloth not being given by textile mills but through NTC Mills has been very heavily biased in favour of private textile mills. Why should private textile industries be given the opportunity of doing this and earning more profits in terms of cash, especially when, in the past, these textile mills never cared to correct themselves by modernising their equipment and machinery and they allowed many of their units to go sick? I would like

the Minister to say a word or two about that.

Then, I want to say a word about the demand in regard to information and publicity. There is a very interesting statement in the Demand. It says that Government's commitment to ensure freedom of the Press has to be honoured, and therefore Samachar has to be given some money. There are now about four news agencies working from April this year. So far, so good. But the point is, there are two matters which should be focussed here. One is bad public relations and the other is a bad image of the otherwise good image of the Government. In many matters this Government has done a good task. But why should they not use the Press Information Service and other agencies available, which are at the disposal of the Government, for projecting what Government is doing, in a good way, to the country at large and to foreign countries? That is not being done: that is my complaint.

My next point is this. There are some important, good institutions, which are doing good work. If they are visited by Ministers like the Finance Minister and the Information Minister or by the Prime Minister or the President or Vice-President or other VIPs, they do not get any publicity whatsoever. This House, I must say in all humility, may be given an example of what happened last Sunday.

Last Sunday I was in Bombay in connection with the 50 years' celebration or Golden Jubilee celebrations of a notable institution called the *Shraddhanand Mahilashram*. The President was expected to go there as the Chief Guest. He agreed to go, but for some reason known to him and to the establishment—I don't know—at the last minute he said 'No'. Now, the authorities, at this last minute, could not get any other VIP who could replace the President and so the Committee of the *Shraddhanand Mahilashram* selected me and I had to go there and rescue

them. The *Shraddhanand Mahilashram* is called the 'Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society' and I had to rescue them from this calamity and difficulty!

I went and gave a speech. (*Interruptions*). The Marathi papers published details of the celebrations. I am not for personal publicity at all. But the point is that, because I went, only the Marathi papers of Bombay published it, but the All India Radio, Bombay, the Television of Bombay and other news agencies of Bombay and the English Press of Bombay completely boycotted it. If the President had gone, they would have filled in pages, but when a poor Member of Parliament goes—and that too, an Independent Member of Parliament—he is completely ignored? I am not for publicity but the point is, here is a good institution which deserves to be publicised: its work should go across the country and the people must know that 50 years have gone by. The late President Shri Rajendra Prasad had gone at the time of the Silver Jubilee celebrations and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had gone and many others had gone to visit it. So, why should this happen? Why should the Janata Government not have the policy of not looking at the VIPs who are going there but of looking at the institutions and the good work they are doing? Look at the institutions and the good work they are doing. If that is done, then publicity should be given to those institutions, for them, and not for the individuals who go there.

There is a demand for administration of law and justice. I am glad, two more Judges will be joining the Supreme Court. That means disposal of cases quickly. We want judges to have good emoluments, good salaries and good conditions of service, because independence of judiciary is also dependent on good conditions of service they have. But what about the lot of the judiciary at the lower level, at the lower level not at the High Court level but at the district level and below? The lot of the judi-



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cial officers is hopelessly intolerable. Government must spend money in terms of giving amenities to them. There are courts and Magistrates' offices in many parts of India including Gujarat and including the Prime Minister's own constituency where the judicial officers do not have even toilet facilities, do not have even office room facilities and do not have proper retiring room facilities. How do you then expect the judiciary to be efficient and successful?

Secondly, what about free legal aid to the poor? The previous government went on giving assurance after assurance that the Bill was coming but it never came. This government is in office for nearly two years. They are again giving replies that the government are considering the Bhagavati committee's report on free legal aid to the poor. I request Mr. Patel to tell my esteemed friend, the Law Minister and the government that the government must come forward with free legal aid to the poor. The Janata Government must give an impression in concrete terms that they are not only talking but also acting, for the poor, the down-trodden and the economically weaker sections of the people. If that impression they do not give, then a time will come sooner than they realise when an impression will be created that they are talking in terms of academic freedoms and not that they are really interested in improving the lot of the poor. Therefore, I am emphasizing the need of free legal aid to poor people.

About ports, there is a demand for a shipyard at Hajira. The Finance Minister seems to be thinking as to how this question arises here. You want us to give money for construction of six cargo ships and purchase from the U.K. But when there is a possibility of a shipyard in our country, why that has not happened as early as possible and why should we give money to other countries and other people to keep their shipyards going and why

should we not establish necessary shipyards in our country and build our own ships? He must explain as to when the Hajira shipyard is going to be set up.

Lastly, I have two points more and I have finished. There is a demand from the Ministry of Works and Housing. Now I do not at all grudge the spending of as big an amount as Rs. 183.19 lakhs. For what? For renovation, recarpeting, refurnishing, etc. of the Vigyan Bhavan. Secondly, construction of 800 two-room units hostel accommodation at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.03 crores. So far so good, because the United Nations Industrial Development Organization Conference is taking place in Delhi in January 1980. Therefore, he says this must be done. All right, do it. But the point is: what about the existing governmental buildings and units which require renovation—not recarpeting but refurnishing and proper security? Sir, my esteemed friend, Mr. H. V. Kamath, a bachelor and myself, a grass-widower here in Delhi, are living in the Western Court Hostel. Probably you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, might have gone there.

I do not know if you ever lived there. I wish you come and live there so that we may get better facilities...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, in the Western Court, there is no inter-communication system. There is no inter-communication between the residents of the various rooms. The rooms are not properly furnished. There is no upkeep worth the name and nothing of that sort. But they are merely renovating and building and constructing new show-pieces for others, whereas our own people do not have any facilities! I am not against them—these show-pieces for others; but I am sorry, our own people are going without facilities. We built this Parliament House Annexe at our next-doorstep at a cost of more than, I think, Rs. 5 crores and with the furniture, it is Rs. 8 crores.

Still, many of us have no facilities at all. Everyday we come and go and there is no room, no facility for us. You are having only show-pieces and when it comes to efficiency, when Members of Parliament are working with you and you want them to co-operate with you all the year round for several years, you are spending no money and you are giving no facilities, no office equipment and other facilities to them. But you are spending crores of rupees for a conference which takes place once in a while. Why? Because India's name will go up in the international world. Wonderful. Very good, do it; but you want us to work without any facilities. I feel this is an occasion when the government must be told that because you are Ministers and because we are non-Ministers, it does not mean that you must have all facilities of office equipment, communications, motor cars and so many other facilities and we, the Members of Parliament, who put in the same hard work, work with the same dedication have no facilities whatsoever.

You are spending crore of rupees on the foreign delegates, but you are not spending any money not even lakhs of rupees, on the Members of Parliament. This is an intolerable situation. You are taking life out of us; you are taking blood out of us everyday. We cannot work like this. If we have to work like that, burning midnight oil, then please—we do not want any luxury—at least give office equipment and other necessary comforts and facilities. These must be given to us so that we can function well. When a delegation is coming from a foreign country, you give them hostel accommodation—two-roomed accommodation—for which you want to spend Rs. 5 crores, but you cannot spend even Rs. 5 lakhs or 50 lakhs for Members of Parliament and for others who are working with great handicaps because of lack of accommodation and other facilities. This is my point. I am not jealous at all—not at all. But, if you want to increase the efficiency of Members of Parliament, then you must do something.

May I now make my last request to him? The budget is coming within two months. I would like to ask my esteemed friend, the Minister of Finance whether he will not try now to start on a new path? The whole business of secrecy of your budget proposals is something which I really cannot understand. I can understand the secrecy with regard to the customs duties or excise duty etc. But what secrecy is there about the direct taxation? After all this country, this Parliament—the whole nation has elitists, educated people—and they must be given a chance to discuss yearly and openly, publicly, continuously as to what should be the rational, just and revenue-yielding structure of taxation? Why does not the Minister of Finance come with a statement every year along with the budget or a little before that, may be in the winter session—and if it is now too late—then it must be in the beginning of the next session, but well before the budget, so that the country can discuss that thing. You had appointed the Palkhiwala Committee. When Mr. Palkhiwala left for U.S., Mr. Choksi became the Chairman of that Committee; it gave the Report. Then you have the Bhoothalingam Committee Report; you will also have shortly the report of the Wadilal Dagli Committee; you have got scores of other reports. And when you have so many Committee reports, why not the Government come forward before Parliament with an annual exercise for discussing the measures openly for suggestions from us about the taxation measures and all that? With regard to excise duty and customs duty there must be secrecy. It is an inevitable thing because of the very nature of things. So, this is my suggestion, and I hope he will do something about that so that this country can go ahead with a proper understanding of the measures undertaken by Government and there will be a better understanding in terms of public education being created and in terms of public opinion or enthusiasm being created for the benefit of the Government of the day.



श्री राम धारी शास्त्री (पदरौना) : मैं आप के माध्यम से एक नई समस्या की ओर जो देश के सामने आ रही है, मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

यह सरकार बात तो करती है कि हम शहरों से हट कर गांवों की ओर और कृषि पर अधिक खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन व्यवहार में ऐसा लगता है कि गांवों की उपेक्षा होती जा रही है। मैं एक ताजा उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में तीन सौ छोटी बड़ी चीनी मिलें हैं जिन में से 85 उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं और करीब 20 बिहार में हैं। कुल मिला कर साढ़े सात हजार के करीब खांडसारी की यूनिटें हैं जो देश भर में फैली हुई हैं। बीस करोड़ गन्ना किसान हैं जो इस पर आधारित हैं। तीन लाख शूगर फैक्ट्रीज में मजदूर काम करते हैं और करीब सात लाख खांडसारी यूनिटों में काम करते हैं। थोड़े दिन पहले सरकार ने एक बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था की जिससे मैं भी सहमत हूँ और वह चीनी का डिस्ट्रोल करने की थी। लेकिन उसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि 56 करोड़ रुपया देश में गन्ना किसान का चीनी मिल मालिकों पर बाकी है और यह सरकार अमरुथ है और यह उसको दिना नहीं पा रही है। इन्होंने कुछ वायदे ही इस तरह के बना दिए हैं। इन्होंने ग्राइनेस निकाला और उम में ऐसी शर्तें रख दी कि किसी चीनी मिल को यह सरकार ले नहीं सकती है और लेना चाहती है तो चीनी मिल मालिक हाई कोर्ट में जा कर स्टे ले आते हैं और गन्ना किसान रो रहा है। आपने एक और पालिसी बनायी है गन्ने का दाम की। यह कोई रिलीफ देने का सवाल नहीं है, न मैं कहता हूँ कि खेरात बांटिये, लेकिन आप उनकी लागत का तो ध्यान रखिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 10 रु० क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम रखा है जब कि पंतनगर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के आंकड़े हैं 1976 के कि एक क्विंटल गन्ने पर 13 रु० 76 पैसे उत्पादन व्यय पड़ता है। तो क्या वजह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, जो अपने को किसानों का कहती है, उसने 10 रु० क्विंटल गन्ने का भाव मूकरंर किया? अगर यही स्थिति चली तो मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि भगले साल में देश की 300 चीनी मिलों में से शायद 25 मिलें ही ऐसी रह जायेंगी जो चले, महाराष्ट्र या दक्षिण भारत में, बाकी सब चीनी मिलें बैठ जायेंगी। और आप नये उद्योग स्थापना के नाम पर पुराने उद्योगों को ठप्प कर देंगे जिसके कारण 20 करोड़ किसान और 7 लाख मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे, और गेहूँ की तरह आपको चीनी का आयात करना पड़ेगा। सरकार कहती है कि चीनी का उत्पादन मूल्य 230 रु० प्रति क्विंटल पड़ता है। सरकार ने चीनी का डीकंटोल बिना सोचे समझे किया। एक समिति बनी थी उसकी सिफारिशों को तोड़ कर के चीनी का डीकंटोल किया, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिस चीनी का उत्पादन व्यय भारत सरकार के मुताबिक 230 रु० प्रति क्विंटल है, वह चीनी मिलों से 175 रु० से ले कर 190 रु० क्विंटल पर बिक रही है। आज नतीजा यह है कि सारी चीनी मिलें बैठने की स्थिति में आ गई हैं। एक बार जब कहा गया तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का किसान को गन्ना पैदा करना है, उसके गन्ने की रिकवरी कम आती है। मैं

आपके माध्यम से दो मिलों का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में बस्ती चीनी मिल ने पिछले सीजन में 13 परसेंट रिकवरी की है और बिहार की हरिनगर चीनी मिल ने साढ़े 12 परसेंट रिकवरी कर के यह साबित कर दिया है कि रिकवरी पर अगर गन्ने का दाम लिंक किया जाये तो वह बिल्कुल झूठ है। सब बात तो यह है कि जितनी भी पुरानी चीनी मिलें ह, खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जो 1932 की बनी हैं, छोटी चीनी मिलें हैं, उनकी क्षमता नहीं है और उन मिलों के पुर्जे घिस पिट गये हैं। पुरानी सरकार मिल मालिकों को छूट देती गई, वह मशीनों को रिप्लेस नहीं कर सके जिसका नतीजा यह है कि नमाम चीनी मिलें बीमार हैं और किसान के गन्ने से जितनी चीनी निकलनी चाहिये उतनी चीनी उन मिलों में नहीं निकलती है। और जब चीनी नहीं निकलती है तो मिलों को बचाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा मिल मालिकों की तरफदारी हो जाती है। आप कहते हैं कि चीनी मिलें नहीं चलेंगी, उद्योग को बचाने के लिये गन्ने का दाम कम कर दो। ऐसा कर के आप करोड़ों किसानों के साथ ज्यादती करते हैं, धोखा करने हैं और जो आपने किसानों से वायदा किया है उसके खिलाफ जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक सारी दुनिया में चीनी का जहाँ जहाँ उद्योग है वहाँ का अध्ययन कर के बेमिळ चीनी नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये। दाम के मामले में सरकार को पैरिटी प्राइस का मिडगन स्वीकार करना चाहिये। आनुपातिक मूल्य का मिडगन अगर सरकार स्वीकार करले तो यह मामला तय हो जायेगा।

आजकल बाजार में सबसे सस्ती चीज चीनी बिक रही है लोहे का दाम, खाद का दाम, बिजली का दाम, पानी का दाम, कपड़े का दाम बढ़ गया है, साबून का दाम बढ़ गया है, जितनी मैनफैक्चर्ड गड्स हैं उनके दाम तेजी से बढ़े। लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में किसान जो पैदा करता है, चीनी और गन्ने के दाम नीचे गिर रहे हैं। और यह सरकार डरती है, यह कहती नहीं है। हमारा तो कहना है कि जब 230 रु० प्रति क्विंटल चीनी का उत्पादन व्यय है तो आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, और जो कैबिनेट कमेटी बैठी थी उसने कहा था कि 10 लाख टन का बफर स्टॉक चीनी का रखें। मेरा कहना है कि किसान ने कोई गलती नहीं की, उसने आपके कहने पर उत्पादन बढ़ाया। इंटर-नेशनल मार्केट में चीनी का दाम कम हो गया तो सरकार को चाहिये वह किसान की हितों पर ध्यान दे, उसका दाम न गिरने दे ताकि वह नई फ़सल पैदा करे। अगर हम सरकार ने कोई बफर स्टॉक नहीं रखा जिसकी वजह से सारी चीनी बाजार में आ गई और चीनी पानी के मोल बिक रही है, जिसका कोई पुरमांहाल नहीं है। इसलिये मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह स्थिति रही और आपने शूगर पालिसी को रिव्यू नहीं किया तो एक साल के बाद चीनी आपको मंगानी पड़ेगी। किसान गन्ना बोयेगा नहीं और आपको सिखा देगा कि क्या करना चाहिये। आपकी नीति कंज्यूमर को ध्यान में रखकर बनती है, शहर में अखबार वाले बसते हैं, अगर चीनी महंगी हो जायेगी

ती हैडिंग निकल जायेगा। शहर के लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर चीनी चाहिये, उनको और अफसरों को खिलाने के लिये चीनी सस्ती चाहिये। आज 230 रुपये एक क्विंटल का दाम है। आप चीनी के मिस्टम ग्राफ रिलीज का हम तरह से रैगुलेट करें कि उपभोक्ता को चीनी 3 रुपये किलो मिलती रहे, यह तभी होगा जब मिलों में चीनी 200 रु0 से ऊपर 250 तक जाये। तभी इस उद्योग को आप साउन्ड फुटिंग पर चला सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको चीनी नीति को और गम्भीर नीति को एक साथ चलाना पड़ेगा। इस मुल्क को बचाने के लिये आपको कुछ करना पड़ेगा। आप किसान को ट्रैक्टर, खाद, लोहा, कपड़ा क्यों नहीं सस्ते दाम पर दिलाते? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मन् 1971 के दाम को आप बेस मान लीजिये और उसी आधार पर जिस चीज का जितना दाम घटे और बढ़े, उसकी फिक्स कर दीजिये। मगर यह सरकार पूंजीपतियों और उद्योगपतियों से डरती है, उनको ठीक नहीं कर सकती है। उन पर इसका नियंत्रण नहीं है। किसान जो भालू बोता है, उसे वह सस्ता चाहती है। इसकी चिन्ता नहीं है कि भालू बोने में किसान का कितना खर्च होता है। उसको किसान की परेशानी की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। प्याज जब मंहगी होगी उसको रोक दो, बाहर नहीं जायेगी। दाल नहीं होगी तो यह बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करेंगे, मगर इस देश के किसानों को यह अच्छा दाम नहीं देंगे। चीनी या सीमेंट नहीं है तो इम्पोर्ट करेंगे, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह इम्पोर्ट की सरकार है? यह सारी चीजें कितने दिन बाहर से मंगायेगी? इसलिये आपके माध्यम से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर गंभीरतापूर्वक अपनी शूगर पालिसी पर फिर से रिव्यू करे। इस तरह से इंडस्ट्री को बहुत देर तक चलाया नहीं जा सकता। उदाहरण के लिये मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मुकुणों के जमाने में इंडोनेशिया में शूगर एक्स्पॉर्ट होती थी, मगर रांग पालिसी की वजह से वहां आज एक भी शूगर फैक्टरी नहीं है, उनको शूगर बाहर से मंगाकर खानी पड़ती है। वह छोटा मुल्क है, अपना काम कर लेता है, मगर यह 60 करोड़ का मुल्क है, इसको इम्पोर्ट कर के शूगर खिलाना आपकी हैसियत के बाहर की बात होगी। इसलिये मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आपको इंडोनेशिया से सबक सीखना चाहिये।

इसके दो तरीके हैं। या तो आप इस बात को करिये कि जितनी सिक मिले हैं उन सब को आप अपने हाथ में लेकर चलाइये। जिस तरह से आपने टैक्सटाइल के लिये कार्पोरेशन बनाया है, क्या वजह है कि आप 20 करोड़ किसानों के लिये जिस पर वह निर्भर करते हैं, उसके लिए शूगर कार्पोरेशन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में क्यों नहीं बनाते? या कम से कम दस साल के लिये गारन्टी दीजिये, उनको लाइसेंस दीजिये कि वह अपनी फैक्टरीज की क्षमता को बढ़ायें और कहिये कि 10 बरस तक हम रैगुलेट करेंगे। नहीं तो क्या हुआ, एक बार राष्ट्रीयकरण का नारा लगा, सारे मिल मालिकों ने अपनी फैक्टरीयों के पुत्र चुरा लिये,

बेच दिये और स्टोर खाली कर दिये। कोई एक नीति बनाइये, सबसे बढ़िया यह होगा कि आप सारी मिलों का नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन की तरह एक कार्पोरेशन बना दीजिये और चलाइये। यह सबसे बड़ी और महत्वपूर्ण इंडस्ट्री अपने देश की है अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यह मिट जायेगी और बेकारी हो जायेगी। इसलिये मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को आप करें।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में 15 जिले हैं इनकी बहुत चर्चा होती है। सरकार के सभी मंत्री लोग बहुत भ्रामु बहते हैं। एक पटेल कमिशन बैठा, 15 साल पहले, उसने बड़ी सिफारिशों की, मगर वह सारी सिफारिशें भ्रममारी में ले जा कर रखी हुई हैं। उनको लागू करने का कोई काम सरकार ने नहीं किया है। कांग्रेस की सरकार ने इतने दिन तक नहीं किया तो वह तो शहर वालों की सरकार थी, पूंजीपतियों की सरकार थी। यह जनता पार्टी की सरकार जो कि किसानों की सरकार है, गरीबों की सरकार है, अगर आप और कोई अच्छी बात नहीं रख सकते तो हम समझते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के विकास के लिये जो पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशें हैं, उन्हीं को आप लागू करें इससे नये नये उद्योग पनपेंगे और एक नई व्यवस्था हो जायेगी। जहां उन लोगों को खाने के लिये भ्रम नहीं है, कपड़ा नहीं है, बच्चों को पढ़ाने का इंतजाम नहीं है, दवाई नहीं है किसी चीज का इन्तजाम नहीं है, इस का कारण यह है कि वहां कोई बड़े उद्योग नहीं हैं, चीनी उद्योग को छोड़ कर, जो समाप्त होता जा रहा है। वहां के लोगों की खेती भी छोटी है। इसलिए उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए।

जहां तक बेकारी का सम्बन्ध है, इस देश में बराबर अनएम्प्लोएमेंट को खत्म करने की चर्चा की जाती है। कैसे खत्म करेंगे? जनता पार्टी ने अपने मैनफेस्टो में वादा किया था कि बेकारी को दस साल में खत्म कर देंगे। दो साल तो गुजर गये; इन दो सालों में सरकार ने कोई प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाया है। मेरा मुद्दा है कि जो मौजदा कारखाने ह, चाहे वे प्राइवेट हों या सरकारी, जहां सी से ज्यादा मजदूर काम करते हैं और जो पावर से चलते हैं, उन में काम के घंटे 48 घंटे प्रति-सप्ताह से घटा कर 36 घंटे प्रति-सप्ताह कर दिये जायें। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। दुनिया के बहुत से देशों में, जिनमें यूगोस्लाविया, स्विट्जरलैंड और कई अन्य देश शामिल हैं सप्ताह में 33 से 35 घंटे तक काम होता है। आईओएलओ में एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया था कि सब जगह काम के घंटे 48 से घटा कर 36 घंटे प्रति-सप्ताह किये जायें। भारत सरकार भी उसमें पार्टी है। उसने वादा किया है कि इस दिशा में कदम उठाया जायेगा इस लिए लोगों को काम देने के लिए सरकार को काम के घंटे 48 से घटा कर 36 घंटे प्रति-सप्ताह करने पड़ेंगे

[ श्री राम घारी खासी ]

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि इससे कास्ट ब्राक प्राइवशन बढ़ जायेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रथम महा-युद्ध के समय काम के घंटों को 12 से घटा कर 8 घंटे प्रति-दिन किया गया था, तब भी यही दलील दी जाती थी कि उत्पादन-बर्चा बढ़ जायेगा, लेकिन इंग्लैंड का रिकार्ड है कि काम के घंटे घटाने से उन्हीं कारखानों में उत्पादन दो गुना बढ़ गया। ब्रिटिश कमीशन की सिफारिशों में भी कहा गया था कि काम के घंटे घटाने से एकत्रिंशती बढ़ेगी, उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और कास्ट ब्राक प्राइवशन पर कोई ख़ास असर नहीं पड़ेगा। अगर यहां पर काम के घंटों को कम करने से एक नया पैसा प्रति-मीटर बढ़ भी जाये, तो उसे बाँट दिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इससे आंग-नाइज्ड सैक्टर में, चाहे वह सरकारी हो या प्राइवेट 98 लाख लोगों को एक दिन में काम मिल जायेगा। इस मुद्दे की बढ़ती हुई बेकारी का निराकरण तत्काल किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: I want to give 2 or 3 suggestions to the Finance Minister. We have invested over Rs. 11000 crores on our public sector projects. We have invested over Rs. 4000 crores on Railways. The total comes to Rs. 15,000 crores. I want a return of at least 10 per cent from these sources. If such a return comes, our income will go up by Rs. 1500 crores. As a matter of fact, we are not getting 10 per cent, but only 5 per cent from the public sector undertakings. How are we going to meet all these deficits and meet our expenditure? What is the control that the Finance Minister has got over these institutions, so that he may get more money and more income from them? Every year, many of our public sector undertakings are showing losses, only a few are giving profits, and giving only 5 percent returns on the investment that we have made over so many years. And on Railways, we have invested Rs. 4000 crores over the last 130 years, and we are not getting even Rs. 150 crores. They give Rs. 150 crores to the General Pool, but they say we are not getting that much every time. They are failing to get money from the Railways.

The Minister wants Rs. 631 crores, and he can make up this money even now. 4 months still remain and he

can ask these public sector undertakings and also Railways to make up their losses and also give him money.

It was stated that external remittances and invisible remittances have gone down. It is not on account of any illegal remittances, but many workers who had gone to foreign countries have completed their jobs there and have come back. And that income has gone down. The number of people that are coming back is not commensurate with the number of people that we are sending to foreign countries, especially to gulf countries to work there.

In our own country, we have placed so many hurdles in the way of recruitment of labour. I know, men from several companies have come here and have said that they will pay to each idle worker Rs. 1500 per month plus accommodation and food. We have got on record that we have refused to send our people there. One company came here to recruit 1500 labourers but they went back. The same company went to Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Korea. They reached there in the morning and recruited people in the evening.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs is here. I want to know from him whether they have made any survey about the foreign market in the gulf countries. Whether our people are in touch with them and are making good arrangement, proper arrangement and fast arrangement to send labourers from here. If that is done, we are going to build up Rs. 5—6000 crores as foreign exchange reserve. But it may go down very soon if you do not do it. Then you cannot get some more money. We have to make up our losses. If we make this arrangement, then the foreign companies may come and recruit labour from our country.

Regarding khandsari mills, they are not working properly in this country. The State Minister of Finance has promised several times that they are going

to remove the excise duty on khand-sari completely. They will also advise the State Governments not to levy any sales tax. They have not done it so far. All the khand-sari mills in the country are now idle. They have not yet been started. If the Government is going to take a decision after a month or two by that time, the cane in the field will dry up. The kisan will lose and the factories will lose their recovery, and both ways, the country will lose sugar. If you want to take a decision, please take it soon. If you do not want to take a decision, please tell us so that the kisan may utilise the cane in some other way or he may burn it. Every day, they have to go there and guard it. You, yourself is a kisan. When the cane is in the field and the dry season is coming, if you do not do it and if there is fire then all investment will go away. I request the Minister to see that something is done in this regard. Several representations have come to him. Let him kindly take a decision immediately.

I know, further assistance is going to be given. This is very important. Immediately after the Janata Government came to power, there were good chances for export of sugar. This Government has not yet decided to export sugar. Now when they have decided to export sugar they have a balance of 30 lakh tonnes of last year. We are going to produce sugar to the tune of about 60 lakh tonnes this year. Thus the total comes to 90 lakh tonnes. Our internal consumption is 40—45 lakh tonnes. Even if we make a liberal estimate it cannot exceed more than 40—45 lakh tonnes in one year. That is enough for us and we are having that stock. I want you to find out ways and means to export sugar. Last year, the Government had set up a target of 6.5 for export of sugar, but they did it only of 4 lakh tonnes. So, 2 1/2 lakh tonnes of sugar has still to go.

Some friends from Janata Party had just now suggested that Government wanted to build up a stock of 10

lakh tonnes of sugar. When you have invested so much money on the Food Corporation, you should invest some more money on sugar also. This investment on Food Corporation and purchase of food has become an idle capital. That is why we have now to find out a way to export our foodgrains to some other countries. We have got a lot of stock. That is rotting. Every day, there are questions in the House that our foodgrains are unfit for human consumption and they are being sold for cattle and other things. It is a national waste. Before this stage comes, why should the Government not distribute it freely to the hungry people so that they may use it.

There is a programme 'food for work.' That cannot solve the purpose. After all, only for food, nobody in this country is going to work. Now there are people who are expecting more wages. The minimum wage that they have enacted in this country goes up by Rs. 5 per day per person. Under such circumstances you cannot expect any man to have a bit of food but work for you throughout the day. I suggest you to get rid of the huge stocks that we have built up and we have to liquidate the huge stock of sugar that we are having. Suppose the Minister gets angry and throws all the sugar that we have in stock in the Arabian Sea, the sea will become sweet. We have got that much of stock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But the salt in the sea will also react and the sweetness will go away.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We have to create a buffer stock of sugar and the Government should at least come for the help of the sugar industry. I really appreciate that the Government has taken good steps in the

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

right direction at the right time to help sugar industry and also other industries. But that is not enough. We have to do something more. Your name will be remembered for ever.

I do not want to make any political speech. Several members were criticising the Government and the Minister for not having done anything. That is only due to the internal strife that is going on in the Janata Government. But it is not correct to say that Government has not done anything. Even we from the Opposition appreciated the work done by several Ministers. When you do good work, we have to appreciate. I am closely associated with the Consultative Committee on Finance. I closely scrutinise the things being done in the Finance Department. On the whole the Minister deserves congratulations. Already our senior and talented member Shri Venkataraman has supported the demands. I also support it.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो अनुदानों की अनुपूर्वक मांगें रखी हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। खर्च के लिए पैसे की जरूरत होती है और जरूरी काम में उसको लगाना ही चाहिए। इसके माध्यम से मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अन्न की बहुत ही जरूरत है। पिछले दिनों सारे देश ने इस बात को देखा कि अन्न की बड़ी कठिनाई रही लेकिन जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने अपनी ऐसी नीति बनाई जिसके कारण पिछले दिनों जो अन्न की कठिनाई रहती थी वह दूर हो गई। जनता सरकार ने नीति यह बनाई कि जिला तथा प्रान्तों में जो बेरियर लगे हुए थे कि यहां का गेहूं वहां नहीं जा सकता, वहां का वहां नहीं जा सकता उन सारे बेरियर्स को तोड़ दिया और इस प्रकार से उस संकट को हल कर दिया। अब किसी भी शहर या कस्बे में लाइनों का लगना बन्द हो गया है। इस प्रकार से सरकार को इसमें बड़ी सफलता मिली है। इसी प्रकार से चीनी पर जो कण्ट्रोल था उसको समाप्त करके और नई नीति बना कर सुविधा प्रदान की है। अब कहीं भी सुविधा से चीनी मिल सकती है। हम चाहते हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसी तरह से हर मामले में बाकी से ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज कई मामलों में ऐसा होता है कि वस्तुस्थिति कुछ और होती है तथा निर्णय कुछ और हो जाता है। यहां से योजनायें तो बन जाती हैं लेकिन उन योजनाओं का किस तरह से

पालन हो रहा है उसकी जांच नहीं होती है। इसी कारण जनता में असंतोष पैदा होता है और वह कार्य पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। आप देखें कि अभी भी कृषि का और उत्पादन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि गरीबों के लिए अभी गल्ला महंगा है। हर इंसान को खाना मिलना जरूरी है। अच्छा कपड़ा भले ही न मिले, रहने के लिए महल न मिले, साबुन तेल जैसी अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुयें ही न मिलें लेकिन 6 रोटी सुबह और 6 रोटी शाम हर इंसान को मिलनी चाहिए। इसके लिए शासन को पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

पिछली 15 तारीख को इसी लोकसभा में मेरा प्रशासकीय संकल्प पास किया गया था कि बेरोजगारी मिटाने तथा अन्न का अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए भूमि सेना गठित करके, जो बंजर और पड़ती जमीन पड़ी है उसको समतल कराकर प्रांतीय सरकारें मय साधनों के, मिर्चाई तथा उर्वरणों सहित भूमि-हीनों में बांटें और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें मदद करे। मान लीजिए किसी के पास बैल नहीं हैं या कुबां नहीं है तो वह किसान खेती नहीं कर सकता इसलिए वह साधन भी उपलब्ध कराये जायें। इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था। केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें मदद करेगी—ऐसा उस प्रस्ताव में निहित है। हम चाहेंगे कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी अगले बजट में ऐसे प्रावधान जरूर रखें क्योंकि इसमें प्रांतीय सरकारों को केन्द्र से मदद देने की बात है। और इस बात को देखें कि प्रांतीय सरकारें इस को अमल में ला रही हैं या नहीं ला रही हैं। हमें मुस्तैदी के साथ इस काम को कराना चाहिए ताकि अन्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सके।

अच्छा उत्पादन तभी हो सकता है—जब हमारे पास सिर्चाई के साधन उपलब्ध हों। आप जानते हैं “बाण सागर” योजना पास हो चुकी है, लेकिन उस का काम ढिलाई में है, वह जल्द होना चाहिए, तत्काल होना चाहिए। टीकमगढ़ जिले में ओरछा-विद्युत् बांध की स्कीम हाई पावर ईरिगेशन कमीशन के पास पड़ी हुई है, उस को जल्दी से पास कीजिए—ताकि वह काम शुरू हो सके। नर्मदा जल विवाद अभी हल नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि न्यायाधिकरण ने जो फैसला दिया है, उस पर मध्य प्रदेश शासन को आपत्ति है, क्योंकि उस की ज्यादा जमीन डबने जा रही है। बांध इतना ऊंचा होना चाहिए, जिस में ज्यादा जमीन डबने न पाये। इस लिए उस आपत्ति पर विचार कर के न्यायाधिकरण को जल्दी उस पर फैसला करना चाहिए ताकि उस बांध का निर्माण जल्द से जल्द हो सके। टीकमगढ़ जिले में राजघाट बांध की जो नहर बनने वाली है, उस को काट दिया गया है, इसलिए कि उस पर 18 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा खर्च होगा। खर्चा तो होगा ही, जब आप बांध बना रहे हैं तो नहर भी बनेगी ही, इसलिए इसकी कटौती नहीं होनी चाहिए। टीकमगढ़ जिले में राजघाट बांध की नहर जरूर बननी चाहिए, ताकि वहां का उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि उद्योगों के मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पहल की है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योग खुलें। मध्य प्रदेश के 22 पिछड़े जिलों को इस काम के लिए चुना गया है, जिन में टीकमगढ़ जिला भी है। लेकिन इस जिले के लिए कहा गया है कि इस को बाद में लेंगे। क्यों बाद में लिया जायगा। जब आप ने उस को पिछड़ा जिला मान लिया है, जो 22 जिलों के साथ ही उस में काम होना चाहिए।

महोदय, ग्रामीण बैंकों और स्टेट बैंकों में पहले बहुत अच्छा काम होता था और बिजली की तरह से काम होता था, लेकिन जब से इन बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऋण दिया जाने लगा है, इन में बड़ा पक्षपात हो रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की मन्त्रा है कि हम हर जगह लोगों को धन्य दे, नये-नये काम खोलने के लिए ऋण दें, लेकिन ग्रामीण बैंक और स्टेट बैंक इस काम में ढिलाई कर रहे हैं। चूंकि यह विभाग वित्त मंत्री जी के हाथ में है, इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि वे उन पर थोड़ा प्रकुश लगाये, ताकि यह ढिलाई दूर हो और लोगों को जल्द से जल्द ऋण मिले और नये उद्योग खुल सकें, उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

एक सवाल मैं और पूछना चाहता हूँ—हमारे देश में नालीदार चदरें और प्लेन चदरें बनती हैं, उन की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन क्या वे शहरों के लिए, बड़े बड़े उद्योग-पतियों के लिए हैं? ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ये चदरें बिलकुल नहीं जाती हैं और अगर कहीं मिलती भी हैं तो जिस नालीदार चदर के दाम 17 रुपये पहले थे वह 85 और 90 रुपये में मिलती है। इतनी कीमत कैसे बढ़ी—इस लिए कि ब्लैक में बेची जाती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देहाती क्षेत्र में नालीदार चदरें सस्ती मिलनी चाहियें ताकि जो रहट बनाते हैं, जिस रहट की कीमत पहले 300 या 400 रुपये थी, आज वह 1 हजार या 1200 रुपये में मिलता है, वह किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर मिल सके। इस और विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि किसान की खेती में काम आने वाले औजार, मशीनें उस को सस्ती मिलें। इन चीजों के दाम बहुत ज्यादा होने से किसान बहुत कमजोर हो गया है, फसल जरूर पहले से ज्यादा पैदा होती है, लेकिन उस की सारी कमाई मशीनों के दामों में और दूसरी चीजों में चली जाती है और उसे उत्पादन के बढ़ने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। इस और भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आपने बार बार कहा है कि न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका भ्रम-भ्रम होने चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया? इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि यह बहुत अच्छी नीति है। मैं निवेदन करूँ—आप जरा तहसील में देखिए—वहाँ कभी कलैक्टर आ रहे हैं, कभी एस डी ओ आ रहे हैं, कभी मंत्री जी आ रहे हैं कभी गवर्नर आ रहे हैं—तहसीलदार बेचारा इन्हीं लोगों के स्वागत में लगा रहता है। जिन किसानों की पेशियां

लगी होती हैं, उनकी सुनवाई नहीं हो पाती, सात-सात साल तक मिसलों का फैसला नहीं होता, इस से किसान बहुत परेशान है, किसानों की जिन्दगी अनिश्चितता की जिन्दगी बन गई है। आपको यह देखना होगा कि फैसला करने वाले मजिस्ट्रेट भ्रम-भ्रम, शासन करने वाले भ्रम-भ्रम। न्याय करने वालों को केवल न्याय से काम हो और शासन अधिकारियों को केवल शासन से काम हो। न्याय करने वाले को किसी से मतलब नहीं हो, उसको किसी का स्वागत करने से मतलब न हो। उसे कहीं दौरे पर जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। जब आप ऐसा कर देंगे तभी किसान को न्याय मिल सकेगा। एस० डी० ओ० ही शासन करने वाला हो, वही न्याय करने वाला हो तो उसके खिलाफ रिपोर्ट करने से किसान को न्याय कैसे मिल सकता है। किसान को तो तभी न्याय मिल सकता है जब कि कार्यपालिका भ्रम-भ्रम और न्यायपालिका भ्रम-भ्रम हो।

मैं आप से एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आवास और निर्माण मंत्री ने योजना बनाई है कि हम गांवों में गरीब आदिमियों को मकान के लिए जमीन देंगे। उनको मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता देने की भी आप की योजना है। लेकिन मैं इतना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी ओर से या प्रान्त की ओर से जो ऋण मिलता है, उसके बारे में कम से कम यह तो देखा जाना चाहिए कि जो पैसा दिया गया है, वह जिले में या प्रान्त में वास्तव में उस योजना पर खर्च भी हुआ है या नहीं। उस योजना के अन्तर्गत, उस धन से वास्तव में मकान बने हैं या नहीं। इस की देखरेख होनी चाहिए तभी यह काम ठीक होगा। आपके शासन में कुछ अधिकारी तो इमानदारी से काम करते हैं और समय पर काम करते हैं लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी अधिकारी हैं जो योजनाओं को ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलाते हैं, केवल कागजों पर उनकी पूति करते हैं। जो भी योजना बने उस पर भ्रम-भ्रम होना चाहिए जिससे जनता को उसका फायदा मिले। केवल भ्रम-भ्रम ही न हो, उसके बारे में निरीक्षण भी होना चाहिए कि उस पर भ्रम-भ्रम हो रहा है या नहीं और ठीक से हो रहा है या नहीं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री कचरू साल हेम राज जैन (बालाघाट):  
आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने अनुदान की पूरक मांगों पर बोलने के लिए मुझे मौका दिया, इस के लिए आपका धन्यवाद। मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि यह नई सरकार 1977 में बन कर आई थी और 6 साल के लिए बन कर आयी थी। लेकिन लोक सभा की अवधि एक साल कम हो गई है, बट गई है इसलिए यह सरकार भी पांच साल तक चलेगी। इन पांच सालों में भी दो साल बीतने को आये, यानी मध्यान्तर आ रहा है, इन्टरवल आ रहा है। आपकी सरकार के दो सफल हो गये। आपसे दो बजट यहां से पास करा लिये और कई अनुपूर्व



[ श्री कृष्ण सास हेमराज जैन ]

बजट भी आपने यहाँ से पास करा लिये। यह पाँचवीं बार बजट आप यहाँ से पास करा रहे हैं। इस से यह पता चलता है कि हमने इस तरह से सरकार का काम चलाया और इतना पैसा चलाया।

आज देश की 80 फीसदी आबादी ग्रामों में रहती है। आप इस सदन में बैठ कर योजनाएं पेश करके खुश हो जायें अपने कागजों से झाँकें प्रस्तुत करके खुश हो जाएं लेकिन ग्रामीण अंचल में जो हमारा देश बसा हुआ है, वहाँ की जनता को आपकी योजनाओं से कोई संतोष नहीं है। आपके कार्यों से, आपके खर्चों से कोई संतोष नहीं है। ग्रामीण नायक जी ने कहा कि हम से जनता कहती है कि हमने अनाज सस्ता कर दिया, सरकार ने अनाज की आवाजाही पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटा कर अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर उसको लाने ले जाने की छूट दे दी। लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके खजाने से उस में कितना पैसा लगा है? कहा जाता है कि शक्कर सस्ती हो गई लेकिन उस पर भी आपके खजाने से कितना पैसा लगा? आपका उस पर घेला नहीं लगा। किसानों की जेब काट कर, किसानों का पेट काट कर आपने खाली अपनी जेबान हिला दी। शक्कर सस्ती हो गई है तो आपके खजाने से क्या एक भी पैसा लगा? आपने बजट में से एक पैसा भी नहीं लगाया। आज गरीब किसान मर रहा है और बाढ़वाही आप लूट रहे हैं। आप सारा खेप लेना चाहते हैं लेकिन क्या अनाज को सस्ता करने में आपने कोई पैसा लगाया, क्या किसी चीज को आपने सबसिद्धाद किया —

श्री सक्सी नरसिंह मखन : मैंने यह कहा है कि नीति के कारण ऐसा हुआ है।

श्री कृष्ण सास हेमराज जैन : आपने किसान को बार बार आश्वासन दिए हैं लेकिन क्या उनकी पूर्ति हुई है। बार बार मांग की गई है कि किसान को सबसिद्धाद रेट पर लोहा, उपकरण आदि मिलने चाहिए लेकिन ये मुलभ नहीं किए गए हैं। यह मांग की गई है कि खाद के रेट कम होने चाहियें। बिजली से चलने वाले पम्प, बीजल प्रायल पम्प आदि और ट्रैक्टरों की कीमतें क्या हैं, किसने गुना दाम बढ़ गए हैं, सिंचाई का रेट क्या हो गया है, पानी का क्या हो गया है इस सब को आप देखते ही नहीं हैं, आपके कान पर जूँ तक नहीं रेंगती है। आज किसान तड़प रहा है। ग्रामीण उद्योगों की बात को आप अनुपूरक बजट में रखते हैं। मंत्री जी आप गांवों में जाते ही नहीं हैं, आपको क्या गांवों का ज्ञान हो सकता है। गांवों में आज कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं और उन्हें काम नहीं मिल रहा है, इसका आपको ज्ञान ही नहीं है। लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के बजाय ग्रामीण रास्तों के बजाय नेशनल हाइवेज की तरफ ही ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी गांधीवादी हैं और गांधीवाद की बात करते हैं, महात्मा गांधी के सपनों के भारत की बात करते हैं लेकिन आप बताएं कि किस अनुपात में गांवों में सड़कें बन रही हैं और किस अनुपात में हाईवेज बन

रहे हैं, कहां काम है, कहां रोजगार है। मैंने पिछली बार कहा था कि 1969 से तर-बतर बात हो रही है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने 1971 में कहा कि हम गरीबी हटा देंगे और आपने 1977 में कहा कि हम बेरोजगारी हटा देंगे। यह तर-बतर का नारा, ये तर-बतर के वादे अब जनता में चलने वाले नहीं हैं आज 21 तारीख हो गई है। तरबतर समाप्त हो रहा है। 1979 आ रहा है। अब जरा अपने दिमाग पर बोझ डाल कर आपको जनता का काम करना पड़ेगा। अगर आपने जनता के वास्ते काम नहीं किया तो जनता आपको बचाने वाली नहीं है। इंटरवल हो चुका है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम गांवों में जाते हैं तो हमारी जनता बहुत दुर्दशा करती है। हम लोग लाटरी में चुन कर भाग्य हैं। यह सरकार लाटरी की सरकार है। जो लाटरी जीत जाता है वह मनमाने ढंग से खर्च करता है। उसको यह मालूम नहीं होता है कि मुझे घर बनाना है, उसे ज्ञान नहीं होता है कि मुझे अपने लिए खेती बनानी है। इस चीज को वह भूल जाता है। लाटरी में मिले धन को वह जैसे चाहे खर्च कर लेता है। यह आप न करें। यह जन भावना थी, देश की जनता तड़प रही थी, उसकी इच्छा थी कि एक नया परिवर्तन आए और उसकी यह इच्छा पूरी हुई और आप भ्रष्ट हुए। जनता चाहती थी कि उसके जीवन में जो भ्रष्टाचार है उसमें उजाला आना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई है।

आप शिक्षा को लें। गांवों में स्कूल हैं तो मास्टर नहीं हैं। एक-एक मास्टर छः छः क्लामिस को पड़ा रहा है। हम कहते हैं भारत ग्रामीणों और रूस का मुकाबला करेगा दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले में हमारे देश के नागरिक शिक्षित बनेंगे। कैसे बनेंगे? कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं है। नायक जी ने कहा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिख दिया है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहां जहां जनता पार्टी की राज्यों में सरकारें हैं वहां कोई क्लैक्टर, कोई एस०डो०ओ०, कोई तहसीलदार काम ही नहीं कर सकता है। मैं अपने जिले की बात बताता हूँ। वहां हर तीसरे दिन एक स्टेट मिनिस्टर पहुंच जाता है और सारा डिपार्टमेंट उस मिनिस्टर की आबभगत में लग जाता है। हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्री सक्सी नहीं लेते हैं लेकिन वहां के संसदीय सचिव एक एक जिले के दौरे में तेरह-तेरह बार सक्सी लेते हैं। और अधिकारियों को जो किसानों के वास्ते काम करना चाहिये वह न करके इन लोगों की आबभगत में लगे रहते हैं। एक मंत्री ने कहा कि मेरे सिकट हाउस में टावल और आबर ठीक नहीं था इस वास्ते उसकी ट्रांसफर कर दी। हम 1952 से पुणजी सरकार के सिक्क आबाद उठते आ रहे हैं, चिल्लाते आ रहे हैं और कहते आ रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस के लोग गांधी जी

को भूल गए हैं, उनके याद नहीं कर रहे हैं और छः छः मोटरें ले कर चल रहे हैं, घुल उड़ा रहे हैं और अब हमारा नाके और हमारा सिर झुका जा रहा है जब हमारे मंत्री पांच छः के बजाय बारह मोटरें ले कर चलते हैं। ऐसी हालत में वित्त मंत्री जी देश की हालत आप से छिपी हुई नहीं है क्योंकि आप तो वित्त सचिव भी रहे हैं और भगवान की दया से तर-बतर में मंत्री भी हैं, इसलिए बजट और वित्त का आपको ज्ञान है। बड़े जोरों से हमारी खाल खींची जाने वाली है। मैंने आपसे सवाल किया था कि सेल्स टैक्स, जिसको आपने अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र में 'अष्टाचार' कहा था, क्या अब वह आपके लिए सदाचार हो गया? आप उसको कब खत्म करेंगे? चुनाव से पहले सेल्स टैक्स इस देश की जनता पर अष्टाचार था, लेकिन कुर्सी मिलने पर वह सदाचार बन गया। ऐसे काम नहीं चलेगा। बाढ़ की नदी ज्यादा दिन तक उफान में नहीं रहती है। समुद्र में जाने के बाद रेत नजर आने वाला है।

17.00 hrs.

माननीय सिकन्दर वल्ल जी आप हमारे जिले में चलिए और देखिए वहां कितने मकान बने हैं। मैं दो महीने की तनख्वाह आपको वहां ले जाने पर लगा दूंगा, कम से कम देख तो लें कि वहां कितना गांवों का विकास हुआ है।

खनिज विभाग की मांगें भी इसमें शामिल हैं इसलिए उस के बारे में भी दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। मेरे जिले में विश्वव्यापी मैंगनीज का भण्डार है, बालाघाट जिले में, लेकिन वहां के श्रमिकों को अन्य खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों से कम वेतन मिलता है। जब दूसरी खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को 11 रु० 20 पैसे मिलता है तो हमारे यहां इन श्रमिकों को 5 रु० 80 पैसे मिलता है। श्रम मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है हम जानते हैं कि दूसरे खानों की तुलना में इन मजदूरों को कम वेतन मिल रहा है, तो आप पूरा कब करोगे? इस अनुपूरक मांग में उसके लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। आपके 7 स्टील प्लांट्स उस खनिज पदार्थ के भरोसे चल रहे हैं। फेरो मैंगनीज बनता है जिसको आप एक्सपोर्ट कर के करोड़ों की विदेशी मुद्रा कमा रहे हैं। अतः इसमें लगे मजदूरों के बारे में भी आपको जल्दी सोचना चाहिए। 1956 तक विदेशी मुद्रा आपको दो ब्राइट्स से आ रही थी, लेकिन उसके बाद अन्न पदार्थ आ जाने के बाद आप उसको भूल गये। जनता ने नई व्यवस्था की कल्पना की थी, लेकिन हलवाई तो वही पुराना है। उनसे कहते हैं कि रोटी बनाओ तो वह दाल बनाते हैं पतली। इसलिए हलवाई भी हमें बदलना चाहिए। आज उसी तरह से सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग चल रहा है। हमारे माननीय आडवाणी जी बुद्धिमान हैं, लेकिन आप देखें कैसी फिल्में बन रही हैं? हमारे बच्चों पर क्या प्रसार पड़ रहा है इसको कोई नहीं देखता है। फिल्म उद्योग के लोग कहते हैं कोई भी सरकार प्रायेगी, सूची प्रायेगी, हमारे कार्यालय में

तो प्रायेगा। हम अपनी चका चौध से उसको ग्रन्थिया बेंगे। डाकेंजनी की और प्रस्थली फिल्में चल रही हैं, क्या हमने उसमें कोई परिवर्तन किया है? कुछ नहीं।

सूती वस्त्र की बात अपने श्री बरनाला जी से हमने कृषि कंसल्टेंटि कमेटी में कही। उन्होंने कहा कि देखिए साहब रुई के दाम हम तय करेंगे क्यों कि किसान ने रुई ज्यादा पैदा कर ली है, और कपड़े के दाम जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस साहब तय करेंगे आज रुई आप किस रेट में ले रहे हैं? मेरा दावा है कि आपकी सरकार बनने के बाद देश में कपड़े के दाम 20 प्रतिशत महंगे हुए हैं। कपड़ा महंगा है, आप इस बात को अच्छी तरह लिख लीजिए। मिल मालिक कहते हैं कि कितनी ही गवर्नमेंट बदल जायेंगी, लेकिन हमारी पाकेट में रहेंगी। मिल मालिकों में आपकी सरकार बिक चुकी है, मैं यह खुला आरोप लगाता हूं।

आप हाथ करघे की बात करते हैं, आपके मंत्रालय में जो सहकारिता विभाग है, वित्त से सम्बन्ध रखता है, आप सहकारी सोसाइटीज के माध्यम से जनता साड़ी बना रहे हैं, जनता धोती बना रहे हैं, लहंगे बना रहे हैं, लेकिन हम जनता से मिलते हैं, आज बूनकर तड़प रहे हैं, उनको सस्ती डाइज्ड सूत नहीं मिलता है। आप हाथ करघा को सस्ता सूत दीजिए, उस पर से टैक्स हटाइये, उनको प्रोत्साहन और रोजगार दीजिए, लेकिन यह आपसे नहीं होगा।

मेरा आपसे हाथ जोड़ कर यह कहना है कि आपने वाले बजट में आप इस पर विशेष विशेष ध्यान दीजिए, यह इटैरिम बजट है, उसमें आपको विशेष ध्यान दे कर जो हमारे सुझाव हैं, हम आपसे प्रार्थना करते हैं कि समय रहते आप उनका अनुसार अपनी दशा और लाइन को बदल लें जिससे हम अपनी जनता से जा कर दावे से कह सकें कि आपके विचारों को, आपकी भावना को हमारी नई सरकार ने सुना है और उस दिशा में काम करने जा रही है।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, On several occasions I have raised the problems of farmers directly. Whenever the problems of the farmers are raised on the floor of the House, it should be remembered that it concerns about 70 per cent of the population in our country. Sometimes, the problems of farmers are indirectly also raised. Only when there is agitation, the Government comes forward to give some benefits. They are giving bonus, but we are not bothered about it. In our country, farmers constitute nearly seventy per cent of the total population and so seventy per cent of the Members of Parliament are,



[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

in a sense, elected by the farmers. In spite of all these things, their problems are not being dealt with by the Government, this Government as well as the previous Government. I do not want to blame only this Government. The policies of the Governments are like that.

For instance, in the sugar industry, when they removed the control, it was thought that the prices would increase and that is why they objected. But when the prices came down, all of them have kept quiet. Now I want to point out the fate of the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh and in the country. 70 per cent of the commercial crop in the country is tobacco. What is the fate of the tobacco growers? If you go through Guntur or any other place, you will find that only traders have been benefited by the policies of the Government, the present and the previous also. People expected that the Janata Party will come to their rescue. But they are greatly disappointed I can say that now. You have been elected on some political agitation. But the people were thinking that the problems of the farmers would be looked into. But you have forgotten that. I want to ask one question. What is the fate of the tobacco growers? Tobacco is an important cash crop along with sugar. It is a labour intensive crop also. It provides employment to lakhs of people in the country just as other crops like rice.

The Agricultural Prices Commission which has been constituted indulges only in some jantar mantar calculations. After the coming of the electronic calculators, there is no necessity for such jantar mantar calculators. They are calculating the cost of production for industrial products but not for agricultural products. That is my charge against the Government. They are not calculating the cost of production for agricultural commodities while fixing the prices for the agricultural commodities. For other commodities, they are calculating the cost of produc-

tion. They should do it for agricultural commodities also while fixing their prices.

Now, there is a bumper crop of tobacco. Whenever there is a scarcity, they will encourage import to bring down the prices in the country. That is what is going on in the secretariat. That is my grievance against the Government. We have grown more tobacco. The tobacco growers should be given their due. When the Government set up STC, we expected that they will do something for the tobacco growers. But they have not done anything. Then, they constituted the Tobacco Board. After that also, we have not got anything. The Tobacco Board promised several times that they will purchase the entire stock of tobacco. Last year, they said that they can purchase only 5000 tonnes. After some time after an agitation, they promised to purchase 5000 tonnes more. But they have not completed it. From whom are they purchasing? They are purchasing only from the traders. All the farmers have sold away their crop to the exporters on credit. The direct purchasing of tobacco from the growers by the STC is only in name.

The STC have no procuring centres. The Government should establish procuring centres. Instead of going in for flu-curing factories the factories for redrawing of tobacco may be set up by the Government which should be manned by experienced technical persons to help the tobacco growers in redrawing of tobacco. The tobacco growers are in need of warehousing capacity also. The warehousing facilities for tobacco may be provided to the growers. The minimum price also for tobacco should be declared before planting and properly implemented by Government by making purchases directly from the growers.

That is the only trade in Andhra Pradesh. The wholesale tobacco traders are earning a lot and they are also contributing to the political

parties, including the communist party, and they are getting all the benefits for their own development. They have got their own agencies. Even the communist countries have now become the agents of the tobacco traders. That is the fate now. They have no Government agency; they prefer only private traders instead of the STC or the Tobacco Board. On the other hand, the tobacco growers are not getting a fair deal.

Now, I want to give some figures. India is the third largest tobacco producing country in the world next to USA and China. Unless the Government looks after the tobacco trade, the economy of the country will not become sound. The prices of all agricultural commodities have gone down. There is no purchasing power in the rural areas. It has fallen down very much. There is no guarantee of agricultural labour even for four months in a year. What to talk of the guarantee for a fair wage. As regards the industrial labour, they want to give bonus even if there is no profit. We are not asking for that. When we are earning so much foreign exchange, when the Government is getting so much of excise duty from our account, we are not getting our due. For example, I am growing tobacco. For a candy of tobacco, I am getting Rs. 300 whereas I have to pay Rs. 320 as excise duty.

That is the fate of the country. So I want to express my strong opinion to the Government: please consider all these things. Then, only, our country's economy can be improved. If you are giving figures without knowing the facts, what will be the fate of the rural people? It is your duty and our duty and everybody's duty to go to the rescue of the rural people who are backward in our country.

The production of Virginia tobacco in our country from year to year has been as follows. In 1972-73 it was

120.1 thousand tonnes. Again in 1974-75 it fell to 76.8 thousand tonnes and in 1977-78 it went up because in regard to price they were expecting something and you had also given loans. The Tobacco Board gave loans last year and, in spite of the cyclone, because the Government had come to their rescue, they have grown more than 153 thousand tonnes in Andhra Pradesh alone. In the past, all of them had to go to traders for credit. Last year's was the worst season in Andhra Pradesh for farmers, particularly for Tobacco growers, but the prices came down by six to seven rupees.

The Agricultural Prices Commission also, have taken up only food-grains and sugarcane, but they have not made any provision for tobacco. There is no support price and there is no guarantee price for them. This year, however, we are thankful that the Agricultural Prices Commission has invited farmers also, to know their expenses rate and they are considering the support price also.

The production of this variety also created a problem. The production of this variety of tobacco declined as the cheap price hit this poor farmers.

India's share in the world export trade of flue cured Virginia tobacco at present is hardly 12 to 13 per cent. The quality of our tobacco is very much liked in U.K., U.S.A. etc. It being a labour-intensive crop, I would request the Government to give an incentive-price so that they may produce more and get foreign exchange and so that the rural population also can live at the same level as the people here. Even a 'Panwala' is better off here than a farmer having 30 acres of land. That is my contention.

As the production of Virginia tobacco in India increased substantially last year, the prices declined sharply. During discussion with other countries for bilateral trade agreement,—

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

there is a sale agreement with USA, I am told—the sale of flue-cured virginia tobacco should not be lost sight of and it should be included wherever possible.

Lastly, I want to suggest for you due consideration and immediate consideration a few proposals. Neither the Tobacco Board nor the STC have machinery of purchasing centres to purchase virginia tobacco directly from growers. They purchase only from traders who fleece the growers. The Tobacco Board and STC should open their purchasing centres in the tobacco producing areas and purchase tobacco directly from the growers.

Compulsory grading of tobacco at growers level may be arranged through independent licensed commercial grading houses who should issue gradation certificates on the basis of which the grower should be paid the price of his produce. (It is understood that Agmark grading is already enforced in the tobacco growing areas and it is not, therefore, clear why it is not functioning properly).

Factories for redrying of tobacco may be set up by the Government which should be manned by experienced technical persons, to help the tobacco growers in redrying the tobacco.

Lastly, several times I have brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and also the Agriculture Minister who happens to be here now, the problems the sugar industry is facing. My friend, Shri Ram Gopal Reddy has praised the government, but I am not going to do like that. I will give specific instances. We do not want to praise the government for doing anything because it is their duty to help the industry.

I want to bring to the notice of the government how the rural industries have been ruined in this country. The previous government also has not considered this. Last time also I brought to your notice how the co-operative sugar industry has been ruined. We have constructed factories with lesser costs but we are being penalised without any incentives but factories which have been built at a cost of Rs. 4 crores or 5 crores are given all incentives. The factories constructed with lesser costs are running at a loss and the government do not come to their rescue at all.

I demand the Ministerial committee appointed to go into the working of the sugar industry should consider this matter and they should invite us. We will give all the specific reasons why our factories are ruined on account of government's policies. It is not our money, it is people's money. These cooperative sugar factories have been constructed for the benefit of the rural people. A Rs. 10,000 capital as depreciated to Rs. 2000.

We are concerned with these two crops, tobacco and sugarcane. I once again request Mr. Patel that he should take the initiative to inquire into my demand. I am expecting an invitation from the Ministerial Committee to the farmers and the sugarcane growers and the tobacco growers.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
सभापति महोदय, करीब करीब सारी समस्याएँ सदन के सामने आ चुकी हैं और मैं समझता हूँ मंत्री महोदय उन पर ध्यान भी देंगे। मैं उन समस्याओं को और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ जिनको और धमि ध्यान आकृष्ट नहीं किया गया है। जहाँ तक बैंकों से ऋण देने की बात है, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा कि बैंकों से आज तक ऋण किन-किन लोगों को दिया गया है। जो सरकार सबसे ज्यादा गरीबों की बात करती है, हरिजनों की बात करती है तब क्या इन समुदायों के पास भी बैंकों का ऋण जाता है या नहीं। जब भी कभी हाउस में हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों का मामला चलता है तो सारा ध्यान रिवरेशन पर ही केन्द्रित हो जाता है कि इन समुदायों को कितने

परसेंट रिजर्वेशन मिल रहा है। आप इस बात से प्रभावित होंगे और यह ज्वन भी अवगत होगा कि केवल सरकार की नीतिगतियों में रिजर्वेशन दे देने से सी बचों में भी इन समुदायों का ज़रूर नहीं होगा। जो काइमेंस बिभाग है वह सारे आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों की ज़रूरती है। इसलिए जब तक माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान उस तबके की ओर नहीं जायेगा और जब तक बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देने के मौजूदा नियम बने रहेंगे तब तक गरीब हरिजन आदिवासीयों को ऋण नहीं मिल सकेगा। वह जमानतदार कहां से ला सकता है। जो मजदूर है, दिन में कमाता है, रात को खाता है, कौन उस का जमानतदार बनेगा। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को सब से पहले यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो मजदूर की मजदूरी है, जैसे एक मजदूर दिन का पांच रुपया कमाता है, महीने में 150 रुपया बनता है, और साल में 1800 रुपया होता है, आप उस की मजदूरी को ही उस की सम्पत्ति मान लीजिये और उन्ही को जमानतदारी के रूप में स्वीकार कीजिये। जैसा अभी हमारे एक साथी ने बतलाया—असल सब के लिये काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो खेती में काम करने वाला मजदूर है, उस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है और न जावेगा, क्योंकि वह संगठित नहीं है। जब तक किसान की स्थिति नहीं सुधरती है, तब तक खेतिहर मजदूरों की हालत भी नहीं सुधरेगी। खेतीहर मजदूर बैठ रहा है—साल के 9 महीने—मालिक के भरोसे पर, कि वह उस को मजदूरी देगा और मालिक उस को कितनी मजदूरी देता है—आप जानते हैं। आज किसान अलग तबाह है और खेतिहर मजदूर अलग तबाह है, क्योंकि इन का कोई संगठन नहीं है, जिस के द्वारा वे सरकार पर दबाव डाल सकें। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ—एक तो आप खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये ऋण की व्यवस्था कीजिये, उस को ऋण मिले और बिना किसी जमानत के मिले। दूसरे—जिस तरह से आप दूसरे लोगों को बोजस देते हैं, उसी तरह से सरकार भी उस के लिये महीना फिक्स करे, एक मजदूर परिवार को कम से कम 100 रुपया प्रति माह देंगे। मालिक के यहां से जो मिलता है, वह तो मिले, लेकिन उस के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये, उस के बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई, स्वास्थ्य के नाम पर, सरकार कम से कम इतना पैसा दूसरे देश में प्रत्येक मजदूर परिवार को अपने खजाने से दे। तब आप कह सकते हैं कि हम छोटी-से-छोटी इकाई के लिये काम कर रहे हैं।

मैंने कई बार मंत्री महोदय से कहा है कि मार्केट में जो चीजें बिकती हैं—उन की कास्ट प्राइवशन क्या है और मार्केट में वे कितने दामों पर उपलब्ध होती हैं—इस की कोई सूची हम लोगों को दें। यदि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप सरकारी मशीनरी

से जितना काम करवा रहे हैं, उस से कहीं ज्यादा काम एक पोलिटीकल कार्यकर्ता कर सकता है। लेकिन आज तक हम लोग प्रबंधकार में भटकते हैं, क्योंकि किसी चीज का भी कास्ट प्राइवशन हम को माजूस नहीं है। आप देखिये—इन्फ्लेक्शन और टेटरासाइक्लिन की कास्ट प्राइवेशन 2 घाना है, लेकिन बाजार में 18 घाने में मिलती है—कितना ज्यादा नफा ये लोग कमाते हैं।

मजदूरों की बात आयी है—बनगला साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं—कम से कम 25 एम पीज ने पचासों बार बनगला साहब से कहा है, हम लोग उन से जा कर मिले हैं और अब दो हर रोज इन के घर पर हरिकीर्तन हो रहा है। सारी 28 से एफ०सी०आई० के दो हजार मजदूर इन के घर पर हंगामा किये हुए हैं। उन की कोई डिमाण्ड नहीं है, सिर्फ एक ही डिमाण्ड है कि सरकार के द्वारा हम को जो मजदूरी दी जाती है, वह हम को सीधे दी जाये, बीच में जो बिचौलिया है, कांटेक्टर है, जो हमारा पैसा खा जाता है, जितनी मजदूरी आप देते हैं उस का एक-चौथाई भी मजदूरों को नहीं मिलता है, वह हम को सीधे दिया जाय, बिचौलिये को हटा दिया जाय। एफ०सी०आई० के डीपोज बन्द है—लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। कहा जाता है कि जब तक कोअपरेटिव नहीं बनेंगी, तब तक वह नहीं होगा। हम ने कहा कि कोअपरेटिवज भी बना देंगे। लेकिन जहां कोअपरेटिवज बनी हुई हैं इन के डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारी और कांटेक्टर मंत्री महोदय को गुमराह कर रहे हैं, वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो। मैं पूछता हूँ—क्या जनता पार्टी के घाने के बाद आप के अफसर इमानदार हो गये हैं। जनता पार्टी के घाने के बाद भी आप के अफसर दूध के घोड़े हुए नहीं हैं। कांटेक्टर और अफसरों की सांठगांठ से जो लेन-देन का मामला पहले से चला आ रहा था वह आज भी चल रहा है। इसलिये सरकार का कोई भी बड़ा अधिकारी कांटेक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं जा सकता है और जब कांटेक्टर के खिलाफ अधिकारी नहीं जायेंगे और मंत्री महोदय अधिकारी की बात पर चलेंगे, कांटेक्टर की बात पर चलेंगे तो उन मजदूरों को पूरी मजदूरी कैसे मिलेगी। मुझे आज दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है—20 से ज्यादा मजदूर ठण्ड की मार से हास्पिटलाइज हो चुके हैं। इस के लिये आप को कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये—यह सरकार की कनैक्टिव रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है और जब ह्यूमैनिटेरियन प्राइण्ड्स पर, मानवता के सिद्धान्त पर इस को हल करना चाहेंगे तो उन मिनट में समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है और यदि आप नहीं करना चाहेंगे, तो नहीं हो सकता है।

अब मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी की बात कहता हूँ—हम लोग जब पिछले साल जाये, तो काफी इशारा हुआ था। जार्ज साहब ने उस पर बोधवत्

[ श्री राम विलास पासवान ]

कर दी कि हम साल में 10 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ—हमारे यहाँ 10 लोगों को भी रोजगार नहीं मिला होगा। दस लोगों को भी रोजगार नहीं मिला।

हमारे क्षेत्र हाजीपुर में 55 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से इंडस्ट्री बिठायी जानी थी। यहाँ से पास हो गया था। वहाँ का केला नामी है, सफेद घाटु है वहाँ पर, तम्बाकू है वहाँ पर। मैं ने इस के बारे में पटेल साहब को पत्र लिखा था और उन्होंने कहा था कि देखेंगे। हाजीपुर एक ऐसी जगह है जहाँ से सब से अधिक एक्साइज ड्यूटी के रूप में आपको पैसा मिलता है। एक साल हो गया है और यहाँ से पास हो गया है लेकिन अभी तक एक भी इंडस्ट्री वहाँ पर नहीं लगी है। इसका कारण यह है कि यहाँ से अधिकारी जायेंगे। जो छोटे छोटे किसानों का पान का, केले की खेती का जमीन होगा, खेती लायक जमीन होगा उस को कहेंगे कि यह जमीन इंडस्ट्री के लिये लेंगे, लेकिन जो जमीन बेकार है, बगल में रोड है, रेल है, उसको नहीं लेते। क्योंकि वह जमीन बड़े किसानों की होती है और उनसे पैसा मिल जाता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी नीति चाहे कितनी अच्छी हो लेकिन उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाले जब तक अच्छे नहीं होंगे तब तक वह सफल नहीं होने वाली है। आप कितने ही नये हथियार बना लें लेकिन उसको चलाने वाले वही पुराने हाथ होंगे तो वे हथियार नहीं चल सकेंगे। वे केवल म्यूजियम और भजायब-घर में रखे रह जायेंगे।

आप ने कह तो दिया कि हम ने 40 प्रतिशत राशि देहात के लोगों के लिये रखी है। आप देखिये कि कितना उसके लिए खर्च हो रहा है। आप कह तो देते हैं कि इतना किसान के लिये है लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है। मैं आप से सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी काम आप करें उसे आप कम्प्लीट कीजिए।

मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने इसी सदन में भ्रष्टाचारी जी से एक प्रश्न पूछा था जिसमें एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के सम्बन्ध में एक निश्चित मामला उठाया था। 45 मिनट के बाद भ्रष्टाचारी जी को उसका जवाब देना पड़ा कि हम इस मामले में पुनर्विचार कर रहे हैं। रेडियो, ब्राडकास्टिंग विभाग में एक हिन्दी एडवर्टाइजर का पोस्ट था वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए रिजर्व था। सरकार के सरकलर के मुताबिक किसी भी रिजर्व पोस्ट को तीन साल तक केरी फारवर्ड करना चाहिए लेकिन उस पोस्ट पर तीन साल के बजाय एक साल के बाद ही उसको डिजिजर्व कर के भ्रष्टाचारी रख लिया गया। जब हमने यह सवाल यहाँ उठाया तो मंत्री जी से जवाब देते वहीं बना। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बगल में बैठे थे। उन्होंने मंत्री जी से कहा कि कह दीजिए

कि रिजर्वीज करे। हम ने जिस उम्मीदवार के सम्बन्ध में सवाल किया था उसकी योग्यता बी०ए० बी और त्रिस उम्मीदवार को उन्होंने लिया वह खाली बी०ए० था। फिर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के उम्मीदवार का एक्सपीरियन्स आठ साल का था। और जिसको उन्होंने लिया उसका एक्सपीरियन्स 6 साल का था। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के उम्मीदवार का एक्सपीरियन्स रेडियो विभाग का था और दूसरे उम्मीदवार का अनुभव दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट का था। यह मामला जब यहाँ उठाया गया तो कह दिया गया कि उस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे लेकिन आज तक उस पर पुनर्विचार नहीं किया गया है।

इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो कमिटमेंट करते हैं उसको पूरी ईमानदारी से पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। मैं आपको गरीबों की बात बताता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय यह बात जान लें कि जब हम लोग किसी बड़े भ्रष्टाचारी के काम को सिम्पली फारवर्ड करते हैं कि इस पर सहानु-भूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाए तो उस का काम हो जाता है। जब हम किसी गरीब भ्रष्टाचारी के केस पर काफी कुछ लिखेंगे तो उसके बारे में हमें मंत्री महोदय से जवाब आ जाएगा कि राम विलास जी आपका पत्र मिला और आप हमारी भावना से सहमत होंगे कि यह काम संभव नहीं है। फिर आप गरीब की बात करते हैं।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि सचमुच में अगर आप बेकारी की समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं तो आपकी नीयत साफ होनी चाहिए और आपकी नीति उदार भी होनी चाहिए। आप अपने कर्मचारियों पर भी अंकुश लगाइये तभी यह काम हो सकेगा।

श्री बुर्गान्ब (कांगड़ा) : स्प्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फार प्रॉट्स प्रॉस एडीशनल एक्सपेंडिचर 860 करोड़ के करीब है। जो रिसीट्स और रिकवरीज है वे निकाल दी जाएं तो नैट आउटगो 636 करोड़ के करीब का है। इस में स्टेट्स को पैसा देने की व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

The gross additional requirement is Rs. 860.74 crores. It includes Rs. 405 for transfers to State Governments, Rs. 34.80 crores for release to public sector units, and Rs. 420.94 for other purposes.

मैं समझता हूँ कि फ्लड रिलीफ के वास्ते राज्यों को जो आपने पैसा दिया है उसमें लोगों को काफी सहायता मिलेगी और हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं।

डिमांड नम्बर 29 पावर डिजेलपमेंट के लिए है और मिनिस्ट्री आफ एनर्जी की है। इस में तकरीबन 19 करोड़ की मांग की गई है। ओरिजिनल बजट में करीब दस करोड़ रखे गए

ये। मैं समझता हूँ कि एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री की करल इलेक्ट्रिकीकेशन के लिए जितने पैसे की मांग करनी चाहिये थी सप्लीमेंटरी बजट में नहीं की है। चाहे एग्रिकलचरल प्रोडक्शन की बात हो या इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन की बात हो सब से बड़ी कमी एनर्जी की महसूस की जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब बजट बनाया जाता है तो सही एस्टीमेट नहीं लगाया जाता है जैसा कि इस में साफ जाहिर है कि ऑरिजिनल बजट में दस करोड़ रखा गया था और सप्लीमेंटरी बजट में 19 करोड़ की मांग की गई है। इसका कारण इन्होंने यह बताया कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास जो स्कीमों एप्रूवल के लिए थीं वे बाद में एप्रूव हुई इस वास्ते 19 करोड़ की मांग की गई है। करल इलेक्ट्रिकीकेशन के लिए भारत सरकार की तरफ से या करल इलेक्ट्रिकीकेशन की तरफ से जो पैसा कर्ज के तौर पर दिया जाता है कोई ऐसी मशीनरी की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है कि यह पैसा उन्हीं स्कीमों पर खर्च हो जिन के लिए यह दिया जाता है। उसी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के मामले में भी होता है। मुझे मालूम है कि जब खास तौर पर बैंकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए, ट्राइबल एरियाज के लिए या हिल्ली एरियाज के लिए जहां की पापुलेशन स्केटर्ड होती है, दो दो और तीन तीन घर ही एक गांव में होते हैं, जहां बड़े गांव नहीं होते हैं, वहां एक घर में पावर पहुंचा दी जाती है और उस एक घर को इलेक्ट्रिफाई कर दिया जाता है और कह दिया जाता है कि सारा विलेज इलेक्ट्रिफाई हो गया है। जिस का असर और रसूख होता है उसी को बिजली दे दी जाती है। इस वास्ते आपकी तरफ से कोई ऐसी मशीनरी भी सैट अप होनी चाहिये जो देखे कि वाकई जिस स्कीम के लिए पैसा दिया गया है उसी पर वह खर्च किया गया है और सही किया गया है। राज्य सरकार पैसा खर्च भी नहीं करती है और खर्च करती है तो आखिरी मोके पर करती है जिसके डिजायर्ड रिजल्ट्स नहीं मिलते हैं। इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये।

आप देखें कि कितनी हाइडल स्कीमों हिमाचल से या नार्थ इंडिया से या दूसरे इलाकों से आपके पास एप्रूवल के लिए पड़ी हुई हैं। यहां जो पावर शार्टेज है उसको आपको चाहिये कि आप पूरा करें। इस वास्ते आपको चाहिये था कि आप अधिक पैसे की मांग करते। हाइडल पावर जेनरेशन के लिए जैसे नाथपा भाखरी, थिन डैम के लिए आपको चाहिये था कि आप पैसा रखते और वहां काम किया जाता। ऐसा आपने किया होता तो दो चार माल के अन्दर काफी बिजली मुहैया हो सकती थी। इससे लोगों के वास्ते रोजगार भी उपलब्ध हो सकते थे। जब रोजगार की बात की जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि बजट में ऐसा प्राविजन कर रहे हैं जिससे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा मिल सके। उसमें इतने आदमी ऐबजाब किये जायेंगे। लेकिन डिजायर्ड रिजल्ट नहीं है। बेरोजगारी का

हमारे इलाके में बुरा हाल है। टेक्नीकल आदमी बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, अनस्किल्ड लेबर की बात तो जाने दीजिये। इसलिये जब तक आप हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये पैसा नहीं देंगे तब तक बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं होगी। अगर आप बैंकवर्ड और हिल्ली एरियाज का डेवलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं तो आपको बिजली की पैदावार बढ़ानी चाहिये जिससे हमारे यहां छोटे-छोटे उद्योग घंघे पनपें।

ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने जो पैसों की मांग की है डिमान्ड नम्बर 1 में वह बहुत जस्टीफाइड है, और इसके लिये मैं बढ़ाई देता हूँ। स्टेट्स को कर्जा दिया गया है, ग्रांट दी गई है, और जब मैंने देखा कि 10 करोड़ रुपया प्रेच्युटस रिलीफ के लिये है जिससे लोगों को अनाज मुफ्त मिला है यह सरकार ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है। ऑरिजिनल बजट जब बनता है तो उसमें इतनी कमी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि ऑरिजिनल बजट में तो 10 करोड़ रु० दिखायें और सप्लीमेंटरी बजट में 19 करोड़ रुपया दिया जाय। यह अंदाजा ठीक से होना चाहिये ताकि डेवलपमेंट के कामों में सुस्ती न आये और हमारी योजनायें सफल हो सकें।

श्री श्याम लाल धुबें (मंडला) : मान्यवर, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो अनुपूर्वक बजट पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे जिले की 30 साल तक गत सरकार द्वारा उपेक्षा की गई, लेकिन वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा जो हमारे जिले को प्राथमिकता दी गई है उसके लिये मैं बढ़ाई देता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में मंडला जिला सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है, वहां की स्थिति गम्भीर है, 85 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं जिनकी इससे पहले कुछ अच्छी हालत भी थी, उनकी हालत भी अब गम्भीर है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस साल पानी के अभाव में मेरे जिले की फसल सूख गई, हजारों की संख्या में मजदूर इधर उधर जा रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि उस जिले की जनता को अधिक से अधिक काम मिले, राहत कार्य खोले जायें, इसके लिये आप मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अधिक से अधिक अनुदान दें ताकि लोगों को अपने ही गांव में काम मिले और वह बेचारे इधर उधर न जायें। दिवाली से ले कर भाज तक हजारों की संख्या में लोग भाग रहे हैं। मंडला जिले की बहुत गम्भीर हालत है, इसलिये उसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय। जो वहां मजदूरी दी जाती है वह भी सही नहीं दी जाती है। वह लोग बेचारे प्रशिक्षित हैं, बोल नहीं सकते, आदिवासी काफी हैं, बल्कि मंडला जिला पूरा आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, इसलिए उनको उनकी उचित मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिये। अभी 15, 20 दिन पहले मैं अपने क्षेत्र में गया वहां पर निचोरी, मानपुर डिन्डोरी तहसील में वन विभाग का काम चल रहा है। वनविभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा जनता को जो सही मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिये, वह भी नहीं दी जाती है। मैं कृषि मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह उनको आदेश



[श्री श्याम सुबे]

दें कि मजदूरी की सही मजदूरी दी जानी चाहिये। 5 हजार रुपये की मजदूरी अभी तक लोगों को देना बाकी है, जो नहीं दी गई है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वन-ग्राम जो हैं, उनको राजस्व ग्राम में परिवर्तन कर स्थायी पट्टे दिये जायें। अगर यह नहीं होगा तो आदिवासी जनता को आजादी का लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। 30 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज उनकी हालत बंध से बंधता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिसने वन-ग्राम क्षेत्र में हैं, उनको राजस्व ग्राम में परिवर्तन करें। मेरे जिले में लगभग 150 वन-ग्राम हैं। उनकी हालत इतनी खराब है कि उनकी क्यू-बेटियों की इज्जत वन-ग्राम के कर्मचारियों के द्वारा दिन-बहाड़े लूटी जाती है। अगर कोई कुछ बोलता है तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर के गांव से भगा दिया जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस तरह जरूर ध्यान दें। वन-ग्रामों को राजस्व ग्रामों में परिवर्तित कर के जनता को आजादी से जीने का अधिकार दिया जाये। तकाबी उनको नहीं दी जा रही है, वह भी दी जानी चाहिये।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश का मेरा जिला मंडला, जिसको पहले गढ़ा मंडला कहा जाता था, गोडवाने की राजधानी था। वहां के लोग पहले धन-धान्य से परिपूर्ण थे, लेकिन आज वहां की हालत इतनी खराब है कि लोग दाने-दाने के लिये तड़प रहे हैं, लेकिन सीधे होने के कारण सरकार से लड़ भी नहीं सकते सामूहिक रूप से। उनकी हालत इतनी खराब है कि दूसरे जिलों में जाकर अपनी रोजी-रोटी का इंतजाम करते हैं और अपने बच्चों को पालते हैं, लेकिन उनकी वहां कोई सुनवाई नहीं कर रहा है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह अधिक से अधिक इस जिले को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करे। वहां माइन्स का कार्य खुरखुरी से चल रहा है फिर भी वहां की जनता एवं शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जा रही है। मैंने माइन्स मंत्री को कई बार लिखा है कि मंडला जिले में जब माइन्स का काम चल रहा है, यहां माइन्स का भंडार है, हरे और साल्वेरीज का भंडार है, सफेद सीमेंट का पत्थर बाहर आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भेजा जाता है, तो वहां इसके लिये कारखाना खोल देना चाहिये इससे लाखों लोगों को वहां काम मिल सकता है। अगर वहां कारखाना खोल दिया जाये तो लोगों को जिले से या प्रदेश से बाहर नहीं भटकना पड़ेगा। लोग बाहर जाते हैं, वहां उनकी मृत्यु हो जाती है और अपने जिले या प्रदेश में वापस नहीं आ पाते हैं। इस तरह से हमारे मंडला जिले की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर है।

वहां किसानों की हानत दयनीय है। वर्षों से पानी के अभाव में अकाल पर अकाल पड़ने के कारण जिले की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर हो गई

है। अगर वास्तव में सरकार जिले की जनता की दरिद्रता दूर करना चाहती है तो अधिक बीज, बैल इत्यादि की व्यवस्था के लिये सरकार उनका अनुदान दे। तभी वहां की जनता की हालत ठीक हो सकती है। बैंकों से जो तकाबी ली गई है, वह तभी उपयोग में आ सकती है, जब उनको धीरे पूरी दब मिले। अगर समय पर उनको मदद नहीं मिलेगी तो इस ऋण से उनका उधार नहीं हो सकता है चाहे उनको 100 साल तक भी तकाबी पटाने का समय दिया जाये। कारण यह है कि उस तकाबी का व्याज मूल धन से ज्यादा है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय रिजर्व बैंक को बैंकों को समय पर उन लोगों को मदद देने के लिये आदेश प्रदान करें।

इसी तरह पी० डब्लू० डी० के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां की जनता जो अधिकतर खेतिहर मजदूर और मजदूर हैं, उनके लिये कोई काम नहीं खोला गया है, इसकी वजह से लोग दूसरे जिलों में जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस जिले के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार अधिक से अधिक पैसा दे, जिससे वहां के लोगों को काम के लिये घर-उधर न भटकना पड़े। उस जिले में अधिक से अधिक राहत-कार्य खोले जायें, ताकि लोगों को काम मिले। इसके अलावा हर पाँच मील की दूरी पर राशन की दुकान की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

वहां की गरीब आदिवासी जनता लड़-झगड़ नहीं सकती है। उन लोगों को रात्रि में पैमेंट किया जाता है। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। उन्हें रात के समय पैसा इस लिए दिया जाता है, क्योंकि रात में उन की क्यू-बेटियों की इज्जत लूटी जाती है। कई बार कहने के बाद भी आज तक इस समस्या में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन को दिन के समय ही पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए और वहां की जनता की इज्जत और सम्मान की रक्षा की जानी चाहिए। वन ग्राम हरी मोहगांव प्रोजेक्ट डिवीजन मंडल में भी रात्रि में ही हमेशा पैसा बांटा जाता है। कृपि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

जनता सरकार मंडला जिले में हरर का कारखाना और साल बीज का कारखाना खोलने जा रही है। मुझे इस बात की बड़ी प्रसन्नता है और सरकार इसके लिए बघाई की पात्र है। हमारे जिले में मंडला से पेंडा तक रेलवे लाइन बनाई जानी चाहिए, ताकि वहां की वन-सम्पदा और खनिज पदार्थों का सही रूप से दोहन हो सके और जिले का सही विकास हो सके। मेरा निवेदन है कि नई लाइनें बिछाते समय मंडला जिले को विशेष प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ अनुपूरक मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

नवापति बर्हीबंद : इन दिमाइस की पास करने के लिए और इस पंद्रह मिनट बैठना पड़ेगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि हाउस इस बात से सहमत है ।

कुछ सामान्य सवाल : हाँ ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): May I request the House to give some extra time because it will be necessary to pass it. The Appropriate Bill must be introduced at least. These two things are necessary. I hope....

MR. CHAIRMAN : They have graciously that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Over 21 persons have spoken on this. I would not take much time. Practically everybody who has spoken, except very few, have not really spoken on the Supplementary Demands. It had almost been converted into a mini budget debate. But that is perfectly understandable.

I have taken note of all the points that have been made by the hon. Members which are really outside my purview, but I will endeavour to answer some of the points, even though they go beyond the supplementary demands. I hope they will forgive me if I do not deal with all of them since as I said, it is not an occasion for dealing with them.

I think several hon. members mentioned about the Rural Electrification Corporation. The amount that has been provided in the Budget is Rs. 10 crores. Rs. 19 crores are now asked for in the Supplementary Budget. There is a misunderstanding about it. The point really was that what was not possible to finalise at the time of the Budget was the manner of financing the money-total allotment for the Rural Electrification Corporation. The total amount for normal programme 1978-79 for Rural Electrification Corporation is Rs. 108 crores. It is that amount which had to be arranged in various ways.

I might mention the details which were arranged.

The Reserve Bank long term operation fund—Rs. 20 crores were arranged. Market Borrowings—Rs. 20 crores. The Budget support—Rs. 10 crores which we thought would be enough, extra Rs. 19 crores has had to be found. That is how it explains. But the amount that has been made available for rural electrification is quite substantial and not just Rs. 29 crores.

Certain hon. Members referred to the Katihar Jute Mill, saying that that jute mill had been taken over but nothing had been done about it. The Government took over on 18th August the management of M/s. Rai Bahadur Hardatraj Motilal Jute Mills, Katihar which had been lying closed since 24th December, 1976. The Jute Commissioner carried out the survey and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India had prepared an operational plan and pattern of investment for the revival of this mill according to which Rs. 10.43 crores would be required for re-opening and running the mill in a viable manner. So, it is not as if nothing has been done for this Mill since it was taken over. But until finance is arranged, it is difficult to start the mill. A great deal of work has to be done before starting the mill. But I would like to assure the hon. Members who felt that Government has ignored this mill, that it is not so. Rs. 1.78 crores is going to be provided as non-plan loan by the Central Government and the Government of Bihar will also assist to the same extent. The balance is to come from the Industrial Finance Corporation and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation and some banks. In this way, the amount will be made available. So, for the amount which the government has to make available, I have come here for supplementary grants.

Then there was a reference to the undertaking of the JK Aluminium Corporation of India that was taken over. The hon. Member who referred to it felt that we should have taken



[Shri H. M. Patel]

over the entire Corporation so that all the persons who were employed in it some years ago, could be taken back. This Corporation was closed down some years ago. It was at the request of the West Bengal Government that we agreed because there was a possibility of giving employment to about 300 employees and, therefore, Government decided to give the necessary financial assistance. Now, there again the Central Government, the West Bengal Government and the banks have joined in order to make it possible to run the fabrication unit of the Aluminium Corporation and employment provided to a large number of people.

DR. SARADISH ROY: A token grant of 1000 is provided.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am saying that it is not possible to provide for everybody. This is not a viable organisation which could be taken over and made to run. Certainly it was not the responsibility of the Central Government. This Corporation was closed down many years ago. It should be appreciated that we decided to take over after all these years.

There was the general question about advance plan assistance. This was said to be a very unreasonable way of doing things. This has been working since the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations came into operation.

The Sixth Finance Commission laid down a certain method and therefore, it was not open to Central Government to assist the State Governments when they had to face such natural calamities excepting in some such because all the resources of the Government, because all the resources of the Central Government are used for the various plan projects and, therefore, the only way in which the Central Government could assist the State Governments under the circumstances, is in this manner. This is what is being done.

But what may legitimately worry the State Governments is, if we give them this amount as advance Plan assistance, then that may adversely affect their developmental plans. When there was a cyclone in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh last year, I had categorically stated without any reservation that although this is so, we will see to it that their plans will not be affected adversely. I have repeated the same thing this time. So I think neither Andhra Pradesh Government nor the Tamil Nadu Government had any reason to complain on this account that their developmental plans were adversely affected, and I am sure that the West Bengal Government will have no reason to think that their developmental plans will suffer in any adverse way because of this arrangement.

18.00 hrs

It was asked as to what the Seventh Finance Commission Plan assistance system is. The Seventh Finance Commission makes a totally different arrangement. Professor Mavalankar said that to link it up to the Plan has no meaning. But it has to be linked up, so long as this arrangement subsists, because the entire funds are planned and distributed for Plan targets and non-Plan expenditure which flows therefrom. Naturally, the linkage with the Plan cannot be removed.

So far as the Seventh Finance Commission is concerned, the position is this. The Seventh Finance Commission has recommended a higher provision by way of margin money—Rs. 100.55 crores, as against Rs. 50.71 crores which was recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission. The margin money for West Bengal has been increased from Rs. 3.61 crores to Rs. 13.60 crores. You will see that even the Seventh Finance Commission has recommended only a certain limited amount. According to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, for drought re-

lief any expenditure in excess of the margin money, the State Government is expected to make a contribution from its Plan—we again come to the Plan for various resources—upto 5 per cent of the annual Plan outlay. This is to be provided by way of advance Plan assistance, to be adjusted within five years following the end of the drought. If extra expenditure is required, it is to be met by the Central Government's assistance to the full extent of extra expenditure, 50 per cent as grant and 50 per cent as loan. In regard to expenditure on relief, repairs and restoration of public works following flood, cyclone and other calamities of this nature, the Central assistance is to be made available as non-Plan grant, not adjustable against the Plan of the State or against the Central assistance for the State Plan, to the extent of 75 per cent of the total expenditure in excess of the margin money. The scheme is linked like that.

The Central Government has to work in accordance with whatever is the award of the Seventh Finance Commission, just as today we are functioning in accordance with whatever was determined by the Sixth Finance Commission. So far as the relevant point of my hon. Friend is concerned, we will do our utmost to see that the developmental plans of the States do not suffer adversely.

A number of other points were made. For instance, a reference was made to the controlled cloth and it was stated that this will benefit only the private textile mills. I would not like to enter into a discussion because that relates to the domain of the Industries Ministry, which has answered this point. It was part of the statement. What has to be realised is that previously the control cloth scheme led to quite a large number of textile mills becoming sick. The mills have not become sick only because of this reason. Quite a few have become sick because of mismanagement and possibly also mal-

practices. Nevertheless, this particular scheme contributed very largely to a number of these mills becoming sick and as you know, the National Textile Corporation had to be formed to take over well over a hundred textile mills. For years the Budget had to find resources to meet the losses of that Corporation. There is no reason why that process should be allowed to continue and therefore, it was felt that the controlled cloth should be produced. The responsibility of those mills which are today producing controlled cloth shall continue, but the National Textile Corporation and Handlooms will take over the responsibility. The Handlooms will be subsidised in order to enable them to produce the cloth within a reasonable price and the loss may have to be incurred initially because it is our view that the national Textile Corporation and the Handlooms between them will be able to do this without having to be subsidised in any way by the budgetary provisions. As you know, the other day I moved a Bill for Additional Excise duty of 10 per cent and that spreads the burden on the entire textile industry which includes even the man-made fibre. So, it seems, on the whole, what we have done is much more, in a sense, reasonable arrangements.

I think Mr. Venkataraman had certain other things to say. For instance, he referred to the fact that this Budget started off with the budgetary deficit of Rs. 1050 crores and therefore, if this enormous amount of additional money is going to be sanctioned now, the budgetary deficit at the end of the year will be largely—I use the words 'appreciably larger', he perhaps did not use, but it will be larger—and therefore, inflationary pressures will be greater. Undoubtedly, that is something we have to foresee and try and take measures to see that those inflationary pressures are contained. It is not just that Rs. 1050 crores is also bad. It is also an amount which is really a record figure, but we decided to take that calculated

[Shri H. M. Patel]

risk and so far as you see from way in which things have developed, the prices have remained stable, well within control, in fact there is a negative inflation in this country today which still continues. Now, if we have this further thing, undoubtedly it will exert pressure, but it is already in the system. This is not something which is going to be given today.

18.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

As you know, for instance, Rs. 400 and odd crores have been given to the States at different points of time. So, have the other amounts been used. Therefore, this is not an additional pressure. We have already borne the brunt of this pressure. There will be some more to come, of course, but the pressure has been faced. Some more will have to be faced and I feel reasonably certain that at any rate we shall do our best to contain it and I hope that we shall be as successful as we have been.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR :  
That will aggravate the situation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It might have. As I am speaking today, a good amount of this Rs. 300 crores is already in circulation. It is there. It is not as if all of it is coming now. A greater part of it is already there. There may be some small amounts which will be disbursed hereafter. Whatever is the exact amount of deficit, we shall only know when the accounts get made up. But as at present, I am saying that the effect of this will be well-contained.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you take a long time?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will take only five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: You can continue a little later.

I have an announcement to make. because I have got another meeting.

# RE. PERSONS SHOUTING SLOGANS WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE

18.10 hrs.

A complaint was made in the morning in the House that a number of persons were shouting slogans within the precincts of the House and also causing obstruction. These persons have been got removed from the precincts of the House by the Watch and Ward and police officers. They are in police custody at present. I think if the House agrees, we can let them off.

SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVED (Agra): How many?

MR. SPEAKER: There are 13 persons.

श्री उपस्थित (देवरिया) : मैंने आज सुबह भी निवेदन किया था। तब आप नाराज हो गये थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन के नेताओं को बुलावें और कहें कि यह जनतंत्र है, भीड़ तंत्र नहीं। भीड़तंत्र से क्रान्ति नहीं होती है। इनके नेता और हमारे नेता आपस में मिल कर बैठें और एक सद्भावना का वातावरण बनायें। आप उनके नेताओं को बुला कर यह बात कहें। अब तो आप उन्हें छोड़ दीजिए और जाने दीजिए, अगर इस तरह से वे लोग करेंगे तो सदन का काम कैसे चलेगा। यह सदन भी जनता की सेवा कर रहा है, यहां का काम चलते रहना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: They were in the Custody of the police for the whole day.

श्री अनन्त दवे (कच्छ) : आप कह रहे हैं छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन कुछ लोग अभी भी गेट के पास बड़े हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: They are in police custody. Inside the compound there is nobody.

श्री अमर लाल कुश (दिल्ली सदर) : अगर आपका यह प्रयोजन है कि उनकी छोड़ दिया जाए तो इस से पहले लोगों को एक करेजमेंट मिलेगा और जिस तरह का आज का वातावरण है उसमें ... सदन भी तो उनको छोड़ दिया जा रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: We can always take action. It is not a question of discussion. Either you agree or disagree. This is not a debate. (*Interruptions*) They have been in police custody for the whole day. I suggest that they may be let off.

Is it the pleasure of the House that they may be let off?

HON. MEMBERS Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may please continue.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJAWALKAR in the Chair]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1978-79—  
Contd.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mrs. Paravathi Krishnan is not here. She made certain points to which I would like to reply.

SHRIMATI PARAVATHI KRISHNAN: I am here.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Even though you were not here. I was prepared to deal with your points.

She referred to the excise duty on cardamom oil which he wants should be removed. I shall certainly go into it and see what can be done.

When she referred to the question of one particular firm, the Coimbatore Industries Export House, and financial assistance to them from the Marketing Development Fund for the Engineering Exhibition to be held at Jakarta. They had applied for it, but it was turned down. The party's request was examined, and it was found that it was not eligible for Marketing Development Fund assistance, as it is neither an approved organisation nor is it recognised as an export house under the import policy.

Then, your next question was, how can they be approved. This position was explained to the party and it was suggested to them to produce a photostat copy of the Export House Certificate, if issued to them, for consideration of their case. This was one. It may be then said that it is an export house. It may further be said that that party, as a consortium of small scale industrial units, is not eligible to get an Export House Certificate, as their exports during the relevant period are less than the minimum prescribed for such recognition. There has to be a minimum and it is not a very large minimum at all. This was the reason why it could not be assisted.

Another point you made related to the Food Corporation Employees. I think I am not really qualified to deal with that. I will certainly pass on whatever you have said to the Agriculture Ministry and the Agriculture Minister and whatever he can do, he will do.

Mr. Vayalar Ravi referred to....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You can at least assure me that you will examine the other points I have raised, viz., excise duty, etc.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whatever points you have raised, I will certainly look into them. I merely referred to those two points because I thought you emphasized them more.

Mr. Vayalar Ravi thought that the Reserve Bank report says that the economy is sluggish and the industrial growth and exports have come down. I think he missed certain points

Undoubtedly, the trade balance gap is increasing. The balance of trade is against us. It is against us because our imports exceed exports. But I do not agree with my hon. friend when he says that liberalisation of imports was a wrong policy and that it was

[Shri H. M. PATEL]

a policy which was brought in thoughtlessly. I can assure the hon. Member that such policies are not introduced and decided upon thoughtlessly, a great deal of thought goes behind them. It does not open the floodgates for all kinds of imports. But certainly, for industrial imports, for imports of spare parts, components and capital equipment, which would enable us to increase our production and productivity; it is with that object that this particular thing has been liberalised. In addition to that we have certainly had to spend our foreign exchange reserves on the imports of essential commodities like edible oil. There is a shortage of that and if we are to keep the prices at a reasonable level, they had to be imported. Similarly, cement had to be imported and so and also steel. Now this may be a point and if you correctly interpret it, the increasing demand of cement and steel is an indication of increased activity, increased housing activity and increased other activities and this is correct because the production of cement has not fallen; cement production, if anything is higher than before, but not enough to meet the current demand.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Can it not be hoarding?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It can be; theoretically, it can be anything. But it is not so because we do not allow a long gap to occur before adequate steps were taken to arrange for the imports. At the same time, we have also taken steps to see that the internal capacity for producing cement is increased. Licences have been given, expansion has been authorised sufficiently to see that the gap is filled up at the quickest possible moment. However, it takes time before the new additional production can come in. Similarly about exports, it is not as if we have been neglecting exports. They are not less than what they were last year. But the growth of exports, which should have kept pace with the increase in imports,

that has not occurred, but that was not because our goods were not in demand, but the protectionist tendencies have developed in the developed countries. They have development there because there too there is an economic sluggishness. therefore, it is understandable that several countries of the West are under pressure to put barriers against the imports even of ours as well as of other countries. This is what we are resisting. On several occasions that I had to speak before international gatherings and other people, I have emphasized this aspect that if they really are given to these pressures of putting barriers against imports to the fullest extent, it will be disastrous for international trade because it will lead to a vicious circle, that is, we also will put up barriers and our liberalisation of import policy will have to cease and so also will be the case with other countries. That process will lead to something which no country desires. I hope, that advice will be heeded and there will be no giving into the protectionist pressures in the developed countries.

There was a reference to the fact that agriculture is being neglected. I would like, with the utmost respect, to assure the hon. members that agriculture is not being neglected. Our policies are designed to give every encouragement, every assistance, to agriculture.

So far as sugar is concerned, I would like to say that we are examining it and a very early decision will be taken as to what modifications are necessary in the policy to see that the sugarcane growers, sugar factories the khandsari people and others do not suffer as a result of whatever policy decision that we have taken.

I do not think I can deal with all the points that have been raised. I will not take more time of the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, before he concludes, I have a point of order, because the Minister says that he has no time to reply to other points.

I invite your kind attention to the Bulletin No. 1128, Part II, dated 14th December, 1978 in which it was quoted from the Handbook for Members Sixth Edition, page 94):

"When any member offers a criticism of another member or Minister, the latter is entitled to expect that the critic should be present in the House to hear the reply. To be absent, when the latter is replying, is a breach of parliamentary etiquette."

Yet, I am glad that he replied to the points of members who were not present here. But he has not replied to the points of members who are present here. He said that he will be replying to their points later on. It is not right and proper. I have been sitting here from 2.30 P.M. onwards continuously. The members make speeches and go away. And he replies to those points. But we make points; we are sitting here all the time and he does not reply to our points.

What I am saying is, I am glad that he replied to the points of absentee members but let him not deal with us in this way.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If you wish me to deal with all the points raised. I will do so.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You can reply later on:

My point is that he should not have taken time in replying to the points raised by members who are not present here and not replying to the points of members who are present here. In this Bulletin, I find three observations of the Chair to this effect have been quoted, that is, in 1960, 1965 and 1971.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Some points of even Prof. Mavalankar have been replied to. You were so very comprehensive that, I think, you practically

covered all the demands. I have taken down the notes and whatever is necessary, I will certainly do. With that assurance, I hope, these supplementary demands will be approved by the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the cut motions to the Supplementary Demands for Grants to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions be put separately.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: May be put together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put them to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 6, 7, 20 and 32 to 40 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants to vote:

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 12, 18, 29, 33, 41, 42, 59, to 61, 63, 71, 77, 79, 81, 90 and 97.

The motion was adopted.

18.27 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL\* 1978  
**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**  
 (SHRI H. M. PATEL): 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 1978-79.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce the Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about motion for passing?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am told under the Rules it is not admissible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Here I must let the House know that actually there was an application on behalf of the hon. Minister to the Speaker and he had allowed that thing. Still I feel that this sort of exception to procedure should not be followed. That is right that the day the Bill is introduced, it should be taken into consideration.

In this connection, because it is to be considered tomorrow, may I bring to the notice of the hon. Members that they shall not indulge in repetition because major matters are already discussed in detail during the discussion on the Supplementary Demands? So only in case a new thing

is said, there only the members will be allowed to take part in the debate for consideration. That I wanted to make clear.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: For that also they have to give notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is necessary. They have to give notice stating the reason and the points because that is the rule. On behalf of the Chair I am saying this so that there is no confusion tomorrow.

18.28 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**  
**TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR**  
 (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): What does it contain?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It will be circulated.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let us know the programme of the House. Don't keep it a secret.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: If the hon. Member so desires, I will read it out. But the motion for adoption of the report is always made the next day. I can read it out if he so wants.

"The Business Advisory Committee held a sitting on Thursday, the 21st December, 1978.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-12-78.

Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



The Committee recommend that the House may sit on Saturday, the 23rd December, 1978 from 10 a.m. onwards for discussion on hijacking of the Indian Airlines Boeing on flight from Calcutta to Delhi and the climate of violence which has erupted in various parts of the country recently, to be raised under Rule 193 by Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan and others.

The Committee further recommend that there may be no lunch hour on that day."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December, 22, 1978/Pausa 1, 1900 (Saka).*