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Wednesday, March 7, 1973
Phalguna 16, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

—
Wednesday, March 7, 1973/Phalgunā,
16, 1894 (Saka)
 —

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
 Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Formation of Autonomous Tribal Regional Councils in Tripura

*221. **SHRI BIREN DUTTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand for the formation of Autonomous Tribal Regional Council or Councils in Tripura; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Suggestions had been made in the past for construction of District Councils or Regional Councils for tribal areas in Tripura on the pattern of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution or of the Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils Act, 1971. These suggestions were dealt with in the course of discussions in the House at the time of the reorganisation of North-Eastern Region in 1971. It was explained that the tribal population in Tripura do not inhabit compact areas and is scattered all over the State. Therefore, the provision of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution have

been made applicable to Tribura and they enable the formation of a Tribes Advisory Council.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: May I know whether there are some blocks which are contiguous and are inhabited by the tribal people only and if so, why these areas cannot have regional councils?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: He says that there are certain blocks which are contiguous.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There are five tribal blocks in Tripura, and I do not know whether they are contiguous or not. According to the figures with me, the tribal population is very very scattered amongst the various sub divisions of Tripura. There is some tribal population in each of the sub divisions. There are ten sub divisions and the tribal population, except in the case of one sub division ranges from 10.58 per cent according to the 1971 census and from 11.13 per cent of 41.74 per cent. So, this is the degree of scattering. That is the problem.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: May I know whether due to the creation of these districts and blocks, these people have been divided intentionally? Even though they live in contiguous areas, they have been divided into different blocks in such a way as to make the tribal people a minority or make their number less than what is required for the creation of regional council.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have no reason to think that this is so. But I shall certainly call for a map and see exactly how the blocks are located. I shall do that myself.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: The hon. Minister says that the tribals of Tripura are scattered in various districts, and there is no compact tribal area in Tripura. But this is not a fact. The tribals are living in compact area. May I know whether Government are anxious to ascertain the facts by forming certain committees to go into the question and to study things locally?

SHRI K. C. PANT: No committee is needed to study the facts. If I mention the percentage of the tribal population in the various districts, the hon. Member can draw his own conclusion as to whether the population is scattered or not. The percentage are 26.39, 22.61, 30.52, 29.18, 64.85, 40.28, 41.74, 24.53, 11.13 and 25.11. In each of the sub-divisions, there is a percentage of population which is as I have indicated, and that is why it is scattered.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: They may be in a minority in a sub-division, but the sub-divisions are in a certain belt and the tribals are living there..

SHRI K. C. PANT: Why does he not have the patience to listen to me? I have already told Shri Biren Dutta that I will call for the map and look at the location of the tribal population.

उत्तराखण्ड को परिवहन-राजसहायता (ट्रांसपोर्ट सबसिडी)

* 223. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए परिवहन राजसहायता (ट्रांसपोर्ट सबसिडी) किस आधार पर दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तराखण्ड अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के परिवहन के लिए राजसहायता देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए सरकार का विचार राजसहायता कब तक देने का है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Government have formulated a transport subsidy scheme to promote industries in selected remote areas and not specifically in the hill areas. There is, therefore, no separate transport subsidy for 'hill areas' as such.

(b) and (c). A proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh is under consideration in the Planning Commission.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सरकार को विदित है कि इन पर्वतीय जिलों में कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स जैसे कपड़ा, जूते, साबुन, गुड़, नमक, तेल, डालडा, लोहा, सीमेंट, आटा, चावल और दालें इत्यादि दिल्ली से इयौड़ी और दुगुनी कीमतों पर बिकती हैं जब कि क्रय शक्ति यहां के लोगों की बिलो पावर्टी लाइन है ?

श्री जियाउ रहमान अंसारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार को इसका इल्म नहीं है . . . (ध्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सरकार को यही मालूम नहीं है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में आदमी की पीठ पर और घोड़े, खच्चर व भेड़ों की पीठ पर माल ढोया जाता है ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): May I say that this is a transport subsidy scheme for industrial development? This does not relate to transport of consumer goods as such. For that, there should be a separate scheme altogether, but this Ministry is not involved in it.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सरकार पर्वतीय क्षेत्र से आने वाले फलों तथा खनिज पदार्थों के लिए ट्रांसपोर्ट सबसिडी देने का विचार करेगी ताकि कुमायूँ और गढ़वाल के ये पदार्थ काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरह उचित लाभ पर दिल्ली या बम्बई आदि

स्थानों में बिक सकें जैसा कि वांचू कमेटी और चीफ मिनिस्टर उत्तर प्रदेश की सिफारिशें भी हैं ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As I have already stated, this relates to industrial schemes in the remote areas for the transport of raw materials required for these industries located in the remote areas and also the transport of manufactured goods of these industries to the consuming areas outside. This transport subsidy is confined to that, for the purpose of promoting industries in these remote areas. The other articles to which the hon. member referred may be of importance, but that is not covered by this scheme.

श्री भारद्वाज राय : क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात की सूचना है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर उत्तराखण्ड में उद्योगों को सुदूर क्षेत्रों में खोलने के लिए जो रोड्स की सुविधा होनी चाहिए वह वहां नहीं है इसलिए जो चीजें वहां बनती हैं वह भी महंगी पड़ती हैं और जो वहां जाती हैं दिल्ली या अन्य जगहों से वह भी महंगी बिकती हैं तो क्या सरकार उस क्षेत्र में रोड्स के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाने का विचार कर रही है ? यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a separate question. I may be addressed to the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: This is an important question, and I do not know why the Government has decided to extend this subsidy only to Assam and Jammu and Kashmir and not to the other hilly areas of the country. May I know whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to give this transport subsidy to the other hilly areas of the country such as in Bihar?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As I said, this is not a scheme related to the hilly areas at all. This is a scheme related to what we call the remote

areas. A committee was appointed for this purpose, and it considered the various factors involved and recommended that the north-eastern Assam region and the northern Jammu and Kashmir region alone would be entitled to this subsidy. There is a representation from the Uttar Pradesh Government which is under the consideration of the Planning Commission, and I have already mentioned about it.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI: Sir, in view of the fact that the district of Tehri-Garhwal and the adjoining polyandrous Jaunsar-Babar area have the least per capita income in the country and there are no industries worth the name in these areas, may I know from the hon. Minister whether top priority would be given to these areas in giving the incentives?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir. They come under the development of backward regions where we are giving incentives by way of concessional finance and in certain areas subsidy for investment also. These areas would be covered by this scheme.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, with regard to the subsidy for industries in Assam, whether Darjeeling Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur will get this subsidy or not in respect of the industries.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes; that area is covered by the transport subsidy scheme.

Setting up an Atomic Power Station in Andhra Pradesh during Fifth Plan

*225. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an atomic power plant in Andhra Pradesh during the Fifth Plan;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). A Site Selection Committee is currently examining various sites in the Southern Region including Andhra Pradesh. A decision on the location of an atomic power station in that State will be taken in the light of the recommendations of this Committee.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Sir, Andhra Pradesh is in the grip of a severe power shortage since 1965 and is having a very low per capita consumption of power. By 1978-79, the net deficit of the State would be of the order of 600 megawatts, taking into consideration the maximum demand, the installed capacity and the added installed capacity proposed under new schemes. So, under these circumstances to overcome this severe power crisis which is impeding the industrial and economic development of the State, would the Government seriously consider these factors and come to a decision soon and give at least 400 megawatts Atomic Power Plant in order to secure the industrial and power development there?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The location of an atomic power plant has to be decided on various considerations like site geology, hydrology, water availability and environmental factors and so on. All these will have to be taken into account in deciding on the location of such a power plant. In any case, once there is a grid and all the power is fed into a grid, the exact location is less important from the point of view of industrial development or power supply to any region within the grid. Therefore, that problem can be taken care of, no matter where the plant is located in case it is connected within the grid.

Andhra Pradesh may be short of power, but it seems to have plenty of surplus energy which is being misused in agitations.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Regarding the site selection committee, referred to in the original reply there was already one under the chairmanship of Mr. Hyat in 1962. It almost selected one village by name Somasila in the Mahboobnagar district, but in the meanwhile some other power station has been taken and this was put in cold storage. There was a lot of correspondence and reminders to the Government, and in 1969, this matter was taken up at the level of the Prime Minister also. In 1970, another site selection committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Chakravarti has been set up, and it also visited the area. So, since the past 10 years, it has been going on like that, and, therefore, may I know when the Government is going to take a decision, or at least may I know whether the Government will put a time-limit for this decision?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is true that the Hayat Committee went into this question in 1962 and Somasila in Srisaillam district of Andhra Pradesh was one of the sites recommended; but it was the third in the list, it was not the first. The site selection committee which is now going into this, which my hon. friend has mentioned, is also considering sites in Andhra Pradesh. It is going into this matter now and the Government can take a decision after the recommendations of the Committee are received.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether the Committee is considering the selection of site for atomic power station in Saurashtra region of Gujarat?

MR. SPEAKER: It is only Andhra Pradesh which is concerned.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Minister replied that the Committee is examining several sites in the country. That

is why I put this supplementary, whether they are going to select any place in South Gujarat.

SHRI K. C. PANT: With regard to the western region, the bulk of the work has been completed by the site selection committee and the report of the committee is under finalisation.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: When is the committee going to submit the report?

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Punjab is the granary and if there was no power shortage we would have given at least 20 lakh tonnes more foodgrains. Is there any proposal before the Union Government to set up a power plant in Punjab?

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not send a separate question? Why take advantage of others' questions?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The Minister said that the site in Andhra was the third in the list. What were the first and second sites?

SHRI K. C. PANT: They are not in Kerala.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He should give the names of those sites also; the House should know.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This Committee was constituted ten years ago. The first was Kalpakkam and the second was Billigungundlu in Tamilnadu; that is not relevant today. That is why a new committee is going into it.

Schemes for solving Problems of Landless Labourers during Fifth Plan

***229. DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special schemes are being formulated under the Fifth Five Year Plan to solve the problems

of landless labourers, in the rural areas and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Schemes for providing self-employment and wage employment to the landless labourers are being worked out for inclusion in the Fifth Plan. These will include allotment of and to landless labourers, provision of assistance for taking up animal husbandry and other ancillary activities.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether it is a fact that in the Fourth Plan similar schemes were taken up and the ultimate result had not been very satisfactory. Beyond these platitudinous statements in a general way, have the Government worked out any concrete scheme in the Fifth Plan so that the miseries of the landless labourers might be mitigated?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It will not be fair to say that the schemes taken up during the fourth plan have not materialised. Two important schemes were taken up—one for the marginal and small farmers and landless labourers and the second, the rural crash employment programme. Both these schemes have not crashed. In 1972-73, the rural crash employment programme has provided employment to the extent of nearly 800 lakhs man-days; nearly 3-1/2 lakhs of persons were employed. Similarly the scheme for marginal and small farmers has also worked well. During the fifth plan, we are trying to extend the activities all over the country, because these were only pilot projects. Along with this, land ceiling and distribution of land to the landless labourers will also be taken up.

DR. RANEN SEN: Though I do not agree with the statement made by him, because I feel the crash programme has really crashed, since the Government is eager to give land to the landless, has the Government made any

estimate of the number of landless people in India, how much land would be available after the land ceiling which is yet to come and which is being talked about for a long time and how much land has so far been distributed?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is very difficult to make a precise estimate of the landless labourers, but the number is quite large and several projects will have to be taken up. According to the estimates received from State Governments, about 50 lakhs acres of land will be available by way of surplus land.

DR. RANEN SEN: Any rough estimate of the number of landless labourers and how much has been distributed out of these 50 lakh acres?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): As far as the estimates of the landless labourers are concerned, I am afraid the figures vary but in the 41 projects which we have undertaken for the special programmes, we identified about 300,000 landless labourers and work was provided to this number of people. But it is not possible at the present moment to give an accurate estimate of the total number of landless labourers. About actual distribution, the land is yet to become available as a result of the land reforms. Naturally he would agree that it is rather premature for me to say how much land has been distributed when the land is yet to come into our possession.

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक खेतिहर मजदूर का सवाल है, उसकी समस्या बहुत भयंकर है। मंत्री महोदय की अब तक की योजनायें तो कोई उसमें कारगर हुई नहीं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा जो खेतिहर मजदूर को जमीन दी जाती है उस पर वह काबिज हो नहीं पाता है, वह काबिज हो पाये इसके लिए खेतिहर मजदूरों की कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज बनाकर, व्यक्ति विशेष को न देकर उन कोऑपरेटिव

सोसायटीज को जो खेतिहर मजदूरों की हों वह जमीन दी जाये और उनको तमाम साधन खेती के लिए दिये जायें। दूसरे उसकी झोंपड़ी और कोठरी अपनी जमीन पर नहीं है उसको वह अपनी जमीन पर बना सके इसकी व्यवस्था तुरन्त की जाये—इसके लिए वे क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: These are all suggestions for action. We have requested the State Governments to take immediate note of it. The Central Government provide not only fund but also sites for homesteads for such persons.

श्री नाथू राम अग्रहरार : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि खेतिहर मजदूर और मार्जिनल किसानों के लिए सरकार सहायता दे रही है जिससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सके, मैं सरकार की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि पांच एकड़ से कम के काश्तकार को कोई भी आर्थिक सहायता बैंक से नहीं मिलती है, वे कहते हैं पांच एकड़ से ऊपर वालों को मिलेगी तो खेतिहर मजदूर जिसके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है उसको कैसे आर्थिक सहायता देंगे इसके बारे में क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Government have advised all nationalised banks and public finance institutions to make credits available. Not only that, as announced by the Finance Minister in the House the other day, they will be given credits at differential rates of interest.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The figure that has been supplied by the hon. Minister is not correct. The Pocket Book of Statistics mentions the number of agricultural labourers as 4.74 crores. I think they are landless labour. Is it not a fact that the number of landless is increasing every year? Is the Government prepared to give the comparative figures for the last three years?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The agency to which I referred is the Marginal Farmer's and Agricultural Farmers' Agency, which is meant particularly to identify the agricultural labourers. The definition of agricultural labour is a person whose income from agricultural wage is at least 50 per cent. It is to identify these agricultural labourers that we have prepared the pilot projects.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about landless labourers.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Through these agencies we would like to identify the exact number of landless labourers. The estimates so far available prove that the number has increased.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: From the hon. Minister's statement it has become very much clear that works have started for 3½ lakhs people which will provide them employment for 8 lakhs man-days. It works out to an average of 233 days or eight months in a year. May I know whether the government have got any schemes to continue this measure and also the rural crash employment programme so that the landless labour and poorer people may get employment throughout the year? What is the daily or monthly wage for them?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The rates of wages will vary from State to State and it is very difficult to supply that information. We have made it very clear in our approach document to the Fifth Plan that all efforts will be made to see that the landless labour and others get adequate income.

श्रीवती सद्गोदराबाई राय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने 50 लाख एकड़ जमीन के बारे में कहा है, मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो बड़े किसान हैं उन के चार लड़के हैं और सारी जमीन बाप के नाम है तो लड़के भूमिहीन

हो गये वह भी कह सकते हैं कि हम को जमीन मिलनी चाहिए। तो आप कैसे जमीन बांटेंगे ? एक आदमी के पास 500 एकड़ जमीन है जो उसी के नाम है, लड़कों के नाम नहीं है, तो वह लड़के अपने को भूमिहीन कहेंगे, ऐसी व्यवस्था में कैसे जमीन बांटी जायेगी ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० धर) : जाहिर है कि इस किस्म के लोग जरूर होंगे और कानून की मंशा यही है कि ऐसे आदमियों का इलाज किया जाये, और इलाज होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इंडिया 1971-72 में जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उस से पता लगता है कि अभी तक जितनी जमीन सरप्लस बची थी उस का बंटवारा नहीं हुआ है। अब मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि 50 लाख एकड़ जमीन और फालतू होगी। क्या उन के पास राज्यवार आंकड़े हैं ? और दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जमीन का वितरण तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक कि जमीन बांटने के लिए जो समितियां बनती हैं उन में भूमिहीनों का बहुमत नहीं होगा ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: What I have stated is only an estimate. When the ceiling laws have been enacted and implemented by the State Government, then alone it would be possible to give the exact figures State-wise.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: When I asked for the State-wise figures of land likely to become surplus on account of the ceiling laws, the Planning Minister stated that State-wise figures are not available. Then, how did he arrive at this figure of 50 lakhs acres?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: These are only estimates that we have received during the discussions. On the basis of the ceiling laws to be made applicable in the various States after their enactment, the exact figures

would be available. How can I say today what the figures would be?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, are you satisfied with the reply? The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that 50 lakhs acres will be available. But now he says that State-wise figures are not available. Then how did he arrive at this figure of 50 lakhs?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have mentioned only the approximate estimates. I have got the figures for the States. If the hon. Member wants to know the exact figure for each State, naturally it will be available only after the application of the law. But if he wants only the estimates of figures for the States, I can supply those estimates.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The bulk of the people living in the rural areas, the most vulnerable section, they are the landless labourers. Have the Planning Commission prepared any scheme to create in these people a sense of participation and involvement in the various projects? If so, may I know whether the Planning Commission has asked for, and the State Governments have sent, such schemes?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We are having discussions with the Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Opposition party leaders and trade union workers in order to have better involvement of the people in the process of planning, and this process will be further accelerated.

श्री सोमचन्द्र सोलंकी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय घर और माननीय धारिया को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप की मिनिस्ट्री का काम प्लान बनाना है। आप ने एक प्लान बनाया, दूसरा बनाया है लेकिन अभी तक आप ने लैंडलेस लेबरर्स को कुछ दिया है, जमीन दी है। यदि हाँ, तो कितनी दी है। समुद्र में एक बूंद पानी डाल देते हो और कहते

हो कि सब बांट दिया। जब कि आप ने कुछ किया ही नहीं उन के लिए। लैंडलेस लेबरर्स ज्यादातर हरिजन और शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स हैं उन्हें रोजी देने के लिए, जमीन देने के लिए और धंधे के लिए क्या किया है ?

श्री डी० पी० घर : जितने भी यह प्रोग्राम बने उन का मकसद यही था कि जो हरिजन हैं, जो लैंडलेस हैं, जो गरीब तबके हैं गांवों में उन को फायदा पहुंचाया जाये और हमारा दावा यह है कि ये स्कीमें बहुत हद तक कामयाब हुई हैं।

It is not a question of saying 'Yes' or 'No', but the truth of the matter is that these scheme have succeeded by and large and have produced results and we are going to continue these schemes and we hope they will produce better results.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: One question about the reclamation schemes of wasteland. They are throwing the blame on the States.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I am sorry I have passed on to the next question. We have already had more than a dozen supplementary questions on this.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : प्लान का डिस्कशन अभी नहीं हुआ, और जमीन जिस तरह से बंट रही है ऐसे ही बंटती रही तो सिवाय इस के कि लोग जमीन के नीचे चले जायेंगे और कुछ नहीं होगा।

Interim Report by Sarkar Commission on Larger Industrial House

*230. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ask the Commission of Enquiry on

Larger Industrial Houses to submit interim reports on the basis of work already done by it; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government had some time back suggested to the Commission of Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses to consider submission of an interim report in respect of some of the terms of reference and in particular item 8 of Schedule A (production in excess of licensed capacity by certain undertakings). The Commission has intimated that subject to there being no legal and practical difficulties it would consider submitting an interim report in respect of item 8 of Schedule A.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Commission was appointed in February 1970. Now three years are over and the Commission was to inquire into the irregularities, lapses and the improprieties pointed out by the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee and it has been asked also to probe into the allegations against the Birla group of concerns. I want to know from the Minister when the report of the Commission is going to be submitted and whether the Commission has asked for further extension of time or not and whether the Government has granted any extension of time.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The appointment of the Commission was notified on 18th February, 1970 and the Commission actually started working by 29th May 1970. In reply to the latter, part of the hon. Member's question, extension of time has already been given upto 17th February, 1974.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Why has so much time been given?

From the Minister's reply...

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Why don't you make it tomorrow?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: ... it is clear that in 1970 this Commission has been given proper terms of inquiry and why such a long time has been given—I want to know.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In view of the fact that the terms of reference required investigation in detail and officers from various Departments were to be placed at the disposal of the Commission, it naturally took some time and that is why the Government has extended the tenure of the Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that there were certain obstacles placed and the smooth working of the Commission has become impossible. I would also like to know whether those obstacles have been removed and if so, what those obstacles were and whether they were not created by some of the big business houses including the Birlas.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In fact certain obstacles were created by way of filing writ petitions for preventing the Commission to acquire relevant information. Naturally, the Commission had to wait till those writ petitions were disposed of. At the initial stage the Commission had certain difficulties regarding these matters and those have since been removed and certain officials are placed at the disposal of the commission for conducting investigations.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मैं घ्राप के माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि जिन बड़े उद्योग-गृहों के सम्बन्ध में जांच हो रही है उन में से कौन-कौन से उद्योग-गृह हैं और उन की संख्या कितनी है ? मैं सरकार से इस की भी जानकारी चाहूंगा कि 1970 से ले कर, जब यह कमेटी बनी थी, अब तक कितने नये उद्योग-गृह बड़े हो गये हैं ?

असत्यज्ञ महोदय : प्रश्न इंटेरियम रिपोर्ट के बारे में पूछा गया है, आप कहां से कहां चले गये ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Shall I answer?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In fact the Enquiry Commission was appointed to look into the affairs of Birlas etc. No new industrial house has been added in the terms of reference.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: It was not specifically for the Birlas only.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMNIAM): It does not cover only Birla group. All the 45 Houses referred to in Dutt Enquiry Committee report are to be gone into. The question of sanctioned capacity and how they could produce beyond the capacity etc. will have to be investigated.

Introduction of Non-Reversible Phonogram Service

*233. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-reversible phonogram service has been introduced in some cities in the country to cut down the time taken for despatch of phonograms;

(b) if so, the names of the cities where this has been introduced; and

(c) whether the reaction of the users has since been ascertained about the new service and what mechanical care has been taken to ensure that incorrect billing is eliminated under the new system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The service has been introduced with sophisticated 'call-queueing and 'number identifications facilities' at Bangalore, Bombay, Madras and New Delhi, and with less sophisticated equipment at Coimbatore, Lucknow, Madurai, Patna, Salem and Tiruchirapalli.

(c) At Bombay, where the service was introduced very recently, the number of phonograms increased by 15 per cent and several letters were received from subscribers appreciating the increase in efficiency of the service. To ensure correct billing, "number identification" facility is provided by which the operator can dial back through an alternate outgoing junction and verify the correctness of the number announced by the customer before taking down the message.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Non-reversible phonogram service was introduced in Delhi in 1970. Why has it not been introduced in Calcutta which is one of the biggest telephone exchanges in the country? Calcutta is suffering from inefficiency. Why is this not introduced in Calcutta which is the biggest capital city?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: It is under active consideration.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Why has it not been thought of? Why it is not taken up in Calcutta? It has already been taken up in Delhi since 1970.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): When he says, it is under active consideration, it is very clear. The whole difficulty about this scheme is due to non-availability of some sophisticated equipments. I would say, Calcutta is very important and that is why my colleague

said that this is under active consideration. Even hurry will take some time.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Has the Minister got any information that the female operators are more efficient and courteous than the male operators? Is there any programme of appointing female operators progressively for the nonreversible phonogram service also in Delhi as they are more receptive and courteous?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am thankful to the hon. Member for his opinion on the lady operators. But we have some men operators still in service and I do not think I can do away with them right now.

**अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तुलना में
केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों में
वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता**

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* 234. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 की तुलना में वर्ष 1971-72 में केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों से कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों पर होने वाले व्यय में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) मंत्रियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों की दरों में जो मंत्रियों के वेतन तथा भत्ते अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किए गए थे उनमें तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से 1970-71 और 1971-72 में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) जैसा कि अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 637 के उत्तर में दिनांक 23-2-1973 को राजस्व तथा व्यय मंत्री द्वारा बताया गया था, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों (रेल, प्रतिरक्षा तथा डाक व तार समेत) के वेतन तथा भत्तों में 1970-71 और 1971-72 के तुलनात्मक आंकड़ों के अनुसार, जो सरलता से उपलब्ध हो सकें, हैं, अनुमानित प्रतिशत वृद्धि 21.6 है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ने भाग (क) में पूछा था कि 1970-71 की तुलना में 1971-72 में केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के वेतन और भत्तों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन जो उत्तर दिया गया है उस में कहा गया है कि मंत्रियों के वेतन और भत्तों की दरों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । मेरा प्रश्न दरों के बारे में नहीं था । मैं जानना चाहता था कि वेतन और भत्तों में पिछले साल जितना रुपया खर्च हुआ था वह कितना है और इस साल कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: During 1970-71 the salary was to the tune of Rs. 12.80 lakhs whereas in 1971-72 it has come down to Rs. 12.32 lakhs. But the tour expenses have risen. In 1970-71 the tour expenses were Rs. 18.8 lakhs but in 1971-72 the expenses were Rs. 36.38 lakhs. This rise is on account of the necessity of undertaking the tours by the Prime Minister and also other Ministers to foreign countries in 1971-72 during the time of trouble in Bangladesh. The Prime Minister had gone to U.S.A., USSR and U.K. As regards the salaries, as I have already pointed out, the expenditure on salaries has come down in 1971-72.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPADEE: Why has the expenditure on salaries come down? Has the number of Ministers diminished or there is a voluntary cut?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Cabinet Ministers and the Ministers of State underwent a voluntary cut to

the tune of 10 per cent and the Deputy Ministers had undergone the voluntary cut by 5 per cent from 15th June, 1971.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us if it is or it is not a fact that before November, 1969 the tours undertaken by Prime Minister for election and other Party purposes used to be paid by the Party but since November 1969 the procedure has been changed and the expenditure is now debited to the Exchequer.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is not a fact.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are misleading the House. I can prove it by an extract from the blue book. In November, 1969 the whole thing was unscrupulously changed.

Indo-Malaysian Exchange of T.V. Programmes

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†*235. **SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:**

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether a meeting between the representatives of India and Malaysia was held recently in New Delhi to discuss the exchange of television programmes; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A meeting took place between the Malaysian Minister of Information and the Minister of State of Information and Broadcasting, at which various matters of mutual interest in the field of mass media were discussed, including, in general, the types of TV programmes

which would be of interest to the two countries and the scope for regular exchange of such programmes.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों के बारे में बातचीत हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने मुद्दे हैं, जिन के विषय में संतोषजनक वार्ता हुई है और क्या भविष्य में चर्चा किए जाने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम निश्चित किया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The hon. Minister of Information from Malaysia like us expressed his keenness that between India and Malaysia there should be more interflow of information and exchange of cultural items so far as TV films and radio programmes are concerned. We in India are also keen that we should have more contacts with our neighbouring countries, and we hope that this discussion will continue and will come to a fruitful end.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि दोनों देशों के बीच में रेडियो और टेलीविजन के सम्बन्ध में आदान प्रदान होता रहे, इस संबंध में आगे चर्चा होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सिलसिले में दोनों देशों में तकनीकी सहायता के आदान-प्रदान का भी कोई विचार है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: In the sphere of radio and TV, if my hon. friend means giving aid from the hardware point of view or getting aid from them, the question does not arise because we have our own system in this country and Malaysia also has got its own system, which is fully developed now. But Malaysia is running a very good centre for TV training with the help of the Asian Broadcasting Union, and those facilities are available to us which we can use from time to time.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know whether there are proposals under consideration for exchange

of TV programmes with other countries as well and if so, which are they?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We have exchange agreements with quite a few countries, and we signed the latest one yesterday with the GDR also. If my hon. friend wishes, I can give him the full list. We have got a fairly long list and we are trying to extend it further, because ultimately we feel that the exchange of programmes on mass media are useful in both the countries and also in the countries with which we make agreements.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister the exact or specific nature of these various exchange programmes which he is going to have on an exchange basis between India and Malaysia, and further, whether such exchange programmes are also going to be extended to other countries in South-East Asia?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I shall give one example. In 1972 we had two films on the TV from Malaysia, namely Dances of Malaysia and Malaysian music. And Malaysian TV had from us a musical item called Madhushala which was broadcast on their TV in their programme "Dances of the World", which we had produced here.

We are keen to extend this to as many countries as we possibly can. At the moment, we are discussing this matter with a few countries, and we are keen that particularly with our neighbouring countries, we should have these exchange programmes, but more than that, my hon. friend may be interested in knowing that we are very keen about exchange of news particularly, not only on the radio and TV but also in newspapers, because our present system in Asia and Africa is such that between our country and those countries, there is very little exchange of news, and it is all channelised through the international news agencies, which is not to our satisfaction.

Schemes to Improve Per Capita Consumption Level of Poor People

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†*237. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**
SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the improvement of the lot of the poor so far as the per capita consumption is concerned;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the Plan and when this plan would come into force; and

(c) whether Government had taken certain measures in the Fourth Five Year Plan in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The document on Approach to the Fifth Plan indicates the broad outlines of the strategy and measures that are proposed to be followed in the Fifth Plan which will come into force from April 1, 1974 to help increase the average per capita consumption level of the poorer sections.

(c) Besides the general development programmes, various schemes specially for the benefit of the poorer sections such as the development agencies for small farmers, marginal farmers and landless labourers, the rural works programme for drought prone areas, special programmes for rural and the educated unemployed and special programmes for the scheduled castes and tribes have been taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: What is the amount which has been allotted to such schemes?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is a very general question.

For the rural crash employment programme, an amount of Rs. 50 crores has been provided; for the drought-

prone areas, an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been provided; for the special employment programme an amount of Rs. 125 crores has been provided. In the current budget, along with these sums, an additional amount of Rs. 100 crores has been provided for providing jobs to 5 lakh educated unemployed.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: May I know whether for this programme, Government have classified the population according to *per capita* consumption like 30 paise and 60 paise per day? If that be so, what is the present consumption level and how do Government propose under this strategy to increase it and by how much?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: In our Approach to the Fifth Plan document, we have indicated those levels and with this effort, by 1978-79, we would like to increase *per capita* consumption to Rs. 36.64 per month in rural areas, an increase of 60 per cent and to Rs. 39.60 per month in urban areas, which will be an increase of 50 per cent.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: What is the present level?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have indicated it in the Approach document.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ आंकड़े दिए हैं कि पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में गांवों में रोजगार देने के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए और विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए 125 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं और इसके अतिरिक्त सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए भी रुपया रखा गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पहले भी इस के लिए रुपया रखा था लेकिन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उस का उपयोग नहीं किया गया था उसको ठीक प्रकार से खर्च नहीं किया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह पैसा ठीक प्रकार से खर्च हो और प्रतिव्यक्ति उपभोग स्तर बढ़े, उसके लिए कौन सी विशेष योजना बनाई गई

है। मंत्री महोदय ने रोजगार देने की योजना का उल्लेख किया है। क्या वह उस का ब्यौरा बताने की कृपा करेंगे? गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में तेरह पैसे पचास पैसे तक प्रति व्यक्ति को मिलता है।

योजना मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० धर) : अनारेल मेम्बर का हुकम है कि यह पैसा ठीक प्रकार से खर्च होना चाहिए। मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि यह पैसा बिल्कुल ठीक तरह से खर्च होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा है कि जो रोजगार सम्बन्धी योजना बनाई गई है, उसका ब्यौरा क्या है। इस का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भी योजना है, मिनिस्टर साहब उस को माननीय सदस्य के पास भेज दें।

श्री डी० पी० धर : इस बारे में जो स्कीमें हैं, मैं अनारेल मेम्बर को उन की पूरी फेहरिस्त दे दूंगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Currency Notes of Rs. 20,000 Stolen from Post Office, Tilak Nagar, Delhi

222. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether currency notes amounting to Rs. 20,000 were reported stolen from a Post Office in Tilak Nagar, Delhi in February, 1973,

(b) whether any inquiry has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, with what results?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The amount involved is Rs. 19,935.07;

(b) and (c). The case is under police investigation.

Industrial Projects to be taken up with Soviet Financial and Technological Assistance during Fifth Plan

*224. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the long term industrial projects which are proposed to be undertaken with the financial as well as technological assistance of the Soviet Union during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the extent of such assistance?

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

Statement

The major industrial projects in respect of which negotiations are being held or studies are being undertaken to explore the prospects of co-operation with the Soviet Union are: expansion of steel plants at Bhilai and Bokaro; design and construction of a copper mine and concentrator at Malanjkhand in Madhya Pradesh; construction of an alumina plant; manufacture of new products and the use of improved cultures in the Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh; expansion of the Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh and the Synthetic Drugs Plants in Hyderabad, and assistance in the construction of Mathura Refinery and construction of the Calcutta Underground Railway.

The extent of assistance will depend on the outcome of negotiations and studies being undertaken.

Opening of Post Offices in Cities Towns and Villages during Fourth Plan

*226. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Post Offices were set up during the Fourth Plan period in cities, towns and villages, separately;

(b) whether according to national average for every seven villages there is one Post Office; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up new Post Offices in the villages and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

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

(a) 1310 post offices have so far been opened in the urban areas including the classified cities and towns and 11,897 post offices in the villages.

(b) On an average, there is one post office for every 6 villages.

(c) It is proposed to open 3,700 new post offices in the country during the year 1973-74, most of which are proposed to be opened in the rural areas. It is proposed to open about 31,000 new post offices in the rural areas of the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Application of the Services of employees of A.I.R. Calcutta for the work done during Bangladesh Liberation Struggle

*227. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether services rendered by Calcutta A.I.R. employees during Bangladesh Liberation struggle have been appreciated by Government;

(b) whether the script writers of Bengali commentaries on Bangladesh have been rewarded; and

(c) what other steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Shri Debdulal Bandhopadhyay and Shri Dilip Kumar Sengupta were honoured with the Padma Shri Award

in 1972 and 1973 respectively. In addition to Shri Debdulal Bandhyopadhyay, two more members of the staff of Calcutta Station were given a Cash award of Rs. 1,000/- each. Cash award to one more member of staff of A.I.R. Calcutta is under consideration.

Curb on Economic Power of Larger Industrial Houses

*228. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

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

(a) whether Union Government have examined a scheme to break the economic power of the larger Industrial Houses by forcing them to disinvest" their share holding in companies of national importance; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government have at their disposal a variety of instruments to curb concentration of economic power. These include the industrial licensing mechanism the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, the provision for conversion of loans given by public financial institutions to private companies into equity, taking over the management of industrial undertakings under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, nationalisation, etc. The measures necessary to effectively curb concentration of economic power are under constant review and study in order to achieve the objective of accelerated industrial growth combined with social justice.

Self-employed Engineering Graduates in States

*231. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5049 on the 20th December, 1972 regarding Self-employed engineering graduates and state:

(a) whether the information about the number of Engineering graduates in each State and Union Territory who have employed themselves since the schemes for assisting such graduates to help employ themselves were launched by Government, has since been collected; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Available information is placed on the Table of House as in statement attached.

Statement

A. Information received from State Governments. :

(1) Punjab :

(i) Number of engineering entrepreneurs who have started their own industries : 33

(ii) Employed through the apprenticeship scheme of the Government of Punjab 136

(2) Mysore :

(i) Engineering graduates and diploma holders assisted for setting up industries : 37

(ii) Employed through the apprenticeship scheme of the Government of Mysore : 374

(3) Union Territories :

(1) Laccadive Islands Nil

(2) Arunachal Pradesh "

(3) Dadra & Nagar Haveli "

(4) Manipur "

(5) Pondicherry "

(6) Meghalaya "

(7) Nagaland "

(8) Chandigarh "

(4) Rest of the State Governments/Union Territories are yet to furnish the information.

(B) Information received from Small Industries service Institutes:

245 Engineers trained by the Small Industries Service. Institutes have since set up units of their own.

Concern Expressed by Experts on the Size of the Fifth Plan

*232. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL PURKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some experts have expressed their concern over the size and shape of the Fifth plan and have stated that it is unworkable as it is not possible to mobilise the resources for such a big plan; and

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

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

Statement

(a) In the Document Approach to the Fifth Plan' the resources estimates were given in sufficient detail to provide the public an opportunity to satisfy themselves about the essential validity of the exercise and to offer constructive comment. As was to be expected, a variety of comments has been offered. This has not, however, altered Government's assessment that the resources estimates are basically realistic.

(b) The resources estimates have to be reviewed as part of the formulation of the Draft Fifth Plan scheduled to be ready by September 1973. This review will have to take into account the Central and the State budgets for 1973-74 and the actual performance of the economy in 1972-73. It will also take into consideration the various comments offered by the experts and others.

Recognition of Late S.C. Savarkar as freedom fighter

*236. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have since taken any decision to recognise the late Swatantrya Vir Savarkar as a freedom fighter;

(b) whether the property relating to the late freedom fighter confiscated by British Government has not been restored to his family; and

(c) the time by which the property which was confiscated by the British Government will be restored to the freedom fighter Shri Savarkar's family?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The confiscated property of the late Shri V. Savarkar was auctioned and it was acquired by a third party. It has not been found feasible and legally practicable to restore that property to his heirs.

सेन्दल बोर्ड ध्राफ फिल्म सेन्सर्ज की सिफारिशों का स्वीकार न किया जाना

*238. श्री एम० एस० पुरतो :
श्री शशि भूषण :

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

(क) क्या 1972 में कुछ मामलों में सेन्दल बोर्ड ध्राफ फिल्म सेन्सर्ज द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे मामले कितने थे तथा किस प्रकार के थे और इसके क्या कारण थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री छाई० के० गुजराल) : (क) केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड सिनेमाटोग्राफ अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत सेन्सर के मामलों पर निर्णय लेने में सक्षम हैं। बोर्ड सरकार को सिफारिशें नहीं करती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Announcement of Vacancies in Government Departments over A.I.R.

*239. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to announce vacancies in all Government Departments over All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Public Undertakings in Mysore

*240. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Government Industrial Undertakings set up in the Mysore State so far; and

(b) what other Central Public Undertakings are proposed to be allotted to the State in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The names of the Central Government Industrial Undertakings set up in the Mysore State as on 31st March, 1972 are mentioned as in the Statement placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Details of Projects to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

Statement

Names of the Central Government Industrial Undertakings set up in Mysore State as on 31st March, 1972.

- (1) Bharat Earth Movers Limited.
- (2) Hindustan Aeronautic Limited—Bangalore Unit.
- (3) Hindustan Machine Tools Limited—Bangalore Units.
- (4) Bharat Electronics Limited.
- (5) Indian Telephone Industries Limited—Bangalore Unit.
- (6) Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited.
- (7) Cement Corporation of India Limited—Kurkunta Unit.
- (8) Central Warehousing Corporation—Mysore Units.
- (9) Modern Bakeries—Bangalore Unit.
- (10) National Mineral Development Corporation—Donimalai Project.
- (11) Indian Oil Corporation—Installations in Mysore.

Raising of promotion quota of the Civil Services

2201. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Federation of State Civil Service Associations representing two thousand Deputy Collectors had asked the Union Government to initiate action for implementing the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission which had strongly suggested that the promotion quota of the civil services should be raised from 25 to 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The All India Federation of State Civil/Administrative Service Associations had addressed the Government of India regarding the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission contained in its Report on "Personnel Administration" that the quota of vacancies in Class I to be filled by promotion be increased upto a maximum of 40 per cent where the existing quota falls short of that percentage, insofar as that recommendation pertains to promotion from the State Services to the All India Services. The matter is under the active consideration of the Central Government.

Amount provided to Harijans and other lower communities in Mysore for construction of Houses

2202. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to the Harijans and other lower communities in Mysore for construction of houses during 1972; and

(b) the district-wise information regarding the proper utilisation of this money and its distribution to the poor during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Allocations for 1972-73

(Rs. in lakhs)

	House sites	Houses
	Rs.	Rs.
Scheduled Castes .	7.00	3.00
Other Backward Classes . . .	0.30	4.90

(b) District-wise figures of allocations or expenditure are not available.

Reorganisation of States of U.P. Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

2204. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar keeping in view the area of these States and their administrative convenience; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Government have no reason to think that the size of these States adversely affects their administration.

Permission for receipt of Foreign Financial Assistance by various Institutions

2205. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether religious or social institutions are free to receive financial assistance from foreign countries or from foreigners;

(b) whether this financial assistance by the institutions in the country is received with the permission of Government of India; and

(c) what action is taken if financial aid from abroad is received by these institutions without the permission of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Apart from the requirements of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947, there are no other legal restrictions on inward remittances and no permission is required under the law from the Government for receipt of financial assistance by religious or social institutions. Legislative proposals are being finalised for the purpose of imposing suitable restrictions on the receipt of assistance from foreign sources otherwise than in the course of ordinary business. A Bill will be introduced in Parliament at an early date.

Provision of Meter to Telephone

2206. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from appointment of a scrutiny committee, Government have taken measures to give relief to the telephone users in Delhi from whom complaints about inflated billing have been received and if so, the amount of relief allowed during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether any progress has been made to provide meter to every telephone to eliminate complaints of overbilling and if so, by what time this facility will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir, all complaints regarding excessive metering are investigated in detail and relief wherever justified, is allowed. During the last three years following amounts were allowed as rebate to the subscribers:—

1970	58,407
1971,	2,79,704
1972	7,89,311

It may, however, be mentioned that the rebates allowed in a particular year relate to complaints received during that year and/or earlier years also.

(b) A "STD Charge Indicator" capable of recording "STD calls only" has been designed by the Telecommunications Research Centre of P&T Department and is now under field trial. The question of installation of such meters will be taken up only when the results of such trials are known to be satisfactory.

Central Aid to States for Industrial Development

2207. **SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:**
SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIFF:

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

(a) whether any State Governments have recently sought any aid from the Centre for their industrial plans; and

(b) if so, the amount of aid sought and the progress made in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Central assistance is not allocated to the States either by sectors or by schemes/programmes but is given through block grants and loans on Annual plan basis. A statement showing State-wise allocations of central assistance for their Annual Plans 1973-74, as approved by the Planning Commission, is attached.

States	Finally approved Plan size	Central Assistance	States' Own resources
1. Andhra Pradesh	87.59	55.21	32.38
2. Assam	52.97	45.34	7.63
3. Bihar	133.04	77.78	55.26
4. Gujarat	122.00	36.43	85.57
5. Haryana	71.11	18.11	53.00
6. Jammu & Kashmir	43.80	34.21	9.59
7. Kerala	70.10	40.45	29.65
8. Madhya Pradesh	145.72	60.39	85.33
9. Maharashtra	249.52	56.60	192.92
10. Meghalaya	12.00	10.02	1.98
11. Mysore	82.37	40.15	42.22
12. Nagaland	11.00	8.06	2.94
13. Orissa	65.60	37.03	28.57
14. Punjab	100.73	23.37	77.36
15. Rajasthan	75.10	51.02	24.08
16. Tamil Nadu	120.00	46.60	73.40
17. Uttar Pradesh	250.00	121.05	128.95
18. West Bengal	91.86	50.89	40.97
19. Himachal Pradesh	30.58	25.29	5.29
20. Manipur @	8.91	8.51	0.40
21. Tripura	12.00	8.62	3.38
TOTAL :	1836.00	855.13	980.87

@ Provisional.

Coordination of Economic Ministries for Industrial Development

2208. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to ensure structural and functional coordination among various economic Ministries to speed up development and industrial progress; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). There are standing Com-

mittees of Ministers and Standing Committee of Secretaries which consider economic problems calling for inter-ministerial coordination and decide on measures which need to be taken to meet them. The existence of these Committees helps accelerate the process of decision-making. Their composition and terms of reference are reviewed from time to time.

Burning of a Harijan Youngman in Banda, U.P.

2209. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Harijan youth was burnt alive in Piyar Village in Dis-

strict Banda (U.P.) on the 28th January, 1973 by some gangsters;

(b) whether any arrests have been made so far; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of Harijans in this District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No such incident is reported to have taken place on 28th January, 1973. However, according to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, on the night of 21/22-1-1973 in Village Piyar, P.S. Badausa, Distt. Banda, four unknown persons armed with fire-arms and lathis came to the house of one Lalua, a Harijan, tortured him and took away some cash and articles including some ornaments. They escaped after sprinkling kerosene oil on Lalua and setting him on fire. Lalua succumbed to his injuries afterwards. A case under section 394/397 and 302 I.P.C. was registered over the incident and is under investigation. It is suspected that a notorious gang of dacoits is involved in the commission of the alleged offences.

(c) The State Government would take appropriate action according to the Law in such specific cases. The Central Government is maintaining close and constant contact with the State Government in this matter and has, from time to time, stressed the importance of safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of the society, particularly whenever any unfortunate incident takes place in which members of such weaker sections are the victims. All authorities concerned have been directed to ensure prompt and effective investigation of offences committed against Harijans and it has been clarified that any failure to do so, would amount to a grave dereliction of duty on the part of the officers concerned.

बम्बई सिने-जगत के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

2210. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई में सिने-जगत के तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों ने हाल ही में हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या थीं; और

(ग) उस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारी भाषा

2211. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारी भाषा क्या है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का किन राज्यों के साथ हिन्दी में पत्राचार होता है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) उपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [मंत्रालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या L.T-4407/73]

(ख) ये राज्य हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब हैं ।

फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड का गठन

2212. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड का गठन कैसे किया जाता है और इसके वर्तमान सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) वर्तमान फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड का गठन कब किया गया था और इस बोर्ड का कार्यकाल कब समाप्त होगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड का गठन, सिनेमाटोग्राफ अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया गया है। इस बोर्ड का अध्यक्ष पूर्णकालिक सरकारी अधिकारी है। सार्वजनिक जीवन में से प्रख्यात व्यक्ति, जो फिल्म उद्योग या पत्रकारिता, शिक्षा, कला तथा संस्कृति और सामाजिक कार्यों जैसे सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में प्रतिष्ठित हैं, इस बोर्ड के सदस्य हैं।

वर्तमान सदस्यों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. श्री बी० डी० व्यास . अध्यक्ष
2. श्री बी० आर० अग्रवाल . सदस्य
3. श्री ए० एल० श्रीनिवासन . सदस्य
4. श्री बी० आर० चोपड़ा . सदस्य
5. श्री बी० एन० सरकार . सदस्य
6. श्रीमती बीना दुग्गल . सदस्य
7. श्रीमती एम० नसरुल्ला . सदस्य
8. श्रीमती सुरेन्द्र गुप्त . सदस्य
9. श्री सी० आर० सुन्दरम . सदस्य

(ख) वर्तमान बोर्ड का गठन 1 अक्टूबर 1972 को हुआ और इसकी कार्यविधि 31 मार्च, 1973 को समाप्त हो जायेगी।

Research Scheme received from the Physics Department of the University of Kerala

2213. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3204 on the 6th December, 1972 regarding the research scheme received from the Physics Department of the University of Kerala and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken and if no decision has so far been taken the reasons for the delay?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre has received a scheme relating to "Studies on material development" from the University of Kerala. Discussions have been held with the concerned scientist of the University. A good part of the equipment for the proposed studies is available at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre. The Centre has offered to make available these facilities to the University for carrying out the studies.

Housing facilities to P&T Employees in Kerala

2214. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post and Telegraph employees in Kerala circle and their category-wise break-up;

(b) how many of these employees have been provided with housing facilities and the amount proposed to be spent for the construction of house sites during 1973-74 and during the Fifth Plan in this circle; and

(c) the time by which all Post and Telegraph employees are expected to be provided with housing facilities in the above circle?

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

(a) The total staff strength category-wise is given below:

<i>Category as entitlement to quarter of type</i>	<i>No. of employees</i>
I	6336
II	9850
III	1160
IV	165
V	17
VI	4
	7532

(b) A total of 867 employees have been provided with residential accommodation in 169 departmental and 698 rented houses. The likely expenditure during the year 1973-74 is Rs. 20.27 lakhs.

(ii) The amount to be allocated for the Fifth-Plan has not yet been finalised.

(c) It will not be possible to provide houses for all the employees within a fixed time. The Fifth Plan target is to provide enough housing to 15 per cent of the staff.

Annual Printing of Telephone Directory instead of Half-Yearly

2215. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether P. & T. Department has decided to publish Telephone Directory in various cities annually instead of half-yearly;

(b) if so, the names of the cities selected; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The periodicity of publication of each edition of the Telephone Directory in all Circles and Districts has been revised to once a year.

(c) This decision has been taken in the context of extreme shortage of paper in the country.

Setting up an Electronic Components Unit as a Public Sector Undertaking

2216. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up an electronic components unit as a public sector undertaking;

(b) if so, its location and equipment likely to be produced by this project; and

(c) the funds allocated and the time by which it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has decided to set up an Electronic Components Unit as a Public Sector Undertaking under the Deptt. of Science & Technology. This Unit has been conceived to fully utilise the indigenous R & D effort on manufacture of electronic components based on sophisticated ceramic technology that the National Physical Laboratory has developed over the past many years.

(b) The Unit will be located in the Naraina Industrial Estate, New Delhi. It will produce ceramic capacitors which are used in radio, television and other electronic equipment; high voltage ceramics used as insulators in X-ray, transmitting and television tubes; professional grade high permeability ferrites used in telecommunication and Defence equipment;

memory cores in computers and Gamma ferric oxide for making tapes for tape recorders.

(c) A capital investment of about Rs. 2 crores has been envisaged for the unit. The Unit is expected to start functioning in about two years.

पश्चिम बंगाल से भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रों का निष्कासन

2217. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1972 तक पश्चिम बंगाल में भूमिगत 3788 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रों में से कितनों का पता लगाया गया और उनमें से कितनों को निर्वासित किया गया; और

(ख) भूमिगत पाकिस्तानियों की, जिलावार, संख्या क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा किए गए ट्रंक कालों पर किया गया व्यय

2218. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों के निवास स्थानों और उनके कार्यालयों में लगे टेलीफोनों से उनके द्वारा अपने निजी उपयोग के लिए बुक किए गए ट्रंक कालों के भुगतान में 1 जनवरी, 1972 से अब तक, अलग-अलग कितनी राशि व्यय की है;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस मद में इस वर्ष अधिक व्यय हुआ है; और

(ग) इस मद में व्यय को कम करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनवन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और ज्यों ही यह एकत्रित हो जाएगी इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

दैनिक 'अवन्तिका' को अखबारी कागज का आवंटन

2219. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री उज्जैन से प्रकाशित 'अवन्तिका' द्वारा गलत प्रकाशन संख्या देने के बारे में 19 अप्रैल, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3262 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना मिली है कि 1968-69, 1970-71 और 1971-72 में दैनिक 'अवन्तिका' को दिया गया अखबारी कागज चोर-बाजारी में बेचा गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मबीर सिंह) : (क) : एक शिकायत कि दैनिक 'अवन्तिका' को आवंटित अखबारी कागज काले बाजार में बेचा गया है, प्राप्त हुई है ।

(ख) आरोपों की जांच की जा रही है ।

Declaration of holiday on Guru Nanak's Birthday

2220. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Guru Nanak's birthday on 10th November, 1973 is not a Central Government Gazetted holiday as it falls on a Second Saturday;

(b) whether there are a number of Central Government Offices, Banks and other Semi-Government institutions which do not close on Second Saturdays; and

(c) if so, whether it is the decision of Government to keep all such offices etc. open on Guru Nanak's birthday this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Government issue a list of holidays applicable to civil offices of Government doing work of a Secretariat nature. According to the list of such holidays for 1973, Guru Nanak's Birthday falls on the 10th November, 1973, which is a Second Saturday, and thus a closed holiday. This fact has also been mentioned in the Note below the list of holidays.

So far as other establishments of Government of a non-Secretariat nature are concerned, they generally finalise the list of holidays in consultation with the employees. Information available goes to show that in the Posts & Telegraphs operative offices, Guru Nanak's Birthday will be observed as a holiday during 1973.

So far as public undertakings, autonomous bodies, banks and other non-Government establishments are concerned, they observe their own practices and no information is available in their regard.

Manufacturing of Bicycles with lights in the front and rear

2221. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of asking Bicycle manufacturers to make lights in the front and the rear of cycles as essential and inseparable parts of cycles to guard against accidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the arrangement to provide a built-in lamp on the bicycle would result in substantial increase in the cost of a bicycle, it was decided not to pursue the matter further.

Incidents of eve-teasing in Delhi

2222. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether eve-teasing on the roads of the capital has increased and the school, college-going girls feel insecure passing together on the road;

(b) whether the police pays no attention to this problem unless a formal complaint is lodged which gives encouragement to the rowdies; and

(c) the number of persons who have been punished during the last two years for eve-teasing and what steps Government propose to take so that police takes initiative to deal with the problem of their own instead of waiting for a formal complaint and then moving leisurely in the matter?

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

(b) No Sir, Police always take prompt action according to law.

(c) 283 persons were punished in 1971 and 111 in 1972. As a preventive measure, the police in plain clothes and in uniform patrol around schools, colleges, milk booths, but stops and other busy places. They also take preventive action on their own under section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Bombay Police Act when the facts of the case so warrant.

मध्य प्रदेश में धर्मार्थ तथा शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को विदेशी सहायता

2223. श्री गंगाचरण बोझित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन शैक्षिक तथा धर्मार्थ संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको विदेशों से वित्तीय सहायता मिलती है और उनको 1970-71 और 1971-1972 के दौरान ऐसी कितनी सहायता मिली;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इन संस्थाओं को प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता का सरकार के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन चलाने के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन संस्थाओं को मिलने वाली विदेशी सहायता को विनियमित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश की शैक्षिक तथा धर्मार्थ संस्थाओं को विदेशी वित्तीय सहायता की मात्रा 1970-71 वर्ष में 1,96,790 रुपये और 1971-72 वर्ष में 4,32,541 रुपये थी।

ऐसी संस्थाओं के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:—

- (1) समाज कल्याण केन्द्र, इन्दौर।
- (2) करमेल कन्वेंट, विशारामपुर।
- (3) होम साईन्स इंस्टीट्यूट, होली क्रॉस इंस्टीट्यूट, अम्बीकापुर।
- (4) डैनियल्सन मैमोरियल हाई स्कूल, छिन्दवाड़ा।
- (5) नागरथ चैरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट, इन्दौर।
- (6) मलवा चर्च कार्सिल, मस्वी सेवा मण्डल, इन्दौर।
- (7) आदीवासी सेन्ट फ्रांसिस विद्यार बोर्डिंग स्कूल, मध्य प्रदेश।

(ख) ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) कारण तथा वास्तविक लेन-देन के अतिरिक्त विदेशी संस्थाओं, एजेंसियों अथवा व्यक्तियों से धन प्राप्त करने पर उपयुक्त प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के प्रयोजन के लिए विधायी प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। शीघ्र ही एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया जायगा।

Establishment of Muslim Brotherhood in India

2224. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Muslim Brotherhood, who are agents of Afro-Asian Muslim Countries, have been established in India;

(b) if so, whether on 24th, 25th and 26th December, in the open ground of Tajul Masjid in Bhopal a big Mela was organised which was attended by over 70,000 persons and over 10,000 persons had come from outside;

(c) whether it is within the knowledge of Government that these three days assembly of Arab African and other Muslim countries and that a propaganda was done against India secretly; and

(d) whether an Organisation has been formed by this Brotherhood to propagate antagonism on religious basis against India and in favour of Pakistan; and if so, complete information may be made available to the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Government have no information regarding the establishment of a unit of Muslim Brotherhood in India. It has, however, been reported by the Government of Madhya Pradesh that a mela *Izema* under the auspices of Tablighi Jamat was organised at Bhopal from 24th to 26th December,

1972, which was attended by about 70,000 Muslims from all over India. Only 14 foreign nationals participated in the proceedings. There is no information that any anti-national or communal speeches or propaganda had been made at the Iztema.

बिहार के सहरसा जिले में शाखा डाकघर

2225. श्री चिरंजीब झा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के सहरसा जिले में स्थायी और अस्थायी पृथक पृथक, कुल कितने शाखा डाकघर हैं;

(ख) अस्थायी डाकघरों में से ऐसे कितने हैं जो 10 वर्ष से अधिक से कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) इन डाकघरों को कब तक स्थायी बनाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) स्थायी शाखा डाकघर . 302

अस्थायी शाखा डाकघर : 87

(ख) 12

(ग) यह बता पाना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस तरह के डाकघर कब स्थायी बन जाएंगे। इन्हें स्थायी बनाना इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि ये डाकघर डाक तार विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित घाटे की स्वीकृत सीमा के भीतर कब काम करते हैं।

Survey of three Deccan rivers for Faunistic wealth

2226. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN

SHASTRI:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

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

(a) whether a survey was undertaken to ascertain the faunistic wealth

of the 3 Deccan rivers, and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(b) whether such survey has been undertaken in the Sea coast of India and in the Andaman group of islands; and if so, the result of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Tungabhadra reservoir, the Nagarjunasagar reservoir, the River Cauvery and the Mettur reservoir have been surveyed with the prime object to know the vast variety of fishes which occur naturally in these water bodies and to determine their faunistic potentials. The fish seed resources from selected stretches of the Rivers Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery have been assessed. About 120 species have been reported from the river Godavari, 131 species have been recorded from the river Krishna and about 80 species of fish have been reported from the River Cauvery.

(b) Yes, Sir. Considerable knowledge of the Fauna wealth of the sea coast of India especially of fishes, Grustacea and Mollusca has been gained. The surveys yielded information areas for fish and prawn fisheries and also for exploitation of certain Molluscs and coral resources of the country. A large variety of animals with potentiality of economic exploitation have been collected from the Andaman group of islands. Rich grounds of two species of spiny Lobsters and edible crabs were located in several places in the inshore regions of the Great Nicobar Islands. The shores are teeming with thousands of species of Mollusca of the economic values, as source of food, raw material for manufacture of lime, cement and ornamental articles.

Operation of Patent Act

2227. DR. KAILAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether the Patent

Act is in operation and if so, how many cases were prosecuted for infringing it during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Prior to 20th April, 1972, the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 was in force. The new Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970), excluding sub-section (2) of Section 12, sub-section (2) of Section 13, Section 28, Section 68 and Sections 125 to 132 thereof, has been brought into force with effect from the 20th April, 1972. There was no case of prosecution for an offence under the patent law during the last two years.

2. Suits for infringement of patents as such are civil suits which are to be instituted by the patentees and persons authorised by them. The Government or the Patent Office are not concerned directly with the infringement of patents, as these are matters of enforcement of personal and private property rights. Penalties are, however, provided under the Patents Act, 1970 (39 of 1970) for violations such as contravention of secrecy provisions, falsification of entries, unauthorised claims, refusal or failure to supply information etc.

Take-over of Raymond Wagon Factory in Santragachi (Howrah) and Martin Burn and Company

2228. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over now closed Raymond Wagon Factory in Santragachi, Howrah and the Martin Burn and Company; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government

do not propose to take over the management of M/s. Raymon Engineering Works Ltd., Howrah, under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act as the economic viability of the industrial undertaking is in serious doubt.

Government have ordered an investigation into the affairs of M/s. Burn & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, manufacturing railway wagons etc. under the said Act and the report of the Investigation Committee is awaited.

Legal aid to the detained Naxalites

2229. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 30,000 persons said to be Naxalites are detained in various jails in the country;

(b) whether they are unable to engage any lawyer for their defence for want of funds;

(c) if so, whether Government intend to afford legal defence to them; and

(d) what arrangements have been made in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). It is not a fact that about 30,000 Naxalites are detained in various jails in the country. According to information available, the total number of Naxalites detained in jails under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (M.I.S.A.) was 1,270 as on 1-11-1972. Not many more have been detained since then. Under the M.I.S.A., the cases of persons detained are referred to Advisory Boards for their opinion. The procedure for the functioning of the Advisory Boards as provided in the M.I.S.A., does not allow the appearance of a legal practitioner on behalf of the detainee. However, the detainee may, if he so likes, appear personally before the Advisory Board and he may also take the assistance of a lawyer in drafting his representation to the appropriate Government. Gov-

ernment are not aware that any difficulty has been experienced by Naxalites detained under the M.I.S.A. in making appropriate representations or in presenting their cases to the Advisory Boards.

Selling of Indigenously Manufactured Goods as Foreign made Goods by Foreign Companies at Exorbitant Rates

2230. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies are selling cosmetics, razor blades, energy tablets and such other articles which they get manufactured by indigenous firms after having branded them as foreign products and that they charge exorbitant profits which ultimately are repatriated from India;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined this matter and have taken steps to stop the foreign exchange drain on this account; and

(c) whether Government propose to reserve manufacture of these products exclusively to indigenous firms as manufacture of these products does not require foreign know how and is low technology industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A few instances of foreign companies marketing under their own brand names, products manufactured by Indian firms have come to notice.

(b) and (c). The Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill 1972 which aims primarily at stopping leakages of foreign exchange is now before a Select Committee. The bill also contemplates a review of activities of existing companies with foreign holdings of and above 40 per cent so as to assess reasons for the drain of foreign exchange and would include companies engaged in trading activities and mar-

keting, under foreign brand names, of products manufactured by wholly owned Indian firms.

Activities of disruptive forces in the country

2231. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various forces are employing all possible methods fomenting linguistic, regional, communal and other disturbances to stall the progressive measures and Prime Minister has issued a warning to such disruptive forces in the country;

(b) whether Government have any proof of such forces working in the country; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to keep a watch on them and take proper action at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONAL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Government are aware that divisive forces are also motivated by a desire to divert Government's attention and energies from the immediate task of implementing progressive measures. It is in this context the Prime Minister has been warning the people from time to time in her public utterances to beware of such divisive forces. Utmost vigilance is being maintained and where the activities of such divisive forces amount to commission of offences under law, appropriate legal measures, preventive and otherwise, are taken to deal with them.

Palace of former Tripura Maharaja

2232. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the palace of former Maharaja of Tripura has been purchased by the Government of Tripura;

(b) if so, what was the price given to the former Maharaja;

(c) whether family quarters numbering about one thousand are going to be demolished there; and

(d) if so, whether any compensation will be given to the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when it is received.

Reforms in Police Department

2233. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in the *Hindustan Times* dated 30th January, 1973 where the report tells of a deplorable state of affairs in the police department as inquired into by a senior police officer; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The sentence quoted in part (a) of the question (extracted from the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 30th January, 1973) does not represent correctly the observation made by Shri Mahmood Bin Muhammad Deputy Director, BPR&D. He had actually observed that a policeman of today is expected to possess qualities of a contradictory nature, qualities like intellect and commonsense, firmness and tactfulness "the persuasiveness of a lawyer and the impartiality of a judge, the diagnostic skill of a doctor and the endurance of a patient, the skin of a rhinoceros and the smile of a film star". He had also observed that the qualities required in a successful police officer in a democratic set-up are

'a genuine and unadulterated liking for the people, an equally genuine and unadulterated desire to serve them, commonsense, and a sense of humour. As most of these are emotional qualities, which come naturally to a person, he had stressed the importance of having a selection machinery based on some kind of psychological tests for the recruitment of the right type of persons in the police force.

The Government of India had appointed a Committee on Police Training in November, 1971, whose terms of reference included the question of recruitment to the police. The Committee have submitted their Report which is under examination in this Ministry.

Follow up action after enquiry into Deaths due to consumption of Illicit liquor in Delhi

2234. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the results of enquiries or investigations into large number of deaths which occurred as a result of adulterated liquor or spurious wine in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the final action taken or being taken against persons or group of persons responsible for manufacture and sale of poisonous drinks;

(c) the reasons for delay in taking suitable action against the alleged guilty people; and

(d) whether any relief or compensation or subsistence allowance or ex-gratia payments etc. have been made to the families of the deceased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Delhi Administration has informed that the Police registered 31 cases for sale of spurious/illicit liquor in Delhi/New Delhi. Out of these, 18 cases are pending trial in the Court, 11 cases

could not be traced and 2 cases were cancelled. Besides this, the Administration appointed a Commission of Enquiry with Shri R. K. Baweja as its sole member, which went into the causes of the liquor tragedy. The Commission could not fix individual responsibility. For follow up action on the report of the Baweja Commission, another Committee was appointed by the Delhi Administration, which has submitted its report to the Administration.

(b) 39 persons were arrested. Of these 3 persons have been discharged and the others are facing trial in the Courts.

(c) No delay occurred in taking action against the accused persons.

(d) No, Sir.

Excessive Billing on Telephones in Calcutta

2235. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been made into the Complaints of a large number of ghost calls and excessive billing on telephones in Calcutta since 1971;

(b) the steps taken or being taken to remedy the situation; and

(c) what are the reasons that irrespective of regular complaints in this connection, the department has not been able to solve this problem?

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

(a) The number of complaints is very few and workout to less than 1 per cent of the bills preferred.

(b) and (c). Every excess billing complaint is thoroughly investigated and rebate is allowed wherever justifiable. Adequate remedial measures on the basis of enquiries made have

also been taken to strengthen supervision over factors that can contribute to excess metering.

Meetings between India and Czechoslovakia on Development plans

2236. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Czechoslovakia had a series of meetings in the 2nd week of January, 1973 to reach an agreement on meeting the requirements of their development plans;

(b) if so, whether these talks have paved the way for other agencies to finalise agreements on specific areas of co-operation; and

(c) if so, the items included in the field of cooperation between the two countries?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the discussion it has been agreed that the broad areas of long-term cooperation between the two countries in the context of their future five year plans would be:

- (i) diversification and increase of Indo-Czechoslovak Trade through increase in exports of non-traditional manufactured goods/finish products from India and imports of machinery and components from Czechoslovakia,
- (ii) cooperation in the fields of industry and production which might include certain labour intensive fields,
- (iii) scientific and technical co-operation and
- (iv) cooperation in the field of planning.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation's Programme for Self-Employment of Educated Unemployed

2237. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government's attention has been drawn to the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation's programme to enable the educated unemployed to employ themselves;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme; and

(c) whether the Centre is also requesting or directing the State Government to prepare such schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes; Sir, This programme is being implemented by the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation.

(b) The scheme envisages assistance to engineering graduates, skilled operators, factory employees and technical executives in industry. The scheme provides a package of assistance such as 100 per cent finance on fixed assets including land, building, machinery, preliminary and pre-operative expenses and working capital margin, moratorium on repayment of instalments, concessional rates of interest etc.

(c) The scheme has been circulated to all State Governments/Union Territories for their guidance.

M.Sc. As 'Cartman'

2238. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item entitled as 'M.Sc. as cartman' in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 7th January, 1973; and

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

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

(b) Government are fully aware of the distressing state of unemployment among well educated persons. Apart from the programmes of economic development with an employment bias which provide the bulk of employment opportunities, several special schemes have been launched particularly with a view to tackling the unemployment problem of educated persons. In 1972-73 a provision of Rs. 90 crores has been made most of which will be for educated job-seekers. For the coming year an additional Rs. 100 crores over and above this amount is being provided to enable the creation of employment opportunities for educated unemployed.

Unemployed Engineers

2239. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed Engineers in the country, Statewise;

(b) the extent to which the measures taken by Government to solve the problem of unemployment among engineers have succeeded;

(c) the concrete achievement made by States in the past one year to tackle the problem; and

(d) to what extent the Centre has helped the States in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4406/73]

Production and Supply of Cement in Public and Private Sectors

2240. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production and supply position of cement in the private and public sector, separately during the year ending 31st December, 1972; and

(b) what will be the estimated supply and production position in the

year ending 31st December, 1973 both in public and private sector separately?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The production and supply position of cement in Private and Public Sector for the period ending 31st December, 1972 and anticipated for the period ending 31st December, 1973 is given below:

Year	Production of cement		Supply of cement to	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Govt. Deptt. (Rate contract)	Free Sale (Other than rate contract category)
	(million tonnes)		(million tonnes)	
1972	1.67	14.04	5.20	10.23
1973	1.97	15.03	6.50	10.50

Border Security men died due to snow frost in Uttar Pradesh

2241. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain border security men have died due to snow frost in Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether these deaths have occurred because there were no strong shelters for our men who were guarding the high altitudes of our frontiers; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the victims and the steps Government propose to take to avoid these tragedies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information supplied by Government of Uttar Pradesh, the police personnel deployed in the border areas have been provided with

special type of huts which could withstand normal snow-fall and cyclonic disturbances. However, on account of unprecedented snow-fall, cyclonic disturbances and blizzards, a hut collapsed in January, 1973 in Pithoragarh District due to which a constable was killed.

(c) A sum of Rs. 2000 was sanctioned to the family of the deceased by State Inspector General of Police. Action is being taken to obtain sanction for grant of extraordinary pension to the deceased family. All possible steps are being taken to avoid such tragedies.

Ban on publication of articles of political nature as advertisements in Newspapers

2242. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban publication of articles of political

cal nature as advertisements in the newspapers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृत कपड़ा मिलों में व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

2243. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहीत कपड़ा मिलों में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : 103 कपड़ा मिलों में, जिनका प्रबन्ध इस समय सरकार कर रही है लगभग 1.63 लाख कर्मचारी उपस्थिति रजिस्टर में दर्ज हैं ।

Memorandum received from National Sample Survey Employees, Calcutta

2244. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any memorandum from the National Sample Survey Employees' Organisation, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the gist of the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) The memorandum relates mainly to the recognition by the Government of the National Sample Survey Employees Organisation, shifting

of the office of National Sample Survey Organisation from its present location at the premises of the Indian Statistical Institute, and other service matters arising out of the absorption of the employees of the Institute in the Government.

(c) Government is looking into the matter.

Increase in the Production of Silk

2245. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: SHRI M. S. PURTY:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government for increasing the production of silk by improved methods of agriculture, research, training, technical development and other means; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Following schemes aiming at increasing the production of silk are under the consideration of the Government.

1. A project with the assistance of Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U.N.O. for additional production of 800 metric tons per annum of high grade raw silk is under consideration. The project also aims at making available high quality raw silk for export production by the end of five years from the time of its commencement.

2. A crash programme estimated at Rs. 80 crores has been approved for implementation in Mysore State for a period of 10 years commencing from 1972-73. The programme envisages replantation of mulberry of improved varieties, sinking of irrigation wells,

formation of 500 sericultural co-operatives, construction of 50,000 rearing houses and 1,250 grainages extension of financial assistance to 2,000 reeling units which will function in the private sector. The annual production of raw silk has been estimated at 35 lakh kg. at the end of 10 years of the implementation of the programme.

3. A project costing Rs. 8.18 crores has been prepared for the introduction of tasar silk production on oak plantations in Manipur during the next ten years. The project would ensure annual production of 5.10 lakh kg. of quality reeled tasar silk.

मनीपुर, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा में टसर (सिल्क) का उत्पादन

2246. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों में मनीपुर, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा राज्यों में टसर (सिल्क) के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उक्त राज्यों को किन-किन योजनाओं के आधार पर कितनी-कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अन्सारी):(क) और (ख). टसर रेशम का उत्पादन उड़ीसा में बढ़ा है तथा बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और मनीपुर

में घटा है। उत्पादन के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :—

	1970-71	1971-72
	(लाख किलोग्राम में)	
उड़ीसा .	0.100	0.130
बिहार .	1.998	1.680
मध्य प्रदेश .	1.500	1.250
मनीपुर .	0.014	0.007

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है

विवरण

मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उड़ीसा, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा मनीपुर राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है :—

- (1) रोगमुक्त रेशम के कीड़ों (बीजों) का उत्पादन करने तथा पालने वालों को निःशुल्क आपूर्ति करना।
- (2) टसर के पौधों की खेती इकट्ठे उत्पादन हेतु गठन तथा कोयों की आपूर्ति करना।
- (3) आदिवासियों के लड़कों को कच्चे रेशम के सुघरी रीलिंग मशीनों पर लपेटने के कार्य में प्रशिक्षित करने हेतु प्रदर्शन सह-प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना तथा रीलिंग मशीनों का राज-सहायता की लागत पर वितरण करना।

निम्नलिखित राशि की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1969 से मार्च 72 तक		खर्च	1972-73	
	चतुर्थ योजना राज्य परिषद	राज्य द्वारा मंजूर की गई राशि		परिषद	खर्च सितम्बर 1972 तक
बिहार	36.130	16.308	14.865	16.00	2.465
मध्य प्रदेश	44.200	29.490	15.049	23.50	4.511
उड़ीसा .	9.410	3.962	3.504	3.57	0.206
मणिपुर .	5.753	3.802	2.825	6.11	0.183

(जून 1972 तक)

Production of Raw Silk in Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir

2247. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual production of raw silk in Mysore State;

(b) whether Mysore and Kashmir are the two major silk producing States of India and whether these States have decided to make joint effort to promote the interests of the sericulture industry particularly in the production of international grade silk for exports; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The production of raw silk in Mysore in 1971-72 was 17.55 lakh kg.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal is under consideration to promote the output of internationally exportable qualities of raw silk by about 800 metric tons in Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and West Bengal. The project will be implemented with the assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U.N. It has the following broad features:—

1. To produce additional quantity of 800 metric tons of uni/bi-voltine internationally acceptable raw silk annually.
2. To export 600 metric tons of livoltine silk to meet the shortage in world silk markets consequent on the withdrawal of Japan as a major supplier of raw-silk to the world markets.
3. To make available high quality of raw silk for export production by the end of five years after initiating the project.

श्री गया काटन मिल में कपड़े का उत्पादन

2248. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ली गई गया काटन मिल की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) मिल में कपड़े का उत्पादन कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा और मिल की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) गया काटन और जूट मिल, गया जिसका सम्बन्ध संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिल (प्रबंध को हाथ में ले लेना) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 4(1) के अनुसार सरकार के अधिकार में निहित है, के पट्टदारों ने भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय से अन्तरिम स्थगन आदेश प्राप्त कर लिया है जिसके अनुसार यथापूर्व स्थिति बनाये रखी जानी है। अतः उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन नियुक्त किये गये अभिरक्षक द्वारा मिल अभी तक चालू नहीं की गई है।

(ख) चूंकि यह मामला न्यायालय के निर्णयाधीन है, अतः मिल में उत्पादन कब से प्रारम्भ हो सकेगा यह बता सकना समय से पूर्व होगा। मिल की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 20,468 त्कुए तथा 588 करघे हैं।

Textile Mills under the National Textile Corporation

2249. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills under the management of the National Textile Corporation along with the total capital and their installed capacity; and

(b) whether the mills are working to their full capacity, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) There are at present 103 textile undertakings, the management of which has been taken over by Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972. These undertakings have an installed capacity of about 29.34 lakh spindles and 0.46 lakh looms. It is not possible to indicate the total capital of those mills at this stage as physical possession of some of the mills has not yet been taken over and latest audited Balance Sheets of all the mills are not available.

(b) The mills, the management of which has been taken over by Government are not able to work to their full capacity. The reasons are mainly as follows:—

- (1) The mills, the management of which has been taken over by Government are mostly sick. Prior to their take over by Government, most of them had remained out of production for long periods. It, therefore, takes time for them to start working to their full capacity. Further, the entire installed capacity of the mills cannot always be worked as part of the machinery may be undergoing cleaning, repairs, etc.
- (2) Some of the mills have obsolete and worn out machinery which cannot be recommissioned without repairs or renovation. Sometimes spare parts for such machinery are not readily available.
- (3) The power shortage prevalent in the country has also affected the working of mills. In some cases, labour troubles

such as, strikes have also been responsible for the mills not working to their normal capacity.

Production of Controlled Cloth in Mills under National Textile Corporation

2250. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of cloth produced by the mills which are under the management of National Textile Corporation in terms of controlled and decontrolled cloth and the percentage of production of each variety;

(b) whether Government propose to produce only controlled cloth in these mills and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in the name of controlled cloth, only 'markin', khaddar and coarse dhoties are produced in these mills, if so, the reasons for not producing other varieties of cloth; and

(d) whether the quality of dhoties produced by these mills is very inferior and if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the quality?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) No, Sir. No complaint has been received in this connection.

Statement

The Government-managed mills have been producing controlled cloth in all varieties reserved for controlled sector namely, Dhoties, Sarees,

Shirting, Long Cloth and Drill. As regards decontrolled cloth, the mills have been producing different varieties of cloth such as, Poplin, Sheeting, Towels, Tapestry, Mosquito Netting, Coating Cloth, Mulls, Voiles, Crepes, Chintz, Cambrics, Mazzi Cloth, Tussock, Satin, Dosuti, Canvas Cloth etc. The mills are free to produce cloth in decontrolled sector and the percentage of varieties produced by them differs from mill to mill. There is no proposal to produce only controlled cloth in any of the Government managed mills, the reason being the constraints imposed by the kind of machinery installed. Besides, by producing only controlled cloth, the mills are liable to lose heavily.

Assent to Bihar Land Reform fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land (Amendment) Bill, 1972

2251. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 13th December, 1972 to the Unstarred Question No. 4157 and state:

(a) whether President's assent has been granted to the Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) (Amendment) Bill, 1972, if so, when; and

(b) whether Central Government have suggested to the State Government to incorporate a new category of land with assured irrigation producing one crop having ceiling at 25 acres and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The President has assented to the Bill on the 4th January, 1973.

(b) In order to conform to the Guidelines drawn up on the basis of the conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference on Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings held in July, 1972, that in the case of land having assured irrigation for only one crop a year,

the ceiling should not exceed 27 acres, it was suggested to the State Government that the maximum ceiling on land having assured irrigation for only one crop in a year should be reduced from 30 to 27 acres.

Shifting of Tribal Research Centre from Calicut to Mannanthoddy in North Wynad in Kerala

2252. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4816 on 18th December, 1972 and state the progress in regard to the transfer of Tribal Research Centre from Calicut to Mannanthoddy in North Wynad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The Centre is at present functioning at Chevayur in Kozhikode Taluk, Kozhikode District. The Government of Kerala have not yet decided to shift the Centre to Mannanthoddy, in North Wynad taluk in Cannanore District as no suitable buildings, either Government-owned or private, are available at Mannanthoddy for accommodating the office, class rooms, library etc. of the Centre and also for the residences of the officers concerned.

देश में आदिवासी विकास खण्ड

2253. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :**
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में आदिवासी विकास खण्डों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : देश में 504 आदिवासी विकास खण्ड हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में खण्डों की संख्या का विवरण संलग्न है।

बिबरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	आदिवासी विकास खण्डों की संख्या
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उत्तर प्रदेश में जनजातीय विकास खण्डों की
स्थापना

2254. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने जनजातीय
जोग रहते हैं और क्या वहां अब तक एक भी
जनजातीय विकास खण्ड स्थापित नहीं किया
गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्यों और सरकार
उत्तर प्रदेश के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के समुचित
विकास के लिए वहां कब तक जनजातीय
विकास खण्ड स्थापित करेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ एच०
मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सन् 1971
की जनगणना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में
जनजातीय जनसंख्या 1.98 लाख है।
जनजातीय विकास खण्ड खोलने के लिए
मानदण्ड इस प्रकार है :—

(i) कुल जनसंख्या 25,000

(ii) न्यूनतम जनजातीय
केन्द्रीयकरण 66- $\frac{2}{3}$
प्रतिशत

(iii) 150-200 वर्ग मील का
क्षेत्र, और

(iv) सामान्य प्रशासनिक एकक के
रूप में काम करने की व्य-
वहार्यता।

उपरोक्त मानदण्डों की संतुष्टि के लिए
किसी क्षेत्र को अलग करना अब तक सम्भव
नहीं हुआ है। तथापि जनजातीय विकास
खण्डों के नमूने पर राज्य में दो विशेष क्षेत्र
परियोजनाएं स्थापित की गई थीं।

Educating the people on evils of
untouchability

2255. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
taken steps to educate people about
the evils of untouchability; and

(b) if so, the main features there-
of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. F. MOHSIN): (a) and
(b). Yes, Sir. Details of the steps
taken by Government in this regard

are given in the annual Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Latest information is available in Chapter-8 on untouchability in the 19th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70, which has been placed on the table of the House on 22nd December, 1971.

However, a summary of the steps taken is given below:

Propaganda through mass media units, such as, the radio, press, films and television, as well as through advertisements and the media of song and drama is being undertaken on a regular basis for the removal of untouchability. State Governments are also carrying on such propaganda through posters and are organizing Harijan weeks or days, conferences, inter-caste dinners, etc. with a view to eradicating the evils of untouchability. Much work in this regard is also done with the help of non-official organizations.

बिहार में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में बसकोड़ जाति को शामिल करना

2256. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में बसकोड़ जाति को अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है जब कि इसे बिहार में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार में बसकोड़ जाति को अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में मान्यता न प्रदान करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी कितनी जातियों की सूची भेजी है जिन्हें अनुसूचित जातियों के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए कहा गया है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). बसकोड़ नामक जाति न तो राजस्थान और न ही बिहार में सूचीबद्ध है। यदि माननीय सदस्य बसकोड़ जाति का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक सम्बन्धी संयुक्त समिति ने सिफारिश की थी कि बसकोड़ को 'डोम' के पर्याय के रूप में बिहार की सूची में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिये गये सभी प्रस्ताव संयुक्त समिति द्वारा ध्यान में रखे गये थे। उस समिति की सिफारिश पर भाषांतरित एक विधेयक 1967 में संसद् में पेश किया गया था। वह समाप्त हो गया। सूचियों में संशोधन करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

जनशक्ति का उपयोग

2257. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में अपार जनशक्ति उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इसका पूरा उपयोग करने हेतु उन मशीनों का उपयोग बन्द करेगी जिनके स्थान पर जनशक्ति सफलतापूर्वक काम में लाई जा सकती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन क्षेत्रों में मशीनों के स्थान पर जनशक्ति का उपयोग किया जाएगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन. टी.—4409 73]।

Setting up of Thermal Power Stations

2258. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Science and Technology Plan approach has stated that it should be possible to set up giant 500 MW thermal power stations in the country by 1978;

(b) whether at present generators having capacity of only upto 200 MW are produced in the country;

(c) whether specialised groups have been set up to assess the alternative sources of energy; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to achieve the aim of setting up the giant 500 MW thermal power stations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A joint NCST-Planning Commission Task Force on R&D for power development has recommended that a prototype 500 MW power station would not contribute to the achievement of the Fifth Plan power target, but would primarily be intended for research and development activity. It would be possible to meet the V Plan target through existing manufacturing facilities.

(b) Yes, Sir. The present manufacturing capacity for turbo-generators is limited to about 200 MW.

(c) Yes, Sir. Specialist groups have been set up to assess potentials in such alternative sources of energy as solar, chemical cells, tidal, geothermal, wind mills and Magneto-Hydro-Dynamics (MHD).

(d) The setting up of the prototype 500 MW thermal station, would enable the design and development of the specialised components such as boiler and associated equipment, turbo-

generators, ancilliary equipment, etc. after building up the proto-type 500 MW station, some additional time would be required for further development and standardisation of equipment, training of operators, etc. Thus, the necessary competence and technological skills would be developed, so that commercial 500 MW thermal power station could be set up in the country perhaps by mid-end VI Plan period. The task of setting up the first 500 MW prototype has been entrusted to Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd./Heavy Electricals, India Ltd., who are currently preparing a detailed project report.

Issue of newsprint quota to small newspapers on ad hoc basis

2260. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some small newspapers have been granted newsprint quotas on ad hoc basis;

(b) if so, the reason for not issuing licences to these papers; and

(c) the number of newspapers that have been granted newsprint quotas on ad hoc basis during the year 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Allotment of newsprint quotas to news papers, small and big, is based on their circulation, periodicity, number of pages and page area. Provisional or ad hoc allotments of newsprint are made when these particulars are not available and are intended to avoid hardship to publishers. The allotments are finalised as soon as these details are made available by publishers. Import licences, based on these allotments, are issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports,

In the year 1972-73, the Newsprint Allocation Policy was challenged in the Supreme Court soon after its announcement. Pending the Court's judgment, all newsprint allotments were treated as provisional. After the Supreme Court had delivered its judgment, a revised Newsprint Policy for 1972-73 was announced on February 12, 1973. In the light of the revised policy, the entitlements of newspapers for 1972-73 are being finalised.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Tripura

2261. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the old freedom fighters who submitted their applications through Government of Tripura with all the required papers including certificate by M.L.A. who were in prisons with them, have not yet been sanctioned the pensions;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay; and

(c) the steps central government propose to take to give the pensions without further delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Out of the 87 applications received from the State Government, 80 have been approved for grant of pension. Two have been rejected and the remaining five are under consideration and will be disposed of shortly.

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

Establishment of Divisional H.Q. of Telephone Revenues in Agartala

2262. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Divisional Head-quarter of Telephone revenue is pro-

posed to be established in Agartala (Tripura); and

(b) if so, when it is expected to start?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The question of opening a new engineering division at Tripura (Agartala) is under examination at present. If and when the proposal matured, a divisional telephone revenue office will also automatically follow, as such offices are a part of the divisional engineers office.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए पर्वतीय जिलों का विकास

2263. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तराखण्ड के तीन सीमावर्ती जिलों, अर्थात् उत्तरकाशी, चमोली और पिथौरागढ़ के लिए पहले जो सीमा-बजट मंजूर किया जाता था, अब वह नहीं किया जा रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो क्यों?

(ख) क्या सरकार के विचार में सीमित बजट से इन पिछड़े जिलों का विकास करना संभव होगा, विशेषकर उस समय जबकि उत्तराखण्ड के अन्य पांच जिलों अर्थात् भ्रमोड़ा, गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, नैनीताल और देहरादून से भी सीमा बजट की मांग की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु सरकार क्या कार्यबही करेगी ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन बागिया) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी सभी पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Guidelines for Formulation of District Plans by States

2264. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2396 on 29th November, 1972 regarding guidelines for district plans and state.

(a) whether the States have started formulation of the district plan; and

(b) if so, the progress made by various State in this direction?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4410/73).

News item 'Plan Schemes for backward areas Flop'

2265. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news item which appeared in the *Hindustan Standard* on 25th January, 1973 under the caption 'Plan Schemes for Backward Areas Flop';

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

(c) the names of places, State-wise where the scheme failed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item under the caption 'Plan Schemes for Backward Areas Flop' which appeared in the *Hindustan Standard* of January 25, 1973. The news item in question is an extract from Chapter X of the "Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan" which has already been laid on the

Table of the House. As such the news item embodies the views of the Government rather than that of the correspondent of the *Hindustan Standard*.

In reply to the Starred Question No. 123 answered on 28 February 1973 in the Lok Sabha it was stated that the Planning Commission has not carried out any specific assessment of the regional disparities. However, based on preliminary data on a number of indicators it can be inferred that the various policies and programmes taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan in regard to the reduction of regional disparities and development of backward areas have not had any appreciable impact on the problem.

Delinking Degrees from Secretarial Jobs

2266. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observation made recently by the Chairman of the reconstituted University Grants Commission Dr. George Jacob that there was a strong case for delinking degrees from usual secretarial jobs for which the higher secondary qualification should be deemed adequate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the University Grants Commission mentioned in an interview with a press representative that there was a strong case for delinking degrees from the usual secretarial jobs like, those of clerks, typists etc. The chairman also mentioned that the age of recruitment for these posts could be reduced so that University graduates may not be able to compete for them. These views were expressed by the Chairman in his personal capacity.

According to the existing orders, the educational qualification prescribed for the posts of Lower Division Clerks (which include typists) (pay scale Rs. 110-180) and Stenographers (pay scale Rs. 210-510-530) in the Secretariat is Matriculation or equivalent. The prescribed upper age limit for these posts was until recently 21 and 24 years respectively. However on the basis of a recommendation of the National Council set up under the machinery for Joint Consultation, orders were issued in March, 1972 raising the maximum age limit for entry to Class III Ministerial Non-gazetted posts under the Government to 25 years. Accordingly, the upper age limit for the posts of Lower Division Clerk and Stenographers is now 25 years.

Low share of outlay for Research and Development in private sector

2267. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the total outlay of Rs. 200 crores a year for R&D the private sectors share was barely Rs. 16/17 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons for this low share of private sector in R&D outlay; and

(c) whether Government intend to compel the private sector industries to set apart a substantial portion of their investments for research and development?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The total R&D expenditure in the country in 1971-72 was estimated to be Rs. 215 crores. Out of this, the estimated expenditure of the Private sector was Rs. 17.5 crores.

(b). Most of the industrial companies in the private sector have been set-up on the basis of foreign technology and many of them also function

in what is essentially a seller's market, there is little economic incentive to undertake R&D aimed at reducing real costs, improving the quality of products and the efficiency of process or the introduction of new products and processes.

With a view to lay down the guidelines and recommend policy in regard to R&D in the private sector, a Committee has been set-up under the chairmanship of Dr. Y. Nayudamma, DG, CSIR. The Committee has invited memoranda from industrial firms and have also discussed the subject with the industrialists, associations of trade and industry. The report of the Committee is expected shortly.

(c) With a view to promoting R&D efforts in the industry, the NCST has proposed the levy of R&D Cess. The Cess is likely to generate resources in the neighbourhood of Rs. 300 crores for the Fifth Plan period. The finance so raised is proposed to be disbursed to companies, public or private, whose R&D projects are approved by the National Committee on Science and Technology.

Working of Post Offices in Villages

2268. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 47,000 villages with only once a week delivery and clearance mails; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the service there?

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

(b) For improving the service in rural areas, it is proposed to expand the Post Office net-work. It is proposed to open more Post Offices, particularly in rural, backward and hilly areas. It is proposed to open 3700 post offices in the country during the year 1973-74. For the Fifth Plan Period also the Department has

drawn up a programme for opening of new Post Offices in which it is tentatively proposed to open 31,000 Post Offices in the country. Out of these, about 29,000 post offices are proposed to be opened in Gram Panchayat villages where the existing post offices are at a distance of more than 2 miles. In addition 2,000 more Post Offices under other categories are also proposed to be opened. These steps will go a long way in improving the frequency of delivery in rural areas.

Number of Persons Arrested Under Maintenance of Internal Security Act

2289. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested under Maintenance of Internal Security Act after its introduction, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons still held under the Act, State-wise; and

(c) the process of periodic review of their cases and periodic release thereof during the last six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The individual cases of persons detained under the Act are reviewed by the State Governments from time to time and, wherever necessary, orders of detention are revoked.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory.	(a) Total number of persons detained Under the MIS Act, 1971, after its introduction, upto the 31st January, 1973.	(b) The number of persons under detention under the Act as on the 31st January, 1973.
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	227	104
2	Bihar	25	1
3	Gujarat	321	7
4	Haryana	11	1
5	Himachal Pradesh	7	..
6	Kerala	53	6
7	Madhya Pradesh	62	5
8	Manipur	5	..
9	Mysore	26	..
10	Orissa	2	1
11	Tamil Nadu	4	..
12	Uttar Pradesh	53	2
13	West Bengal	5667	2449
14	Chandigarh Administration	1	Nil
15	Delhi	68	5 (including 4 persons detained by the Central Government).
16	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	..
17	Mizoram	1	1

Information in regard to the State of Nagaland and the remaining Union Territory Administrations for the above period is Nil. Information is awaited from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tripura.

Departments of Intelligence Bureau and Revenue Intelligence

2270. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to separate the Departments of Intelligence Bureau and Revenue Intelligence from the Ministry of Home Affairs and transfer them to the Cabinet Secretariat, under direct control of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether function of the Home Affairs will face constraint for want of direct availability of general and revenue intelligence; and

(d) if not, how such constraint will be obviated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). Revenue Intelligence is taken to mean the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence *cum* Directorate of Enforcement. This was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs only for a short period from 25th June 1970 to 29th July, 1970. Since then, this has been part of the Department of Personnel, Cabinet Secretariat. There has been no decision to transfer the Intelligence Bureau from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Cabinet Secretariat.

P&T Plan to save Rs. one crore on Forms

2271. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T has formulated a scheme to save Rs. 1 crore on forms; and

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

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

(b) As annual consumption of paper for printing of P&T forms is substantial, a small Cell consisting of one Asstt. Director-General and one Inspector of Post Offices was created in the P&T Directorate over a year ago to work under the guidance of a Dy. Director General to review all the P&T forms, with a view to effecting economy in the consumption of paper without affecting efficiency. So far, out of 2,125 forms used in the Department, 862 forms have been reviewed in this Cell.

As a result of this review, the Department has been able to estimate an approximate recurring economy of Rs. 73.22 lakhs annually in paper and printing costs. It has, therefore, been decided to reduce the Budget Estimates for the printing of forms for the year 1973-74 by rupees 75 lakhs. When review of all the P&T forms is over, it may be possible to save nearly rupees one crore annually on the printing of forms. The findings of this Cell are being put into operation progressively as they are being finalised.

Special Schemes for Improving Economic Condition of Harijans and other weaker Sections During Fifth Plan

2272. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether any special schemes are being provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan for improving the economic condition of Harijans and other weaker sections; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). In the Fifth Plan it will be the endeavour of Government to accord

high priority to development of backward classes through economic development programmes of general sector such as agriculture, land reforms, village and small scale industries, training programme for employment in semi-skilled and skilled professions and development of communications. Efforts will also be made at diversification of occupations of scheduled castes and modernising their traditional occupations. In the Fifth Plan the strategy of development of backward classes places greater emphasis on the role of the general sector in providing major developmental programmes. The public consumption programmes, especially in regard to minimum needs, will involve eligibility conditions which will give high priority to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and nomadic tribes.

In addition to these promotional efforts, special programmes to encourage talented students from among the backward communities and coaching schemes to help them to increase their competitive ability are contemplated. From middle school onwards efforts will be directed towards suitable career planning and guidance with a view to promoting gainful employment among the backward classes.

For removal of social disabilities arising from the practice of untouchability programmes are also intended to be taken up in the Plan.

Assessment of Distribution of P&T Offices in Andhra and Telengana Regions

2273. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the number of Post and Telegraph offices destroyed or damaged in Andhra and Telengana regions, during the current agi-

tation; if so, the number of offices in each region; and

(b) whether it is proposed to ask the State Government to bear the cost of repairs or reconstruction of such offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BHAGUNA): (a) The number of P&T offices destroyed/damaged in Andhra Region is 4 and 6 respectively while there has been no such instance in Telengana Region.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Upgradation of New Delhi T.V. Station

2274. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering upgradation of the New Delhi Television Station; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed and the estimated cost thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The power of the existing transmitter of the Delhi TV Centre and the height of its antenna are both being increased. This will increase the range of the centre. A relay transmitter is also proposed to be installed at Mussoorie to increase the range further.

(b) The project is likely to be completed by the middle of 1975 and the estimated cost is Rs. 424.95 lakhs.

Atomic Power Plant in Punjab

2275. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have requested the Centre for setting

up the Fifth Atomic Power Plant in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Excessive Telephone Billing in Delhi

2276. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of excessive Telephone billing in the Capital have gone up during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the causes for the same and the measures taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The number of complaints of excessive billing in the Capital have come down in 1972 as compared to 1971. The number of such cases in 1972 was only 7979 as compared to 8715 complaints received in 1971.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Expert Committee on Newspaper Industry

2277. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether the Expert Committee on the financial structure and allied aspects of the newspaper industry has

since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Fact Finding Committee set up to enquire into the economics of the newspaper industry has not yet submitted its report.

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

Opening of Post Offices in the Fifth Five Year Plan

2278. SHRI C. K. JAFFERSHARIFF:
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state: ..

(a) whether Government propose to open 31,000 new post offices, during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) It has been tentatively proposed to open 31,000 new post offices during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Out of these about 29,000 post offices are proposed to be opened in villages at the headquarters of Gram Panchayats which are at a distance of more than two miles from existing post offices.

(b) The targets for opening of Post Offices in the various States will be decided after the Plan proposals are finalised.

उत्तर प्रदेश-बिहार सीमा विवाद

2279. श्री एम० एस० नुरती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार के राजस्व मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी,

जिसमें सीमा विवाद के प्रश्नों का जिक्र आया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किये गए निर्णयों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि दो राज्यों के बीच पक्की सीमा निश्चित करने के परिणाम-स्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश से बिहार को तथा बिहार से उत्तर प्रदेश को स्थानान्तरित किए गये क्षेत्रों से उत्पन्न सभी मामलों पर उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार के राजस्व मंत्रियों की 28 जनवरी 1973 को वाराणसी में हुई बैठक में विचार विमर्श किया गया था। यह स्वीकार किया गया कि प्रत्येक राज्य को रबी की कटाई के दौरान अपने क्षेत्र में विधि तथा व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए पर्याप्त उपाय करने चाहिए और समस्याओं का पता लगाने तथा आपसी सहयोग से उनका समाधान करने के लिए समय समय पर वाराणसी तथा पटना डिवीजनों के आयुक्तों को संयुक्त बैठकें करनी चाहिए। उक्त बैठकों की सम्मत कार्यवाही को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

Science Congress held in Chandigarh

2280. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Science Congress was held in Chandigarh recently; and

(b) if so, the points discussed and decisions taken by the Government there on?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The 60th (Diamond Jubilee) Session of the Indian Science Congress was held in Chandigarh from January 3 to Janu-

ary 9, 1973 under the auspices of the Punjab University.

(b) It is understood that a number of symposia and discussions were held and papers presented at the different Sections of the Science Congress. Also a discussion on "Science and Technology Plan" was held during the Session under the auspices of the Committee on Science and Economic Development of the Science Congress Association on January 4, 1973. But the Government of India have received no formal recommendations from the Indian Science Congress Association and as such, the question of decision by the Government thereon does not arise.

A.I.R. Scheme to Make Carnatic Music Richer and More Popular

2281. **SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio proposes to consider a scheme for organising a national seminar on Carnatic music and devise other methods to make it richer and more popular;

(b) whether it is also proposed to send a Carnatic musicians' team to U.K., U.S.A. and other countries; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to offer incentive and encouragement to the musicians who excel in this art?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration at present.

(c) Air offers incentive and encouragement to exponents of Carnatic Music by featuring them in the National Programme of Music and by arranging broadcasts of Carnatic Music from Stations in regions of the country where Hindustani Music is normally popular.

Demands Placed by Separatists

2282. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAP-
PPAN
SHRI JAGADISH BHATTA-
CHARYYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFA-
IRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Govern-
ment has been drawn to a number of
demands raised by separatists for sep-
arate Saurashtra, Separate Vidharba,
separate Kutch and separate Jharkh-
and;

(b) if so, the main points thereof;
and

(c) the reaction of Government
thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c).
There had been demands from cer-
tain sections of the people for sep-
arate Saurashtra, Vidharba and Jhar-
khand. These demands were based
on the consideration that these areas
were backward economically and their
backwardness will disappear if they
are carved out into separate adminis-
trative units. Government are not
aware of any specific demand for sep-
arate Kutch. Government's view
has always been that the removal of
regional imbalances in economic de-
velopment is essentially a matter to
be tackled by the State Governments
through the mechanism of planning
and that creation of separate States
is no answer to this problem. Go-
vernment are, therefore, not in fa-
vour of such demands.

**Status of Participants in Telengana
Uprising against Nizam and
Razakars**

2283. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ta-
ken any decision on the question of
considering the Telengana Uprising
against the Nizam and Razakars, as

part of the freedom struggle and to
provide pension to the participants in
it as freedom fighters; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b).
The matter is under consideration in
consultation with the State Govern-
ment and the decision will be laid on
the table of the Sabha after it has
been taken.

**Appointment of Chairman And Mem-
bers of National Committee on Science
and technology**

2284. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not
yet appointed the Chairman and the
permanent members of the National
Committee on Science and Technology
(NCST);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this delay has adversely
affected the functioning of that Body?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-
NIAM): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government is of
the view that the present set-up of
the NCST is functioning smoothly and
as such there is no proposal to change
the composition of the Committee at
present.

**Assessment of Land, Bank Balances
Properties of Former Rulers**

2285. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made
any assessment regarding the land,
bank balances and properties owned
by the former Rulers; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). No special assessment has been made. However, the Income-tax Department have been assessing the net wealth of former Rulers in the normal course in connection with wealth-tax assessments.

Guidelines for giving Extension in service to Government Servants

2286: **SHRI S. N. MISRA:**
KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:

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

(a) whether any guidelines are being laid down for giving extension in service to Government servants after review of the individual cases; and

(b) if so, what are these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). According to the criteria laid down by Government for grant of extension in service beyond the age superannuation, no proposals for grant of extension beyond the age of superannuation should ordinarily be considered except in very rare and exceptional circumstances. Even in such cases extension can be upto the age of 60 years in non-scientific/non-technical posts and 62 years in the case of scientific/technical posts. The over-riding consideration for the grant of extension in service is that it must be clearly in the public interest. Detailed procedure has been prescribed for the consideration of each proposal for grant of extension in service at a sufficiently high level. Proposals for grant of extension in service to Class I/Class II officers beyond the age of 60 years also require the concurrence of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Thus each individual case for grant of extension in service is examined thoroughly before it is accepted.

Guards Provided to Ministers

2287. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministers have been provided with personal body guards and guards at their residences;

(b) if so, the number of body guards and of guards provided at residence for each of the Ministers; and

(c) the annual expenditure on them for the last two financial years and upto December, 1972 in this financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Bodyguards have been provided to all Ministers but guards at the residence have been provided only to eight Ministers.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4411/73*]

(c) 1970-71	— Rs. 5,71,302.93
1971-72	— Rs. 13,50,218.72
1-4-72 to 31-12-72	— Rs. 11,60,010.92

(This does not include the expenditure on the guards at the residence of Union Finance Minister).

TISCO under Joint Sector

2288. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 50 on the 15th November, 1972 regarding Tata's memorandum regarding Industrial Development and Investment Policy and state:

(a) whether main points stressed in the Tata's memorandum regarding joint sector have been accepted by the Government; and

(b) if so, whether the T.I.S.C.O. is proposed to be turned into joint sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government's policy in regard to the joint sector is contained in Paras 10 and 11 of the Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973, copies of which were enclosed in reply to Unstarred Question No. 281 answered on 21st February, 1973.

(b) There is no intention at present for bringing the existing steel plant of TISCO in the joint sector.

Rehabilitation of Thakur Paper Mills at Samastipur (Bihar)

2289. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 3388 on the 6th December, 1972 regarding rehabilitation of Thakur Paper Mills, Samastipur (Bihar) and state:

(a) whether any suitable party to run the Thakur Paper Mills at Samastipur has, since, been found;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Government of Bihar are having negotiations with several parties for the sale/lease of the mill in order to ensure its early rehabilitation. No final decision has yet been taken.

Review of implementation of Licences and Letters of Intent with Computerised Information System

2290. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3350 on 6th December, 1972 regarding utilisation of Licences/letters of intent and state:

(a) whether the system of centralised review of implementation of

licences and letters of intent with a computerised information system has, since, been introduced;.

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the time scheduled for its introduction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is proposed to dovetail the scheme of watching implementation of letters of intent/industrial licences with the computerised information gathering system being set up in the Directorate General of Technical Development.

Relevancy of Britain's Research and Development Programme to Indian Industry

2291. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether a Joint Committee of British and Indian Experts has completed a fortnight long survey of Britain's 'research and development' programmes that are relevant to Indian Industry;

(b) whether the Committee has come to the conclusion that British subsidiaries in India ought to serve as the primary funnel of British 'Research and development' benefits to Indian Technology and if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Indian members of the Committee have noted that British research and development programmes could not apply in all respects to India and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Obviously the

hon. Member is referring to the recent visit to India of the British Team on the Research and Development Sub-Group of the Indo-British Technological Group. This Sub-Group was set up in accordance with the decision taken at the third meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group held in New Delhi from 2nd to 4th March, 1972. The Sub-Group was required to study more intensively the question of research and development activities of British subsidiaries in India and report back to the next meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group.

The British Team visited the research and development establishments maintained by some important companies (British subsidiaries and others) as well as Research Institutions in various parts of India during January-February, 1973. These visits were followed by discussions of the Sub-Group in New Delhi and a joint report was prepared by them for consideration at the next meeting of the Indo-British Technological Group. A final view of the possibilities in this regard will be taken by the Indo-British Technological Group.

Molestation of Harijan Women of Chinni Block in Nainital District, U.P.

2292. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reign of terror was let loose by the Police on about 250 Harijan families of Chinni block in Nainital District (UP) on 4th January, 1973, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the police had molested the Harijan women of Chinni; and

(c) whether C.B.I. has made any inquiry into these incidents and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). According to information received

from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, on December 3, 1972, about 150 persons claiming to be landless Harijans from Pithoragarh, forcibly occupied about 10 hectares of Government forest land, in the Tanakpur area of district Nainital. On December 10, 1972 when the Forest Department officials tried to prevent the encroachers from cutting the trees and ploughing the land, they were attacked by about 250 persons armed with lathis, axes etc. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Forest Department and some forest and police officials were surrounded and prevented from performing their duties. A case over this incident was registered by the police on a complaint lodged by the S.D.O. On December 11, the Pargana Officer Tarai, went to the spot accompanied by the police and warned the encroachers not take the law into their hands. Thereupon, the forest land was vacated by the encroachers, who left the place with their belongings. The police arrested two leaders of the encroachers in connection with the case already registered. In protest against these arrests, a demonstration was staged on the night of December 11, outside the Tanakpur P.S. by about 250 persons. The demonstrators attacked the police personnel with brickbats and sticks. The police resorted to a mild lathi charge in self-defence and to protect the police station. A case was started over this incident and eight persons were arrested.

(c) No, Sir.

National Seminar on Post Harvest Technology of Cereals and Pulses

2293. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether he attended a three-day national seminar on 'post harvest technology of cereals and pulses';

(b) if so, the names of agencies which had organised the seminar;

(c) the total number of experts from various research organisations who participated in the seminar; and

(d) the subjects discussed in the seminar and the decision arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The seminar was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Industrial Development and Science and Technology on 21st December, 1972.

(b) The seminar was organised by the Indian National Science Academy, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Food Corporation of India.

(c) 130 experts.

(d) The subjects like harvesting, marketing, drying, packaging, utilisation of coarse grains, transport, storage, milling and baking technology, bye-product utilisation, sanitation, toxins, quality control, pollution and feed-making were discussed. The broad outlines of the Action Plan which emerged as a result of the discussions is given below:

1. *Loss during harvest on account of shattering*—This loss ranges between 5 to 15 per cent depending upon the extent to which grain is dry. Drier the grain higher the loss. The Agricultural Universities will ascertain optimum moisture content necessary at the time of harvest either by hand or by machines, for various food-grains and also develop easy method similar to colour development for determination of moisture level for harvest. Where grain becomes dry, techniques like spraying of water to prevent shattering will be tested and standardised. Wide publicity will be given to the procedure to be adopted prior to every harvest. ICAR will coordinate work in this connection.

2. In the markets it is necessary to ensure correct quality and quantity assessment and guide payment of price. Disputes arise when facilities are inadequate and accuracy is in doubt. Increasing the marketing points and rendering assessment work independent of personal judgement is recommended to meet the new requirements. The Government should organise markets keeping these requirements in view.

3. Quick drying of grain is necessary to prevent grain getting poisonous and also save it from loss on account of respiration. Chemical application such as mixing of salt need to be exploited in this connection and ICAR in collaboration with National Seeds Corporation and FCI will organise trials immediately for finalising recommendations. Mechanical driers preferably 'Portable Driers' using organic wastes as fuel now being used will be multiplied after modifications as considered necessary by the ICAR, FCI and Agricultural Universities for use on the farms, in markets and in storage. Experiments on using Solar energy for drying will be intensified.

4. A coordinated drive to make available the required inputs for better storage on the farms will be undertaken during the next rabi season by the Industry, CFTRI and ICAR. They will also prepare and distribute necessary literature after ensuring that required inputs are readily available at reasonable prices.

5. Adequate publicity will be given to remove misconception about high financial outlays in the setting up of Modern Rice Mills. A time bound programme will be prepared by the Government to ensure all paddy produced being handled in modern mills which apart from yielding higher output of rice can give bye-products rich in nutrients.

6. Demonstration centres will be set up to show the usefulness of pearling which could enhance the

utility of coarse grains and grain damaged by unseasonal rains, by the CFTRI and FCI.

7. The dustification process developed for Kesari Dal will be tried out on a pilot scale by the FCI and National Institute of Nutrition with a view to preventing this protein rich food now causing irreparable damage to tribal people in Madhya Pradesh.

8. Some of the bye-products of foodgrains are rich sources of food. These, however, need either processing or blending. ICAR, N.I.N. and F.C.I. in collaboration are requested to prepare a report on the availability and the ways in which these could be used so as to secure maximum benefits from them.

9. Quality standards to meet the requirements of the producer and consumer is the subject that needs to be reviewed in all aspects. ISI, ICAR and FCI are requested to undertake such review and initiate action on development of acceptable standards.

Financial Assistance sought by Orissa for Fifth Plan

2294. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance i.e. loan and grant, asked for by the Government of Orissa for the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount which the Central Government propose to advance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No formal proposals from the Government of Orissa on the Fifth Plan have so far been received in the Planning Commission. However, in the Approach to Fifth Five Year Plan document, the Government of Orissa have assumed an amount of Rs. 582 crores as Central assistance for the Fifth Five Year

Plan without indicating the break-up of this amount into loan and grant components.

(b) The Central Government has yet to take a view on the allocation of Central Assistance among the States for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Shifting of Teleprinter Service from Cuttack

2295. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for shifting the teleprinter service from Cuttack; and

(b) what alternative services are provided at Cuttack to meet the needs of the people?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The teleprinter service has not been shifted from Cuttack. Twelve teleprinter circuits are working from the CTO Cuttack, besides the Cuttack Telex. Exchange.

(b) Does not arise.

Postal Divisions provided with Jeeps

2296. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Postal Divisions in the Country for which Jeeps have been provided by Government;

(b) whether there are any postal Divisions in the Country which require Jeeps but where jeeps have not been provided so far; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which Jeeps will be provided to such Postal Divisions?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Jeeps have been provided by Government to the Seven Postal Divisions, namely, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura in N.E. Circle; Pauri and

Almora in U.P. Circle; Simla in Punjab Circle and Berhampur in Orissa Circle.

(b) There are Postal Divisions in hilly areas and in backward areas where transport facilities are not considered adequate for which provision of jeeps have been proposed.

(c) Cases are being examined and are likely to be finalised shortly.

Parenting of Long Distance P.C.Os to S.A.X. Exchanges

2297. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that long distance P.C.Os will not be set up by parenting them to small S.A.X. exchange in future;

(b) if so, the date when this decision was taken; and

(c) the effects of the decision on the opening of new P.C.Os in the rural backward and hilly areas of the country?

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

(a) No such limitation has been placed. The only condition to be met whilst opening long distance P.C.O. connections is to ensure a minimum standard of audibility on trunk calls.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

P.C.Os in Block Headquarters in Hilly Areas on Priority Basis

2298. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision on the proposal to make the Community Development Block Head Quarters, category stations for opening P.C.Os during the Fifth Five Year Plan, has since been taken; and

(b) if so, whether the Block Head Quarters in the backward and hilly areas would be given priority in the matter of sanction and opening of P.C.Os. in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No decision has yet been taken to include the Community Development Block Headquarters in the list of Category stations for providing Public Call Offices on loss during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Question does not arise.

Upgradation of Sub-Post Office at Chamba

2299. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade the sub-Post Office at Chamba to the status of Head Post Office; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which this would be done?

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

(a) At present no such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Postmaster-General, Punjab Circle has been asked to examine justification for upgrading Chamba to a H.O. On receipt of his report, the proposal will be examined further.

Opening of Post Offices, Combined Offices and P.C.Os, with State Govt. Guarantees from Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

2300. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places for which the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, have offered the rent and guarantee terms

for the opening of Post Offices, Combined Offices and Public Call Offices during the calendar year 1971 and 1972; and

(b) the places where these offices have been opened and the dates of their opening?

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

(a) During the calendar years 1971 and 1972 the Government of Himachal Pradesh has offered non-returnable contribution for the opening of 9 Post Offices and accepted rent and guarantee terms for the opening of 3 Combined Offices/Public Call Offices. The details of these are as follows:—

Year	Names of Post Offices for which non-returnable contribution has been offered.	Names of Combined Offices/ Public call Offices for which rent and guarantee has been accepted
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1971	Karuaana EDBO	1. Nithar P.C.O.
		2. Sukhibain PCO/C.O.
1972	1. Manjhoo EDB	1. Naina Deoi
	2. Chanautha EDBO	PCO/C.O.
	3. Bharari	,,
	4. Bajaul	,,
	5. Deol	,,
	6. Seri	,,
	7. Badgraon	,,
	8. Renuh Kothi.	,,

The State Governments of Punjab and Haryana have not offered any such terms during the years 1971 and 1972.

(b) All the offices at the places mentioned in (a) above have been opened except Manjhoo E.D.B.O. and

Naina Devi P.C.O. The dates of opening are mentioned below:—

Post Offices	Date of opening
Karuana EDBO	25-6-1971
Chanautha EDBO	15-8-1972
Bharari	15-8-1972
Bajaul	15-8-1972
Deol	15-8-1972
Seri	15-8-1972
Badgraon	15-8-1972
Renuh Kothi	15-8-1972
P.C.Os. and C.Os.	Date of opening :
Nithar P.C.O.	5-12-1972
Sukhibain PCO/C.O.	4-3-1972

विज्ञापनों में नग्नता

2301. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विज्ञापनों में महिलाओं के चित्रों का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है और नग्नता को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या नारी रक्षा समिति की केन्द्रीय समिति की अध्यक्षता ने विज्ञापनों में महिलाओं के चित्रों का दुरुपयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार से शिकायत की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या ठोस कदम उठाए हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) विज्ञापनों में नग्न चित्र प्रकाशित नहीं किए जाते । कुछ विज्ञापनों में स्त्रियों के रेखाचित्रों का प्रयोग अश्लील तथा उत्तेजक समझा जा सकता है ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) समाचारपत्र उद्योग को अपीलें की गई हैं कि वे इस प्रकार के विज्ञापनों को न छांपें । दण्डात्मक कार्यवाई सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के अन्तर्गत प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की जानी है ।

गणतंत्र दिवस के उपलक्ष में आयोजित कवि सम्मेलनों और मुशायरों पर किया गया व्यय

2302. श्री मलचन्द डग्गा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस के उपलक्ष में आयोजित कवि सम्मेलन और मुशायरे पर अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के कवि सम्मेलनों और मुशायरों का लाभ चन्द बुद्धिजीवी ही उठा पाते हैं और साधारण जनता नहीं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) इस वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस के उपलक्ष में दृष्टा कवि सम्मेलन और मुशायरा आकाशवाणी द्वारा आयोजित नहीं किया गया था । तथापि, आकाशवाणी ने गणतंत्र दिवस के उपलक्ष में एक सर्वभाषा कवि सम्मेलन (विभिन्न भाषाओं के कवियों का सम्मेलन) का आयोजन किया था जो देश में विभिन्न केन्द्रों से इसी प्रकार के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने के लिये आधार प्रदान करता है । आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली द्वारा इस पर 10,858.44 रुपए व्यय किया गया ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Employment for Educated Unemployed

2303. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up educated unemployed persons at the end of 1972;

(b) the total amount Government propose to spend for creating employment opportunities in 1973-74 and its State-wise break-up; and

(c) the respective allotments and expenditure of different State Government for this purpose during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4412/73].

Rail by C.B.I. on the House of an officer of Space Research Organization in Thumba

2304. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3316 on 6th December, 1972, regarding the raid by Central Bureau of Investigation on the house of an officer of Space Research Centre, Thumba and state;

(a) whether the investigation has since been completed; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The report on the investigation has not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

गया जिले में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र के लिए भूमि का चयन

2305. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गया जिले में बनाए जाने वाले स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र के लिए भूमि का चयन कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त केन्द्र कब से काम करना शुरू कर देगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जिस भूमि का अधिग्रहण 1968 में किया गया था और इस की अदायगी भी कर दी गई थी, उसे विभाग ने अभी अपने कब्जे में नहीं लिया है। भूमि के मालिक ने अदालत में मुकदमा दायर कर दिया है और उसने भूमि पर किसी तरह का निर्माण कार्य करने के खिलाफ स्टे आर्डर प्राप्त कर लिया। ऐसी कोई उपयुक्त जगह वहां उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिसका अधिग्रहण किया जाए।

(ख) जब भूमि का अधिग्रहण हो जाएगा और उसे अपने कब्जे में ले लिया जाएगा उसके बाद ही आटो एक्सचेंज तैयार करने के कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा सकता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के गोंडा जिले में आदिवासी लड़कियों से बलात्कार

2306. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री अम्बेश :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के गोंडा जिले में आदिवासी लड़कियों से बलात्कार के सम्बन्ध में 4 फरवरी, 1973

के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Allocation of Fund in Fourth Plan for P&T Staff Quarters

2307. SHR S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made in the Fourth Plan for the construction of staff quarters for the Post and Telegraph employees;

(b) how much of this amount has been spent, so far, and the number of houses built; and

(c) how many more houses are to be built during the Fifth Plan and the total expenditure to be incurred in this respect?

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

(a) There is an allocation of Rs. 13.5 crores for construction of staff quarters for P&T. employees in 4th Plan.

(b) About Rs. 7 crores have been spent so far and about 3,400 quarters have been completed, another 3,000 are under construction and will be ready by end of 1973-74.

(c) It is proposed to build 60,000 quarters during the 5th Plan period. The plan is yet to be approved.

Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

2308. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a feeling among the people of the Hill Areas

in States like Uttar Pradesh that they are neglected in the administrative, educational and economic spheres;

(b) whether the people of these areas are gradually coming round to the view that only separate States for these areas would solve their problems; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government intend to take special care for the development of these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). In certain areas including the hill areas in Uttar Pradesh, which are relatively backward economically, there is sometimes a feeling that their developmental needs will receive better attention and the backwardness will disappear if such areas are carved out into separate States. Government's view has always been that the removal of regional imbalances in economic development is essentially a matter to be tackled by the State Governments through the mechanism of planning and that creation of separate States is no answer to this problem.

1973-74 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की वार्षिक योजना

2309. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1973-74 के लिये वार्षिक योजना प्रतिवेदन केन्द्र को दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने अपनी मंजूरी दे दी है; यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वार्षिक योजना 1973-74 के लिए 145.72 करोड़ रुपये के प्रस्ताव भेजे थे जिन का योजना आयोग ने अनुमोदन कर दिया है । 145.72 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमोदित परिव्यय का क्षेत्रवार विवरण दर्शाते हुए एक विवरण सभापटल पर प्रस्तुत है । [अध्यालय में रखा गया । देखिये सत्र 1 एल० टी०—4413/73] ।

(ग) न-न नहीं उठता ।

Demand for Ceramics Equipments to Fifth Plan

2310. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a provision of Rs. 3 crore has been made in the Fifth Plan for the import of ceramics equipments;

(b) whether the indigenous ceramics industry is in a position to meet the demands for ceramic equipment for the Fifth Plan period, if so, the reasons why this provision has been made in the Fifth Plan for the import of ceramics equipments; and

(c) whether any representation has been received from the ceramics industry in this respect; and if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No Sir; the Fifth Plan provision for this Industry is yet to be finalised.

(b) Yes, Sir, excepting for certain highly sophisticated items, which may have to be imported.

(c) Certain representations have been received and are under examination.

Deployment of C.R.P. in Andhra Pradesh

2311. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force has been deployed in Andhra Pradesh in connection with the recent disturbances there;

(b) if so, the number of companies and number of personnel deployed;

(c) whether the Central Reserve Police was despatched to Andhra Pradesh on the request of the State Government, if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) total expenditure incurred in connection with the deployment of Central Reserve Police in Andhra Pradesh during the last 3 months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). At the request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 77 companies of C.R.P. comprising 9560 persons have been deployed in the State.

(d) An approximate expenditure of Rs. 90,24,500 has been incurred during the last three months preceding 1st March, 1973. It does not include expenditure incurred on ration and conveyance.

Licences issued to Directors of Maruti Limited

2312. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of licences of each category issued to each Director of the Maruti Limited, a small-car manufacturing firm, registered in the State of Haryana, during the last three years; and

(b) the broad outlines of the licences so issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No industrial licence has been issued to any Director of Maruti Limited. However, 9 industrial licences have been issued between 1970 and 1972 to companies of which they are known to be directors.

(b) These licences have been issued in the fields of sugar, fertilizers, sensitised recording paper, engineering and chemical items.

Search by Enforcement Directorate on the Premises of Shri G. D. Kothari for alleged violation of Foreign Exchange Act Provisions

2313. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 24th January, 1973, officers of the enforcement directorate of the Government of India carried out a prolonged search of the business premises of Shri G. D. Kothari in Calcutta, in connection with the alleged violation of the Foreign Exchange Act Provisions; and

(b) if so, the result of the search and the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) Further investigations are in progress.

I.F.W.J. demand for re-introduction of Price-Page Schedule

2314. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has demanded re-introduction of the price-page schedule for newspapers in the light

of the recent amendments to the Constitution and the proposal for press reform;

(b) whether the Federation has suggested that the price-page schedule should be given protection by including it in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(c) if so, what action, if any, is being taken in this regard?

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

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Violation of Regulations by Cement Manufacturers in Mysore

2315. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by his Ministry during 1972 against Mysore Cements in Mysore State regarding violation of all industrial regulations by the management; and

(b) the action taken on such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No complaints were received during the year 1972.

Poor Condition of Retired Technicians Artists of Film Industry

2316. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the poor conditions of retired technicians, artists of the film industry; and

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(b) if so, whether the Ministry proposed to take up any programme in co-operation with the State Government to form Committee to arrange or provide at least shelter or pension or their livelihood?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry at present. However, the Department of Culture is operating a scheme of financial assistance to eminent writers, artists etc. who are in indigent circumstances. A monthly allowance upto Rs. 150 is given and the cost involved is shared between the State and Central Government in the ratio of 1:2. This scheme covers film artists also.

Indo-Bangladesh Joint Film Production

2317. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry in co-operation with Commerce Ministry propose to take initiative for producing feature and commercial films jointly with Indo-Bangladesh Films Division and Indo-Soviet Film Department; and

(b) if so the broad outlines of the proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Cinemas

2318. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Punjab Government are going to nationalise cinemas;

(b) which of the other States in the country propose to nationalise cinemas;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to nationalise cinemas in Delhi, if so, by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this matter and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) It is learnt that the Government of Punjab have decided, in principle, to nationalise cinemas in Punjab. The details are being worked out by the State Government.

(b) Government of India are not aware of any such move on the part of any other State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Production and Demand of Cement

2319. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the estimated production and demand of cement in the country after three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The production calculated on the basis of 85 per cent of installed capacity, and demand for cement after three years i.e. by the end of 1975-76 are estimated to be about 19.5 and 22.2 million tonnes respectively.

Radio and T.V. sets in Delhi without licences

2320. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of radio and Television sets detected during the

last three years, year-wise, in Delhi which were functioning without proper licences; and

(b) the action taken against the persons owning such radio and television sets?

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

(a) 1970	Radio	4606
	T.V.	352
1971	Radio	5124
	T.V.	301
1972	Radio	4569
	T.V.	128

(b) The persons possessing Radio and T.V. Sets without licence are punishable under Section 6 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933. Any person who is in possession of Radio/T.V. Set without a licence is liable to pay on demand, in addition to the fee payable for the licence, surcharge at the prescribed rates.

In cases where the offender does not compound his offence by taking out a licence on payment of the licence fee and surcharge, he is prosecuted in a court of law under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts.

The details of surcharge and prosecutions in Delhi during the year 1970, 1971 and 1972 are given below:—

Surcharge	Total		Prosecutions
	Rs.	Rs.	
1970			
Radio	32962.50	41,532.50	1
T.V.	8570.00		
1971			
Radio	57027.50	64,572.50	129
T.V.	7545.00		
1972			
Radio	46933.00	49,785.00	92
T.V.	2852.00		

2321. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many international brand names are in use in India;

(b) how many of them manufacture their own goods; and

(c) how many get them manufactured from others including Indian manufactures?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) It is not clear as to what is exactly meant by International Brand Names as this has neither been defined nor such a category specifically exists in the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act. However, it may be stated that as on 1st January, 1973, out of 69,720 trade marks registered by Trade Marks Registry, 25,762 were owned by foreign nationals.

(b) and (c). No statistics regarding these have been compiled nor precise information regarding them is available.

Trunk telephone line between Mannauthody and Tellicherry

2322. SHRI M. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to connect mannauthody with Tellicherry in Kerala by a Trunk telephone line; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the progress made in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

2323. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation took up cases of 115 public servants for open enquires during December, 1972; and

(b) if so, how many of them have been found guilty and the action taken against them?

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

(b) So far enquiry against only one of them has been completed and Regular Departmental Action has been recommended against him.

Take over of sick mills by National Textile Corporation

2324. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick textile mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) how many of these mills have been rehabilitated and have started functioning;

(c) by what time the rest of the mills are expected to be rehabilitated; and

(d) whether Government propose to return the sick mills to their owner, on certain terms and conditions, after a period of time?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The management of 103 textile undertakings has been taken

over under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951 and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972.

(b) and (c). Eighty mills have already started functioning. Preparatory work has been taken in hand in respect of 16 mills. The physical possession of the remaining seven mills has not yet been taken over. The Courts have granted stay orders in respect of six mills and the Receiver has not yet handed over possession of one mill.

(d) No, Sir.

Raids of C.B.I. on the premises of industrialists in Tamil Nadu

2325. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation had recently conducted massive raids on the premises of a number of industrialists in Madras and other parts of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the material of evidence seized from the premises of the industrialists; and

(c) action taken against those industrialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Some raids have been conducted by C.B.I. recently.

(b) The seized records are under scrutiny.

(c) The cases are still under investigation.

Revision of Pay Scales and Cadre of T.V. Staff Artists

2327. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is going in for revision of pay scales and cadre of television staff artistes including Technicians; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The question of laying down a standard staffing pattern with appropriate fee structure for the Television Contract staff is under consideration.

Foreign Scholarships For T.V. Personnel

2328. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many scholarships for Television Personnel including Programme and Technical side were offered by various countries in the last three years;

(b) how many of them have been utilised; and

(c) how many of them lapsed with reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Offers of 38 scholarships were received from various countries in the last three years. Out of them 27 offers have been/are being availed of. The remaining 11 offers could not be availed of mainly because in the concerned courses the number of seats available was fewer than the candidates sponsored for them from different countries.

बिहार में कटिहार डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

2329. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में कटिहार डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाए जाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक उसे पूर्ण ढाकघर का दर्जा प्राप्त हो जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीमन्थन बहगुणा): (क) कटिहार उप-ढाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ा कर इसे मुख्य ढाकघर बनाने के आदेश 1 मार्च, 1973 को जारी कर दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Writing off of Loans Advanced to Producers and Directors by Film Finance Corporation.

2330. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to

refer to reply given to on 15th November, 1972 to Unstarred Question No. 452 regarding writing off of loans advanced by F.F.C. to Film Producers and state:

(a) the names of Producers and Directors, concerned with the eight films in whose favour loans to the extent of Rs. 12.66 lakhs advanced by the Film Finance Corporation were written off;

(b) whether any surety bond was got executed while giving advances to Film Producers concerned; and

(c) whether any attempt was made by the Corporation to recover the amounts and if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):

(a) S.No.	Name of producer	Title of film	Amount in Rs. including interest
1	Trilok Jetly	Go-Daan (Hindi)	Rs. 3,29,552.16
2	Chitra Sharda	Te Maze Ghar (Marathi)	52,935.00
3	Gajanan Jagirdar	Sukhachi Savali (Marathi)	69,852.00
4	Vidushak	Ghoom Bhangar Gaan (Bengali)	2,01,033.65
5	G.R. Gvalni	Char Dhaam (Hindi)	96,434.28
6	R.R. Dave	Punar Milan (Hindi)	3,72,587.79
7	B. Radhakrishna	Sant Tukaram (Kannada)	63,647.63
8	Sadashiv J. Row Kavi	Begaana (Hindi)	80,046.83
TOTAL			12,66,089.34

(b) In terms of the Byelaws and Regulations of the Film Finance Corporation, the Corporation takes the first charge over the film, according to which all income accruing from the film, goes to the Corporation.

(c) Out of the 8 cases mentioned in Part (a) above, two producers Shri

B. Radhakrishna of the film 'Sant Tukaram' and Shri Gajanan Jagirdar of the film "Sukhachi Savali" have paid back the dues as per settlement with the Corporation. In other cases, legal action has been taken for the recovery of the loans.

Guide-Lines for F.E.C. to Advance Loans to Film Producers and Directors

2331. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the guide-lines adopted by the Film Finance Corporation for consideration applications for loan from Film Producers and Directors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The main object of the Film Finance Corporation, as laid down in the Memorandum of Association, is to finance production of films of good standard and quality with a view to raising the standard of film produced in the country. This object makes it incumbent on the Corporation to lend money for films which would bring about a regeneration of our cinema, which is basically a promotional function. Loans are granted by the Corporation on the merits of each application.

प्राशय पत्रों के लिए समय वृद्धि

2332. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 6 महीनों के दौरान किन फ़िल्मों को जारी किए प्राशय पत्रों का समय बढ़ाया गया है ; और

(ख) इन प्राशय-पत्रों का समय बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल- टी०/4414/73]।

(ख) इनका समय सामान्यतः इसलिए बढ़ाया गया है जिससे प्रावेदक विदेशी सह-योग, पूंजीगत वस्तुओं का आयात और

प्रावस्थावद्ध निर्माण कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रबन्ध पूरे कर सकें ?

Committee to Go Into Complaints of Excess Billing on Telephone

2333. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to go into the complaints of excess billing on telephone;

(b) if so, what is the composition of the Committee and what would be the terms of reference; and

(c) by what time the report of the Committee will be submitted to Government?

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

(a) Yes. A Committee has been set up to examine the billing system of Delhi Telephone District.

(b) Composition and the terms of reference of the Committee are:—

Chairman

1. Shri Jag Parvesh Chandra Dy. Chairman, Delhi Metropolitan Council.

Members

2. Air-Vice Marshall K.A. Joseph, PVSM, IAF (Retired).
3. Dr. J. K. Thavaraj, Prof. & Head of the Financial Management Unit, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.
4. Shri D. F. D. Joshi, Deputy Director-General (MS) P&T Board, New Delhi.
5. Shri S. Raghavachari, Dy. Director-General (Accts) P&T Board, New Delhi.

Member-Secretary

6. Shri Ajoy Bagchi, Director (Complaints), P&T Board, New Delhi.

Terms of Reference:—

- (a) To examine the billing system of the Delhi Telephone District with regard to accuracy of metered call charges included in the bills.
 - (b) To examine the working of the Delhi Telephone District with regard to causes metering on STD calls.
 - (c) To examine the procedure for investigation into complaints by subscribers of the Delhi Telephone District of excess billing of metered calls.
 - (d) To recommend effective measures to remove the causes of excess billing in respect of metered calls and for quick and effective disposal of excess billing complaints.
- (c) The report of the Committee is desired to be submitted within two months of its constitution.

Un-utilised Capacity in Food Processing Units

2334. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several Food Processing Units are working below capacity;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a). Yes Sir, some of the important food processing industries working below capacity are:—

- (i) Fruit and vegetable products.
- (ii) Dairy Products such as infant milk food, milk powder etc.

- (iii) Cereal products such as flour milling, biscuits, confectionery, glucose etc.

Fruit and vegetable products: Some of the fruit and vegetable processing units particularly those engaged in the manufacture of dehydrated onions and vegetables are reported to be working below capacity.

Dairy Products: Increasing needs of society for fluid milk is given priority over production of milk products. During the lean months the availability of fluid milk is thus reduced considerably. These factors given rise to a certain amount of idle capacity in the existing plants of infant milk food, milk powder etc.

Cereal products: In this class of products, the utilisation of capacity is related to demand and in some cases, availability of raw materials. Some of the units are therefore, working below capacity.

(b) Some of the reasons attributed are:—

- (i) Slump in the international market of dehydrated onions.
- (ii) Local demand for dehydrated onions has not been substantial and
- (iii) Consequent on drought conditions, it has also been reported that there has been a fall in supplies and a rise in the cost of raw materials which has also made the price internationally not competitive.

(c) 1. Keeping in view the drop in the prices in the international market of dehydrated onions, Government is exploring avenues of rendering necessary assistance to the industry.

2. With a view to increasing milk production an integrated programme, which inter alia includes intensive cattle development and improved animal husbandry practices, has been envisaged in the National Plan.

Decision of Setting up of Third Unit of I.T.I.

2335. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
DR. LAXMINARAIN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision regarding setting up of the Third unit of I. T. I.

(b) if not, when it is likely to be taken;

(c) whether the Kerala Government addressed letters to him several times pressing their claim for the proposed Unit to be located in Kerala; and

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

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

(a). Yes. It has been decided to set up a new factory for manufacture of telephone switching equipment at Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Several State Governments, including the Government of Kerala, had suggested that this factory might be set up in their respective States. The Government of India have, after taking into account the relevant factors, decided to set up this factory at Rae Bareilly.

Issue of Letter of Intent for Setting up of Tyre Factory in Palghat

2336. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given any letter of intent to any private party or S.I.D.C. of Kerala to start a tyre factory in Palghat; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government have issued a Letter of Intent dated the 25th November, 1970, to M/s. Ruby Rubber Works Ltd., Rubby Nagar, Changanacherry, Kerala, for the establishment of a new Automobile Tyre Factory at Walayar in Palghat District in Kerala for the manufacture of 4 lakhs Nos. each of Automobile Tyres and Tubes. M/s. Ruby Rubber Works Ltd. having formed a new company in the name and style of M/s. Apollo Tyres Limited for implementing the Letter of intent granted to them, the Letter of Intent has been transferred in the name of M/s. Apollo Tyres Limited. The party had indicated in their application for licence that they would require 2 to 3 years for implementation of this project. They will be manufacturing Tyres in collaboration with M/s. General Tyres, U. S. A.

Promotion of A.I.R. Staff Artistes to Administrative Positions

2337. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering question of giving scope for promotion to the staff artistes to administrative positions of All India radio;

(b) whether his Ministry is aware that the present system of casual bookings of the artistes adversely affect the morale of the personnel concerned and give rise to the scope for personal favour and patronage and thus damage the name and functions of the A.I.R.; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated to remedy it?

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

exists for promotion of staff artistes to higher positions within their own cadres.

(b) No, Sir. The present system of short-term casual bookings of artistes has been found necessary to meet the occasional programme needs of stations. Government is not aware of any adverse effect on the morale of the personnel concerned as a result of such bookings.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Computers

2338. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) how many computers are functioning in our country, with State-wise break up;

(b) the companies manufacturing computers in our country for the use of the Government and private institutions and the number of computers being manufactured by each company;

(c) the percentage of foreign and indigenous materials being used by those companies for the manufacture of computers; and

(d) how much foreign exchange has been earned by exporting computer machines to other countries from International Computer Limited at Poona uptill now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A recent survey carried out by the Electronics Commission has indicated that there are 184 computers in the country as on 1st June, 1972. Their state-wise distribution is as follows:—

Assam	3
Andhra	13
Bihar	7
Delhi	24
Guarat	10
Kerala	5

Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	56
Mysore	17
Orissa	3
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamilnadu	10
Uttar Pradesh	11
West Bengal	22

(b) Two companies are at present manufacturing computers in the country namely, Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad and International Computers Limited (through the International Computers Indian Manufacturers Limited) at Poona and Bangalore (where Bharat Electronics is the sub-contractor for the Central Processing Unit). The information regarding the number of computers manufactured by each company is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House. (c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Strength of C.R.P. in the Country

2339. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of C.R.P. in the country, State-wise, and the expenses borne by the Central Government and State Government, State-wise during 1971-72; and

(b) the total recruitment in C.R.P. during 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A statement showing State-wise deployment of C.R.P. as on 1.2.73 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4415/73]. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 32,97,02,800 incurred on C.R.P.F. during 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 11,57,48,204.14 is recoverable from the various State Governments as shown in the statement

laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4415/73].

(b) 12743 persons were recruited to C.R.P. during 1971-72.

Review of Newsprint Policy

2341. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government have decided to review its policy regarding newsprint and if so, the broad outlines of the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The newsprint allocation policy for the licensing period 1972-73 has been revised in the light of the majority judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on October 30, 1972. The revised policy was announced in Public Notice No. 22-ITC (PN)/73, dated February 12, 1973 for newsprint and Public Notice No. 23-ITC (PN)/73 of the same date for art paper. A copy each of these Public Notices was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on February 20, 1973.

Grouping of Northern States Bordering Pakistan

2342. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged upon for grouping of northern States bordering Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

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

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

Ex-Gratia Payment to Former Rulers

2343. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that the *ex gratia* payment to each of the former Rulers should be made only after he accepts the amount offered;

(b) if so, the number of offers made so far and the number of those accepted; and

(c) the number of offers not accepted and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Such a decision was taken. However Government have been advised not to make any *ex gratia* payments till the Supreme Court's decision on the Writ Petitions filed by two of the former Rulers challenging the validity of the Constitution (24th, 25th. and 26th Amendment) Acts, 1971, is known. No offers have, therefore, been made to the former Rulers.

Steps to promote National Integration

2344. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote national integration during the last three years;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) the further steps envisaged in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4416/73]

**Improvement of Telex Services
between Major Cities**

2345. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the telex services between major cities; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Provision of additional junctions, expansion of the existing capacities of Telex centres and opening of new Stations in the Telex network are the broad outlines for improvement of the existing service. These schemes have certain limitations by way of availability of resources both material and financial. These will be implemented progressively in the future years.

Priority to Applied Sciences in Policy

2346. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of giving priority to applied science in policy has been considered;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Scientific Policy Resolution of 1958 which embodies Government's Science Policy clearly emphasises that 'pure' and 'applied' sciences both have direct relevance to development process and require systematic support. In order, however, that the fruits of the scientific endeavour become quickly available to common people, greater emphasis is laid on 'applied' or development research, which is of immediate

interest. The Science and Technology Plan which is under formulation will adequately reflect this policy.

**Composition of Committee to Examine
Problems of Pump and Electric
Meters**

2347. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to make on-the-spot study of the problems confronting India; and

(b) if so, its composition and functions and the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Treatment to Small Entrepreneurs

2348. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the definition a small scale industry is one in which not more than Rs. 7.5 lakh have been invested on plant and machinery;

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the small entrepreneurs have not the capacity to invest more than a lakh; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend special treatment to those who have not the capacity to invest more than Rs. one lakh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) This is under consideration of the Government.

Big Capitalists in Small Scale Sector

2349. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that big capitalist have entered the small scale industry sector in questionable manner to take advantage of the benefits provided for small units; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). As the registration of small scale industries is made by the State Governments it is only possible at that level to detect whether any big capitalist has entered the small scale industry sector in a questionable manner. The State Governments have, however, been advised that any of the following criteria will not entitle a small scale unit to any special assistance under the small scale industries programme of Government:—

- (a) where the unit is a subsidiary or associate of a company which does not come within the definition of a small scale industry;
- (b) where a sizeable portion of the capital of the unit is held by one or more firms which do not come within the definition of a small scale unit;
- (c) where the financial statement of the unit reveals considerable inter-locking of capital and loan funds between one or more concerns under the same management and where the loans finance only these transactions but not production of the units; or
- (d) where an advance has been guaranteed to the unit by big Industrial units or persons possessing large means.

Installation of Cross Bar Exchange in Allahabad designed and manufactured I.T.I. Bangalore

2350. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 4,000 line cross bar Automatic Exchange, completely designed and manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore has been installed and commissioned in Allahabad, U.P.; and

(b) if so, by when it is expected to cover all the 'Kaval' town in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A 1000 lines crossbar automatic exchange at Alambagh (Lucknow) is likely to be commissioned in a few months' time. A 4000 line crossbar exchange at Benajhabar (Kanpur) is likely to be commissioned before the end of 1973-74. To meet the demand for telephones at Agra and Varanasi, it is planned to increase the capacities of the existing automatic exchanges with strowger automatic equipment, which are also completely designed and manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries, Agra will be expanded by 300 lines in 1975-76 and by another 300 lines in 1976-77. Similarly Varanasi is currently being expanded by 1000 lines and by another 2000 lines next year.

कपड़ा मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण

1351. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन प्रदेशों में कितने मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए कितनी कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है; और

(ख) क्या आधुनिकीकरण का अधिकतर पर कोई प्रभाव पड़े और इसके परिणाम-

स्वरूप श्रमिकों की छंटनी होने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) आवश्यक जानकारी देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-4417/63]।

(ख) आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम में अधिकतर कारखानों की विद्यमान मशीनरी की मरम्मत करना ही सम्मिलित है, आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वयन से किसी प्रकार की छंटनी होने की आशा नहीं है।

महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

2352. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या योजना मंत्री राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के बारे में दिनांक 15 नवम्बर, 1972 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 547 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में गत दो वर्षों से विभिन्न वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : समस्त वार्षिक भाव परिवर्तन से जैसा कि प्रचलित और स्थिर भावों के आधार पर राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के तदनु रूप अनुमानों में परिलक्षित है, संदर्भाधीन तीन राज्यों के लिए नीचे दिए गए हैं :

राज्य	भागों में पूर्व वर्ष के मुकाबले प्रतिशतता वृद्धि (+) अथवा ह्रास (-)	
	1969-70	1970-71
महाराष्ट्र	6.6	4.3
उत्तर प्रदेश	4.5	(-) 4.6
मध्य प्रदेश	6.4	0.4

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियाँ स्थापित करना

2353. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने, प्रदेशों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी कार्यालयों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों की स्थापना करने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन प्रदेशों में ऐसी समितियों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में तथा कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) : जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) सूचना सहज उपलब्ध नहीं है। केन्द्र सरकार के कार्यालयों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है और सभी राज्यों में फैले हुए हैं। आंकड़े एकत्र करने में लगने वाला समय व श्रम प्राप्त किए जाने वाले परिणानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

Underground Arsenal unearthed by Police on the outskirts of Gaya Town, Bihar

2354. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an underground arsenal containing a large number of guns, pistols, live cartridges, daggers and radio sets were unearthed by police on the outskirts of Gaya town on the 14th January, 1973; and

(b) whether any enquiry was held in the matter and if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Interception of private correspondence by Government

2355. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether private correspondence of some Opposition Members of Parliament has been regularly intercepted;

(b) if so, whether their telephones are tapped and telex messages and telegrams are equally unsafe; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Addition to the List of Larger Business Houses

2356. **SHRI DINESH JOARDER:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enlarge the list of larger business houses mentioned in the report of the Monopoly Commission on the basis of new data available;

(b) if so, the enlarged list of larger business houses along with their assets; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). After the submission of the Report of the Industrial

Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, the 20 larger industrial houses which had aggregate assets of over Rs. 35 crores each and were listed in Appendix II-A(1) of the Report, were subject to regulatory control through the industrial licensing mechanism. The changes in industrial licensing policy announced in February, 1973, have brought about a parity between licensing provisions and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act in the treatment of large business houses, by making regulatory control through licensing applicable to all undertakings which by themselves or in inter-connection with other undertakings have assets over Rs. 20 crores. Data up to 1967-68 regarding assets of large business houses is available in the May 1970 issue of the Department of Company Affairs Journal "Company News and Notes", copies of which are available in Parliament Library. The Department of Company Affairs is engaged in updating this information for appropriate use in the pursuit of Government policies.

Setting up of Regional Computer Consultancy Centres with the help of West Germany

2357. **SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start Regional Computer Consultancy Centres or Computer Training Institutions;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal;

(c) whether the West German Government have offered financial aid for starting such centres or institutions; and

(d) if so, the conditions and extent of the German help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Department of Electronics had set up Evaluation Committees to analyse regional demands for computers and determine specifications for suitable

systems. To meet such demands, it is proposed to set up Regional Computer Centres in cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore etc. These Centres will provide facilities for most users in the region at low cost per unit through put and also encourage computer application in areas of relevance to development.

(c) and (d). The West German Government have offered financial aid to the Indian Institute of Technology at Madras for establishment of a large Computer Centre at the Institute which can meet requirements of training and research as well as for programmes jointly undertaken with Industry. Funds to the extent of 1.9 million DM in foreign exchange and Rs. 1 crores in local currency have been offered on condition of availability of operating personnel and adequate utilisation of the system.

Curb on Luxury Expenditure in the Country

2358. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to put curbs on luxury expenditure in the country; and

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof?

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

(b) The Approach to the Fifth Plan indicates a broad outline of the strategy in this regard including curtailing production of inessential and expensive articles of consumption.

Nuclear fuel famine in the world by 1980

2259. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Indian Express dated

the 8th February, 1973 that there would be nuclear fuel famine in the world by the end of 1980;

(b) if so, how the Government propose to face the situation in the event of such a famine; and

(c) the extent to which such a famine will affect the advancement of the of the country in all respects?

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

(b) and (c). The news item refers to world energy crisis and the need for locating additional resources of Uranium. So far as India is concerned the proved and indicated sources of uranium are sufficient to meet the needs of the country in the near future. It is the aim of the Government to base the long range atomic power programme in India on thorium of which India has substantial reserves.

राजस्थान में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/ भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों की समय से पूर्व सेवानिवृत्ति

2360. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या प्रबन्धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के कुछ अधिकारी समय से पूर्व सेवानिवृत्त हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कितने अधिकारियों को सेवानिवृत्त किया गया है ; और

(ग) इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानून विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्र) : (क)
जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) तीन अधिकारी ।

(ग) लोकहित में किया गया है ।

Recovery of alleged over-payment of overtime allowance

2361.SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director-General, P&T New Delhi, vide their order No. 10-44/66-PEII, dated the 17th July, 1972 has issued instructions for effecting recovery of alleged over-payment of Over Time Allowance for the clerks of DET Office, Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the reasons for issuing the order?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) D.G. P&T had issued orders to some of the Heads of Circles and administrative units, including Postmaster-General Bihar in letter No. 10/14/66-PEII, dated 17-7-1972 for effecting recoveries of overpayments of overtime allowance.

(b) Under the general orders governing grant of O.T.A. to the staff working in administrative offices, O.T.A. is payable only for work done in excess of one hour over the prescribed hours of work. In other words, a deduction of one hour of free work is required to be made even in cases where the staff is drafted on overtime duty in the morning before the start of the office. In some units the rules regarding deduction of one hour of free work had not been observed and the staff had been overpaid for this one hour also. The question of waiving these overpayments was duly considered but could not be agreed to and final orders had, therefore, been issued to recover such overpayments.

Construction of quarters for P. & T. employees in New Townships

2362.SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bokaro Steel City and Jamshedpur Steel City have been declared New Township and Industrial Township respectively for the purpose of construction of Quarters for Post and Telegraph staff;

(b) whether similar conditions prevail at Hatia (Ranchi), H.E.C. Colony Area (Ranchi) F.C.I. area at Barauni, Oil Corporation Area Township at Barauni, Patratu Thermal Power Station Patratu (Ranchi District), Gomla Explosive Factory Area (Hazaribagh District) and Barajamda (Singh Bhum District) where new township have been developed for the residences of Project staff and no private houses are available for Post and Telegraph Staff posted there; and

(c) whether there is proposal before Government to declare these Township also as New Townships for the purpose of construction of cent-per-cent quarters for the use of Post and Telegraph staff and if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the action taken in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The two cities have been approved as Industrial Township for the purpose of staff quarters.

(b) Yes, proposals are under examination.

(c) There is no proposal to declare these stations as New Townships for the construction of cent-per-cent quarters. Individual cases are proposed to be examined on their merits. At Bokaro Steel City, the Department has approved the construction of quarters for all the staff at present posted there. Generally in the New Industrial Projects, the Department endeavours to provide quarters for 60 per cent of the staff.

P. & T. Colony, Kidwaipuri, Patna

2363. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee headed by Shri P. Kameshwar Rao, the then Director of Telegraphs, Bihar Circle, inspected the Posts and Telegraphs Colony, Kidwaipuri, Patna and submitted a report suggesting various improvement;

(b) whether Service Union has also submitted complaints alleging poor maintenance of the P&T Colony; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to get the colony maintained properly?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Executive Engineer, P&T Civil Wing, Patna has been asked to rectify defects pointed out in Committee's Report. Some defects have already been removed and further action is being taken to improve the maintenance of P&T Colony Kidwaipuri Patna.

Delay in payment of T.A. Bills in Bihar Circle

2364 **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and amount of T.A. bills of Gazetted and non-gazetted officers, separately, pending for payment in the offices of Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Gaya, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur Telegraph Engineering as on 1st February, 1973;

(b) the reasons for abnormal delay in payment;

(c) date of oldest T.A. bills pending with regard to Gazetted Officers and non-gazetted officers; and

(d) the action proposed to clear the bills?

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

(a) and (c). The required information is furnished in the statement attached.

(b) and (d). These are being looked into and suitable instructions will be issued.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Telegraph Engg. Office.	Pending T.A. bills of Gazetted Officers as on 1-2-1973			Pending T.A. bills of Non-gazetted officials as on 1-2-1973		
		No.	Amount in rupees.	Oldest Case	No.	Amount in rupees.	Oldest case.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	309	46,000.00	2-1-1973
2	Ranchi	9	2390.00	July, 1972	259	25,800.00	17-11-72
3	Jamshedpur	3	729.00	27-9-72	103	10,699.94	4-10-72
4	Gaya	6	411.00	March, 1972	77	11,592.00	Dec. 71
5	Darbhanga	3	690.00	Jan. 1973	477	50,500.00	Sept. 72
6	Muzaffarnagar.	5	551.00	Jan. 1973	346	49,021.00	April, 72

लघु क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में कच्चे माल की कमी

2366. श्री महावीर सिंह शाक्य : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योगों के मालिकों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कच्चा माल नहीं मिल रहा है जिस कारण उनके उत्पादन में कमी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको पर्याप्त मात्रा में कच्चा माल सप्लाई न किए जाने के कारण क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ज़िफ़ाउर रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) से (ग) : दश में सीमित उत्पादन होने के कारण कच्चे माल जैसे इस्पात, व्यापारिक ग्रेड की धल्युमीनियम की चद्दरों तथा सर्किलों की सामान्य कमी है। देशीय स्रोतों से होने वाले संभरण तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धता ध्यान में रखकर इनका आवंटन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in Fifth Plan

2367. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2 lakh small factories are proposed to be set up in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the number of the factories, Statewise, as also the expenditure to be incurred on them indicating their main features?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The

proposal drawn up by the Task Force on Small Scale Industries envisages possibilities for creation of 2 lakh new units of various types and sizes during the Fifth Five Year Plan period in the Rural Industries Project areas, Backward areas and other Growth Centres. State-wise break up is not yet attempted.

Nationalization of Paper Factories

2368. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the paper factories in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a). No such proposal is under the consideration of Government at present.

(b). Does not arise.

Criteria for Creation of Postal Divisions

2369. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for creation of Postal Division;

(b) the number and names of Postal Divisions which have been created during the last two years even without fulfilment of the above criteria and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction opening of a Postal Division at Phulbani in Orissa State, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance have after

detailed study of work load of Postal Divisions have arrived at certain standards for bifurcation of Postal Divisions and formation of new Postal Divisions. When the work load of Postal Division satisfies the S.I.U. standards separate Postal Divisions are formed by bifurcation of the existing Divisions.

(b) A list of sixteen Postal Divisions created in relaxation of S.I.U. standards during the last two years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4418/73]. The reasons for creation in relaxation of standard are that in very backward areas where proper communication facilities are not available, setting up of postal Divisions in these areas will help in establishing of satisfactory communications facilities besides improvement of postal facilities by way of better planning of opening and location of post offices.

(c) A separate Postal Division for the District of Phulbani has already been created in relaxation of normal standards and the same came into being from 23rd October 1972, and is at present functioning from Behrampur. It will be shifted to Phulbani as soon as suitable accommodation for the Divisional office becomes available at Phulbani.

Fake Claim for Reimbursement of Medical Expenses by P & T Employees at Cuttack

2370. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of P&T employees stationed at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur and Sambalpur in Orissa

State and the expenditure incurred by Government towards the reimbursement of medical expenses during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have detected any case during the last three years involving false claims in this regard by the P&T employees; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the officials concerned and the steps taken by Government to check such malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Necessary information is furnished in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Cases against fiftyeight officials were investigated and as a result thereof one official has been removed from service and disciplinary action in the case of others is in progress. The following steps have been taken to check malpractices viz:—

(1) Controlling authorities have been vested with discretion any powers to reject a medical claim about the genuineness of which they may not feel satisfied.

(2) Time limit for submission of claims has been reduced from one year to three months from the date of completion of treatment.

(3) The authorised medical attendants and Chemists have been restricted at a number of stations.

(4) Departmental dispensaries have been opened at Cuttack and Berhampur and proposal to open a dispensary at Bhubaneswar is under consideration.

STATEMENT

Name of the Station.	Number of P&T Employees.	Expenditure incurred towards reimbursement of medical expenses.		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhubaneswar	801	91,507	2,67,678	4,75,249
Cuttack	1531	15,05,625	3,90,361	7,47,739
Berhampur	483	5,97,400	11,34,669	12,24,010
Sambalpur	365	60,426	45,688	43,834

Scheme to harness Nuclear Energy to Generate more Electricity

2371. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a scheme to harness country's nuclear energy to generate more electricity and power in the country;

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

(c) when the scheme is likely to take a final shape?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the objective of the Department of Atomic Energy to develop atomic energy as a source of competitive electric power for industry and agriculture, an atomic power station at Tarapur has already been commissioned and four more atomic power stations are planned to be set up in the near future at Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh) and at a location to be decided in the Western Region.

Paper Newsprint Factory in Jammu and Kashmir

2372. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up any paper or newsprint factory in Jammu and Kashmir to utilise the available raw material for the purpose there;

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

(c) whether the projects will be set up in the public or joint sector and when the project report is likely to be ready.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) A project for the manufacture of Kraft and speciality paper with a capacity of 150 tons per day and based on Fir and Spruce as raw materials, is proposed to be set up in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The Project Paper has already been proposed. It has not yet been decided whether the project will be in Public Sector or in Joint Sector.

Private Radio Stations

2373. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been received by Government from a private party to set up a private radio station on the lines of such stations in same foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

'Operation Rectification' in Telephone Exchanges of Delhi

2374. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an 'Operation Rectification' has been launched in the major telephone exchanges of the Capital to improve their working;

(b) whether foreign expertise has been invited to carry on this operation; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The crossbar exchanges supplied by a foreign company developed certain technical defects which affected their performance adversely. These defects were identified by our engineers. A programme of rectification of these defects has been drawn up in consultation with the foreign suppliers.

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchanges into Automatic Exchanges

2375. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a scheme to convert the manual telephone exchanges into automatic exchanges;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan; and

(c) total expenditure involved on their conversion and whether any foreign technical or financial aid would be required for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The manual exchanges in the country are being automatised in a phased manner due to limitations of material resources. The draft Fifth Five Year Plan provides for an overall reduction in the number of manual lines from 2.70 lakhs in 1972 to 1.97 in 1979.

(c) Complete automatisation involves a total replacement of 4.77 lakhs of manual lines and at the present-day costs of indigenous materials the expenditure involved amounts to approximately Rs. 35 crores. No foreign technical aid is required for automatisisation programme. However in the absence of local manufacturing capacity adequate Foreign Exchange

would be required if it is decided to import automatic telephone exchange equipment.

Allotment of Quarters to P&T Staff of Jatni, Orissa

2376. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 12 units of quarters which were sanctioned for the P&T staff at Jatni in Puri district in Orissa have been completed and allotted to the staff by now;

(b) whether this meets, in full, the requirement of staff at Jatni; and

(c) whether staff quarters are proposed to be constructed at other places under Puri Postal Division?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The quarters are still under construction.

(b) No, Sir. This covers about 12 per cent of the staff strength.

(c) It is proposed to construct quarters at the following places:

- (1) Puri.
- (2) Bhubaneswar.
- (3) Khurda.
- (4) Sakigopal.
- (5) Nayagarh.
- (6) Nimapara.

36 quarters have been constructed and allotted at Puri. 176 quarters have been completed at Bhubaneswar and 82 more quarters have been sanctioned there on 17th November 1972.

Land at Khurda, Sakigopal, and Nimapara is not available but Circle is pursuing with the Revenue authorities to acquire land.

Completion of Telephone Exchange Building at Jatni, Orissa

2377. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Telephone Exchange Building at Jatni under Puri postal Division has been completed by now;

(b) if not, when this is going to be completed; and

(c) the other places where buildings are proposed to be constructed for Telephone Exchanges under Puri Postal Division in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The building work has not so far commenced, as a suitable plot of land is not available.

(b) The Telephone Exchange Building will be constructed after the land is acquired. Matter has been taken up with the Land Acquisition Officer.

(c) A new Telephone Exchange building has been constructed at Bhubaneswar. There are proposals for Telephone Exchange buildings at—

(1) Sakigopal.

(2) Puri.

(3) Nayagarh.

The Telephone Exchange buildings at these places will be constructed after the land is acquired.

Assistance to Orissa for preparing District Plans for Identifying Problems of Backward Regions

2378. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has offered assistance to Orissa for preparing district plans for

identifying the problems of backward regions in the State;

(b) if so, the assistance so far offered for this purpose;

(c) the backward districts in Orissa for which the State Government have prepared district plan; and

(d) the broad outlines of the district plan prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The Planning Commission has offered methodological assistance to all States including Orissa in preparing the district plans. The Planning Commission circulated to all States in September 1969, guidelines for the formulation of District Plans.

A team of Officers from the Planning Commission participated in a workshop organised by the Government of Orissa at Berhampur in May 1971 to explain to the District Level Officers the rationale and methodology of district planning. During the above workshop, it was decided that a district plan would be prepared for Ganjam district (which is not an identified backward district). The Government of Orissa has indicated that the district plan for Ganjam is in advance stage of preparation.

The State Government has identified three districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Phulbani as the most backward districts in the State. The State Government had prepared brief notes on the economic backwardness of Kalahandi and Bolangir districts which described physico-geographical conditions, demographic characteristics, programmes taken up in the Fourth Plan, etc. The comments of the Planning Commission on these notes were communicated to the State Government in regard to the formulation of an integrated plan for these districts.

**Festival of Festival Films
every alternate year**

2379. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hold festival of festival films every alternate year by rotation in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;

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

(c) when the first in the series of such festivals is expected to be held?

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

(b) The 'Festival of Festivals' which is proposed to be organised in India will be non-exclusive and non-competition Feature films and documentaries winning awards at major international festivals will be invited.

(c) In the winter of 1973.

Writing of Books by Senior Officers

2381. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the Government's notice that many senior Officers, especially the military officers, have taken to writing books and in these books they make use of the material that came to their notice in the capacity of the officers incharge of such subjects;

(b) whether in many cases top secret information has been included in the books which can be utilised by the enemy country; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to safeguard the interest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) While a few officers have published such books, Government have no information that their number is large.

(b) Government have no such information in respect of books published by retired Government officers.

(c) There are adequate provisions in law to deal with any unauthorised disclosure of information to which a person may have access owing to the position he holds or has held under the Government. Besides, official records are open for consultation or reference generally only on the expiry of 30 year limit. Official records relating to more recent years are not made available for consultation except on specific special permission of the Government. These rules are applicable to ordinary research scholars as well as government officers in service or after their retirement.

**भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का मैसूर
राज्य से निष्कासन**

2382. श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मैसूर राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों से कितने भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को निष्कासित (डिपोर्ट) किया गया ; और

(ख) अन्य भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को निष्कासित करने के बारे में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ।

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

बैध पारपत्रों पर तमिलनाडु की यात्रा करने वाले पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

2383. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने बैध पारपत्रों पर तमिलनाडु की यात्रा की ; और

(ख) बीजा की अवधि की समाप्ति के पूर्व उममें से कितने वापस चले गए ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

बिहार में डाक तथा तार घर

2384. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में इस समय कुल कितने डाक तथा तार घर हैं ; और

(ख) राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान कितने नए डाक तथा तार घर खोले जाने हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में काम कर रहे डाकघरों और तारघरों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम	जिले का नाम	डाकघर	तारघर
संख्या			
1	2	3	4
1	हजारीबाग	218	38
2	गिरिडीह	174	20
3	सिंहभूम	230	32

1	2	3	4
4	नालंदा	236	18
5	पटना	327	54
6	संथाल परगने	480	36
7	पूर्णिया	476	64
8	मुजफ्फरपुर	292	33
9	वैशाली	201	26
10	सीतामढ़ी	254	24
11	पालामाउ	217	24
12	धनबाद	177	29
13	गया	744	94
14	महरसा	431	43
15	दरभंगा	263	20
16	मधुबन	335	41
17	समस्तीपुर	331	37
18	रोहतास	331	25
19	राँची	390	48
20	भागलपुर	385	47
21	मुंगेर	396	25
22	बेगूसराय	202	32
23	सामन	361	37
24	सिवान	314	24
25	चम्पारन (पूर्व)	348	39
26	चम्पारन (पश्चिम)	243	25
27	भोजपुर	417	78
योग		8773	1013

(ख) बिहार में विभिन्न जिलों में वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 में जो नए डाकघर और तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, उनका उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है।

क्रम संख्या जिले का नाम डाकघर तारघर

1	2	3	4
1	हजारीबाग	18	5
2	गिरीडीह	18	1
3	सिंहभूम	18	1
4	नालंदा	10	कोई नहीं
5	पटना	10	4
6	मधेपुरा	18	3
7	पूर्णांचल	10	6
8	मुजफ्फरपुर	10	6
9	बैजपुर	10	9
10	सीतामढ़ी	10	8
11	पालामाड़	18	4
12	धनबाद	18	2
13	गया	10	7
14	सहर्षा	10	7
15	दरभंगा	10	5
16	मधुबनी	10	6
17	समस्तीपुर	10	—
18	रोहतास	10	1
19	राँची	16	—
20	भागलपुर	10	8
21	मुंगेर	10	1
22	बेगूसराय	10	5
23	मकान	10	4

1	2	3	4
24	सिवाग	10	4
25	चम्पारन (पूर्व)	10	—
26	चम्पारन (पश्चिम)	10	—
27	भोजपुर	10	1
योग		324	98

Job Reservation Rules of Jammu and Kashmir invalidated by the Supreme Court

2385. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has invalidated job reservation rules of Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon; and

(c) whether earlier judgements of the Supreme Court in this regard were by passed by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Services under a State Government are within the exclusive jurisdiction of that Government; and so are the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes etc. in the State Services. According to the reports appearing in the press, the Supreme Court has held recently certain rules of the Jammu and Kashmir Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes (Reservation) Rules, 1970 as violative of article 16 of the Constitution. A copy of the judgement is being obtained. However, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir who are concerned in this matter would no doubt examine the judgement of the Supreme Court and would take such steps for its implementation as may be necessary.

Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation in the field of Science and Technology

2386. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation which met recently in New Delhi had discussed any special proposals for co-operation between the two countries in the field of science and technology;

(b) if so, the proposals discussed; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) During the visit of the Soviet delegation for the meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic Scientific and Technical Co-operation, discussions were held between some of the Soviet experts and Department of Science and Technology in Delhi in February, 1973 and a programme of co-operation in Applied Science and Technology was finalised.

(b) The programme of co-operation for the year 1973-74 was based on the items identified during the visit of the Indian delegation to USSR in October, 1972. 19 items are included in the programme. Some of the important items deal with development of magneto-hydro-dynamic generators, technology of synthetic rubber, testing of rubber products and remote sensing for mineral surveys etc.

(c) As per programme finalised experts from the two sides would meet during 1973-74 to discuss and draw out detailed proposals for each of these items for their implementation.

Paper Mill in Koraput (Orissa)

2387. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a Paper Mill in Koraput district in Orissa is in the process of implementation;

(b) if so, when the same is going to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A letter of intent was issued on 30-1-71 to M/s. Basti Sugar Mills Company Limited, for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Koraput District Orissa for the manufacture of 60,000 tonnes per annum of pulp and paper. The project is under implementation. The gestation period of a paper project is about five years.

जन्म और काश्मीर के लिए 1973-74 की वार्षिक योजना

2388. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काश्मीर राज्य के लिए 1973-74 की वार्षिक योजना के संबंध में काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ हाल में हुई बातचीत का क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(ख) क्या उस राज्य में उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करने के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की जा रही है जिससे वह आत्मनिर्भर हो सके ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन बारिया): (क) हाल ही में हुई बैठक में, 1973-74 के लिए राज्य का वार्षिक योजना परिव्यय 43.80 करोड़ रुपये अनुमोदित किया गया

है। यह प्रस्ताव है कि इसके लिए वित्त-व्यवस्था 284.21 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता द्वारा तथा 9.59 करोड़ रुपये राज्य के संसोधनों के द्वारा की जाएगी।

(ख) जी हां, राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्ट परीक्षा-अधीन है।

दिल्ली पुलिस में भर्ती

2389. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र-शासित दिल्ली के लिए पुलिस कान्स्टेबलों की भर्ती 1971 से 12 फरवरी, 1973 तक के समय में अनेक बार विभिन्न वैचों में की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी कुल संख्या क्या है और उपरोक्त अवधि में भर्ती किए गए कान्स्टेबलों में से अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की संख्या क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) संबंधित अवधि के दौरान कुल 1414 कान्स्टेबल भर्ती किये गये थे और उनमें से 242 अनुसूचित जाति के थे।

Reservation of Items for Small Scale Sector

2390. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reserve eight more items of production for the Small Scale Sector;

(b) if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Government

are actively considering 49 more items for reservation. Once the final decision is taken the items will be published.

बल्बों का निर्माण

2391. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में बल्बों का निर्माण करने वाले लघु एकक दिन प्रति दिन समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की जांच

2392. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972 के दौरान कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के भ्रष्टाचार, घूसखोरी और धोखाधड़ी के मामलों की जांच की तथा उन में से कितनों को दोषी पाया गया ; और

(ख) दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उन्हें क्या सजा दी गई ?

गृहमंत्रालय तथा कान्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1972 के दौरान केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने 1211 राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार, घूसखोरी और धोखाधड़ी के मामलों की जांच की।

इनमें से 551 राजस्वित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए सामग्री पाई गई ।

इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई की गई :—

अभियोजित किये गये 61

नियमित विभागीय 323

कार्रवाई के लिए सूचित
किए गए—

ऐसी कार्रवाई के लिए सूचित किए गए जिन विभागीय अधिकारियों द्वारा यथोचित समझा गया ।

Reorganization of Central Office of C. S. I. R.

2393. SHRI N. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether C. S. I. R. has obtained a report on the reorganization of its Central Office at New Delhi from Messrs. Engineers India Limited at a cost of more than thirty thousand rupees; if so, its main features;

(b) whether the scheme envisaged drastic reduction in the existing permanent strength of Section Officers, Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries and also consequent transfer of administrative work to the so-called senior scientists working at C. S. I. R. Headquarters; and

(c) whether those so-called senior scientists are from amongst those whom Sarkar Committee had found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL, DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The main features of the EIL Report on Personnel

Administration Study of the C. S. I. R. Headquarters are as follows:—

(i) The CSIR Headquarters should be reorganised into 10 major groups consisting of:—

- (1) Finance.
- (2) Administration.
- (3) Building.
- (4) Programme Analysis.
- (5) Legal.
- (6) Advance Technology.
- (7) Scientific and Technical Manpower.
- (8) Information.
- (9) Technology transfer.
- (10) Planning, Evaluation.

The above groups have been further divided into 43 sub-groups.

(ii) Various groups within the Headquarters should be given broad authority and responsibility.

(iii) A number of new groups such as 'Advanced Technology', 'Programme Analysis Group', 'Legal', 'Data Bank', and 'Updated National Register' should be staffed with qualified people during the reorganization of CSIR.

(iv) A performance appraisal system using performance-accountability charts (position-guides) and suitable performance evaluation forms should be installed.

(b) The Report envisages the relocation of 10 out of 13 Officers shown as existing in the group "Administration" in the new set up. The Report also spells out the major objectives and responsibilities of 10 groups mentioned in part (a) of the answer

(c) The Sarkar Committee had not found guilty any of the senior scientists working at the Headquarters

Non-entitled Officers of C. S. I. R. travelling on tour by Air

2394. SHRI N. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain officers in the Headquarters of C. S. I. R. drawing less than Rs. 1800 per month, travel by air on tours, even though they are not entitled to travel as such; and

(b) if so, the total number of tours undertaken by air by such officers, Division-wise, during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. They travelled by air in public interest with the approval of the competent authority.

(b) The total number of tours undertaken by such Officers by air during the last two years Division-wise are given below:—

Division	Year	
	1971-72	1972-73 ¹ Upto 28-2-73
1. Research Coordination and Industrial Liaison Division.	7	6
2. Research Survey and Planning Division.		26
3. Scientific and Technical Personnel Division.		2
4. Engineering unit.	24	24
5. Cell for Process Evaluation.	3	5
6. National Committee on international Hydrological Decade.		2
7. Science Reporter Unit.		2
8. Administration.	17	24

Selling of Postal Stamps and Envelopes by Unauthorised Persons

2395. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence is required for selling postal stamps and envelopes;

(b) whether Government are aware that very many shops in this country, also in Delhi, are giving postal stamps in lieu of change and thereby breaking laws daily; and

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

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

(b) There are instances of shops etc. giving postage stamps in lieu of change. However, giving of stamps in lieu of change by shops does not appear to contravene the provisions of the Indian Post Office Act or the rules made thereunder.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Raw Materials to Small Scale Units in Bihar

2396. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale industrial units of Bihar are facing crisis for want of raw materials, and

(b) what are the requirements of different raw materials needed by different small scale industrial units and the actual allotments made to them by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The actual allotments of various raw materials in favour of Bihar State during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are indicated in the attached statement. Though raw material

shortage has affected small scale Industries all over including Bihar, Government is not aware of any special crisis in Bihar State in that Sector.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71 1971-72

1. *Raw Materials :*

(i) Imported raw materials 156.00* 201.00*

*Value of import licences issued to SSI Units in Bihar State.

(in tonnes)

2. *Indigenous raw-materials :*

1971-72 1971-72

(i) E.C. Grade Aluminium	1723	2259
(ii) Commercial Grade Aluminium	Nil	69
(iii) Zinc	Nil	94.78
(iv) Antimony	1.7	1.9
(v) Mutton Tallow	1000	1000
(vi) Soda Ash	Nil.	140
(vii) Paraffin Wax	1249	1484

Allocation and despatches of steel to Bihar State for Small Scale Industries Units has of late improved as may be seen from the table below—

Period	Total (In allocation to the SSI Sector.	(In metric tonnes) Allocation to Bihar.
January-March, 1971	51,421	1693
April-June, 1971	40,461	719
July-September, 1971	44,238	1138
October-December, 1971	32,277	1039
January-March, 1972	45,959	901
April-June, 1972	66,579	1943
July-September, 1972
October-December, 1972.	75,428	1761
<i>Despatches :</i>	<i>(In tonnes)</i>	
1970-71 . . .	4,000	
1971-72 . . .	4,900	

Registration of Graphite Electrode Project in Bihar

2397. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation has submitted a 'Graphite Electrode' project to the Directorate of Technical Development for registration in December, 1971;

(b) whether the Corporation has got the project report prepared under the auspices of the National Industrial Development Corporation; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is going to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government Corporation has been issued a registration certificate by Directorate General of Technical Development.

Sick Textile Units taken over by Government

2398. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of sick/mis-managed textile units, State-wise, taken over by Government so far;

(b) the quantity of cloth manufactured and exported, the extent of profit earned or loss incurred and employment provided by these units during the last three years; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for the rehabilitation of these units and strengthening and restructuring of their management?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) There are at present 103 textile undertakings, the management of which has been taken over by Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972. The State-wise break-up of these undertakings is as follows:—

Name of the State	Number of undertakings taken over		
	Under Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act.	Under Sick Undertakings Act.	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3	3	6
Aseam	1		1
Bihar	1	1	2
Gujarat	10	2	12
Kerala	2	3	5
Madhya Pradesh	5	2	7
Maharashtra	12	10	22
Mysore	2	2	4
Orissa		1	1
Punjab		4	4
Rajasthan	1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	7	7	14
Uttar Pradesh	2	3	5
West Bengal	8	6	14
Delhi	1		1
Pondicherry	2		2
TOTAL : .	57	46	103

(b) Comparative data for the last three years regarding the production

of cloth is available in respect of 30 mills only, which is as under:—

Year	Production of Cloth (in lakhs metres)
1970	3421.14
1971	3548.70
1972 (upto October)	3310.94

Exports affected by all the mills under Government management during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Exports (in lakhs Rupees)
1970	444.32
1971	361.11
1972	442.07

The cumulative losses suffered by the 30 mills is Rs. 3.78 crores during the last three years. Out of the total losses, one company viz., India United Mills accounts for a total loss of Rs. 7.50 crores.

The total number of workers on the rolls of all the mills is 1.63 lakhs.

(c) The following measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken for the rehabilitation of the units and strengthening and re-structuring of their management—

(i) Out of the 57 mills which have been taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, modernisation programmes involving a total outlay of Rs. 18.68 crores have been sanctioned in respect of 47 mills. The drawing up and sanctioning of similar programmes for the remaining mills is under consideration.

(ii) To enable the mills to work to their optimum capacity, they are provided with ade-

quate funds for working capital.

- (iii) To assist the mills in acquiring their raw cotton supplies in bulk and in proper time and at advantageous prices, the National Textile Corporation operates a 'Cotton Purchase Scheme' under which margin money and cash credit facilities obtained from banks are made available.
- (iv) The National Textile Corporation also operates a 'Labour Rationalisation Scheme' which provides for voluntary retirement/superannuation of surplus workers.
- (v) To strengthen the management of the mills, experienced officers have been appointed as Chief Executive officers/General Managers/Controllers to be overall incharge.
- (vi) To advise the Chief Executive Officers/General Managers/Controllers in the management of the mills, Advisory Committees/Supervision Committees having broad based composition have been constituted.
- (vii) Committees for cotton purchase, etc. have also been set up in some of the mills.
- (viii) For exercising proper control over the finances of the mills, the mills have been advised to appoint Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers.
- (ix) In respect of the mills under its direct charge, the National Textile Corporation has evolved a scheme known as 'Officers Trainee Scheme' under which talented young men are recruited and given training in different fields, such as technical finance, costing, accountancy and management for eventual absorption in the management cadres of the mills.

Import of Calcinated Petroleum Coke

2399. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total quantity of Calcinated Petroleum Coke imported from abroad at present on various counts?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): No import of Calcinated Petroleum Coke has been allowed during 1972-73.

Consultations with States on Fifth Plan

2400. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether consultations were held with the States regarding their share in the Fifth Plan outlay;

(b) if so, what will be their total outlay and whether they have agreed to mobilise resources to that end; and

(c) the nature of the schemes which the States have been advised to draw up and when these will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Consultations are yet in progress.

(c) The Planning Commission has issued certain guidelines to States for the formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan, in which emphasis has been laid on integrated development, particularly through programmes of agriculture, irrigation and power; preparation of shelves of project enabling more meaningful investment decisions; development of backward areas and formulation of employment-oriented programmes. Besides, they have been advised to identify and formulate in detail the minimum needs programme benefiting the vulnerable sections of population. State's Fifth Five Year Plans are expected to be finalised by the end of 1973.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PRESENCE OF DHATURA SEEDS IN MILO IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported presence of 'dhatura' seeds in the milo imported from America."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The first consignment of Milo purchased from U.S.A. arrived at Bombay Port during the first week of February 1973. Immediately on arrival, the grain was subjected to inspection and it revealed the presence of 'dhatura' seeds. Immediate steps were taken to withhold the release of the stocks to the State Governments for issue through the fair price shops. Simultaneously, arrangements for cleaning the milo to make it free from the presence of 'dhatura' seeds were also undertaken, at the dock as well as in the FCI depots.

The milo, after cleaning, has been found to be generally free from the presence of 'dhatura' seeds. The Haffkines Institute, Bombay, after analysis, has certified that the flour produced from cleaned milo is free from toxic material and has recommended the distribution of milo flour produced from the cleaned seeds.

The Indian Supply Mission, Washington, has already taken up the matter with the authorities concerned in the U.S.A. It may, however, be mentioned that similar incidence of admixture of 'dhatura' seeds were noticed in the past also in a few consignments of wheat received from U.S.A. and such stocks were issued to the roller flour mills for proper cleaning and conversion into wheat products. 'Dhatura' seeds grow along

with agricultural crops as weed and as such some 'dhatura' seeds get mixed up at the time of mechanical harvesting. According to the U.S. Grain Standards, 'dhatura' seeds are not considered poisonous. They are considered as foreign material and/or dockage depending on the size of the seed. It is understood that the U.S. Government themselves even now are purchasing and supplying the same kind of milo and subject to the same certification to several countries including for human consumption under their own programme.

Necessary arrangements have already been made to clean the milo to make it free from presence of 'dhatura' seeds and Government will ensure that milo issued to the fair price shops is free from 'dhatura' seeds.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have read the hon. Minister's statement and I have heard him very carefully. But I am not satisfied with his statement. He says in the statement that before the milo was distributed, care was taken to inform the government that it contained dhatura seeds. Actually, the fact is that in Maharashtra, especially, the milo with dhatura was sent to the districts also and to the distribution centres in Bombay proper. The matter was raised on the floor of the Maharashtra Assembly and also the State Legislative Council, and the Maharashtra Government was unjustly and cruelly grilled in the Maharashtra Assembly saying that the Maharashtra Government was supplying poisonous food and playing with the lives of the common people.

Now, the hon. Minister was kind enough to state that America says that dhatura is not poisonous. Actually in India it is a poisonous substance. Even the Haffkine Institute has very clearly stated that even in small doses it creates intoxication as well as giddiness. In the circumstances, I feel that the Food Corporation should have been more careful. Before distributing this milo they should

[Shri Dhamankar]

have seen that dhatura seeds were isolated from the milo and then only it should have been distributed. Milo is a coarse grain required for poor people and in Maharashtra, as you know, there is acute drought and scarcity condition. Especially the millets and coarse grain like *nagali* and *vair* have completely gained and naturally this milo will go to the backward areas and be supplied to the labourers and adivasis. They are not in a position to know whether this dhatura is harmful or not, and it is very likely that they will consume this and thus human lives will be endangered. The Maharashtra Government took maximum care to clean it and has given orders to see that it is cleaned. The hon. Minister said that dhatura is not poisonous.

The Maharashtra Government has sent this milo to various flour mills; they have refused to take up the responsibility. They say that if some seeds are mixed up, they will not be responsible. Under the circumstances I feel that it is the duty of the Food Corporation of India to see that this milo is not distributed unless it is completely cleaned. It is not the responsibility of the Maharashtra Government. This milo has been sent to Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan and Gujarat, it is likely there would be complaints from all the States. May I know whether steps would be taken to see that the milo is completely cleaned before distribution?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have listened with care to the suggestion given by the hon. Member and as soon as it was detected by our quality control people that milo contained some seeds of dhatura we issued immediate instructions that it should not be distributed to consumer unless and until all the milos were cleaned. About dhatura seeds, when I was in Bombay this matter was brought to my notice and I made enquiries and I learnt on enquiry that no milo with dhatura seed has been distributed to the consumer. It has been issued to the

depots in various places and they were told that unless the dhatura seeds were cleaned they should not be distributed to the consumer; there are certain seams through which dhatura seeds can be cleaned. It has been found that certain formulations made from milo after cleaning, they had been processed into atta and that atta has been found to be free from any poisonous material according to the report submitted by the Haffkine Institute. I may assure the hon. Member that I shall see that no milo with dhatura seed is issued to the consumer.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: We do not allow any point of order during the call attention; kindly sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): I am rather shocked and surprised at the casual manner in which the Minister for Agriculture has treated this call attention notice. I do not know whether this approach and the statement are part of the effort of the Government to improve our relations with the United States. This matter was raised in the House of the Maharashtra Assembly by the socialist M.L.A. Shrimati Mrinalni Goray. Probably the Minister while in Bombay has not taken care to go through the proceedings of the Maharashtra Assembly. The Minister for Supplies there has made a categorical statement, a disastrous statement and I do not know whether that statement reveals the thinking of the Central Government as well. Dangerous postulations have been made by the Minister in Maharashtra Assembly. He stated that the department had already sent a circular and instructions had been given that as far as the admixture of these poisonous seeds with milo is concerned, proper precautions should be taken to see that these do not harm the consumers. It was also stated that instructions had been given to the flour mills that

these seeds should be cleaned properly before it is milled. You are aware of the fact that two mills from Bombay had categorically informed the Government that they could not undertake the responsibility of crushing milo along with the seeds because there are bound to be disastrous consequences and they were not prepared to undertake that responsibility.

On the floor of the Maharashtra Assembly, the Civil Supplies Minister made a statement that when we are asking the flour mills to crush this milo, we are requesting them to see that they are sieved properly. But because of the fear in the minds of the mill-owners that disastrous consequences may follow, they have refused to do it. Now, it has been said on the floor of the Maharashtra Assembly that we will not insist that they must be able to produce the necessary result. I will quote a very important portion of what was said on the floor of the Maharashtra Assembly:

"However, no strict responsibility would be attributed to the rolling flour mills for any lapses in this regard."

That means, while giving instructions to the flour mills that they should try to sieve the milo before crushing it, if there is a lapse on the part of any mill, it seems the Maharashtra Government is going to tolerate the lapses.

The Minister here has made a casual statement that the milo after cleaning has been found to be generally free from the presence of dhatura seeds. On the contrary, we should be guided by the scientific advice of a scientific institute. The Haffkine's Institute has come out with certain statistics. They have said categorically that in 1 Kg. of milo even if there are 2 to 3 seeds of dhatura, the results would not be fatal but they would produce giddiness and create dryness of the throat, which means a health problem would be created. If giddiness

is created, probably for well-to-do people in the affluent section it does not matter at all, but in States like Maharashtra, M.P., Rajasthan, Gujarat, etc. lakhs of people are employed in a number of famine relief works. The statistical survey clearly indicates that their vitality and resistance capacity has gone down. Even if this type of food is taken by the citizens of U.S.A., they will have enough resistance power to see that this poisonous stuff does not affect their health. Moreover, I do not know whether in the U.S.A. such milo with poisonous seeds is swallowed by human beings or by animals. Probably even animals would refuse to take it because they are actually kept at a level which is not the level of the human beings here. Therefore, when this categorical statement has been made by the Haffkine's Institute that though there would be no fatal cases there would be giddiness and sore throat, are you going to tolerate this, especially at famine relief centres where the vitality of the labourers has gone down considerably and they will not be able to restrain the effect of these poisonous seeds?

In your statement you have said,

"According to the United States grain standards, dhatura, seeds are not considered poisonous. They are considered a foreign material depending on the size of the seed."

This is all right in the United States where they are taking the proper kind of food with good vitamin content which can neutralise the effect of the poisonous seeds. But can this be used at the famine relief centres where the workers will not be able to withstand it because of their low vitality?

There is one more point which is deplorable. We are not going to send this milo with poisonous seeds to the Ministers and to the affluent sections. To the shame of all of us, the Maharashtra Civil Supplies Minister has made a categorical statement that we

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

want to send this particular stuff to the Adivasis in Maharashtra! What a shame that this type of foodstuff is to be reserved for the Adivasis! This is the manner, a casual manner, in which we are going to treat the down-trodden sections of our community in our country. This is another disastrous statement that has been made here.

There are two points to which I would like to make a reference. It has already been pointed out that as far as private traders are concerned, in their shops and depots, if you come across adulterated foodstuff, or other stuff, or adulterated drugs, you don't try to go into the root of the problem as to from which particular wholesale dealer they have been able to get delivery of that foodstuff but you tell them, "You are caught on the spot. Therefore, you are responsible for it." The traders are arrested and they are prosecuted. If the traders are arrested and prosecuted like that, because they are in possession of poisonous material, adulterated foodstuff, I want to ask the hon. Minister: Why should we not arrest even the Minister concerned and also arrest those officers of the Food Corporation of India who are responsible for this type of failure of responsibility" (*Interruptions*). You can also go to the United States and actually arrest the authorities concerned. We cannot afford to take a soft attitude here.

Lastly, I would like to make a specific question about the statement that has been made here. It has been stated that instructions have been given to see that this type of foodstuffs are not issued at all for consumption. But the statement made by the Union Minister on the floor of the House and the statement made by the Civil Supplies Minister in the Maharashtra Assembly are conflicting statements. Nowhere he has said that they are not going to issue this foodstuff. He has made a reference to Adivasis, a reference to consumers,

and all that he has said is that as far as the component of poison is concerned, it is such a low percentage that probably it may not do harm and that, even then, they will try to remove that.

I would conclude by asking a very specific question. Is he aware of the fact that not only the Members of the Opposition and the ruling party in the Maharashtra State remain unconvinced but even the Speaker of the Maharashtra Assembly remains unconvinced? He made a categorical statement that even the statement made by the Minister of Civil Supplies in the Maharashtra Assembly has not made a very satisfactory statement and that he has still not made it clear that if some of the flour mills which are entrusted with the responsibility of crushing milo and the responsibility of sieving it properly fail in their responsibility, what is the authority on behalf of the Centre that will be supervising all these operations? For that, no satisfactory reply has come either by the Civil Supplies Minister of the Maharashtra State or by the Union Minister. Both are equally guilty of side-tracking the basic problem here. If he is prepared to side-track this problem, I think, he has not understood the gravity of the situation. Therefore, I must say, he must try to give us categorical replies to specific questions that I have raised.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Sir, two or three points have been raised in the course of the observations made by the hon. Members.

First of all, he raised the point that, according to the U.S. Grain Standards, this is not considered to be poisonous. We are not concerned with what is regarded in the United States or in any other part of the world. As I have already said before the House, so far as we are concerned, we consider 'dhatura' as poisonous material and, for that purpose, all steps are being taken to see that it is cleaned

properly before it is issued to the consumer.

Then, the hon. Member is confusing between the issue to depots and the issue to consumers. So far as the issues to depots are concerned, it is a fact that from the Food Corporation of India, the milo has been distributed to various depots in Maharashtra, in Gujarat and in Rajasthan. But we have not made deliveries from these depots to consumers. In the meanwhile, the instructions have been issued that unless and until the milo is completely cleaned of 'dhatura', no issue to the consumers be made. Therefore, there is no question of issuing supplies either to Adivasis or to other people. Those instructions have been followed. I learn on information that this has not been issued so far as the consumer is concerned.

At the same time, I would like to point out that we took the earliest opportunity to detect this poisonous material in milo. As soon as the first consignment arrived on the 7th February, 1973, our Quality Control unit examined it and found the presence of 'dhatura', 2-3 seeds of 'dhatura' in a kilo of milo. They immediately reported about this matter. We have taken up this matter with our Supply Mission in Washington. The matter is under negotiation between the Supply Mission of India and the United States authorities and, we hope, that we shall hear from them as to under what circumstances this kind of material was sent to us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Why did the Food Corporation of India distribute it?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As soon as it was taken away from the ship, it had to be sent to some godown. It was sent only to the godown, not for distribution to various places. It was sent to the godown so that it may be distributed later on. As soon as we learnt that it contained poisonous material, we stopped it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Minister has said that we are not guided by the American Grain Standards. Then why is it that in his statement he has said, "According to the U.S. Grain Standards, 'dhatura' seeds are not considered poisonous".

SHRI F. A. AHMED: This is the information that I have given to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate, I do not follow the line of the Speaker of the Maharashtra Assembly by expressing my opinion. I would ask the Minister to send that wheat to my house. I will take it for a month and then I will express my opinion!

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): While making the statement, the hon. Minister said that when the first consignment of milo arrived at Bombay, the Quality Control section of the F.C.I. found out that it contained some grains of 'dhatura' in it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any machinery in our Supply Mission in Washington, a quality control section, to check the quality of the material before the shipments are made to India. That is the first thing I would like to know. Why was there a failure on the part of the India Supply Mission at Washington to inspect the shipments before being made to India to check the presence of 'dhatura' in milo? This is not the first time that we are importing food-grains from America. So many times previously we have imported food-grains from there. This factor should have been taken care of by the quality control section in our Supply Mission at Washington.

Then, the hon. Minister, in his statement, says:

"The milo, after cleaning, has been found to be generally free from the presence of 'dhatura' seeds."

Either it should free or not free. Why do you say 'generally free'? That is vague. From the observations made by Prof. Dandavate, the Haffkines

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Institute has found that if there is the presence of two grains of 'dhatura' per kilo of milo, then it is not fit for human consumption. Here, it is said that the present supply contained three to five grains of 'dhatura' per kilo of milo. If that had been consumed by the people, that would have proved to be injurious to their health. I want to know about this finding of the Haffkines Institute. How is it that this was not found earlier? I want to know whether any such standard has been laid down earlier or this is the first time that the Haffkines Institute has given their opinion.

Here, it is said:

"The Haffkines Institute, Bombay, after analysis, has certified that the flour produced from cleaned milo is free from toxic material...."

Am I to understand that the test was not made on the grains as such but was done on the flour mill output. In that case, whatever has been put there in the form of 'dhatura' seed might have been grounded and lost in the flour.

Lastly I would like to know whether any cases have been reported either to the Government of Maharashtra or on the floor of the Assembly of Maharashtra about the persons who have been affected by the consumption of milo with an admixture of 'dhatura'.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the last point is concerned, I may inform the hon Member that no such case has been reported. There can be no question of any case being reported because, so far as my information goes, no milo has been issued with 'dhatura' seeds to any consumer.

As I pointed out earlier also, some quantity of milo was processed by the flour mills after sieving the 'dhatura' seeds from the milo and after it was processed, we took care to have it examined by the Haffkines Institute and after it was examined by the

Haffkines Institute and declared to be free from the poisonous material, then only it was allowed to be sent to the distribution centres.

Another point raised by the hon. Member is that we should give a guarantee that no such milo is issued unless and until these 'dhatura' seeds are cleared. I can assure him that we are taking necessary precautions and we have issued instructions that unless and until the milo is free from 'dhatura' seeds, it should not be issued to the consumers and for that purpose, steps are being taken to clean it through sieves and it is understood that by using sieves, it is possible to clean it and then later on, it can be supplied to the flour mills for processing or to the consumer for wholesale consumption. These steps are being taken.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What about my first question—pre-shipment quality control at the Supply Mission, Washington?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the Supply Mission is concerned, they have only sent us a reply that according to the specifications maintained in USA, 6 per cent foreign material is allowed in milo and according to that standard, the milo was supplied.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We are not concerned about the standards that are being observed by the USA. We are concerned with our own experience here. Why not the Supply Mission conducts better quality control before the shipment of the milo was allowed.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We have already written to the Supply Mission and we are waiting for their reply. On receipt of their reply, we will take further necessary action.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Is it not an American conspiracy to poison our whole nation? Is the Government prepared to return them all the imported milo?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): At their cost.

AN HON MEMBER: It is a slow position.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I must thank the hon. Minister for having made it absolutely clear that this milo will not be supplied to the people unless it is made free of this foreign material or whatever we may like to call it... (Interruptions). Poisonous, not according to the American Standards but, according to you it is poisonous.

But, there is a slight confusion and the confusion is this, that although you say in your statement:

"Immediately on arrival, the grain was subjected to inspection and it revealed the presence of 'dhatura' seeds. Immediate steps were taken to withhold the release of the stocks to the State Governments for issue through the fair-price shops. Simultaneously, arrangements for cleaning the milo to make it free from the presence of 'dhatura' seeds were also undertaken at the dock as well as in the FCI depots."

Then, how is it that it has been reported that out of the 45,000 tonnes of milo which were received last month, 19,000 tonnes were already delivered to the Maharashtra Government which they passed on to the Fair Price Shops? It was raised on the floor of the Maharashtra Assembly that a large number of people, particularly, in the drought-affected areas where there was a rush, have already purchased this milo. Then it was stated that instructions have been issued and they were put out in the newspapers. I am sure you will agree that in rural areas, people do not read newspapers as the standard of literacy is not that high. So, it should have been broadcast over the radio that by mistake some stocks might have reached the people and that they should take care to see that it is sieved, but instead of that, to try to justify and say that after all, what are four seeds of 'dhatura' in one kg. of milo and it does not matter—I think this is not the right line.

There is another point. There is a difference between flour made out of this milo because it may be that in the whole process of making flour, the seeds can be weeded out and sieved. But milo itself which is very often brown and this seed which is black, when they get mixed up, it is very difficult to identify and our poor people may not be able to sort them out easily. It should in no case be given in the form of milo. It should be sieved at the flour mills and supplied in the form of atta of milo or flour of milo. Will the Government take this precaution and see that hereafter this milo is not distributed in the form of milo unless it is sieved through flour mills, not by human hand? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I am not allowing you. There is no point of order now. Don't take notice of the galleries.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are reported to have said, there was no need to withdraw stocks from market or stop further import of milo from USA. I think the Press which has reported has been unfair to you, in view of your statement here. There was no question of withdrawing. It was not issued at all. This is point number one. If some had been issued, it ought to have been withdrawn. Then, my second point is this. I would like you to clarify about this. American standard is different. In America milo is not meant for human consumption. Animals and pigs are given milo. Let us not go by American standards. We hear about so many things, LSD, marijuana, etc. Let us not go by American standards. So far as India is concerned, let us go by Indian standards.

एक कहावत है

घोर को मलीदा

घनी को घतूरा ।

तो वह जो हमारे गरीब लैण्डलेस लेबरर हैं उनको मेहरबानी करके कि

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

हाल में बहुत नहीं देंगे, इतनी केयर हनी चाहिए और इसका एक्स्पोज़ इस प्लोर पर देना चाहिए। इतना प्राप कर देंगे तो मेहरबानी होगी।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As I have pointed out already we do not accept the American standard. We examine from our own standards and the conditions in our own country whether it is poisonous or not poisonous. I have already stated about the mode of distribution through the depots in the States concerned. They have not been released to the consumers. So, the question of anyone being poisoned by eating milo does not arise. I have issued instructions that no milo should be distributed to the consumer whether it is in Maharashtra or in Rajasthan or Gujarat unless it is completely freed from dhatura.

And we shall see that necessary steps are taken in that behalf, and only pure and clean milo is issued to the consumer. We have also considered the question that perhaps it would be safer to release milo in the form of atta or flour, because through the process of flour milling and sieving, there is more chance of the datura being eliminated. Therefore, we are also taking necessary action to see that as far as possible, milo should be issued in the form of atta or flour to the consumer, and in that behalf, action has already been taken.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): With all respect to the hon. Minister, I would say that it is very difficult to believe what he has stated. It is not because I am speaking from the Opposition. But I would like to point out to you two statements. One was made in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly by Mr. Vartak, the Minister of Civil Supplies. He has advised the housewives in Maharashtra to be careful. The hon. Minister here says that it has not reached the housewives at all, but it is still in the depot.

Then, the hon. Minister himself who visited Maharashtra had made a statement in Bombay where he had said that it would be advisable for the consumers to do some hand-picking to avoid even a grain of datura from getting into the food prepared from imported milo. I do not understand why if it is to be distributed among the people who are suffering in the drought-stricken areas, the hon. Minister should appeal to the housewives to do a little bit of hand-picking, which would mean extra work. If it is in the store, he could have asked the mills to sieve it or he could have asked the Food Corporation of India to do the work.

So, it is impossible to believe, in spite of his repeated assurance that it has not been distributed. It has been distributed, according to his statement and according to the statement made by the Minister in the Maharashtra State Legislative Assembly.

Today, the hon. Minister says in his statement that according to the standards in the United States, datura is not considered to be poisonous. He has also said in reply to a question that 6 per cent of foreign material is allowed and is permissible when we import food or milo or anything else from the foreign countries. If it is not poisonous, why did he raise a hue and cry in his statement at Bombay? Can the hon. Minister do one thing? Can he take a little dhatura? I do not want him to say farewell to us so soon, and so, I do not advise him to take it. It is poisonous.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has said that 6 per cent is permissible; that is, 6 per cent of anything is permissible; 6 per cent of foreign matter in grains need not be some dope or some poisonous material. When he speaks of the American standards, I would like to point out that there is a culture developing there, believing in the psychedelic trends, and this material namely dhatura gives that giddiness according to the institute to which he has made a reference too.

Then, the hon. Minister is trying to defend somebody. It is not true that his representatives who are responsible for purchase of these things in the united States were irresponsible? Were they bribed? Were they influenced? Or else, I do not know what the reason for this is. Is the hon. Minister ready to order an inquiry about it? Who was responsible for it? Why had they made an irresponsible purchase like this? Why had they sent him the report that 8 per cent foreign material was permissible? He is unfortunately holding the brief of those who had allowed the import of datura to our country in the name of some foreign material.

Another thing. As soon as it reached Bombay, the Food Corporation of India immediately despatched it to people. You are denying it. I understand your eagerness now to deny it. But the fact remains, as I pointed out at the very beginning, that it has been sent to the consumers; otherwise, you would not have requested people to do a little bit of handpicking and the Maharashtra Minister of Civil Supplies would not have requested the housewives to be careful about it. In that case, why should the FCI have done like that?

Is it also not a fact that when the question was raised in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, there was a press report which contained what Food Minister said at his press conference. He is reported to have said that the Government of Maharashtra failed to inform him about the occurrence of this dhatura as soon as they found it out. So his statement is not very correct. His statement begins by saying that as soon as milo was imported, in the port itself you started sieving. I do not believe it.

Therefore, what are the steps Government are going to take, firstly to sack those who are responsible in the Mission in the US for buying it?; secondly, is he ready to make an inquiry about the whole episode and importing poison in the name of some

foreign material?; thirdly, this is not a light matter. He has taken it very lightly by saying that it is not poisonous according to this standard or that standard. Does he seriously believe that it is not poisonous? It is poisonous according to all available information. These are the things on which I would like answers.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. member is in a confusion with regard to the statement I made in Bombay. When I was asked whether I knew that milo with dhatura was supplied to the consumer, I said I have no such information. Then they said some statement to that effect had been made by the hon. Minister of the Maharashtra Government. I said I am not aware of that statement and I shall make enquiries. After reaching here, I made an enquiry. On enquiry, I found that no milo has been distributed to the consumer. I have stated it repeatedly; only it has been issued to various depots and those depots have been instructed that unless and until it is cleaned, it should not be distributed to the consumer. I stand by that statement (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It has not been given to any consumer and no such case has been brought to notice that such milo was distributed to any one and it contained dhatura.

So far as the question of our Supply Mission in Washington is concerned we are looking into the matter. The whole thing will have to be examined. The milo was purchased according to specifications. That is a matter which has to be looked into, according to the specifications given by them and the contract entered into by us. This is a matter on which I cannot give an offhand reply. That matter will have to be gone into. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.43 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

UPSC (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) AMDT. REGULATIONS, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 168 in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1973, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4403/73].

STATISTICAL INFORMATION RE. WORKING OF MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND REVIEW & ANNUAL REP. OF ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of 'Statistical information regarding the working of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971 during the period 7th May, 1971 to 30th June, 1972.'

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4404/73].

(2) 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 Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the

Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4405/73].

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BROADCASTING & INFORMATION MEDIA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken on the recommendations contained in Parts II and III of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on 'Coordination of Media of Mass Communication.' [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4406/73].

12.43½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Commerce (Department of Foreign Trade) regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighteenth Report on Tea Board.

12.44 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTIETH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Seventieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-eighth Report relating to Ministry of Supply.

1245 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-
RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with
the Twenty-fifth Report of the
Business Advisory Committee pre-
sented to the House on the 6th
March, 1973."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-
mond Harbour): Sir, I want to make
an observation.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already
decided that these things could be
raised when the business is announc-
ed on that day and not on the day
when the report is placed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is
only when the House was about to
adjourn that it was presented. I got
up on my feet but Mr. Tiwary who
was in the Chair adjourned the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Your representa-
tives were there. (*Interruptions*).
We have decided that when the re-
port is presented no speech should be
made. When the business for the
week is announced then I allow hon.
Members to make their suggestions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The
Chairman adjourned the House when
I got up yesterday evening. I just
want half a second to have my say.
How can you deprive us of this right?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a ques-
tion of depriving you. This is a
question regarding the practice that
we have been following in the past.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Imme-
diately after the hon. Minister got up
and before I had my say, the Chair-
man adjourned the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You
always defy these things. I am so
sorry. It is very difficult to run this
House if you go on like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I
wanted to say is that we have decid-
ed that at least twice a week we
should have discussions under rules
184 and 193. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You have had
enough time to discuss these matters
in the Business Advisory Committee.
But you stand up in the House and
jointly you are all raising one thing
or the other. I am not allowing it.
(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, yes-
terday I pointed out in the Business
Advisory Committee that all the MPs
from Uttar Pradesh, to whichever
party they belong, are seriously agi-
tated over the non-availability of
yarn for the weavers. (*Interrup-
tions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The
question is:

"That this House do agree with
the Twenty-fifth Report of the
Business Advisory Committee pre-
sented to the House on the 5th
March, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

12.49 hrs.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AND FAMILY PENSION FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-
NATHA REDDY): I beg to move for
leave to introduce a Bill further to
amend the 'Employees' Provident
Funds and Family Pension Fund Act.

*Published in Gazette of India Ex-traordinary, Part II, section 2, dated
7.3.73.

[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

1952 and to incorporate an explanatory provision connected therewith in section 405 of the Indian Penal Code.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and to incorporate an explanatory provision connected therewith in section 405 of the Indian Penal Code."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I introduce the Bill.

12.50 hrs.

RE. PAY COMMISSION'S REPORT

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बालिपर अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित इन खबरों की ओर दिलाया है कि पे कमिशन में मतभेद पैदा हो गया है, पे कमिशन विभाजित हो गया है, पे कमिशन अभी सरकार की मजूदरी के बारे में बुनियादी नीति क्या होगी यह भी तय नहीं कर सका है। 5 मार्च को खबर छपी थी पे कमिशन के बारे में। इस सदन को पे कमिशन के बारे में बतलाया नहीं जाता। मेम्बरों को विश्वास में नहीं लिया जाता, और समाचारपत्रों में खबर छप रही है। मैं समाचारपत्रों को दोष नहीं देता। खबरें निकालना उन का काम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पे कमिशन में क्या हो रहा है। 5 तारीख को यह खबर छपी कि :

"The Commission which is giving final touches to its 1000 page report is of the view that its recommendations should be enforced from January 1, 1973."

और यह भी प्रकाशित हुआ कि कम से कम वेतन 185 रु० होगा। लेकिन आज के स्टेट्समैन में आप ने देखा होगा कि :

"Pay Body split on policy of emoluments"

कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट यूनिमस नहीं होगी। उस में एक से अधिक नोट आफ डिसेंट होंगे। क्या विल मंत्रालय पे कमिशन को यह नहीं कह सकता कि समाचारपत्रों में खबरें देने के बजाय वह सरकार को जानकारी दें कि रिपोर्ट के बारे में क्या स्थिति है और सरकार इस सदन को इस के सम्बन्ध में विश्वास में ले ?

मुझे डर है कि यह रिपोर्ट 31 मार्च, तक नहीं आयेगी। अगर वह 31 मार्च तक आने वाली नहीं है तो सरकार को कर्मचारियों को इंटरिम रिलीफ देने के बारे में फिर से विचार करना चाहिए।

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): when the issue came up on 5th March, I pointed out to the House that it was leaking out and I congratulated the pressman who scooped the news. Neither Government nor Parliament are aware of it. It is stated here that the discussion during the past two weeks was marked by sharp exchanges among its members.... (Interruptions). This has shattered all hopes of the Government employees. It is understood that Rs. 185 is the minimum; they were all utterly frustrated because this is nothing; we do not want it; we want Rs. 250 minimum wage. If there is sharp division, will efforts be made to see that the report is finalised unanimously. If there is going to be division, is the hon. Minister going to concede the demands of the employees to give some advance relief so that it may take some more time? If the Pay body is split on its report, would the hon. Minister have bipartite settlement with the employees and not wait for its report; it has taken already three years.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Since constitution of the Pay Commission was announced on the floor of this House, three years and nine months have passed. We have been kept in the dark; nothing has come out to us. What has come out in the Press is really causing concern. I also congratulate the bold journalists who have done this. It says: "split down the middle on some basic questions of emoluments policy". There is the gang-up of the ICS group and it says here "...the extent of the differences would now appear to cover even the question whether there should be any scales of pay at all for posts like those of peons." This is a dangerous thing. It also says here that these divisions have been consistent with the recent "pronouncements of the Prime Minister..." I am further given to understand that the Chairman has recommended that the management of personnel under the Government should be given to an independent Committee or commission or body which should be equidistant from the Government and the employees but the ICS and IAS patron group are opposing it. Is it also correct that there have been two sets of recommendations, one headed by Member-Secretary Mr. Ray and others and another by the others, and also whether the recommendation says that the ICS Member-Secretary should not be given the job, after he gives up his post in the commission, from where he will be entrusted to do the execution part of the work.

I want to know why it is that the Government is keeping silent and we have to come to the House reading from press reports. Government always says, "Don't take it for granted what appears in the papers." I congratulate the press on giving up this news. I want the Government to make a statement here and now if they have nothing to hide.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the Minister like to make any statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): We have no information about these reports published in the Press. Government does not know the views of the Members of the Commission. (Interruptions). Government has set up a Commission and we have informed Parliament that the Commission will give its report by the end of March. This is the position. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: News are coming sometimes about the date, sometimes about certain speculation etc. So, the opposition want to know how such news appear.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It will be improper for the Government to find out from the Commission whether there is a difference of views among its members. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has explained the position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir, we have seen that when Parliament is in session any report, interim or final of any commission or committee is announced in Parliament. In this case, a portion of the report has come out in the press.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is not responsible if there is any leakage. Please let me know how the Minister is responsible for this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please read what has appeared in the papers today.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I allowed you to bring it to the notice of Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Member-Secretary Mr. Ray is being appointed Secretary of the Expenditure Department in the Finance Ministry. He will be implementing the report. He is anti-labour and he is going to be allotted this work of implementation of this work... (Interruptions).

13.00 hrs.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: (Buxar): Sir, my point of order is that no member should get up without your permission. You should call only those three members whose names are with you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed only those members whose names are with me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : फरीदाबाद मेडिकल कालेज के छात्र भूख हड़ताल पर हैं। उनके बारे में वक्तव्य आना चाहिये

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, I have written a letter to Shri Khadilkar on this subject.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): I do realise the seriousness of the position obtaining in the Faridabad Medical College. I may say just now that a move is afoot to solve this problem within a week. So, I would request hon. Members to wait till then. Then I would be in a position so say something. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker : यह विषय इनकी मिनिस्ट्री का न होते हुए भी हमने इनके गले डाल दिया है। वह कहते हैं कि मैं देख रहा हूँ। आप फिर भी अड़ते हैं।

Something is happening in Haryana and you are forcing the Central Government to do something. The Minister says he will look into it and still the Members are not satisfied. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I would appeal to the hon. Members to make a request to the students who are on fast to give it up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : स्वयं मंत्री जी जा कर छात्रों को भूक हड़ताल समाप्त करने के लिए कहें। इनका क्या बिगड़ने वाला है। इनको क्या तकलीफ होती है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The Minister has said that he will solve the problem or find a solution

within a week. Why is it not possible for him to go and explain this to the students overt here? Why does the matter of prestige stand in the way of his doing it?

MR. SPEAKER: If he was standing on prestige, he would not have come forward with this statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why can't the hon. Minister himself go there and make this appeal?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I requested the students several times not to undertake such fasts. Yet, disregarding all advice, they have undertaken the fast. So, I do not think I am called upon to go there... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not think that is, good enough reply. Only today he has made a statement on the floor of the House that within a week he will find a solution. Therefore, I think it is in the fitness of things that he himself goes there and assures the students that it is only a question of a week, so kindly give up the fast. He can do it. He is a big enough man to do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: This agitated atmosphere is not called for. As you are fully aware, and in a way you are also lending your helping hand to find some solution, we are trying to find some solution. The solution is not yet finalised. At this stage, I am not prepared to make any commitment to anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are all aware of this problem. Some private persons started this College in Haryana. There is the Haryana State Government. Now, from the Haryana Government, it has come to our House.

The other day, the Minister was here and, when the Members rose to raise this matter, I said, we better refer the Minister and he may come out with some solution.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We may make a request that he should find some solution and come before this House.

किसी प्राइवेट आदमी ने यह कालेज खोला । उस की बला हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट पर आ पड़ी । और अब हरियाणा वालों की बला यहां श्री खाडिलकर पर डाल दी गई है । माननीय सदस्य तो ऐसे कह रहे हैं, जैसे सब कुछ श्री खाडिलकर ने ही किया है ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of nationalising any College....

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष सहोदय : आप लोग आपस में मुकाबला न करें कि उधर से किसी ने कुछ कहा है, तो इधर से भी कुछ कहा जाना चाहिए ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: One important matter concerning the procedure which I would like to bring to your notice is that only a little while ago, the Minister got up and said something to the effect, 'Give me one week, I will find some solution.' A few minutes later, he was allowed to back out of that commitment before your own eyes, under your nose and in the full view of the whole House. I think he should not be allowed to do that. He should be made to stick to it. It is as a result of that statement, the situation changes qualitatively and because it changes, he is now in a position to go and persuade those boys to give up their fast. Now, if he retracts within a few minutes, right over here, I think you should get him to reaffirm his assurance.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I said earlier, a move is just afoot to

find some solution and it will take sometime, say a week's time.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have to tell you that when more than one Member speaks at the same time, nothing can be heard. They will not be able to record anything. (Interruptions).

13.16 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED WRONG STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The Law Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I stand on a point of order. We would like him to intervene in this matter because that will make for clarity but if you are pleased to give the ruling the scope of his intervention....

MR. SPEAKER: I told them, before I can hold it in order I will listen if they wanted to say anything and that is why he is given an opportunity.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The point is whether the Law Minister will intervene in this matter as a legal expert or as a member of the Cabinet involving himself in a collective responsibility. This question arises because his dealing with the legal aspect might also involve giving his comments on the facts and if he does so, then he will be exposing himself to responsibility for those facts as other Ministers did.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I rise on a point of order. You told a little while earlier you wanted to find from the Law Minister as to what he has to say. If you on your own wanted to make up your mind about a particular matter and wanted to hear argument you could do so in your Chamber or anywhere else. But if you listen to anything here in this House those statements

[Mr. H. N. Mukerjee]

become the property of the House and if you react one way or the other it must be open to the House to discuss whatever be the contents of the statement made in the House. So, whatever the Law Minister says would be open without any difference of opinion to discussion by the House and not merely by cogitation by yourself with a view to bring a decision in regard to this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under what rules of procedure did you allow him to raise the issue? You allowed it under Rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not under Rule 222.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Merely saying 'No' is not good enough. It was raised under Rule 222. Therefore, the House should have a debate on the same and thereafter it should go to the Privileges Committee.

You may tell us under what rules of procedure you are operating as far as this matter is concerned. For I must caution you, and kindly give me the freedom to do so, that because it involves the Prime Minister's son, we should be very careful to see that we do not do anything which is improper....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of anybody's son or anything like that...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। श्री मिश्रा ने रूल 222 के अन्तर्गत एक विशेषाधिकार का मामला उठाया। आप ने उन्हें किस रूल के अन्तर्गत इजाजत दी है यह अभी तक स्पष्ट नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिधि मंत्री को सुनने के बाद क्या आप इस के ऊपर स्वयं निर्णय लेंगे या सदन को बहस करने का मौका देंगे? हम यह भी

चाहेंगे कि मिश्रा जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस दिन शुक्ला जी ने जो कुछ कहा है और आज बिधि मंत्री जो कुछ कह रहे हैं वह सब मेम्बर्स में वितरित कर दी जाय और फिर समय तय किया जाय चर्चा करने को। आप अपने ऊपर निर्णय का भार मत लीजिए। आप कठिनाई में फँस जाएंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: I explained it a number of times in this House.

The other day, when Shri Shyamnandan Mishra came, he said that he just wanted to refer to this matter...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had given it in writing; I had made it clear in my communication that I wanted to raise it under rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: I had made it clear that I was not allowing it as a privilege issue....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had made it clear in my letter....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree with him. After I heard him, in the last sitting where this matter was raised, he again said that he did not want it to be raised under rule 377 or Direction 115 but he wanted it to be treated as a privilege motion. In that case, I said that I would have to consider whether it was in order or not. I made it very clear, that if he wanted to have it raised as a matter of privilege, then I would listen to the other side and see whether I could hold it in order or not. But if he wanted to raise it just as he raised it on the first day, and if I were not to treat it as a privilege motion. I said that if it was not a privilege motion, then on any other motion, as Members were pleased to take it, I would ask a few Members to participate in it. This was the position, and it was very clear.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The point on which I am asking for your ruling is whether the Law

Minister is coming in only as a legal expert without having responsibility for the facts involved. Then, we shall have to take a different view in this matter. You have to make the position clear

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): This is under rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is under rule 222, it must first be held in order by me before it is d'scussed here

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is your look-out, and you can do whatever you like.

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise, I have no objection; if they want to discuss it not under rule 222 but otherwise, I have no objection. But if he wants to raise it as a privilege motion, then I shall have to see

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If it is not a privilege motion, then what type of motion is this? What are we discussing?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not mind if these points are taken as a certain proposition on which there could be a discussion, but if it is a privilege motion, then I shall have to see whether privilege is involved or not

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has raised it. It can be either under rule 222, or under X, Y or Z. There cannot be a third thing.

MR. SPEAKER: It can be discussed as any other motion, but if it is a privilege motion; then I must follow the rules and abide by them.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You have merely to act under rule 222.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rules of procedure are you operating here?

MR. SPEAKER: He suddenly said that he wanted to treat it as a privilege motion. I said

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not suddenly, I had mentioned it in my letter.

MR. SPEAKER: I said every time when I allowed him that I was allowing him under rule 377 or under Direction 115 to raise it as any other matter was raised. After raising it, he says that it is under rule 222. I said that I was not bound by what he wrote in his letter on his own proposition

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The records will show that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to argue on this point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My communication to you on the very first day did contain this question of privilege

MR. SPEAKER: How can the privilege motion come unless I hold it in order? How can it come up here?

(Interruptions.)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule of procedure is the Law Minister making a statement?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My whole case is based on the position that the two Ministers have misled the House deliberately.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want to hear him, I have no objection. If you do not want to give a chance to them to explain, I will judge on my own.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule you are allowing him to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already explained.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I have seen it in the record, and I have heard it also, that the matter was raised under rule 222

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You had objected, but you had allowed yourself to be overruled by the atmosphere in the House into making

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not at all. He came to me. Saw me in my chamber

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: This is most peculiar. Everytime you refer to people seeing you in your Chamber, I am not interested in what happens there. I am here in this House and am interested in what happens in this House....

MR. SPEAKER: If he does not want the Law Minister to reply, I have no objection.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Who the hell is he to reply?

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want him to reply, it is all right. But I have my own view.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We would like to discuss the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Not until I hold it in order if you are treating it as a privilege motion. If it is like any other matter, you can be seized of it. But if you are going to treat it as a privilege motion, I must hold it in order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There is no other go for the Chair if the Chair follows the rules and precedents in this matter but to admit a discussion on this

MR. SPEAKER: Do not talk like this. (*Interruptions*).

If after making his speech, the member says 'No, it is not an ordinary reference', and he wants to bring it as a privilege motion, then I will treat it as a privilege motion and then give my ruling whether it is in order

or not. If after saying everything, he does not now want them to reply, it is all right.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We want him to reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We want this under rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I hold it in order?

SHRI PILOO MODY: You accept this under rule 222. Having done that, you can do whatever you like.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling on that. (*Interruptions*).

If he had insisted at the very first meeting with me in my chamber that he would only refer to it as a privilege motion, my reaction would have been different. He said he wanted to make a statement. I said 'all right'. After making the statement, he insists now that it is a privilege motion. If he had originally come under rule 222, I would not have allowed him to speak before giving my consent. Having given me the other impression, he made a statement. Then I thought he should get the opportunity of listening to the reply from the other side. I thought he should also allow the other side, to reply. But if he does not want to listen to the other side, I have no objection.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We want to hear him.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): If you say that this is not under rule 222, may I know under what rule this discussion is going on? (*Interruptions*). I am on a point of order (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. If Shri Mishra had insisted originally that he wanted to bring it under rule 222, I would have treated it as such. On that very day I said, 'You have raised certain points'.

Perhaps in the very beginning, if I had been expressly told that he did not want to raise it as another matter but only under rule 222, perhaps I would have reacted differently. Now, after having made a speech, he takes up that position. Then I expressly asked him at the end of it whether he was taking it up under rule 222, and he said, "Yes." (*Interruptions*). If you insist on the rules, then under rule 222, I will come out with my own ruling.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I wish to enquire, if it is not rule 222, under what rules that particular discussion is taking place now. The House should know it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. After Mr. Mishra's insisting that he wanted it to be treated under rule 222, I have to judge it on merits.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not deny the Chair's right to judge it, but my point of order is—

MR. SPEAKER: He raised this discussion saying that he wanted to discuss certain points. I allowed him. But when it is raised as a privilege motion, I must give an opinion whether it is in order or not.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I continue my point of order? What I say is

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, I am only following your great father's precedents.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, while I am thankful to you, I request you not to embarrass me. I have every right to raise a particular matter. I only wanted to make a submission. I do not want to enter into arguments whether it is under rule 222 or not. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want to listen, I shall proceed to the next business.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to raise one point.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want to listen, I will give my own view of it whether I admit it or not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, every hon. Member has a right to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: He is a most respected Member.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We do not know what the Law Minister is going to say about this matter. We cannot anticipate what he is going to say. Now, the point is—

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, I just told you that when Mr. Mishra raised this point, I thought that because he had done it the others should reply to it. If you do not want it, you leave it to me.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not dispute that aspect of the matter. I am raising a different issue. Let me complete my point of order. Unless I complete my point of order,— (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I fail to understand your point.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Kindly allow me to complete my point. What I am saying is that neither you nor we can anticipate what the Law Minister is going to say. But what I am saying is, supposing you give a ruling later on after hearing the Law Minister on this matter, that this matter is not valid and is not good enough to go the Committee of Privileges have we not got a right, have we lost all our rights as Members of this House? I want your ruling on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, if you do not want my ruling, then do not treat it as a privilege motion. I do not come in there. If you want to treat it as a privilege motion, I will have to give my ruling.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: If you want the Law Minister to give his legal opinion, why not call in the Attorney-General?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is that, if you want a legal opinion on this point, why should the Law Minister be asked to give it, because the Law Minister is a member of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of legal opinion. I am asking whether they want to reply to certain points raised by the hon. Member, or not. I made it clear. If you do not want it, I will not call him.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Since you have been pleased to ask me to intervene in this debate, I should like to point out that I am going to deal with the points of law which have been raised in the course of the earlier discussion. The crux of the matter is whether there have been any violations of the law and, incidentally, therefore, the question also is whether the statement that there had been no violations is accurate or inaccurate. The law which governs the facts of this case is the Act of 1903, the Indian Works of Defence Act. No opinion on a point of law can be given without bearing in mind certain facts which are necessary for arriving at a conclusion on the point of law. The factual position has been given by the hon. Minister in this House and such facts which are necessary for me to reach my conclusion on the question of law have been taken from the Minister's statement as authoritative facts. I assure you that these facts are very few which are necessary for this legal question.

Under the Act of 1903, in the interest of protecting certain defence works certain restrictions can be imposed. The method and manner

of imposing restrictions have been prescribed.

13.42 hrs.

(**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair)

In accordance with that, in 1962 the first notification was issued containing a declaration. The first question is whether there was any violation of the 1962 declaration in the notification which was published under section 3 of the Act. The next question is whether in the subsequent notification of 1969 there have been any violations.

Section 3 of the Indian Works of Defence Act is the main section for the present purpose and it says: "Whenever it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary to impose restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of any work or defence or any site intended to be used or to be acquired for any such work in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of Secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorised to certify its orders." This is the standing provision of the law which enables the Government to make a declaration.

13.43 hrs.

(**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Central Government.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I do not refer to undisputed points; I never said that it was not the Central Government. Let us not digress; let us go to the main point.

Once a valid declaration has been issued, then the other things follow. Even this declaration is required to be issued in the mode and manner that is laid down in the very same

section i.e. Sub-Sec. (ii). It says that such a declaration shall be published in the official gazette and shall state the district or other territorial division in which the land is situated and the place where a sketch plan of the land which shall be prepared, on a scale not smaller than six inches to the mile and shall distinguish the boundaries referred to in section 7, may be inspected and the Collector shall cause public notice to be given of such declaration at convenient places in the locality.

I have read the 1962 declaration very carefully. I have got a copy here. I must say that at the time when the declaration was issued, on the facts which I have ascertained it appears to me that the declaration has complied with the requirements of section 3(i) and (ii) of this Act.

But the question of noncompliance arises in a different way. Was this declaration continued in force for all time after it was once issued or did anything happen subsequently as a result of which either by express provision or by implied provision..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
What implied? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have not even dealt with the question yet and I am interrupted. I do not certainly expect every one of the members in the opposition to agree with me. This is a point of view which I am putting for the consideration of the House and you, Sir. I am certainly entitled to put my point of view before the House because you have been kind enough to permit me to do so. At the time the notification was issued, it was issued clearly in terms of the requirements of sections 3(1) and (2). So far as the 1962 notification is concerned, it does appear to me that it was in compliance with the conditions that were required to be followed and it was valid. But is it open to ignore certain facts which have come up subsequently? I am not merely on

facts; I will come to the legal points later. In the statement made by any colleague, it has been said that this notification, when it was issued, was issued for purposes of an ammunition depot. The notification itself says so. Then, I would only read the other relevant part of the notification:

"Within a distance of 1000 yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the ammunition depot".

This is clearly in terms of the section, because the section in terms says that you must indicate the boundary within which the notification will operate, in other words, boundaries within which the restrictions contemplated by section 7(b) would operate. So long as the corpus, the object, of the notification itself is in existence, there can be no doubt that the notification by itself was a valid notification. But it has been stated on the floor of the House that after the notification was issued, at a certain point of time this ammunition depot for which the notification was issued was lifted from that site.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Can you say that the ammunition depot was removed from there? Are you committed to this statement? My information is that it was not removed. The Air Force ammunition depot still continues and it was under the joint sharing of both the Air Force and Army earlier. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I do not know what is his information, but as I said, so far as the factual part of it is concerned, I have taken it from the authoritative statement made by a colleague in this House. I am entitled to accept that statement as a correct statement of facts.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Do you stand committed to that statement?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Nothing compels me to commit myself to anything. I am only committed to this that an authoritative statement on facts has been made by a Minister and it becomes the property of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Those facts have been challenged in the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please ask a parliamentary delegation from here to go into it. I am prepared to establish it. Let the Minister take the responsibility. In any court of law I am prepared to establish that there is an ammunition depot. In the letter of the Commanding Officer, copy of which I have sent you, it has been said that there is a depot there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Do not mislead the House.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Anything that you do not like is misleading the House. It is a very curious position. So far as facts are concerned, I am entitled to take the authoritative facts given by the Ministry, and not Shri Mishra's private information.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In addition to the privilege motion I have given notice of, I will move another privilege motion for further misleading the House.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I cannot be browbeaten like this.... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. Sir, the hon. Minister is asking us to sit in judgment on a matter which is a privilege and which is within the domain of the Privileges Committee. He is depriving the Privileges Committee of its legitimate function.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House to decide.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When facts are being challenged, a more senior Minister with some legal background is brought and all that he does is to mislead the House.... (Interruptions)

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The section requires that it should be in respect of a work of defence. This particular notification related to a depot called Ammunition Depot. The other requirement of the section is that the map which is referred to in section 3(2) should also demarcate the boundaries, as referred to in section 7. What is referred to in section 7(b) is a requirement of law and it must be done. It says:

"within the second boundary which may extend to a distance of one thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the works the restrictions enumerated in clause (a) shall apply with the following additional limitations"

So, it talks of a distance of 1,000 yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is the identification mark.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: In order to comply with this requirement of section 7(b), it has been categorically stated in the 1962 notification:

"enjoyment of the land lying within a distance of one thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the ammunition depot"

The boundary as demarcated by the notification and was indeed required by section 3 read with section 7(b) was 1000 yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the ammunition depot. So, in addition to the fact that the ammunition depot was shifted from there, when the Air Force installation came in later on, at that time....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are saying that again?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The area which was given to the Air Force installation was not exactly the same as was given to the ammunition depot. Some part of the area which had been with the ammunition depot had been de-requisitioned and had been taken out of the installation which was to be the air-force installation. Naturally, the result was that the topography of the installation was changed. When you are talking of a distance of 1000 yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the ammunition depot, the crest of the outer parapet itself did not remain the same because certain part of the area had been taken out by the de-requisition and was not given to the air-force installation. (*Interruptions*). Will you please bear with me? I am coming to that. I cannot deal with all the arguments at the same time.

The question is that two factors happened. One was that the ammunition depot was no longer there and the other factor was that even if the air-force installation came up, that was in a different situation topographically in as much as that certain area had been taken out of 1000 yards which is stated in the Notification. It is to be counted from the crest of the outer parapet of the ammunition depot which itself changed. The result was that in the form in which the Notification of 1962 was made, it could not operate and apply in respect of a new situation, a topographically new situation, which related to the air-force installation. In as much as the situation completely changed, the position admittedly is that this Notification by clear and necessary implication had ceased to be operative.

Another factor which is important is that subsequently a Notification was issued in 1969. That Notification, may be valid or invalid, operative or inoperative, again clearly is an indi-

cation of the fact that by necessary implications, the earlier Notification stood repealed.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Was an earlier Notification cancelled at any point of time? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please don't interrupt him. Let him have his say.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Legally, it is not unknown that by necessary implications, there have been cases where even the statutes have been treated as repealed not to talk of notifications... (*Interruptions*). The position is quite clear. In my respectful submission to the House, I may say that so far as 1962 Notification was concerned, while expressly there is a power for revocation under Section 38, that power was not exercised in the sense that... (*Interruptions*). Their exclamation do not make an argument. Therefore, I am not taking note of them.

Here is a position which is undisputable on the facts which have been brought before the House that at a point of time, when the situation changed by necessary implications, 1962 Notification must be deemed to have been repealed when the subsequent Notification was issued. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Every time, you are interrupting him. This is very bad. Let him say what he wants to say.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: This is in substance the position with regard to the 1962 Notification. Then, we come to the 1969 Notification... (*Interruptions*). I have dealt with the 1962 Notification. Whether you agree with it or not is a different matter, but I am personally satisfied that this is the correct legal position and I am entitled to place it before you and before the House... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
You are being paid for that.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The second question is with regard to the 1969 Notification, the position is that the 1969 Notification was not as unassailable as the 1962 Notification. As I said, when the 1962 Notification was issued, it was unassailable because it was fully in compliance with the requirements of the law. But the 1968 published in 1969 Notification was not equally unassailable as the 1962 one, for more than one reason. First of all, what has been mentioned here and what was given in the Schedule is a description of the land. If we read the section again, you have to indicate the area. The area has been indicated here. There is no doubt about it. The boundaries have not been indicated.

The third thing and the most important part which makes it mandatory to be done... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 'Shall' means 'may' here.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: What is most mandatory is and that I want to put it for your consideration is that if you look at Sec. 3, the only place where Sec. 3 refers to the issue of a public notice is the last part of Sec. 3(2). Now it says:

"The Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of the said declaration to be given at convenient places in the locality."

What is important is that the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of the said declaration to be given in convenient places in the locality.

I am aware that it was argued that 'shall' in some cases may mean 'may'. I do not dispute that. In some cases 'shall' may be interpreted as 'may', but not in every case. The question is: how do you judge whether 'shall' is mandatory or directory. Now,

here, you have to look at the operative provisions of the Act. What is the intention of the Section? The intention is that as soon as the declaration is issued, certain restrictions which are meant to be imposed—here the section referred to is Sec. 7(b)—they are meant to be imposed. Those restrictions should become operative. Sec. 7(b)—if you consider it carefully, it will be seen, makes it a condition precedent for the restrictions to be operative that a notice as referred to in Sec. 3(2) must have been published, must have been complied with. This law was made in 1903. This was not done for the present case. What is more important is this: Sec. 7(b) envisages—first of all, the section begins like this:

"From and after the publication of the notice mentioned in Sec. (3), sub-section (2), such of the following restrictions, as the Central Government may in its discretion declare therein, shall attach with reference to such land."

"From and after the publication of the notice mentioned section 3, sub-section 2..."—Section 3, sub-section (2) talks of only one notice and no other notice is referred to in sub-section (2) of Section 3 and that section says that a public notice of the substance of the said declaration shall be given at convenient places in the locality. My submission is that unless the notice is published as Sec. 7 would say, no restrictions, can, by virtue of law, come into operation. This is a self-executing provision. 'From and after the publication of the notice' and since the time the notice has been published, such of the restrictions as the Central Government may wish to impose will come into operation as indicated in Sec. 7. Now, the effect is that as the public notice was not given in this case as was stated by the Minister in his statement, the question of the restrictions coming into force does not arise, not because of anything that the Government or anyone else did, but because it is a self-executing provision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, it is not.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Public notice to be given—by whom?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: This law was enacted by the legislature in 1903 and if the language has any meaning, the gravamen of the words 'From and after the publication of the notice' can have no other meaning but this that there must be a publication of the notice and after the publication of the notice, the restrictions mentioned therein will come into force. As this notice was not published, Sir, my submission before you and before the House is that the 1969 Notification did not become operative at all... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We are tired of this running commentary by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Not because of anything that the Government did or did not do but because the self-executing provisions of the Act itself were not complied with. It was also said that sub-section (3)...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Public notice by whom?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: By the collector.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If the State Government official does not act according to the Act does that make the Act nugatory?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Of course.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir. It does not. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Law Minister say what he wants to say.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In this very notification it is mentioned that sketch plan can be inspected in Deputy Commissioner's

office at Gurgaon. How are we going to have another information over and above the Gazette notification that is there before us? We cannot get any information just by word of mouth.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: If the law provides certain things, it is the requirement of the law. This is not what the Government says. That section says that from and after the publication of this notice, the first part will come into operation. There can be no other meaning except that unless the notice is published, the self-executing provision cannot come into operation at all. I am not on the question whether anybody was negligent or not negligent. I am only on the question as to whether as a fact, notice was published or not published. If it was not published, I have no doubt the restrictions under Section 7 do not come into operation at all. It is a condition precedent and notice must be there. Then only restrictions come into force, not otherwise. These are the main points.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: (Muvat-tupuzha): I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order on what?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If you do not want to hear, I will resume my seat. I am talking about the question of the admissibility of the privilege motion. We are at that stage of discussion just now. You wanted to seek advice. This advice has been given. Now, a discussion on that cannot take place in this House unless you decide that privilege motion is admissible. It is an individual decision for you to make. It is not a decision for this House to make. Discussion in the House can take place only after such a decision has been taken by you. Now, this House is not called upon to take a decision in this matter. There-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

fore no discussion ought to take place. You have got your advice. You have got to decide.

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion now.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I want to submit in all seriousness that the Government in trying to dig out a legal snail has revealed a serpent.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
विधि मंत्री जी को आपने सुन लिया है।
उनके वक्तव्य पर आप विचार करें और
फिर अपने निर्णय से सदन को अवगत
करायें। लेकिन निर्णय सुनाने से पहले
आप सदन को सुन लीजिए।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : सिक्कोरिटी
आफ इंडिया को ध्यान में रखते हुए आपने
कोई फैसला नहीं किया तो हाउस के लिए
बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाएगी। इसको आप
समझ लें।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions,)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am not concerned with what Mr. Mishra might have had in mind. I am interested as a Member of Parliament and as a citizen of this country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: While I was making my submission I was disturbed.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Can I not say a few words?.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has already spoken. He wants to speak himself on the same point again....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want a clarification from you.... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard all the hon. Members. I have heard everybody now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What has happened to the letter by the commanding officer which I had sent you? Why was that letter rendered infructuous. Who made that letter infructuous? I wanted clarification on that.

MR. SPEAKER: He says that some Air Force Officer had written a letter. As I saw in the statement which he gave, that was in reference to 1956....

SHRI SHYAMANDAN MISHRA: 1962 also as....

MR. SPEAKER: In that context, I saw that letter myself and the reply also given by him....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The letter is with you....

MR. SPEAKER: That was relating to 1956....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: To both. You may kindly read that letter

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To 1966.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The 1956 one was a circular letter. Here the 1963 Act has also been referred to. When a competent officer who is authorised to take action under the Act takes objection what happens to that objection? Who made that objection infructuous? We want to know about it.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: If you merely take the question of law, the question of law is simple. The question of law is whether there was or was not a notification which was in force. With regard to the factual part of the letter, my hon. colleague has already dealt with it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But he has not met the point who made that letter infructuous.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot help it...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let there be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Not on the motion of privilege.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is not denied that it is a matter of privilege. That letter is not denied.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the privilege motion is concerned....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज एक चर्चा का मौका दें, उसके बाद निर्णय करें। चर्चा के बाद आप फैसला करें कि प्रिविलेज मोशन को इजाजत देना है या नहीं देना है। (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request hon. Members to kindly sit down? So far as the privilege motion is concerned, I cannot give a *charcha*....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On an earlier occasion, when Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had raised a similar question, Svetlana's letter was quoted. Here, the letter of the commanding officer has been quoted. You cannot but take notice of it. I submit that that letter has not been denied by the hon. Minister.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard both sides....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Just now you have observed that you are willing to give us a discussion under rule 184. Would you kindly accede

to that request and allow a discussion under rule 184? Then the House can decide what to do with the privilege issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members should be very reasonable, after all let them not interrupt me every time. After all, they want something from me also. This question is...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Very serious.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the privilege motion is concerned....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please do not say anything about that now. I have more moments to consider. My submission is that the letter that I have quoted has not been denied by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen that letter....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I must say that you have not even read that letter. You must go through it carefully.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as privilege is concerned, in the past whenever any member came with a reference that the Minister or member made a wrong, incorrect or inaccurate statement, we admitted it under Direction 115. Then the Minister came out with a statement. Either he corrected it or he gave an explanation. The member saw it and ultimately the matter was resolved. But never in the past was this held as a breach of privilege.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is in regard to factual inaccuracy.

MR. SPEAKER: We have been following it in the past. Now in the course of his speech, he said it is deliberate....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: ...misleading of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I heard him. He said it is deliberate. All that he has been doing is to interpret the law in

[Mr. Speaker]

his own way. The other side interpret it in their own way. They say notification of 169 was inoperative.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting me? If you do not have patience I cannot proceed.

Both differ in their interpretation. They have been insisting on both notifications, of 1969 and 1962. He has his own and they have their own. After all, in future also we will have to follow certain procedures. I am not here concerned with the legal interpretation or legality and I do not treat it as a privilege motion.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: But I do not debar a discussion. The Minister has replied on the material facts supplied. If there is any question about legality or interpretation, it is for the courts to decide, not for me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They have deceived the House. You are not observing precedents in this House. Even in the matter of security, you are being browbeaten.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is at liberty to discuss it. I do not prevent discussion. But if you say it is a privilege issue, it is not in order and I do not admit it. If you want to discuss it under some other rule or any other provision where my ruling does not come in, I do not debar it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Tomorrow again you will face a privilege motion and you will not be able to conduct the business of the House tomorrow.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not threaten me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not debar any discussion otherwise. I have to go by past precedents.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You cannot give an arbitrary ruling like that.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am giving notice of my intention to move a second privilege motion. Tomorrow again it would come up.

MR. SPEAKER: If you come with it I will judge it purely on merits. But in future when you come with a privilege matter you must tell me it is a privilege matter. Do not say 'I am coming for just a reference'.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are not observing precedents in this matter. We are not going to be a party to this. We will have to thrash out this issue.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nobody will come to you in future. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is our House. This is nobody else's House. This is our House.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: This is not anybody's personal property. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are not observing any rules in this matter. I have established beyond any shadow of doubt that there has been violation. I have established that we have been misled. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are at liberty and welcome to have your opinion. You are a senior Member of this House. It is in the hands of the Members. Now, Mr. Yadav. (Interruptions) I have called Mr. Yadav. I am not allowing any more discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Already I have said I have not held it in order. But on the merits of this case you can discuss at any time. I would not refuse it. When this issue came I did not deny it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: On the question of privilege, I have given my verdict.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling. I have called Mr. Yadav. I have passed on to item 10 of the List of Business—Discussion of the railway budget.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling that it is not a matter of privilege.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise, on the facts, you can have a discussion. On the facts you can have a discussion, but not on the question of privilege. I cannot give a ruling on the question of interpretation or legality. I do not think it is for me to do it. You can differ. But you can have a discussion on the facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: As a protest, we would walk out of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is speaking. How can it go on record?

14.30 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1973-74—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत रेलवे बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सब से पहले मैं नये रेल मंत्री का स्वागत करता हूँ और साथ ही धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन के कार्य भाग सभालने के 15 दिन के अन्दर ही उन्हें रेल बजट पेश

करने को कहा गया जो बहुत ही उत्तरदायित्व का काम है और जिसे मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही निभाया है।

14.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.].

इसी संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस विभाग का यह दुर्भाग्य सा रहा है कि कोई भी मंत्री पूरे टर्म भर रह नहीं पाते हैं जिससे वह अपने विचारों को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय को पूरे टर्म तक रहने का मौका मिलेगा जिससे वह अपने विचारों को वास्तविकता में बदल सकें।

इस से पहले कि 1973-74 के बजट पर विस्तृत रूप से विचार हो सके मेरे विचार से यह जरूरी होगा कि 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के बजट पर विहंगम दृष्टि डाली जाये। 1971-72 के शुरू में यद्यपि घाटा दिखाया गया था लेकिन साल के अन्त तक 17.84 करोड़ मुनाफे का बजट सिद्ध हुआ। 1972-73 में 32.53 करोड़ मुनाफे का बजट पेश किया गया लेकिन देश की विपन्न परिस्थिति, विजली की कमी तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के ट्रिब्युनल पर अनुमानित खर्चों को मदे-नजर रखते हुए यह केवल 12.40 करोड़ रुपये के मुनाफे का बजट सिद्ध हो पाया।

1973-74 में विभिन्न प्रकार के खर्चों का दायित्व 19.34 करोड़ तथा उस के अलावा के दायित्व जैसे मूद बगैरह 33.66 करोड़ को मिला कर 53 करोड़ का गैप रह जाता था जिसे पाटने के लिए विभिन्न मदों जैसे यात्री भाड़ा में वृद्धि तथा माल भाड़ा में वृद्धि की गई है। फिर भी सारे दायित्वों को देखते हुए अन्त में 8.65 करोड़ का गैप रह ही जाता है जिसे साल के अन्त तक रेलवे द्वारा मेहनत तथा सिरकत से पाटने की आशा व्यक्त की गई है।

[श्री राजेन्द्र रासद यादव]

इस रेलवे बजट में बहुत सी सर्वथा नई बातें कही गई हैं जिस के लिए मंत्री महोदय बधाई के पात्र हो जाते हैं। मगर विरोधी दोस्तों ने इसे घिसा पिटा पुराने तरीके का बजट कहा है जो सर्वथा भ्रम्य है। या तो मेरे विरोधी मित्रों ने ठीक से वर्तमान बजट पर विचार ही नहीं किया या फिर समझ ही नहीं पाए या फिर दृष्टि दोष ही कहा जा सकता है जो देख कर भी नहीं देख सकते। मैं वर्तमान बजट में वर्णित चन्द एक मुख्य मुद्दों की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ताकि हमारी बातों की सत्यता आंकी जा सके।

इस वजट में माल तथा यात्री भाड़े पर बढ़ोतरी की गई है और उस पर चन्द एक माननीय सदस्यों ने आपत्ति जाहिर की है। पर गौर से देखने से पता चलेगा कि जीवन की परम आवश्यक वस्तुओं जैसे खाद्यान्न, नमक, कैंरोमीन आयात वगैरह पर छूट दी गई है जो अत्यन्त ही सूझबूझ का परिचायक है। यात्री भाड़े में भी तृतीय श्रेणी में कम से कम तथा उच्च श्रेणी में ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाड़े की बढ़ोतरी की गई है। अतः इस दृष्टि से इसे मैं समाजवादी बजट कहता हूँ।

देश की विषम परिस्थिति को अच्छी तरह ध्यान में रखते हुए यह बजट पेश किया गया है। मंत्री जी ने युवकों तथा विद्यार्थियों के लिए विशेष सुविधा की व्यवस्था की है जिससे देश के एक भाग से दूसरे भाग में वे आसानी से जा सकें। और इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा मिले।

ओवर क्राउडिंग पर गहराई से विचार करने के फलस्वरूप ही नगरेन की व्यवस्था, यात्री गाड़ी में डीजल इंजनों की व्यवस्था जिससे वर्तमान गाड़ियों में ज्यादा डिब्बे लगाए जाएं, इत्यादि वास्तव में सराहनीय कदम हैं।

आज के हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है लेबर की। यदि लेबर सन्तुष्ट हो तो देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और देश आगे जाएगा। मंत्री जी ने लेबर पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट की बात करके लेबर को बहुत बड़ा संतोष दिया है। इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने विभिन्न ट्रिब्युनलों जैसे मियां भाई ट्रिब्युनल वगैरह पर अमल का बचन दिया है जिस के लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हो जाते हैं।

बिजली की कमी के संदर्भ में माननीय मंत्री जी का विचार कि रेलवे अपने लिए खुद बिजली पैदा करे स्वागत के काबिल है।

मंत्री महोदय ने विदेश व्यापार विभाग के अपने अनुभव से रेल मंत्रालय को भी लाभान्वित करने की दिशा में निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए एक सैल खोलने की बात की है जो अत्यन्त ही सूझ-बूझ का परिचायक है।

आज रेल यात्रा दिनों दिन असुरक्षित होती जा रही है। हमारी तरफ तो रात को लोग यात्रा नहीं करना चाहते कारण कि चोरी-डाका-लूट-पाट काफी पैमाने पर बढ़ रही है। रेल मंत्री महोदय ने आर० पी० एफ० को रीआर्गनाइज करने की बात की है। पर इस मसले का दूसरा पहलू भी है। अभी ज्यादा दिन नहीं हुए मैं बस्ती से आ रहा था। रात में चलने का मौका मुझे मिला। आर० पी० एफ० के एक सज्जन से मेरी बात हुई। मैंने कहा कि आप तो रायफल ले कर चलते हैं क्यों इस तरह से चोरी-डाका-लूट-पाट वगैरह रोज बढ़ता चला जा रहा है उस का जवाब था वह अत्यन्त ही दुखद भी है और उस पर विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है, उस ने कहा कि आज के जितने क्रिमिनल होते हैं वे बड़े आदमियों के लड़के, भतीजे और सम्बन्धी होते हैं। यदि मैंने कभी कानूनी ढंग से

कार्यवाही की तो उन पर गोली चलायी गयेगी और यदि वह संयोग से मर गया तो उस के बाद हमारे ऊपर कस चलेगा और हमारी जान मुसीबत में आयेगी। मैंने पूछा कि आप क्या करने हो तो उस ने कहा कि एक तरफ से हल्ला होता है तो मैं दूसरी तरफ दौड़ता हूँ और जब उधर से वह भाग जाते हैं तब उस तरफ जाता हूँ। इस से मेरा काम भी चल गया, मेरी नौकरी भी बनी रही और मेरे बालबच्चों का पालन पोषण भी चलता रहा। इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। जब आप की प्रोटेक्टिव फोर्स की यह हालत होगी तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि आप कहां तक इस स्थिति में सुधार ला सकते हैं? हम दिना में संवलय मोचे और मही कदम उठाये। मंत्री जी ने स्टेट होम मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंस करने की धान कही है। मैं इतना अवश्य चाँदगा कि जिस तरह भी हो इस लालमनस को खत्म किया जाय।

इस के अलावा मंत्री जी ने देश की दुर्दशा के मूल कारण रीजनल इम्बैलैन्स को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए देश के पिछड़े इलाके पर विशेष ध्यान दिया है तथा उस इलाके को ज्यादा रेलवे लाइन देने का वादा किया है। उन्होंने अपने बजट अभिभाषण के मूठ संख्या 17 पर कहा है :

"I intend to discuss with my colleagues, the Finance and Planning Ministers how we can initiate new railway projects or open new lines upto 60 KMs where the development of the area would be greatly facilitated, without viewing this expenditure too closely in terms of the prospects of immediate returns on investment."

इन्हीं पक्तियों से जाहिर हो जायगा कि किस प्रकार रेलवे मंत्री जी रीजनल इम्बैलैन्स को दूर करना चाहते हैं।

इसी संबंध में मैं बन्द एक माँगें रखना चाहूंगा। मैं गल बो बर्बों से संसद में तथा उससे पहले वैयक्तिक रूप से बाहर भी अपने क्षेत्र मधेपुरा जो बिहार जैसे पिछड़े प्रदेश का सबसे पिछड़ा भाग है, के बारे में निम्नांकित बातें उठाता रहा हूँ और उसे आज भी उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ आज के रेल मंत्री महोदय को हमारी समस्याओं को समझने में तनिक भी दिक्कत नहीं होगी, क्योंकि वे हमारे जिले से ही आते हैं।

(1) मैं बहुत समय से चाहता रहा हूँ कि दौरम मधेपुरा को वीरपुर जो कोशी हेडक्वार्टर है, से मिलाया जाय। यह लाइन मुरझा तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से भी उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी।

(2) भारत सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण रहा है कि जहां तक हो सके प्रमुख धार्मिक स्थान को रेलवे लाइन से मिलाया जाय। मिट्ठेश्वर भारत के प्रमुख धार्मिक स्थानों में से एक है जहां शिवरात्रि के अवसर पर लाखों लोग एकत्रित होते हैं।

वहां बहुत बड़ा मेला महीनों चलता है। भारत के सभी भागों से दूकानें आती हैं और हाथी तो बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आते हैं। यदि वीरपुर का मिलाया जाना किसी कारण से अभी संभव नहीं हो तो कम से कम मिट्ठेश्वर को दौरम मधेपुरा से तत्काल मिला दिया जाय जो मधेपुरा से केवल 5 मी की दूरी पर अवस्थित है।

तीसरी बात जो सब से महत्वपूर्ण है वह यह है कि बिहारी गंज रेलवे स्टेशन को सिमरी-बख्तियारपुर या फिर मानसी से मिलाया जाय। बिहारीगंज एक ऐसा रेलवे स्टेशन है जहां से हर साल 5 से 7 लाख मन जूट और 2 से 4 लाख मन अनाज बाहर भेजा जाता है। अभी भी व्यवस्था के भुताबिक उस मानसी तक, जो मेन-लाइन पर पड़ता है,

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

पहुँचने में करीब 170 किलोमीटर का चक्कर काटना पड़ता है और यदि बिहारीगंज को मानसी से मिला जायेगा तो केवल 60 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी होगी और हिन्दुस्तान के सब से पिछड़े भाग से होकर बह लाइन गुजरेगी जहाँ के ज्यादातर लोगों ने बड़े-बूढ़ों ने भी अभी तक ट्रेन नहीं देखी है।

हमारे जिला सहरसा को रेलवे मैप पर देखने से पता चनेगा कि यह जिला किस कदर उपेक्षित रहा है। कोशी को बांध दिये जाने के बावजूद भी वहाँ की पुरानी लाइन फिर से चालू नहीं हो पाई है, जिस के कारण जनता को काफी तकलीफ उठानी पड़ रही है। अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि जितनी भी कोशी से पहले की लाइन थी उसे फिर से चालू किया जाय, जैसे सरायगढ़ से दरभंगा, निर्मली हो कर सरायगढ़ से फारबिसगंज वगैरह।

उपाध्यक्ष जी आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि सहरसा कमिश्नरी मुख्यालय होने के बाद भी अभी तक मेल या एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन का मुँह नहीं देख पाया है। अतः मैं अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि कम से कम एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन मानसी से सहरसा पूर्णिया हो कर कटिहार जाय ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को सुविधा मिल सके।

मैं रेल मंत्री को फिर से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बरौनी से कटिहार तक बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की घोषणा की है लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि यह काम जल्द से जल्द पूरा हो।

उपाध्यक्ष जी सहरसा जब कोशी कमिश्नरी बन गया है और वर्तमान सभा-सदस्य से सहरसा जंक्शन लगभग दो मील की दूरी पर है। सहरसा सभासदों के नजदीक ही पुलिस अधीक्षक

कार्यालय, डी०आई०जी० कार्यालय, जेल अस्पताल, जलकार्य विभाग, जिला कांग्रेस कार्यालय, कोशी नहर मंडल, कोशी डिवीजनन, ड्रेनेज डिवीजन, आदि अनेक सरकारी कार्यालय कार्यरत हैं। रेलवे स्टेशन दूर होने से लोगों को काफी दिक्कत होती है। अतः वहाँ सहरसा कोर्ट स्टेशन की स्थापना अत्यावश्यक है।

इसके बाद मैं बिहार के अन्य भागों के बारे में दो-एक बातें कहूँगा और फिर देश के अन्य भागों के बारे में और अन्त में कुछ सुझाव दे कर अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करूँगा। बिहार में जब तक रेल कारखाने का सवाल है, कि सिर्फ जमालपुर में एक रेल कारखाना है, जो पहले स्टीम लोकोमोटिव के रिपैरर का काम करता था। उस समय काम करने वालों की संख्या 20 हजार थी। धीरे धीरे स्टीम लोकोमोटिव की जगह डीजल और विजली का इंजिन चालू हो गया, इन डीजल और विजली के इंजनों के रिपैरर का काम जमालपुर को मिलना चाहिए था, लेकिन वैसा नहीं हुआ। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ मजदूरों की संख्या घट कर 9 हजार हो गई। मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूँगा कि "व्हील एण्ड एक्सल प्लांट" जमालपुर में स्थापित करें ताकि वहाँ के बेरोजगार लोगों को रोटि मिल सके, जिस पर रेलवे का अनुमानित व्यय से आधा भी खर्च आयेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, बिहार के समतल भाग को जब तक बड़ी लाइन द्वारा खनिज तथा उद्योग वाले इलाके से जोड़ा नहीं जायगा तब तक समतल इलाके की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। इस संदर्भ में हम चाहेंगे कि पटना-गया सिंगल लाइन को डबल लाइन में परिवर्तित किया जाय।

हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तरी पंजाब में नैगल-डैम से तलवाड़ा और मुकेरिया तक

रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे लगभग पूरा हो चुका है । अतः हम चाहेंगे कि इस लाइन का शीघ्र निर्माण हो, कारण कि यह सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण लाइन है ।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ । रेलवे दिन-प्रति-दिन तरक्की कर रही है । आज उस के पास 7090 स्टेशन हैं । प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत यात्रियों की सुविधा पर 0.24 करोड़ रुपया प्रति वर्ष खर्च किया जाता था, जब कि आज चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक में वह खर्च बढ़ कर 4 करोड़ रुपये सालाना कर दिया गया है । मैं चाहूंगा कि दिन-प्रति-दिन यात्रियों की सुविधा पर, विशेष कर तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों की सुविधा पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय ।

अभी रेलवे ने एक योजना बनाई है जिस का नाम है "इन्टेन्सिव इम्प्रवमेन्ट प्रोग्राम," जिस के अन्तर्गत बड़े बड़े स्टेशनों की सफाई के दृष्टिकोण से, बिजली के दृष्टिकोण से, लाया जायगा, जिस में दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि यह प्रोग्राम छोटे-छोटे स्टेशनों पर भी चलाया जाय ताकि छोटे छोटे स्टेशनों पर भी यह सुविधा लोगों को मिल सके और वे भी अनुभव कर सकें कि ये हम देश के रहने वाले हैं ।

यद्यपि सुविधा की व्यवस्था हर साल रेलवे द्वारा की जाती है, लेकिन कार्य रूप में उसको परिणत नहीं किया जाता है क्योंकि पर्याप्त मशीनरी की कमी होती है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस के लिये इफेक्टिव मशीनरी की व्यवस्था की जाय ।

आज जब हम रेलवे में सुविधा की बात करते हैं पर अभी भी ऐसे बहुत से स्टेशन जहाँ पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है । हम चाहेंगे कि रेलवे प्रशासन इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे ताकि प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिये पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो जाय ।

अभी तक सारे स्टेशनों को शेड से ढका नहीं जा सका है और शायद अभी सम्भव भी नहीं है । लेकिन इतना अवश्य किया जा सकता है कि हर स्टेशन पर छायादार वृक्ष लगाये जायें ताकि यात्रियों को शेड के अभाव में वृक्षों की छाया मिल सके ।

बड़े शहरों में जहाँ बड़े बड़े यार्ड हैं दोनों तरफ से फुट-ओवर ब्रिज के रास्ते की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । रेलवे को या तो उसी प्रकार के फुट-ओवर-ब्रिज बनाने चाहिये या फिर वर्तमान फुट-ओवर ब्रिज को इस प्रकार बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि दोनों तरफ से रास्ता बन सके और लोगों को इधर उधर जाने की सुविधा हो ।

आज देश में जहाँ भी कोई गड़बड़ी होती है, चाहे स्टूडेंट्स एजीटेशन हो, साम्प्रदायिक झगड़े हों या भा । या प्रदेश के विभाजन का गुस्सा हो, सब से पहले गुस्से का टारगेट रेलवे बनती है । ऐसी हालत में जरूरी है कि जनता को इस दृष्टिकोण में शिक्षित किया जाय तथा बताया जाय कि रेलवे राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है । इसके लिये कान्फ्रेंस करें, मीटिंग्स करें, सेमिनार्स हों ।

आज रेलवे में 14 लाख श्रमिक काम करते हैं तथा यह देश का सब से बड़ा पब्लिक एम्प्लॉयमेंट प्रोग्राम है । अगर इस में और ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोब्लिम्स क्रिएट की जाय तो और ज्यादा श्रमिकों को रोजगार दिया जा सकता है । इस दृष्टिकोण से भी हम पर विचार किया जाय ।

केटिंग कांट्रेक्ट ज्यादा से ज्यादा को-ऑपरेटिव तथा सिटिजन कान्सल्ट को दिए जाने चाहिये, जो इस समय प्राइवेट लोगों को दिये जाते हैं तथा कुछ रेलवे के लोगों को दिये जाते हैं ।

कान्ट्रेक्ट-लेबर का खालसा किया जाना चाहिये ।

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

जो आदमी तीन वर्ष से ज्यादा समय से काम कर रहा है, उन को कन्फर्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि रेलवे बोर्ड जिसे लोम ब्लाइट एलीफेंट कहते हैं, उस का खात्मा किया जाना चाहिये, क्योंकि ये लोग रेल-कोर्स के छोड़े की तरह से हैं। जब तक वहां नहीं पहुंच जाते तब तक तो पूरे लगन से काम करते हैं। लेकिन वहां पहुंचने के बाद सब कुछ भूल जाते हैं और आराम में पड़ जाते हैं। किसी भी दूसरे विभाग में ऐसा नहीं है; इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस का खात्मा किया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रेलवे बजट का भी स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय हमारी मांगों पर ध्यान देंगे और उनकी पूर्ति की तरफ कदम उठावेंगे।

श्री हरकृष्ण चन्द कच्छवाय (मुरैना)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, रेलवे का जो बजट हमारे सामने आया है तथा इस में जो किराये बढ़ाये गये हैं, मैं उन का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ—यदि रेलवे प्रशासन ठीक प्रकार से सतर्क रहे तो रेलवे में चल रहे नाना-प्रकार के जो भ्रष्टाचार हैं, जिन के कारण रेलवे को करोड़ों रुपये की हानि हो रही है, यदि यह बच जाय तो किराये बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं रहेगी। बिना टिकट चलने वाले माल की चोरी, कोयले की चोरी, इन सब का जो क्लेम देना पड़ता है, वह इतनी बड़ी संख्या में देना पड़ता है कि रेलवे का सारा कमाया हुआ पैसा उस में चला जाता है। अभी पी० ए० कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई है, उस में आंकड़े दिये गये हैं कि कितना नुटाला और गबन इस में किया गया है। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि रेलवे तथा सरकार यदि सतर्क रहे तो बार बार टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत ही न पड़े। हर साल टैक्स लगते

हैं, किराये बढ़ाये जाते हैं, इस को रोका जा सकता है। आप की भ्रष्टावधानी के कारण काफी माल चोरी जाता है, वर्कशाप से बड़े बड़े अफसर माल खिसका कर बाजार में बेचते हैं। उनका अपना शेयर होता है। इसलिए यदि आम इस पर नजर रखें तो आपको किराया बढ़ाने की जरूरत ही नहीं होगी। जितना पैसा आप इस समय कमाते हैं उसी से रेलों का विस्तार कर सकते हैं और नई रेलवे लाइनों बिछा सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि योजना आयोग ने इन्हें सलाह दी कि कुछ वर्षों के बाद आपको बहुत अधिक माल ढोना होगा और बहुत अधिक भाड़ा आपको मिलेगा। योजना आयोग की सलाह पर रेलवे ने पूर्वी के माध्यम से बहुत बड़ा फैलाव कर दिया रेलों का लेकिन आज उतनी ठुलाई नहीं हो रही है जितना पैसा लगाया गया है। रेलवे को उम अनुपात में रिटर्न नहीं मिल रहा है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि योजना आयोग और रेल मंत्रालय में कोई ताल मेल नहीं है जिसके कारण जैसी योजना बना दी गई उसी को लागू कर दिया गया और उससे काफी पैसे की बर्बादी हुई। रेलवे को पहले से जितनी आशा थी उतना माल ढोने के लिए आज नहीं मिलता है। इसके अतिरिक्त रेलवे की सर्विस इतनी खराब है कि हर व्यक्ति और हर व्यापारी यह कोशिश करता है कि अपना माल ट्रक से ले जाये क्योंकि ट्रक से उसका सामान समय से और सुरक्षित पहुंचता है। यही कारण है कि अधिक माल लेकर कोई व्यापारी आपके पास नहीं आता है। रेलवे में उसको नाना प्रकार की परेशानियां उठानी पड़ती हैं इसीलिए आपके द्वारा वह अपने माल को भेजना नहीं चाहता है।

पुरानी परम्परा के अनुसार रेलवे का बजट भ्रम से पेश किया जाता है लेकिन यह पुरानी परम्परा है और अंग्रेजों की छोड़ी हुई एक निशानी है। आज आपके पास बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं लेकिन उनका बजट आप भ्रम

से पेश नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि रेलवे बजट भ्रलग से न होकर सामूहिक रूप में सारा बजट एक साथ आना चाहिए ताकि समग्र रूप में उस पर ठीक से चर्चा की जा सके।

भ्राज नाना प्रकार की यूनियनों बनी हुई हैं लेकिन केवल दो यूनियनों को मान्यता प्राप्त है। मेरा कहना है कि यह तो आप बैलट प्रथा को चालू करें या फिर सदस्य संख्या की जांच करके मान्यता दें या जो भ्रलग भ्रलग कैंटगरिज की यूनियनें हैं उनको मान्यता प्रदान करें। लेकिन यह सरकार कुछ भी नहीं करना चाहती। जो भी निर्णय आप ले वह, जिन यूनियनों का रजिस्ट्रेशन उनकी सलाह से निणय करें। भ्राज केवल दो यूनियनें जो है जिनकी सदस्य संख्या कोई खास नहीं है, दलाल जैसी जिनकी प्रवृत्ति है, जिनकी आपके अफसरों से साठ गांठ है वह मजदूरों का कोई भी हित नहीं करती है। सिवाय दलाली और चापलूसी के वे और कोई काम नहीं करती हैं। उनके भाई भतीजों को कितना लाभ होता है और अफसरों से उसकी कैसी पटती है यही मनोवृत्ति उनकी हमेशा रहती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है या तो आप बैलट प्रथा चालू करें या जिनका रजिस्ट्रेशन है उनकी सहमति से कोई निर्णय लें या जो भ्रलग भ्रलग कैंटगरीज की यूनियनें हैं उनको मान्यता प्रदान करें।

एक समिति बनी है— शिक्षा और पुनर्रोजगार दिलाउ समिति जिसने सिफारिश की है कि अवकाश प्राप्ति की 58 साल की उम्र को घटाकर 55 साल कर दिया जाये जिस पर शायद आप विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ। 58 साल से घटाकर 55 साल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। सम्भवतः यह सुझाव दिया गया होगा कि इससे पैसे की बचत होगी, रेलवे का पैसा बचेगा और नये लोगों को काम दिया जा सकेगा कम तनख्वाह पर। लेकिन मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि उससे कोई खास पैसे की

बचत नहीं होगी। दूसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि भ्राज जो स्थान रिक्त हैं उनकी पूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है। ऐसी प्रथा आपने चला रखी है। ऐसी हालत में इससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। जो इस समय 58 साल की उम्र हैं उसको ही चालू रखना चाहिए।

आपने पेन्शन निधि में 16 करोड़ लिया पिछले साल भी 16 करोड़ और उसके पहले भी 16 करोड़ लिया था और उसके पहले 12 करोड़ लिया था जब कि आपका खर्चा है कम और आपने पैसा अधिक लिया। आपका खर्चा है साढ़े 12 करोड़ और आपने साढ़े 3 करोड़ ज्यादा लिया। आप शुद्ध भ्राय के अन्दर दिखाना नहीं चाहते हैं। यदि आप अधिक दिखायेंगे तो कर्मचारी भी आपसे मांग करने लगेंगे इस भ्राय के पास 50 करोड़ रुपया पेन्शन एकाउन्ट में पड़ा हुआ है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि जितनी आपकी आवश्यकता है उतना ही पैसा आप लेंगे, अधिक पैसा न लेंगे। आपने साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा लिया है इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जितनी आवश्यकता हो उतना ही पैसा लेंगे।

आपके पास एक दल है प्रादेशिक सेना। इस सरकार के खिलाफ जब जब जन आन्दोलन देश के विभिन्न भागों में खड़े होते हैं तो उनको दबाने के लिए दल का उपयोग किया जाता है। आप अपने हित में ही ज्यादातर उसका लाभ उठाते हैं। जब बंगला देश में लड़ाई हुई तो आपने उसको बंगला देश भी भेजा पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध लड़ने के लिए। जब उनको आप अपने हित में उपयोग करते हैं तब उनको भत्ता देते हैं लेकिन जब उनको सीमा पर भेजा तो उनको भत्ता दिया परन्तु वह भत्ता अब वापिस लिया जा रहा है। क्यों वापिस लिया जा रहा है? इससे उनके मन में यह भावना पैदा होगी कि जब कांग्रेस सरकार के खिलाफ जन आन्दोलन होता है तो हमें भत्ता दिया जाता है लेकिन पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ बंगला देश की लड़ाई

[श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय]

में जो भत्ता दिया गया वह वापिस काटा जा रहा है। इससे क्या उनका मनोबल बढ़ेगा? यह भ्रष्टाचार की बात नहीं है। यह भत्ता जो वापिस लिया जा रहा है उसको रोका जाय और जो कुछ वापिस लिया जा चुका है उसको फिर से वापिस दिया जाये। इससे उनका मारल बढ़ेगा और अधिक साहस के साथ वे काम कर सकेंगे।

पदोन्नति जो होती है एडवाइस बेसिस के द्वारा उसमें अफसरों तथा मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों द्वारा ही निर्णय लिया जाता है जिसके कारण योग्य और पुराने लोग रह जाते हैं। उनके हक मारे जाते हैं। उसमें अफसर होते हैं और यूनियन के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं। वे मिलकर फैसला कर लेते हैं और अधिकार होता है वे बंचित रह जाते हैं। इसलिए ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जाये जिसमें कर्मचारियों के भी प्रतिनिधि हों और उसमें इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाये कि कौन योग्य है, किसकी कितनी सविस है और किसको लिया जाना चाहिए। उसके ढांचे में परिवर्तन करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

आपने घाषणा की है कि हम द्वितीय श्रेणी समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं। अगले साल से समाप्त करेंगे। यदि समाप्त करना ही है तो एयर कन्डीशन और फर्स्ट क्लास को समाप्त कीजिए क्योंकि इन डिब्बों को बनाने में पैसा ज्यादा लगता है परन्तु आमदनी कम होती है। थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बों को बनाने में पैसा कम लगता है लेकिन इनकम ज्यादा होती है। दूसरे यदि द्वितीय श्रेणी समाप्त करनी है तो जिन लोगों को पास दिए जाते हैं उनके पास भी आप वापिस ले लेंगे तो क्या उन्हें आप फर्स्ट क्लास के या थर्ड क्लास के पास देंगे इसका निर्णय आपको करना है।

जहाँ तक रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने की बात है, सभी यूनियनों की तरफ से यह बात उठाई जा रही है कि उनको

बोनस दिया जाये। उन को बोनस अवश्य मिलना चाहिए। हम इस की मांग इसलिए करते हैं कि देश में हर चीज की कीमत बढ़ गई है और आप कर्मचारियों को जीवन बेतन देते नहीं हैं। इसलिए जब तक उन को जीवन बेतन नहीं मिलता है तब तक उन को बोनस मिलना चाहिए। जब आप उन को जीवन बेतन दे देंगे तब हम मांग करेंगे कि मुनाफे का बोनस दिया जाये। लेकिन आज जितने बेतन की उनको आवश्यकता है, जितने व्यक्ति उनके परिवार में होते हैं और जिस प्रकार से तमाम चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, वे अपना काम उस में चला नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए जो सरकार ने घोषणा की है 8.33 प्रतिशत की, उतना बोनस उनको मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे किसी तरह से अपना काम चला सकें।

इसके साथ साथ जो कुछ गाड़ियां चलती हैं जैसे जनता और ताज एक्सप्रेस है। ताज एक्सप्रेस आगरे में दिन भर खड़ी रहती है क्यों नहीं इसको आप ग्वालियर तक बढ़ा देते। लोगों को लाभ भी होगा और आप की आमदनी बढ़ेगी। इसी तरह से जयन्ती एक्सप्रेस ग्वालियर नहीं रुकती है। लोगों की मांग है कि वहाँ यह गाड़ी रुकनी चाहिये।

15.00 hrs.

रेलवे के जो उत्तर भारत में निर्माण कार्य हो रहे हैं उन पर जितना भी खर्च बिना जा रहा है उसका 25 प्रतिशत उत्तर भारत में खर्च होता है और 75 परसेंट दक्षिण भारत में किया जा रहा है। यह भेदभाव क्यों है? मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में समानता होनी चाहिए। आशा है कि मंत्री जी इसका विशेष ध्यान रखेंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पिछली बार घोषणा की थी कि महाराष्ट्र में चार रेलवे लाइनें देनी चाहिए। लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड के चैयरमैन महोदय कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा ही नहीं है। जब प्रधान मंत्री ने घोषणा की है तो यह उनका इज्जत का सवाल है, जो जनता को वचन दिए हुए पूरे होने चाहिए। इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री की घोषणा का पूरा पालन किया जाना चाहिये।

रेलवे बोर्ड और सैलून के बारे में पिछले अनेक सालों से यह मांग उठाई जा रही है कि सैलून वापस लिए जायें और रेलवे बोर्ड समाप्त किया जाये। लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि रेलवे बोर्ड इस प्रकार आप को पंजे में जकड़े हुए हैं कि आप उस को समाप्त करने का निर्णय लेने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकते। क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि अगर उनके खिलाफ निर्णय लिया तो आप का पता भी कट जायेगा। कई मंत्री आये और चले गये क्योंकि वे टे.पोरेरी हैं और रेलवे बोर्ड स्थायी हैं इसलिए वह उन को टिकने नहीं देता। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप थोड़ी हिम्मत करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to take up the whole this of your party?

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : मैं दो, तीन मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ, रेलवे बोर्ड पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किया जाता है, लेकिन काम क्या करता है? कुछ नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने अन्य मंत्रालयों में बोर्ड कायम कर रखे हैं? अगर नहीं, तो रेलवे में ही क्यों बोर्ड बना रखा है। इस को समाप्त किया जाय।

मेरी मांग है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये एक अलग से बेज बोर्ड बनाया जाये, उस का हम स्वागत करेंगे। टी० टी० और टी० ई० को रनिंग स्टाफ में लेने की बात इस सदन में अनेक बार कही गयी है लेकिन उस बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया। जब रेलवे में चलने वाले गाड़ें, ट्राइवर और पार्सल

बाबू को रनिंग स्टाफ में लिया है तो इन को भी रनिंग स्टाफ में लेने में कौन सी दिक्कत आप को पेश आती है? अंग्रेजों ने किसी जमाने में इनके बारे में जो निर्णय लिया था वही आप भी कर रहे हैं, जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए एक टी० टी० ने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ कोई काम किया था जिस की सजा अंग्रेजों ने उन को दी थी उसी सजा को आज तक टी० टी० भोग रहे हैं, जो कि अनुसूचित है। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उन को रनिंग स्टाफ में लिया जाय।

रेलवे में नाना प्रकार की कैंटीन चलती है, वहाँ जो बँरे काम करते हैं कभी आप ने उन की दशा का ख्याल किया है? बम्बई में उन को टे.पोरेरी नौकरी दी जाती है जिस के लिए आप के अधिकारी 500 रु. पेश्वत का लेते हैं, और दो, तीन महीने की नौकरी उन को देते हैं। रेलवे कैंटीन के ठेके आपने दिये हुए हैं, लाइसेंस किसी को मिला है और काम कोई और कर रहा है। आज भी ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्हें 30 रु. महीना मिलता है और वह ठेकेदार के नौकर हैं। आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि 30 रु. में वह क्या कर सकता है? और जब तनख्वाह कम मिलती है तो वह ब्रादमी बेईमानी अवश्य करेगा। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके नाम पर लाइसेंस है लेकिन वह खुद काम नहीं करते, और अपना लाइसेंस खोमचे वालों को दे देते हैं और उनसे 200, 300, 400 रु. महीना लेते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि जो 20, 25 साल से यह काम कर रहे हैं उन्हीं के नाम पर लाइसेंस को ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाय।

आप के यहाँ काफी बड़े पैमाने पर अष्टा-चार फीला हुआ है जितने रिटायर्ड अधिकारी हैं या जिनके पास लेन देन का काम है, या बड़े अफसर हैं उन की सम्पत्ति की जांच की जाय कि कितनी सम्पत्ति उन की पत्नी और बच्चे के नाम पर है। अगर आप जांच करें तो पता लगेगा कि करोड़ों रुपये इन अधिकारियों

[श्री हुकुम चन्द कठवाय]

बनाये हैं मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सभी अधिकारी बेईमान हैं, कुछ अधिकतर ईमानदार भी हैं, लेकिन अधिकतर लोग ऐसे हैं जो इस प्रकार की सम्पत्ति बनाये हुए हैं और किसी न किसी प्रकार बड़े बड़े लोगों को लाभ पहुंचाते हैं।

रेलवे बोर्ड के जो वर्तमान चेयरमैन, श्री बालिगा हैं, उन का लड़का बिड़ला जी के यहां नौकर है। कितना लाभ बिड़ला जी को मिल सकता है इस का संकेत अपने पिता को देकर वह बिड़ला जी को लाभ कराता है। इसी तरह से उन का साला भी किसी बड़ी फर्म में नौकरी करता है और उसका भी इस प्रकार का कार्य है और वह उस फर्म को लाभ पहुंचाता रहता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To speakers from the Congress Benches, I would like to say that I have received a request from their Chief Whip that since there are a large number of Members who want to speak, they may be given five minutes each. So, let them try to co-operate with their Chief Whip. I am merely giving them this information. (Interruptions.)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): Let it be seven minutes each.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, hon. Members have agreed to seven minutes. I shall try to co-operate, at the end of seven minutes, I shall ring the bell, and let the hon. Member who is speaking also try to co-operate.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda): After seven minutes, you may ring the bell and then give two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should discipline

himself. I do not want to come in the affairs of his party. Now, Shri C. D. Gautam.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कठवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट रह गया है। एक गाड़ी चलती है जिस में लाइट नहीं, बत्ती नहीं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member cannot make a second speech. There are rules to the effect that after he has completed his speech, he cannot make a second speech. That is not permissible under the rules.

श्री सी० डी० गौतम (बालाघाट): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रेलवे बज प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। उस में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दाव मैं देना चाहता हूं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले में मलनज-खंड में ताम्र भंडार निकला है जो दुनिया में दूसरे नम्बर का भंडार है वहां पर मलनज खंड से रेलवे लाइन बेहर, उकमा, मानेगांव, बालाघाट और गोंदिया तक ले जाना जरूरी है। बालाघाट से गोंदिया रेलवे लाइन है जो कि नैरो गेज है उस को ब्रोडगेज में परिवर्तित करना होगा। यह लाइन मलनज-खंड से बाला घाट तक अगर हो जाएगी तो वहां का बहुत विकास हो जायगा मलनजखंड से बालाघाट तक ज्यादातर आबादी आदिवासियों की है। उकमा में मंगनीज की खान है, और आसपास भी बहुत सी खानें हैं। वहां पर खदाने और वनोपज बहुत हैं। उस का भी ट्रांसपोर्ट वहां से हो सकेगा। इस तरह से बेहर तहसील जहां से यह रूट जायेगा उस की भी समृद्धि हो जायेगी।

हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री हनुमन्तैया जब रेलवे मंत्री थे तब वह जबलपुर पधारे है और उन्होंने आस पास का दौरा किया था उन्होंने भी यह पाया था कि जबलपुर से गोंदिया तक जो नैरो गेज लाइन उस को ब्रोडगेज बनाना ठीक होगा। वैसे ही जबलपुर से नयनपुर और नागपुर तक ब्रोडगेज करना

आवश्यक है। गोंदिया से चन्द्रपुर तक भी ब्राडगेज बनाने की बात थी इन सब लाइनों का सर्वे भी हुआ था। लेकिन उस के बाद हम को पता नहीं है कि इस पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है इन जगहों पर ब्राडगेज बना देने से इस क्षेत्र की उन्नति हो सकेगी।

साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे पर बालाघाट से कटेगी तक एक तरफ रेल लाइन है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ तुमसर से सिरोड़ी तक ही रेल लाइन है। सिरोड़ी से कटेगी तक एक छोटा सा आठ मील का टुकड़ा है जहाँ रेल नहीं है। वहाँ आस पास में मँगनीज की माइन्स इस और अनाज का भी काफी बड़ा व्यापार होता है। इस लिये इस छोटे से टुकड़े में रेलवे लाइन का होना बहुत जरूरी है और चूँकि सिरोड़ी तक ब्राडगेज है इस लिए सिरोड़ी से कटेगी तक ब्राडगेज बनाना चाहिए। मैं इसके बारे में पहले भी अर्ज कर चुका हूँ और लोगों का जो खयाल है वह भी बतला चुका हूँ। इसके लिए कई मीटिंग हुई और आन्दोलन हुए। मैं आज फिर इस को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के लोगों की बड़ी प्रबल मांग है कि कटेगी से सिरोड़ी तक रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाये। मेरे पास मंत्रालय से एक पत्र आया था जिस में बतलाया गया था कि इस लाइन को बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि इस पर ट्रैफिक नहीं होगा और न पैसेन्जर्स ही मिलेंगे। लेकिन यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। मैं यहाँ पर इस सवाल को उठा चुका हूँ। रेलवे विभाग के कोई अधिकारी हमारे यहाँ गए थे लेकिन उन्होंने हमसे कोई सम्पर्क कायम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी। जो व्यक्ति आठ लाख आदमियों का प्रतिनिधि है उस की कीमत सरकार की नजर में कितनी होती है यह आप और हम सब देख रहे हैं। आठ लाख आदमियों के प्रतिनिधि को कोई पत्र तक नहीं लिखा गया उन्होंने मुझ को यह भी मौका नहीं दिया

कि मैं उनके साथ जाऊँ और उस के बारे में बतलाऊँ। किसी को विभाग से भेज दिया गया। उन्होंने जा कर किन्हीं बाबू साहब से पूछ ताछ कर ली होगी और वह एक दम इस नतीजे पर पहुँच गये कि वहाँ पर ट्रैफिक नहीं होगा और न पैसेन्जर्स ही मिलेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह गलत रिपोर्ट है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आशा करूँगा कि वह अपने किसी खास आदमी को वहाँ भेजेंगे। मैं उनके साथ जाऊँगा और उनकी तसल्ली करा दूँगा कि कि वहाँ पर ट्रैफिक भी काफी है और पैसेन्जर्स भी काफी हैं।

बालाघाट के एक तरफ मरारी मुहल्ला है और दूसरी तरफ सरेखा है। इन दोनों जगहों पर रेलवे लाइन रोड से कती है। अक्सर वहाँ पर इतना ट्रैफिक जैम हो जाता है कि आधा आधा घंटा तक रुकना पड़ता है। वह मेन रोड है। बालाघाट से गोंदिया जो रोड जाती है वह रायपुर और नागपुर तक जाती है। दूसरी तरफ मरारी मुहल्ला के पास जो ट्रैफिक जैम हो जाता है वह बैपर रोड है। इन दोनों जगहों पर ओवर ब्रिज बनना बहुत जरूरी है। गोंदिया रोड के बारे में तो श्री हनुमन्तैया का पत्र आया था कि हमारी यह मांग बिल्कुल ठीक है। कम से कम सरेखा के पास तो ओवर ब्रिज बनना बहुत जरूरी है ताकि जो ट्रैफिक जैम हो जाता है उस में कुछ सुविधा हो जाये।

गोंदिया से जबलपुर नैरोगेज लाइन है। यह करीब 145 मील लम्बी है और एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाने में दस घंटे लगते हैं। इस लाइन पर एक फास्ट पैसेन्जर चलाना बहुत जरूरी है। कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारी भी आये थे उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि यहाँ फास्ट पैसेन्जर चलाना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन यह अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं हुआ है। इस के लिए भी जल्दी करना चाहिए।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Sir, back during the days when the railway, had not yet been nationalised, and the subject must have been discussed in this very House—I am certain that at that time one of the arguments that must have weighed heavily with the decision of the House must have been that the railways are an essential service and they are very instrumental in uplifting our country's backwardness. In this context, it is surprising to see that at the present budget, the sole consideration in the expansion of the railway services has been financial. If the railways are a utility service with a responsibility for social uplift, why finance becomes an obstacle in this service is hard to understand. I feel that the time has come, when we are talking about the development of the backward regions of our country, when the railways should not shirk this responsibility of being instrumental in bringing about the development in the backward regions.

As for the finances, I feel that when our country and our Government sets apart a very substantial chunk of the revenues for uplifting the people, what is there to stop the Government from providing sufficient funds to the railways also so that they could carry out an expansion of their service in areas which are backward. It has been a very sad experience for us who belong to the backward regions, like the north-eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, that when we go to the Ministry of Industrial Development and request them that we need some industries in our regions, we are given a flat reply that the infra-structure for the setting up of industries does not exist. When in turn we approach the railways, they do comply and heed our request; they set up a traffic survey, but eventually, and invariably, the traffic survey produces a very sorry report and says that the feasibility is not justified. I do not know where this magic circle can be broken. I wish that at this point, the railways, considering

their major contribution that is possible in the uplift of our backward regions, would consider requesting the Central Government for some aid for such areas which are backward, and through that aid, to set up the lines without first taking into consideration the economic feasibility.

In this respect I would make a submission or a suggestion, that there must be a sort of Commission which could be manned by the technical staff of the railways and some of the people from the Planning Commission which could cover the whole country, as the Ministry of Industrial Development has done, in pinpointing those areas where such Central Government aid to the railways for expansion could be utilised and to set up a priority for such a job.

I am surprised to see that in the present budget the allotment that has been made for the traffic survey of the newly proposed line, Satna-Rewa line, had been substantially reduced. It is hard to understand why this has been done when the report itself is not yet come. In the same context, I should say that instead of Satna-Rewa line, a more feasible line would have been Harpalpur-Chattarpur- Panna- Satna-Rewa-Hanumana-Mirzapur line. If this is done a lateral area of more than 150 miles and the substantial amounts of limestone deposits could be served. At the same time those regions which had been identified by the Industrial Development Ministry could be given the infra-structure which they so badly need. I would draw the attention of the Ministry to the delay that is taking place in providing regular goods and passenger traffic on the new Katni-Morwa line. In the same line, there are two places, one called Madwas and the other Joba. There is a controversy as to which of these should be made into A class station. I had written to the Ministry in this context and I still await their reply. Madwas has all the buildings necessary for a big station, but I am afraid

that Joba has been selected. Madwas is close to Sidhi, the district HQ of the district, through which the line passes; at the same time Joba offers the closest reach for a big town, Majhauli. I wish the Railways undertook a study of this matter in an objective manner and reached a decision soon. If possible, both Joba and Madwas could be made into A class station which could service this area.

Satna overbridge has been under construction for more than six years; it is still to be completed. I would draw the attention of the Railway Minister to the fact that this happens to be very important overbridge; the sooner it is completed, the greater help it would be to the traffic.

Finally the national highway No. 7 crosses the Central Railways at a place called Maihar; it is a major arterial road connecting Allahabad and Jabalpur and the down south. If one were to see that place, a long line of trucks almost a mile long is invariably waiting because the level crossing is closed. I request the Ministry to consider the provision of an overbridge at that point so that traffic congestion could ease.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Mangaldai): The Railway Budget may be viewed from the standpoint of different classes. But viewed from the point of the masses, the Budget does not virtually touch the common man in regard to the fares and freights of most essential commodities. On the whole, the Railway Budget is an exercise in arithmetic balancing the receipts with the expenditures. (*Interruptions*) Of course there are some commendable features mentioned by the Railway Minister in his speech, such as labour participation in management, involvement of M.Ps and MLAs in solving regional problems and such other things.

But what I want to emphasise more, from the point of view of our party's socialist commitment to the people, is that the railway system run by the State is a nationalised enterprise. It is the biggest public sector undertaking

and as such it should be able to serve as a model of socialism. The railways should have definite policies regarding wages, development, employment and business connected with the railways conforming to the socialist policies adopted by the Government. The Railway Minister has mentioned in the budget speech that the railways are to play a positive role in our country's economic development. But our economy has been planned with a certain objective, namely, socialism. The nationalised enterprises, particularly railways being the biggest public undertaking, should be the instrument of this socialist transformation. But I am sorry to say that it is very difficult to understand the difference between the nationalised enterprises and the private enterprises. This nationalised enterprise is also guided by the same capitalist principles in regard to wages, development, etc. But the only hope is that this budget has been presented by a new Railway Minister who is known for his socialist views and concern for the people. Therefore I expect that the Railway Minister will reshape the whole railway system as an instrument of socialist transformation.

But I am afraid that with the existing Railway Board, the Railway Minister cannot function effectively to fulfil that role of this nationalised undertaking. The Railway Board is a highly bureaucratic set-up composed of persons who are averse to socialism and apathetic to the masses, even to the working class serving in the railways. I called this Board a white elephant and stiff-necked bureaucracy in my speech on the railway budget year before last. Let me substantiate this charge.

The budget provides about Rs. 1.70 crores for the pay of officers and establishment of the Railway Board Out of 1600 and odd employees in the Board, 22 officials including the Chairman, Members and Directors of the Board, constituting 1.3 per cent of the total number of employees, eat up

[Shri Dharnidhar Das]

more than Rs. 34,000 annually each. At the same time 25 per cent of the workers at the bottom are getting only Rs. 998 each annually. So, the cream of nationalisation goes to the top-most few, the privileged few, leaving the sour taste of nationalisation to the masses of the people, 22 crores of whom are below the poverty level. The low-paid workers in the railways have to tighten their belts. So, I want to suggest that this Railway Board has no utility; it does not have the character as its swaggering manner and talk indicate, to transform the railway system as nationalisation and socialism want it to be consistent with socialist principle of nationalisation. The present pay structure should be radically changed so that the workers can be given the need-based minimum.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: (Gopalganj): What other organisation would he suggest in place of the Railway Board?

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: The Railway Ministry can directly run the railways through the General Managers of the different railways. It should be experimented. I am saying this because the Railway Board does not implement even the decisions of the Minister.

The Railway Board is responsible for creating a regional disparity and imbalance. The railways have to provide the necessary infra-structural complex for the balanced development of our economy so as to establish a uniform socialist economy. Here I should say that there are States in India which are completely outside the railway map, like Meghalaya from which our Deputy-Speaker comes, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. At the same time, there is greater concentration of development of railways in some advanced areas, widening regional disparity in economic development. Since the government policy is to remove economic imbalances and regional disparities,

there should be provision of more railway lines in this backward region with Assam as the base for developing a Railway net work in the region.

Here I would say that the Railway Board and the bureaucrats in general are responsible for many of the agitations, being mentioned in the speech of Rly. Minister. They are indifferent to the demands of the people and so the people are virtually forced to resort to agitation, even for a simple legitimate demand. Because of the transport bottleneck in Assam and the frontier area, people are languishing in extreme backwardness amidst abundant natural resources, industrial and general economic development being greatly held up by the bottleneck. The Assam Government approached the Central Government and even the Prime Minister with proposals for removing this bottleneck but such proposals are turned down.

For a long time Assam has been demanding the conversion of the line from Bongaigam to Tinsukia via Gauhati from metre-gauge into broad-gauge. Yet, this persistent demand has been ignored. I am happy to note from the speech of the Railway Minister that the portion from Bongaigam to Gauhati will be converted into broadgauge. I want the Railway Minister to see that it materialises and it is taken up very soon so that within a year or so conversion can be effected.

Another very urgent matter which is hanging fire for the last three years is the demand for setting up the Divisional Headquarters at Rangia. The decision is that the Divisional Headquarters should be located at Rangia was announced by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda when he was Railway Minister. He wanted to inaugurate it on 2nd October 1971 and thereafter, we pressed the demand with the next Railway Minister, Mr. Hanumanthaiya and our present Deputy Minister was also there all along. A committee was set up to

select the site and the site has been selected. Now, I have received a letter from Chief Minister of Assam saying that the land has been handed over to the railway authorities at the site which has been selected by a joint committee set up by the Railways and the Assam Government. Then why this inordinate delay? There is an indication that it is facing opposition from the officers and that the Railway Board does not like the officers to come here from a place like Gauhati. They are a privileged class enamoured of city life and they do not want to serve the backward areas. We are talking so much about developing backward areas but here is an instance how these railway officers and the Railway Board are standing in the way of implementation of the decision given by the Railway Minister, to meet the requirement of the backward areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister must look into this.

SHRI DHARINDHAR DAS: So, I will request the Minister to immediately take steps for starting construction work of the Divisional Headquarters at Rangia.

Then with regard to employment. There has been regional disparity in the matter of employment also. Three-fourths of the total route mileage of NEF Railway line falls in the State of Assam but only 15 per cent of the staff are the local people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will take note of it.

SHRI DHARINDHAR DAS: There was an assurance given by the former Railway Minister at Gauhati that at least 80 per cent of the railway jobs would go to the local people. So, far nothing has been done to that effect. I would ask the Minister to kindly look into it and see that our railways serve as an instrument of uniform development of the whole country in keeping with the declared socialist policy laying greater emphasis on backward areas.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): I am for the first time participating in the railway Budget...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there are two names from your Group of Unattached Members. There is one member who seldom spoke, Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri, who comes before you.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I am speaking for the first time in the Railway Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not concerned with the railway budget. You have spoken many a time. His name comes first and if you want me to break the queue and call unattached members, I will then call Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Sir, quite often members are accommodated if they have any urgent business to attend to. I am making the same request, nothing extra-ordinary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just sit down, please. If you were the only speaker nominated by your Party, that is a different matter.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I have no Party. That is the tragedy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a tragedy for me also because when there are so many unattached Members, I have to pick and choose and when there are some Unattached Members who have seldom spoken...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: We are going to share—five minutes for him and five minutes for me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, I give you five minutes.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Four minutes are enough for me. We should be very grateful even for small mercies and I am grateful to the Government of India that it has taken 26 years only to complete 67 miles of the railway track from Pathankot to Jammu...

AN HON. MEMBER: That is a hilly area.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: But, according to this time-table, I am afraid, the first train will reach Srinagar after about 100 years and I am sure many of us in this country will not be there to have a ride in it but only our grand-children will be able to have a ride. Meantime, we have been given a toy train which was given by the Japanese to the Asia 1972 Fair. The Government did nothing extra-ordinary in laying the railway line from Pathankot to Jammu because we already had it in 1947 and you have only retained it because due to Partition we had lost that track. Therefore, if you really wanted to do something for Kashmir, then take the railway track to Srinagar. People of Kashmir have been promised this line a number of times. The hon. Deputy Minister for Railways who comes from Kashmir where there is no railway line is in charge of railways. He should now take interest and see that the railway track is extended to Srinagar soon.

Now, I come to corruption. Corruption is very rampant in our body politic and as one Congress Member said it is there from top to bottom. If you want to see the classic example, then here is our railways. Here you can get any number of berths. But if you go through proper channels, you will never get it but if you go through the wrong channel and pay Rs. 5, you can get any number of berths.

The second important point that I would like to bring to your kind notice is the callous attitude of the railway authorities which was highlighted by the death of an Urdu poet by name Thakuri. You must have read it in the newspapers that this poor poet was recently travelling from Dhanbad. He was travelling in the third class. While on journey, he had a heart attack at three stations from Dhanbad to Banaras. The dis-

tressed passengers contacted the Railway Guard and the Station Master of the wayside stations for immediate medical help and to save this patient, but nobody, no railway official took the trouble of calling medical help to save this poet. Why? Because he was a third-class patient. If he were travelling in the First Class, naturally, the presumption would have been that he must be a big boss and he would have been attended to by half a dozen doctors. Had some attention been paid, he would have been saved and this murder really lies at the hand of the Railway officials and if I may say so, on the Railway Minister.

Now, to stop corruption on the railways, I would not talk very high, that this should be done and that should be done. The common man knows that every time you go and ask for a third class sleeper ten days before, you are told that there is no vacancy. Then, how is it that after paying Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, any number of berths become available? Therefore, within the short time at my disposal, I am making three remarks.

Firstly, to eradicate corruption from the railways, we must start from the Third Class because the First Class and the Air-conditioned class passengers can afford and stand corruption quite for some time, but the Third Class passengers cannot stand any longer.

Secondly, the Railway line should be extended to Srinagar. In the absence of a railway line to Srinagar, people in Kashmir in general and the masses in particular will be constrained to believe that probably the emotional integration the Government of India and the Central leaders are so much talking of is nothing but a slogan and we must get this railway, not according to the time already taken to take the railway to Jammu but at a much speedier manner than that.

Thirdly, an inquiry should be held into this the death of Poet Thakuri who has died because of the sheer negligence of the railway authorities.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda): I rise to support the Railway Budget. I whole-heartedly congratulate our new Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra for getting some new lines, particularly, in the backward areas where till now no lines are existing.

The Railway Minister has laid down certain norms for laying new railway lines. Accordingly, the Railway Board has asked the Government of Andhra Pradesh to allot land free of cost and not to issue bus permits in the area through which the railway line Nadikude to Bibinagar will pass. As you are aware, in our region, there is no popular government at this juncture and in spite of it, Mr. Sarin, Adviser to the Governor, has taken up this Nadikude to Bibinagar new railway line and conversion of Macherb to Guntur very seriously as it is aimed to develop that backward area extending to Nagarjunasagar area where crores of rupees worth of crops are being grown and the line touches the backward district of Nalgonda.

Under his advice the Governor was kind enough to accept the conditions which have been laid down by the Railway Board. I heartily thank the Governor as well as the Adviser for considering this issue very seriously. Considering the importance of this line the Railway Board has also taken cognisance of its importance and the Railway Minister in his Railway Budget speech has mentioned that this line is also under the 'active consideration' of the Government. He said he will come before the House again under the supplementary grants for getting the funds necessary.

I think it is not out of place to mention this point that when there was the Nizams Railway before the merger with the Indian Railways

there was a surplus of Rs. 6 crores at their disposal. At that time an assurance was given that from this amount of Rs. 6 crores new railway lines will be opened in the area of erstwhile Hyderabad State. I am pained to see Sir that since the date of our independence, for the past 25 years, not a single line, not even one mile, has been constructed in the whole of Andhra Pradesh.

I know the hon. Minister has taken up the portfolio of Railways only very recently. At least he could give top priority to this line. Also he should take steps to include it in the supplementary grants which he promised to bring before the House.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh, in their Budget provided Rs. 50 lakhs for acquisition of land and 50 per cent of cost for the construction of railway-cum-road bridge at Vadapalli. As Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted funds for the above purpose there should be no difficulty for the land and the Railway Board should start this work as early as possible.

There are some more lines which are important in Andhra Pradesh. One line is Ramagundam to Nizamabad. Ramagundam is an industrial area. There is a thermal station. Nizamabad is district headquarters. In between there is Karim Nagar district headquarters. For passengers coming from Bombay, if this line is constructed, it will minimise the travelling time. It will shorten the length of the distance to be travelled. Survey has to be ordered immediately.

Badrachalam to Kovur is also an important line. There is the famous temple of Sri Ramachandra and thousands of pilgrims are coming there. By connecting Badrachalam to Kovur you will be connecting the east belt of Andhra Pradesh i.e. Vizag area. It is learnt that survey has been done. Necessarily further steps have to be immediately taken up on hand.

[Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy]

Regarding janata express, at present janata express runs in various parts of our country. They charge high rates of express fares for third class passengers for this train. It goes very slowly just like a passenger train and not an express train. Increased fare is not at all justified. Instead of this, Jayanti Janata Express trains should be introduced in the various parts of the country. This is my submission.

About reservation of seats, if the berth is not available for particular train on particular date the reservation clerk should be permitted to allot seat in some other train on the same day,—that is, for the same train or any other train. If a passenger in waiting list is not provided it should be exchanged for reservation on a subsequent day. There should be no time-limit for reservation.

Now, I take up goods traffic. The system of granting priority requires to be thoroughly overhauled. There are five categories of priorities—(a) Defence; (b) Central Government; (c) State Govt. and important industries; (d) Export and small industries; and (e) Others. Suppose there are two neighbouring stations, X and Y. X has 'A' priority traffic and whereas Y has lowest priority 'E' traffic. Y stations has inward traffic and X has got no inward traffic. If wagons at Y station are allowed, the movement of lower type priority 'E' will get chance, then the higher priority 'A' traffic X suffers. As such, the detailed examination be taken and it should be overhauled. The system should be looked into in such a way that even the small manufacturers can get equal priority with bigger ones.

The problem of shortage of wagons should be tackled squarely. Wagon orders are being curtailed merely because on the presumption that the Convention Committee or the P.A.C. or the Auditor General may object thinking there are too many wagons available. In fact, there is a deficit

and inadequacy. Wagons are detained for want of locomotives and therefore their production must be adhered to the programme.

Every third-class passenger, who travels from 9. p.m. to 6 a.m. should automatically be provided with berths. All Express passenger trains should be dieselised. Metropolitan city trains be electrified. Catering arrangements should be modified. They are not upto mark now. Their standard should be raised.

At present Rajdhani Expresses are running from Delhi to Calcutta and Bombay. Similar trains be introduced to each headquarters of the States. There is no Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Hyderabad. I am not expecting that the Rajdhani Express will be introduced to Hyderabad in the next few months. Dakshan Express is the only train which goes to Hyderabad and back. For Madras there are G. T. Express, Janata and upto Gudur Jayanti Janata Express. At present half train is loaded by Hyderabad passengers and the other half is loaded by Madras side passengers. Therefore, an independent train should be introduced on this section like the Dakshin Express.

As regards the Convention Committee, I would say that they should do their work very firmly and they should also help in running the administration of the Railway Board or the Railway Ministry. They should also fix norms for giving new lines in the forward or backward areas. For the backward areas, they should not consider the question of the line being remunerative only, but they should think of the development of the areas and sanction railway lines. They should also think of exempting the capital invested on these lines from interest payment.

In conclusion, I would submit that the Narikuda-Bibinagar line which is under the active consideration and examination of the Railway Board

should be expedited. The hon. Minister of Railways is not here, but I hope that the hon. Deputy Minister who is here will take the necessary steps to see that that line is given top priority and I hope that this line will be included in the supplementary budget.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganga): I shall make the best of this opportunity to record my opinion on behalf of my party the DMK on the Railway Budget presented by the third Railway Minister of the Fifth Lok Sabha.

The budget is featureless, a sheer arithmetical feat and a bundle of paradoxes, devoid of intricacies of any accepted canons of public or railway finance and dispensing with justice to the travelling public or merchandise or satisfying the expectations of its employees or fulfilling the aspirations of the regions with new developmental activities.

The Government of India are boasting that the Indian Railways are the nation's largest undertaking with an investment of Rs. 43,335 million and a staff strength of 1.39 million in 1971-72. They have a fleet of about 11,150 locomotives, 35,000 coach vehicles and 3,82,000 goods wagons. About 10,900 trains run daily to serve nearly 7,090 stations, and more than 6.9 million passengers, that is, more than 1 per cent of the entire Indian population travels by rail every day. About 5,40,000 tonnes of goods are booked every day for carriage, and more than 33,000 wagons are allowed every day. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 30.1 million per day in 1971-72. According to our present Railway Minister, the railways are the transport life-line of our country. But due importance is not given to the problems of the railways by the Government of India.

I should say that among the other portfolios, railway portfolio is considered to be the punishment area. It is very unfortunate that the Railway Ministers get derailed more often

than the trains get derailed in this country.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): But not the Deputy Minister.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Every railway budget is presented by a new Minister, but no Minister fails to increase fares and freights, whereas the existing problems of railway administration and railway staff are left untouched. The preparation of the budget is only an arithmetical calculation which will not in any way help to solve the problems. There must be a scientific approach. I could find, however, no difference between a school-boy and a Minister in preparing this budget.

16.00 hrs.

No doubt the railways are our national property. They are a valuable heritage of our country and an integral part of our economic and social life. Any damage to this property will ultimately harm the national economy. Damage includes not only destruction caused by agitations but there are other types of damage, invisible damage, being done by the administration to this integral part of our national economy and its employees in some other form, which will also cause destruction to our gross national economic growth. I hope this august House will agree with me that so far no action has been taken by this Ministry to stop the invisible damages caused by the administration.

I am at a loss to understand, specially with an imaginative Railway Minister at the helm of affairs, the absence of any reference to any long-term transport policy, particularly with regard to rail-road co-ordination. Such a perspective is essential if railway development is to become an integrated scheme of economic growth of the nation.

No mention has been made about toning up the administration. The

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

railway administration is now ineffective. The Railway Board at the top having no idea of the depth, breadth and urgency of the problems in different zones, fails to attend to and rectify them forthwith. For example, wagon shortage was an acute and urgent problem in the Southern Railway. But the Board did not concede it as it was conceded by the zonal officers. But the latter cannot act on their own without getting orders from the Board. The same is the case with employees' problems.

So it has been stressed time and again by many members and by me on the floor of the House that we should dispense with the Railway Board, an outmoded, outlived, bureaucratic set-up, paving the way for the establishment of need-oriented autonomous zonal corporations to resolve the problems as the working conditions in various zones are more prone to local and geographic conditions and problems are not identical all over the different zones. Hence decisions taken at the Board's level do not have any material impact on different zones, with the result that the grievances, instead of being solved, are only allowed to be nursed, to explode in dynamic proportions causing discontentment and impairing dedication to work. To harness labour for output, the motto should be a contented labour which can be achieved only by creating autonomous zonal corporations.

What about new lines, conversions and electrification in different zones? So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, Rail Bhavan is treating us as second—and third—rate citizens. I would like to tell the Minister to kindly discontinue this type of attitude towards Tamil Nadu before the people of Tamil Nadu revolt against this step-motherly treatment.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): This is not correct.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: I do not agree.

I would like to point out that developmental activities on the Southern Railway, barring the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum project which is proceeding at the proverbial snail's pace, are nil. The popular demand for the conversion of the Karur-Dindigal-Tuticorin to BG and construction of a new line Arantangi-Tondi-Mannamadurai-Dindigal Karaikudi via Tirupattur focussed by in my speech on the railway budget in 1969-70 is yet to be implemented. As the Salem Steel plant is taking shape, the railways also should plan and execute with foresight on a top priority basis the development of yards, strengthening of lines etc. What about the electrification of the Madras-Vijaywada and Madras-Arkonam line? What about conversion works between Madras-Dindigul-Pattukattai. Canjore-Chinnasalem-Chingleput?

A rapid transit system was thought of for four premier cities, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi to meet the transport problems of the present day and the decades to come. It was taken up for execution only in Calcutta. The fate of the Madras City project is still under consideration, even though the necessity for the rapid transit system has been stressed with all details by the Tamil Nadu Government for early execution.

With regard to the wagons, the unimaginative decision of the railway administration in having tapered the production of wagons in the railway workshops has resulted in the paucity of supply of wagons commensurate with the increase in demand. To bridge the gap between demand and supply of wagons, it is needless to stress that the railway industry should look ahead with foresight in right earnest and embark on the expansion of the existing wagon building units by utilising the ITI trained artisans for productive purposes, and thus fetch good returns for the investment made

on their training and also for the industry. Instead, ironically, the Textile Machinery Corporation has been entrusted with the task of building CRT wagons.

The incidence of thefts and pilferages of booked consignments increases day by day. Thefts in major yards, goods sheds, workshops and other depots are on the increase, and the railways are paying heavy claims. I do not understand how the railway administration which is having a large contingent of protection force and police force could not put an end to, or at least minimise the thefts.

The value of compensation claims paid has shown a marked increase in the north-eastern north-east frontier, south-eastern and eastern railways which, among themselves, accounted for as much as Rs. 3.95 crores and Rs. 3.36 crores during 1971-72 and 1970-71 respectively.

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

In all the Indian railways, the compensation paid in 1969-70 was Rs. 4.95 crores; in 1970-71, Rs. 5.43 crores in 1971-72, Rs. 5.85 crores. My impression is that the places and sections which are notorious for such nefarious activities and where the incidence of thefts and pilferages is endemic are well known to the railways. I find no reason why the railways cannot take effective measures to eradicate this evil from these wellknown places and section.

I understand that at present there is ample access for outsiders to enter into the workshops yards and goods-sheds. In this connection I suggest the following: firstly, the entry of unauthorised persons in the above said places should be totally prohibited. To ensure this, photo-identity breast badges, similar to the ones issued to the Integral Coach Factory employees should be issued to the bona fide employees of these pla-

ces. Secondly, the Ministry of Railways explore the possibility of providing electronic alarms in godowns and store-houses at important junction stations as a preventive measure. Thirdly, they may also study the measures taken and the scientific devices adopted by other foreign railways to detect thefts and pilferages and to apprehend the culprits with a view to their adoption on the railways.

I would also like to remind you that behind thefts and pilferages, some other gang is also working in the "compensation" business with the collusion of high officers in the railways. Compensation are being paid fully on bogus claims for bogus consignments. Some closed boxes full of scraps or mud are booked, saying that they are engineering goods or spare parts or any other valuable material. In the name of thefts and pilferages, full compensation is being paid to these bogus consignments.

So far as the employees' problems are concerned, nothing has been thought of by the administration. As the Board is not in a position to understand the urgency of the problem, the All-India Federations are also not in a position to understand the breadth and depth of a particular problem of a particular zone or of a particular division. As the administration is ineffective, the approaches of the federations are also defective. I therefore plead that a rethinking over this matter is urgently needed.

Not even a single problem has been solved by the administrators. Daily eight hours duty and forty hours duty per week as accepted by ILO have not been implemented by the Railway. Still there are employees who work for 12 hours, 14 hours and even for all the 24 hours.

The casual labour problems are there. They are being sent out even

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

after 8 or 10 years or even 15 years of service. Daily wage of the railway labourer is far below the wage of a CLR who is working outside or in the State Electricity Board. Their demand of minimum 7 per day has not been accepted by the Railway Administration.

While the D.A. has been increased to the State Government, Bank and other employees, the Railway employees are not thought of.

Need based minimum wage has become the dream of the Railway employees.

Recommendations of several committees, like Railway Convention Committee awards of the tribunals like Miabhoy have not been implemented in letter and spirit.

Demands of the running staff are not even considered by this administration even after their successful strike recently.

Demands of other categories like station masters, Assistant Station Masters, Guards, commercial clerks, gangmen pointsmen and other class IV employees have not been heard by the administration.

Problems of Loco-running staff are there. During the recent agitation in September 1972, DIR cases were registered. Orders of break in service were issued. Now they have withdrawn their agitation on the assurances given by the then Minister. But the DIR cases are yet to be withdrawn and the break in service is to be condoned fully. I would like to bring this to the notice of the Minister. New recruitments have been banned in Southern Railway with the result the Railway department does not render any help in solving unemployment problem.

It was announced and applications were called for 1500 or more vacancies in Perambur Workshop in

Discussion

Southern Railway. These vacancies have not been filled up so far.

There are more than 1500 vacancies in Golden Rock workshop and more than 1500 vacancies in Podanoor workshop for which applications were called for but the vacancies remain unfilled. I do not know the reasons.

In the name of economy thousands of vacancies in Southern Railway have not been filled up with the result work load has enormously increased on the employees. Demands of the employees at Tambaram near Madras and Podanur near Coimbatore for HRA and CCA have not been considered even on humanitarian grounds. In these two places the state Government employees are getting their H.R.A. and C.C.A.

Employees are not provided with quarters. They do not have even drinking water facilities. They are not provided with uniforms periodically.

I can add any number of problems for which I shall find no time here.

My first request is that since "The Railways" are declared as an industry, this should be brought under the purview of the Industrial disputes Act, Bonus Act and Factory Act.

Railway is a productive, commercial industry. I record my great disappointment to point out the marked absence of an announcement in the Railway Budget regarding the payment of bonus to the employees of the railways, a great national productive, competitive, commercial industry when contrasted with other public undertakings who declare a bonus for their employees even though some of them are running on loss. It is high time that an early announcement is made on this issue; it will have a salutary effect in toning up the morale of the employees.

It is beyond one's comprehension to vouch for the inordinate delay for over three years in the submission

and announcement of the recommendations of the third Central Pay Commission and as such the railway employees are all depressed mentally and recessed financially.

If this state of suspense and waiting is allowed to continue unabated I am afraid the Nation, leave alone the momentary "New Wave" personalities, will have to endure very serious repercussions. It is imperative on the part of the Government and the Ministers to assuage the feelings of the employees by pronouncing a marked date for the announcement as was done by State Governments with limited financial resources.

About recognition of unions, the existing formula for extending recognition to organised labour on railways confers hereditary right to federating All India bodies and in turn to zonal units irrespective of their held over the labour and in many cases they confine to very limited factions much to the disadvantage and detriment of popular demands. To avoid this suitable machinery should be evolved empowering zonal General Managers to invite the organised labour organisations also for taking decisions. In this context, I would like to mention the assurance given by the then Railway Minister during the budget discussion in 1971-72.

The assurances given in regard to filling up of Class IV vacancies by the casual labour khalasis on CPC scales of pay do not appear to have been implemented fully.

The railway employees' provident fund contribution governed by State Provident Fund Rules which is accruing is nothing short of recurring deposits and the rate of interest now paid to such fund is very meagre when compared to the rate of interest paid by nationalised banks on recurring deposits. Therefore, the rate of interest paid to PF deposits should be enhanced suitably.

Artisans recruited on casual labour basis since brought on to authorised scales of pay (Rs. 110-180) are kept in the same position without being absorbed against regular vacancies for indefinite periods and even after reaching near terminal pay in the time-scale. This should be dispensed with and special provision made to absorb them against permanent vacancies without any monetary loss and seniority. To illustrate it, blacksmiths, carpenters and bricklayers under IOs and PWIs of the Engineering Department and painters in Signal and Telecommunication and Electrical Branches are working for ever 15 years without being absorbed against regular vacancies even though their services are considered indispensable.

Despite the workload all round, multiplied beyond reasoning in technical and ministerial disciplines in the railways, no proper evaluation of various jobs has been undertaken for the past many years to have a rationalised strength of staff to cope up with the present needs and thus the railwaymen who are under heavy stress and strain are to be salvaged to improve efficiency and create job opportunities.

Train lighting fitters working in open line viz., Madras Central, Madras Egmore, etc. are overburdened with work consequent to the introduction of sectional bogies in long distance trains and strengthening of trains with more feeders progressively since 1964. No corresponding staff strength has been made even though their work load correlated to the number of feeders tackled. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the brief given to me in the Consultative Committee of MPs for Railways on 30.10.72.

The long pending demand for the bifurcation of Olavakkot division and formation of a separate division with Salem as headquarters is hanging in

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

balance. The interests of the Tamil-speaking population is badly affected in the areas in Kerala, the State in which the major portion of Olavakkot division of Southern Railway is situated.

In the railway Printing Press in Southern Railways the binding works are tackled by two sets of staff, one called binders and the other juniors binders, even though their work and outturn are identical. The junior binders are denied the skilled grade, which is nothing but exploitation of labour. It is high time that this problem is settled early by up-garding all the junior binders.

The undemocratic and unstatesman like handling of problems in Andhra Pradesh has resulted in the tragic death of many a duty conscious and dedicated railwaymen. On behalf of my party, the DMK and the Union, the Railway Employees' Progressive Union, I condole the death. In this context, I fervently plead with the powers that be to protect the railwaymen from the vagaries of imprudent policies and their effects in future.

The fringe benefit of the second class pass privilege enjoyed by employees after two decades of service is on the verge of being lost due to the contemplated abolition of second class accommodation. While this curtailment will certainly affect a privilege enjoyed by the employees, it will in no way augment the finances of the railways appreciably. So, I would suggest that these second class pass-holders should be given first-class passes.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH (Murshidabad): Sir, I tender my most grateful thanks to the chair for granting my request to speak. I rise to support the budget presented by the hon. Railway Minister. It is indeed a creditable performance on the part of the Minister, who has presented a budget within a

very short time after assuming office which clearly bears the unmistakable stamp and impress of this grasp and thinking.

The keynote of the budget is a realistic appraisal of the incomes and outgoes of the Indian railways. It has been frankly stated that the outgoes outstrip the incomes, resulting, in the need for raising a sum of Rs. 44.35 crores by way of additional revenue. It is natural, therefore, that fares and freights would increase. The House knows that air-conditioned travel would cost as much as or even more than, air travel over comparable distances. Fares of all classes have suffered an upward revision. People who travel in the upper-classes may be taken to possess the capacity to pay more, but the Rs. 9.25 crores sought to be realised from third-class travel may well be the proverbial last straw that broke the camel's back in the current rising prices. And the steep increase in air-conditioned fares might well result in a decline in that class of travel.

The re-classification of freights of certain commodities is also calculated to augment revenue. Among such commodities have been included fertilizers and oil cakes. Their prices are, therefore bound to go up adversely affecting the capacity of the kisans to put adequate inputs for increased Agricultural Productivity. Further, oilcakes are an important cattle feed. I should, therefore, feel happy if these items are taken off the list.

As mentioned by my predecessors, the budget speech is totally silent about ticketless travel which, over the years, has assumed alarming proportions. If this leakage of revenue is effectively plugged, much of the woes of the railways would be over. While on the subject I cannot but mention the invasion by students and youngmen of first class compartments. This class of ticketless travellers is a source of great inconvenience to the paying commuters and other passengers.

I had once registered a complaint in a Guards Complaint Book, the gravamen of which was eve-teasing, and worse and abusing the father of the young girls by the youngmen into the bargain. I also made a suggestion along with the complaint which I wish to repeat here for the consideration of the House. In view of the fact that students would like to be together—it is understandable that they are gregarious by their habits—I suggest that two compartments, one general and one ladies be set apart for students alone and it should be made the duty of the R.P.F. to gently but firmly show the students their respective compartments and prevent them from straying into others.

We all know that the stars of students and youth in politics are in such ascendance today that no railway employee dare ask the youth or their tickets or even mildly remonstrate with them. If it is the intention of the Government that the students should travel free, they should issue an appropriate notification to that effect about identity cards from the heads of institutions etc. and also impose other conditions that may be found necessary in this connection. Let them be given the privilege of travelling free but with the condition that they will not be allowed to invade other compartments. They should be herded into the compartments that rightfully belong to them. If they are to be charged at concessional rate it is upto the Government to give further concessions to them. They already enjoy student concession. If the Government want to give them more concession because they seem to be a predominant element in politics today, let them do so. We are getting on in years and becoming old and we are no more to be compared with youth. If this is done, it would help greatly the ticket-checking staff to increase their effectiveness with and save their face before the paying passengers.

The Budget provides for making all seats in important Mail trains re-

servable. If follows, therefore, that day passengers travelling in those important Mail trains would henceforth be required to reserve their seats which, in turn would mean that a passenger travelling in the First Class would pay one rupee more for his ticket irrespective of the distance travelled. Lower class tickets would also pay the reservation fees applicable over and above the enhanced fares. This point was brought to the notice of the House. This will again add to the rampant corruption that obtains in the railways.

In the matter of revised monthly ticket fare structure, I am very sorry to point out to the hon. Railway Minister that Third Class has been discriminated against whereas for the first five miles for First and Second Class the fares are the same respectively, only in respect of Third Class there is a substantial increase from the fourth mile onwards. It is to be hoped that the hon. Minister would see his way to do away with this odious discrimination.

"Inflation of chargeable mileage" in respect of new works plainly tantamounts to receiving payment for services not rendered and doing the public in the eye. It is to be thoroughly discouraged.

What surprised me, and I am sure all West Bengal Members share my feelings is the deliberate silence over the future of Howrah-Amta-Sheakhala Railway, popularly known as Martin Railway. Thousands of commuters are suffering untold hardship ever since the withdrawal of this service. The hon. Railway Minister would earn the grateful thanks of West Bengal if he would assure the House that he would device ways and means in consultation with the Government of West Bengal to resume and restore this service.

The Railway Minister is deserving of congratulations for the new lines he is opening in different parts of the country—some with the active co-operation of the State Governments.

[Shri Muhammed Khuda Bakhsh]

But the electrification of the Krishan-nagar-Lalgola section for accelerating the Sealdah-Lalgola service finds no mention. There is a needless delay of over half an hour, nearly three quarters of an hour sometimes, at Ranaghat for the change-over from electric to steam traction.

Another important work which has escaped the attention of the hon. Minister is the doubling of track between Dum Dum and Bongaon. In view of our very close relations with Bangladesh and the prospect of increase in trade and commerce between us this should be taken in hand as early as possible.

There is a shortage of domestic coal and other coal in the country. The people are attributing this to the take-over by the Government of private coal interests. But the concerned Minister has assured us that there is no shortage at the pit-heads and that the production has not fallen. While we appreciate the pressure on the railways for reaching coal to electric generating power stations and other power plants and other essential consumers, namely, the Railways themselves, I would request the hon. Minister to allocate more wagons for coal for private consumption.

One good word for the Railway Ministry and I have done. The Railways programme in the field of safety is steadily improving with a continuously decreasing number of accidents with continuously growing traffic. The total accident index has dropped from 42 to 10.5 which is one-fourth in the course of 20 years. The Railway Minister can claim his due share of praise in this respect.

But what causes heart-burning both figuratively and literally is railway catering. The quality and the quantity and service of food in relation to the over-increasing charges have so deteriorated that the time has now come to think seriously whether we should keep departmental catering or whether we should go back to the

olden days of catering to the days of Kellvers and Sorabjees and consider the re-introduction of the contractual system.

Lastly, the Railway Board has come in for some criticism. I have also heard the chorus from both sides of the House for the abolition of the Railway Board. I am very sorry to say that I cannot join the chorus because the Railway Board is a highly specialised body and any attempt to re-organise it, much less to replace it, will need a lot of in-depth thinking, reorganisation and preparation before "Scrap the Railway Board" can be uttered on the floor of the House.

With these words, I commend the Budget to the House for its acceptance.

SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI (Anand): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present Railway Budget, as it has been presented to this House, is a Budget of forced circumstances. The circumstances are well known to the House as well as to the public outside.

Because of heavy floods many railway tracks were damaged and completely new reconstruction had to be done. During the Indo-Pakistan war also, the railways played a very important role. In fact, I would like to congratulate the Railway Minister and the entire railway administration for the magnificent performance they put up during the crisis.

The railways have become a target of attack whenever there is any violence. It is forgotten at that time that it is our own property and that is being destroyed by ourselves. Many railway stations were burnt; many tracks were destroyed. So much damage must have caused considerable loss to the railways. Therefore, the present Budget is a Budget of forced circumstances and I reserve my criticism due to these reasons.

I have certain suggestions to make now. During this stage, there are certain conversion programmes going

on in Gujarat. That is, the metre gauge railway lines are being converted into broad gauge railway lines. I would like to make one request here, on behalf of myself and other Members that this programme should not be curtailed. If you can't give a new railway line please don't give it. But, at least this conversion programme should be completed according to the announcement. No cut should be made in this programme. Maharashtra and many other States have also got a gift of railway line. We are not asking for a gift for Gujarat though Gujarat is equally hard hit by famine. We only want to put before you the persistent demand which has been put before this House for many years together. One is Kapadwanj Modasa line. Another is Bhavnagar Tarapur line. Several representations have been made in this regard. Even this time a delegation is coming from Gujarat to meet the hon. Railway Minister to present their case about Kapadwanj Modasa railway line.

Now I would like to refer to commercial clerks who are working in the Indian Railways since the beginning of the introduction of Indian Railways. There are various parcel clerks, goods clerks and booking clerks. It is unfortunate that even though they have been working from the beginning of the Indian Railways they have been treated as temporary staff. Their grievances are not heard. They have been told that their grievances cannot be considered because they did not belong to any recognised union. The Railway Administration says: You come through the proper channel. I am sure the only proper channel is to become member of recognised union. There may be persons who do not belong to any union at all. I do not know why this step-motherly treatment is given to these employees. If the union threatens to strike or stop work then their grievances are immediately heard. There is the person who does not belong to either of the unions, but he is also a Railway employee. His case is not heard. Administration only bows down to such political blackmail. I will

tell you about one instance. I attended a meeting at Ahmedabad only last month, to hear the grievances of the commercial clerks. The superintendent of the Ahmedabad railway station threatened to suspend the railway employees who have attended the meeting and who have invited a Member of Parliament. This is one example I would like to give.

About the loco staff, during the Southern Railway strike recently, the previous Railway Minister had given some assurance to them. They were:

Reduction of working hours from 14 hours to 8 hours.

Full protection to medically de-categorised running staff in seniority and wages which have been withdrawn since 1960.

Allotment of accommodation as per the Report of the Accidents Enquiry Committee.

There have been many accidents on Railways but when loco staff and drivers report certain faults and lapses they are all ignored.

Now I come to another point and that is about the Voluntary Help Committee which was formed during the time when Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda was the Railway Minister. There is a very serious case which has come up recently. The Chairman of the Voluntary Help Committee was travelling with his two daughters without ticket. The Ticket Examiner who started from Bombay, insisted on seeing the pass or the ticket. At that time the Chairman of the Voluntary Help Committee said: It is enough for you to know that I am Chairman of the Voluntary Help Committee. He refused to show the pass or ticket. The Ticket Collector showed courage which is a wrong thing to do in the present time because the man who shows courage might be suspended for challenging a higher authority like this. But however he persisted and he found out that he and his family were travelling without ticket. He got them caught red-handed. A case has been filed in the

[Shri Pravinsinh Solanki]

Court. Immediately after that—I must congratulate the last Railway Minister, Mr. Pai for suspending all these committees. Now, it has come to my notice that the last Chairman who travelled in this manner is again trying to put pressure on the present Railway Minister to re-form this committee. My point is that all these silly committees which are misusing the railways should be abolished. It is no use having the committees which are misusing the railways. These are responsible people and they should not have behaved like this.

Now, I take up the reservation problem. I have travelled by Rajdhani several times. As Rajdhani has become a very popular train, so there is blackmarket of tickets. In fact, many a time when we had asked for tickets at the reservation counters we were told that it was full yet we find when the train takes off about fifty to sixty seats are still vacant and all those tickets are sold in the blackmarket. The reason for this is that the quota on Rajdhani has been given to private agents and these people are dealing in the black-market. It is a popular black-market racket and the Minister can easily find it.

Another problem on these trains is the luggage problem. Many passengers carry huge luggage by chair-car coaches. Rajdhani train is under the Western Railway and the Northern Railway staff does not cooperate with them. When they point out that such and such passenger is carrying huge luggage and be stopped from carrying such a big luggage they do not cooperate. An incident happened in my presence. A United Nations lady doctor was travelling from Bombay to Delhi but there was no room where she could even put her handbag. She gave a written complaint. At that time the railway staff said at least some Members of Parliament should visit the Rajdhani train and see for themselves what is the situation. Unfortunately, the Delhi railway staff are not helpful in this matter. This should

be taken care of so that the Rajdhani may become a popular train and there is less trouble to the passengers.

Lastly, I would like to request to you regarding the commercial and the loco running staff. Their problems should be looked into. Some hon. Members suggested that the Railway Board should be removed. I am not one to say that Railway Board has its own special function. But Railway Board is to be made available to the grievances of the lower categories of staff working in the railways. So, you make it more humane. At least one Railway Minister will have to be bold enough to see to it that the Railway Board does not control him but they work together and solve the problems of the railways.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kan-
gra): The railway budget has again undergone the same ritual of raising of fares and freights. The budget should have met the needs of the developing economy of our country. Government should have seen that the economy gains by the budget which they present. But to my utmost surprise I find that no effort has been made to see that it helps in the development of the economy.

For example, we find that there is shortage of coal and cement in many parts and regions of the country. The reason is that no effort has been made to rationalise the goods trains. For example, the distance between Pathankot and Delhi is 250 miles, but it takes one complete month for the goods to reach Delhi from Pathankot by goods train, and even I have got receipts which will show that more than a month has passed before the goods could reach Delhi. This is the state of affairs which we are facing so far as the railways are concerned.

Further, the railways have ignored the backward regions completely. In Himachal Pradesh, there is a small narrow gauge line, and it was known ten years back that this line had to be dismantled, and an alternative route

had to be provided, because about three to four k.m. of this line had to be submerged in a dam which was being built. But nothing has been done by the Railway Ministry. In the month of June or July this year, the water would be impounded in the dam, and the railways have decided to dismantle this railway line without providing an alternative route to that region. This is the only source of communication for that region during the rainy season. But in spite of our best efforts, nothing could persuade the railway authorities to develop an alternative route, the total mileage which the railways had to build was only 22 k.m. because it had to take a circuitous route, though the merging part was only 3 k.m. Now, they are saying that they would dismantle the railway line and they will not provide an alternative route and we would have to wait for two years before the railways would be able to build an alternative line.

I tried my best to persuade the Ministry pointing out that this is a backward region, there is no alternative route for this particular region, potato crop comes by this railway line, it serves the agriculturists of that region and the armed forces personnel go to that region, because they provide the base for about 10 per cent of the armed forces, and yet nothing has been done and now the railway line will be dismantled. The backward regions would suffer as a result of this, and this is how the economy is being hampered. Even the period of two years could be reduced to a period of six months if they could provide three shifts, but nothing has been done to help the backward regions. If the railway line, let us say, between Delhi and Bombay were to be dismantled on a particular section, they would definitely have provided an alternative route before they would have touched that line, because these regions are developed and they will make a hue and cry. But this being a backward region, the people there cannot make a hue and cry to that extent, and, therefore, this backward region has been ignored.

That is why I am submitting that in the developing economy, the railways are contributing nothing either to develop the backward regions or to help the economy as such.

Then, let us take the example of the goods trains. There is a lot of pilferage in most of the railway stations. Not only is there pilferage but the booking clerks would not book the goods unless their palms are greased. Similarly, the movement of goods is very slow, and even the export industries which have to catch the ships have not been provided with amenities. Nor have the railways woken up even after 25 years of Independence to start new railway trains.

Further, a developing economy needs economy in railway expenditure and saving various aspects of working of the railways.

But no effort has been made to effect economy or save public revenue. This revenue could have helped in providing better amenities to passengers, in providing more bogies and in providing better facilities. But no heed is being paid to economy in public expenditure.

I will give a few examples. Now every first class bogie is provided with an attendant. He can look after at least 4-5 bogies if they are attached together. But deliberately the first class bogies are kept separate with a separate attendant for each. I wish somebody could give thought to it and put all the first class bogies together so that there is only one attendant required to look after them all. Similarly third-class bogies could be joined together in lots of five or six so that one attendant could do the job.

Then take the booking office windows. In New Delhi, you have a separate third class booking office in Connaught Place and separate booking offices for first and second class passengers. Why cannot the railways have one booking office—to cater to

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

the third, second and first-class passengers? We believe in socialism. Our party is committed to it. Therefore, I submit that there should be no discrimination between the weaker and the wealthier sections of society and they should all be catered to from the same place.

Similarly, we find there are air-conditioned coaches. The Railway Minister has said so often that these coaches are running at a loss. Instead of having air-conditioned coaches which carry much less number of passengers, if you have air-conditioned chair cars, they would, first, carry more passengers, and second, be more profitable. But in order to provide a very limited section of society with more comfort, you are depriving the major section of society of the benefits of the railways.

Not only this. Now they are doing away with dining cars. I have no quarrel with that step provided the expense for the alternate arrangement made does not exceed what the railways are incurring now. I will give an example. What they are doing is to do the catering from the stations. A particular train will reach a particular station at 8 A.M. The second train will reach there at 12 noon and a third train will touch it at 4 P.M. How will that particular railway station kitchen meet the needs of all these trains which reach there at different times? It means you will again have to provide a part of a bogie for the purpose of stocking the breakfast, lunch and dinner which will be prepared by the railway station kitchen. Or will you have three or four different railway kitchens to cater to three or four trains arriving at different times? This is obviously bound to raise your cost. Not only that. You will be providing stale food to passengers. So the quality of the food will go down.

Then again you have nationalised catering at the Old Delhi station. Government is running it at a loss.

What is happening is that the person who is appointed to cater has further sublet the contract. Government is losing on that and the beneficiaries are those railway employees who are appointed to do the catering.

I would like the Railway Minister to go through it and have a surprise check and find out how many Government employees are still doing the job and how many are non-Government employees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up. You have already taken 10 minutes.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Two minutes more, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I will conclude now. There are two points which I wish to make. One is, you have decided to open the Nangal-Talwara railway line. It is a defence project, and you should expedite the project and extend it to about five miles more so that it reaches Terrace which is in Himachal Pradesh; that will give a station to Himachal Pradesh also.

Secondly, the rail-motor that goes to Simla is running at a loss. You do not allow the passengers to carry luggage in the rail-motor. Also, the fare is much higher than the first-class fare. So, I would request the Ministry, firstly, to allow luggage to be carried in the rail-motor, and secondly, reduce the fare and increase the number of seats so that, firstly, the fare goes down and secondly, the number of passengers who can utilise the service goes up.

Lastly, I want that on the Railway Board there should be representation for workers, because the workers should also have a say in the running of the railways; and I hope that these suggestions will be considered.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this railway budget debate provides ample opportunity to focus the attention of the Government as well as Parliament

on the failure of this vital industry and make some concrete suggestions for the improvement of the industry. One of the most dominant factors that is responsible for the obstacles in the path of the expansion programme of the railways is the severe power crisis in the country, and if this power crisis is to be resolved effectively, my suggestion is this. If they could introduce an effectively-functioning national grid system that will try to give power transmitters in different parts of the country, and if we adopt the programmes and the perspective of ensuring that high-grade coal from various mines and places like Bihar and Bengal is actually transported to different places and the low-grade coal is actually utilised by the thermal power stations in the vicinity of these mines, and then the electricity generated is transmitted to different places, probably this power crisis can be resolved to a very great extent. Once the power crisis is resolved effectively, probably the expansion programme of the railways can be undertaken in a more ambitious manner.

Sir, I would like to point out to you that a very wide disparity exists between the standards of first-class railway compartments and the third-class compartments. I do not think there is any part of the world in which the disparity between the third-class and the first-class is of the extent to which it exists in our country. Therefore, following the European pattern, it should be possible for us to remove the disparity between these two types of classes so that the common man can avail himself of better facilities of travel.

I will immediately come to a very important aspect of the problem of this important industry. The railway industry, which is to build up communication and transport, provides really the infra-structure for the development of our country. It is high time that we took note of the fact that unless priority is given to correct the

regional imbalances in the country, these imbalances will continue. Unless we give priority to build up the infra-structure of the railways, communication and transport, probably the regional economic imbalances in the country can never be corrected. The developments in Telengana are an indication of the fact that if such regional imbalances exist in different parts of the country, they have to be corrected by providing the necessary infra-structure in the form of railways, transport and communications.

Therefore, referring to the situation that exists in my State—Maharashtra—there are regions like Konkan on the west coast and also regions like Marathwada which are comparatively backward regions in our State. Unless they are developed adequately and the regional economic imbalances removed, by an ambitious programme on certain routes of the railways, probably these economic imbalances can never be reduced.

I am very sorry to state that the Prime Minister of our country and the Chief Minister of our State made certain pronouncements without taking cognizance of the fact that for certain routes the final signal was not given by the Planning Commission and the economic resources were not properly examined. The Cabinet decision also was not taken. But probably guided by political considerations, the Prime Minister of our country made a pronouncement about the inauguration of the Konkan railway project on the west coast of Maharashtra.

17.00 hrs.

In addition to that the Maharashtra Chief Minister also announced the date on which this new project would be inaugurated in Rathnagiri. Unfortunately because budgetary provisions were not obtained, Planning Commission's sanction was not available and final Cabinet decision was not taken, in spite of announcement by the Prime Minister in this House, the Railway Minister had to make a statement that only earth work on a small strip of land from Apta to Das-

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

gaon would be taken up as a famine relief work in co-operation with the Maharashtra Government and that the major railway project will have to await the final budgetary provision and final sanction and examination of various priorities, yet to be worked out.

It was stated correctly that the West Coast Railway project which touches Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala is a really vital link in the development of the entire West Coast. That project is pending implementation.

If regional economic imbalances are to be removed it is necessary that in Maharashtra, Konkan and Marathwada regions, these railway lines should be undertaken.

West Coast Konkan Railway.

Barshi-Osmanabad-Latur broad gauge route.

Ahmednagar-Bir-Parali route

Sholapur-Aurangabad route.

Manmad-Mudkhed route.

Unless these routes are undertaken, the Marathwada and Konkan regions can never develop.

In the context of Telengana development I must say there is a feeling in Vidarba that development is taking place at a slow pace. Here again, if development of Vidarba is to take place the necessary intra-structure has to be built up.

11.23 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

The railways should give priority to build the infra-structure in Marathwada, Konkan and Vidarba.

We have been insisting that atleast in the case of industrial labour there must not be any discrimination in the application of the Bonus Act. Unfortunately, a large number of workers

in the Railway Industry have been deprived of the application of the Bonus Act. The Bonus Act should be applied to them immediately.

The delay in the publication of the report of the Pay Commission is creating restlessness among the railway workers. Cutting across all the political ideologies the various railway federations in the country have already taken a strike ballot. The Government should take due note of this and should not force a strike on the railway employees.

The functioning of the joint consultative machinery for the Central Government employees and the permanent negotiative machinery vis-a-vis industrial relations has to be made more efficient. There has been consistent trouble regarding the representative character of the various unions in the country. There should be well defined norms to determine the representative character of the unions.

Those norms should be applied without fear or favour and on the basis of a ballot the representative status should be ascertained. Similarly the atrocious practice of casual labour has to be discarded. It is a feudal practice. In the modern society casual labour must be given up and it should be regularised by a proper system. The dwindling employment situation in Jamalpur Railway workshop in Bihar has to be checked. In the end I want to say that the increase in freight charges on coal will put a strain on our economy and it will contribute towards spiralling of prices and the increase in the railway fare will also affect the common man, particularly lower middle class. Therefore, this also has to be scrapped.

As far as the railway industry is concerned, here is the Railway Board which is almost functioning as a State within a State. The overall perspective of the Railway Ministry is sometimes completely sabotaged by a bureaucracy functioning at the level

of the Railway Board. Therefore, the time has come when we must revise our entire attitude about the structure of the Railway Board. We must not permit the functioning of a State within a State, a ministry within a ministry, a Government within a Government as far as railways are concerned.

Only when these fundamental measures and reforms are undertaken, we will be able to put the railways on a proper footing.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister on elevation. We assure him our full cooperation for the empire over which he is presiding. For long long years, the railway, which is licking its red wound, requires a physician, or possibly a surgeon, who can give it a panacea. We do not want a Railway Minister who is like Hamlet, always torn between split minds, to do or not to do, to be or not to be. Unfortunately, the Minister changes so quickly that it is very difficult to pinpoint the failures next year.

This budget is a conventional exercise in tinkering with the oft done problem of fare and freight, picking up odds and ends, just to square up the account. We find a hike in prices without any corresponding increase in the services. We find a few new railway lines here and there, for which I congratulate him. We find emphasis on dieselisation, which I support. But there are no fresh ideas to tell us about so many studies which have emphasised on the reorientation of the fuel and energy policy on petroleum about which the country is in a very tight position. There has been an 8 paise increase even this year. So, we find only emphasis but no light on it. There is no thinking on the question of road, river and rail transport coordination. There is not even a mention. We find there is no mention of the development of the backward

areas and the commitment of the previous Minister, Mr. Pai, to have an express train in the Bhagalpur-Kiul line.

There are a few mentions. The Minister says, there is an in-built potentiality for export. We welcome it. He has set up a unit of consultancy. He has set up, on the basis of his experience in the Foreign Trade Ministry, an operational efficiency cell. These are the few mentions. I have mentioned the other disadvantages.

Let us take first things first. About the hike in price, every Railway Minister says that his package is very modest and the effect of the hike will be very marginal. What the Minister fails to note is that every successive increase in fares has left the third class passenger with no room of man euvrability. It may be the last straw on the camel's back. I would request the Railway Minister even now not to increase the third class fares. He will ask the counter question: How shall I adjust my budget? For that, I will give a dozen ways. They are not my ideas which may be called imaginative. They are contained in the reports of the PAC, the Railway Convention Committee and the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report. The abolition of passenger tax is a cruel joke. It will be added to the permanent structure of fares with some further addition into it. But we have been asked to swallow the fact that the passenger tax is abolished.

We find that the railways have now spared freight on foodgrains, pulses and essential commodities. Thanks for the mercy. But what about the hike? It is on coal, cement, fertilizer etc. I wish these commodities would have the mouth to say what they feel. Then they would have rebutted the argument that there will be no inflation or higher cost. What would happen to a person living in an urban juggi or in a hut in a village who

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.]

wants to build a house? He would be needing cement which would cost more. Or, take coal, which is the base for all preparations. Because of the increase in the price of coal, the cost of production of almost every item of the rise in price of coal. What happens to Shri F. A. Ahmed's crash programme and increased production of foodgrains with this increase in the price of fertilizers? Naturally, there will be a chain reaction and the prices will rise all round. Because of the increase in freights, the prices of all these commodities will go up, there will definitely be inflation in the country and the railways will be the first to be affected by that. I am in this House since 1952 and has participated in the railway budget. So, I say that next year if he is in the same Ministry, he will come and say that it has hit the railways.

The yield will be Rs. 44.35 crores but the deficit will be Rs. 8 crores. This is a sad commentary on the total incapability of predicting reasonably the growth in the revenue. We find that there will be a loss of revenue of Rs. 14 crores from the fares. There shall be 5.64 million traffic against the projected traffic of 9.50 million. Yet, with all this fall, the railways shall get more than Rs. 16 crores, as projected before within current year. What does this show? How do you account for this? How do you prepare the railway budget? With such a huge loss in fare and freight, yet you will have an increase of Rs. 16 crores or more in revenue. Then, there is great variation between the estimate and actuals. It does not give us any confidence to understand the Minister when he says that in 1973 and 1974 he shall be able to carry 10 million tonnes of traffic. I do not believe this. Because, in the last decade the railways were able to handle not more than 4 million tonnes of traffic on the average per year. Therefore, on the past performance, this figure of 10 million tonnes is not justified.

Here I am supported by the Public Accounts Committee Report which says:

"there is no scientific system on the railways to evaluate the impact of the budgetary measures. Such a study is, in the opinion of the Committee, essential to know how far the traffic would bear."

This variation was as high as 17 per cent. I can quote example after example from both the PAC and the Railway Convention Committee Reports.

The Railway Convention Committee says:

"There is no effective system of modern management in the railways."

I find that the PAC and the Railway Convention Committee support my argument that the railways have got no adequate instrument of predicting their own revenue, either passenger or goods traffic. So much so that every year the country is misled into a set of figures which is jugglery, nothing more and nothing less, not based on scientific figures.

This brings me to the operational efficiency of the railways. What is the operational efficiency of the railways? It is not commendable. I can again quote that operational cost is going up every day. The Railway Convention Committee Report and the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General also support me in my arguments. Whenever we ask for new lines for developing the backward areas, they have no money. When my people have been asking for the last 25 years after Independence that we want a fast train and an Express train like Delhi Express or Toofan Express from Delhi to Howrah via Bhagalpur, the answer is 'No'. All the trains, Delhi Express, Toofan Express, Deluxe, etc. all go from Delhi to Patna and then to Kiul. From Kiul, all these trains go to

Howrah via Jasidih, not via Bhagalpur. There is not even one train that goes via Bhagalpur, Mr. Pai promised me last time. The permanent Deputy Minister knows it. This is a commitment made. It becomes a commitment of even the present Minister. Imagine, the train from Kiul goes to Howrah via Jasidih, not via Bhagalpur. They are in the same area. There is not even one fast express train that goes via Bhagalpur.

Last time also, I mentioned it in this House that the people in that area can no longer tolerate this. Why should you not run a fast train, Toofan Express from Delhi to Howrah via Bhagalpur? I give an ultimatum to the Railway Board. If from 1st April, the train does not go via Bhagalpur, I will withdraw my conviction with them. The Communist party, the Congress (O), the Jana Sangh, all these parties, have combined and formed a committee. Only I have been standing in their way to say that I shall be able to carry conviction with the Railway Minister. If from 1st April, I do not get the train, I shall withdraw my conviction with them. Let a train run between Delhi and Howrah via Bhagalpur.

How shall we tolerate the Railway Board which is a monopolistic, monolithic, preposterous bureaucratic organisation which does not seem to carry conviction with us. Who are these persons? I have seen each one of them in the Public Accounts Committee. How much conviction, how much wisdom, how much public sympathy they can command, I say, is the least to be spoken of in this House. Therefore, I say, the operational efficiency of the railways is zero.

I can quote from the Railway Convention Committee Report and also from the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report on their operational efficiency. What about Miraj-Pune line? What about Tuticorin Harbour project made to be built with a huge cost? What for? To give you

revenue? This project will annually have a loss of Rs. 2 crores. The Committee of Secretaries had reviewed the project and said, "Stop it." They could not do that. This is their operational efficiency. It should be put on a sound basis. Something is wrong with the Railway system definitely. If it is not, why is it that the largest public sector undertaking in this country, every year, goes into a loss? The surplus that they have shown is only a gimmick. It is not a surplus. If they would not have cut Rs. 20 crores annual development from the annual plan, the loss would have been much higher.

What about the Railway Protection Force? I can tell you from where you can get money. This is what the Railway Convention Committee and also the Public Accounts Committee say about the Railway Protection Force. They say that "the Railway Protection Force has yet to prove its worth as an effective instrument for the protection of railway property". It further says that it is not worth Rs. 12 crores expenditure. Take, for example, the consumption of petrol on the Eastern Railway. They introduced a ration quota. What happened to that? Their economy is only a lip-service economy. No avoidance of waste, no economy, no efficiency whatsoever in the railways. The railways, the biggest undertaking of this country, is going into red every year. Only by a jugglery of figures and by putting odd ends together, they are doing it.

To conclude, I will say that there are chances still for the railways to come into surplus and serve the country. Look at the Chittaranjan and Perambur. Look at the Railway Protection Force, not for inefficiency, but for efficiency. Mr. Chairman, I would, therefore, say that now that the railways which were once the Kamadhenu want other Dhenus to support it and now that that Kamadhenu has absolutely dried up, I would give one advice to Mr. Mishraji and his friends. Instead of lining the

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.]

wallets and the walls, please streamline the administration. That will give you enough revenue, enough surplus in the railways.

Therefore, I would say that the railway budget does not inspire me. It is a conventional budget putting odd ends together. There is no fresh idea in this, there is nothing and no planning, in the railway Budget. It is just a mediocre budget. I would not blame the railway Minister. He hardly took fifteen days before and before poking one's nose into the railway budget, be careful of this preposterous monolithic monopolistic railway Board. I appreciate the Railway Minister did not try to do that at this particular point of time I do hope that in the coming months and years, he would be able to set things right and give this biggest public undertaking of the country a better look, a better shape, a better revenue and a better service to the people of this country.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this debate.

Sir, we are changing the Railway Minister so frequently that they do not find time to sit down and attend to his work. For example, Mr. Pai hardly announced the taking up of the Konkan Railway and before he could settle it, he was transferred. I hope at least the present railway Minister will hold the portfolio for quite some time.

The Konkan Railway is very important so far as Maharashtra and Kerala are concerned as it connects Bombay with Mangalore. Sir, I will confine myself to some of the points concerning my State of Kerala.

Sir, Kerala State is neglected with regard to loco shed, railway workshop and wagon factory. As far as States in the South are concerned, I think every State has got either a

loco workshop or a railway workshop or a wagon factory. In this respect, Kerala, with its problem of educated unemployment is neglected and I wonder why the Railway Ministry should take such an attitude towards Kerala.

With regard to new lines also, only day before yesterday the Minister gave us the figures about the development of new lines doubling and other things. There was some meagre allotment to Kerala. For the last 20 years, we did not get a single new line except Ernakulam-Quilon railway and the Malabar part of Kerala is very much neglected. There was a proposal that Tellicherry and Mysore should be connected by a railway line. I do not know in what cold storage it lies now

Then, there was a proposal to make the Nilambur-Shoranur line that we think is the only uneconomic railway in Kerala, economic by extending it to Calicut. My illustrious predecessor, Mr. Mohd. Ismail Saheb for the last ten years was voicing the grievance of the area of Malappuram District about this railway line in this House, but so far no heed has been paid to his proposal. One fine morning they will say, Nilambur-Shoranur line is uneconomic and they will abolish it. The only way to make it economic is to extend it to Calicut or from Melattor to Feroke.

Regarding Tellicherry-Mysore line, my information is that a survey has already been ordered. But, later on it was given up. I do now know why. The Olavakot division is to be divided. One more division with Trivandrum as headquarters has to be established, in view of the proposal for Trivandrum-Kanyakumari Railway.

I must say that the Railway is trying to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs by increasing their freight rates and passenger fares every year.

Road transport and lorries are gradually taking the place of the Railways. Railway transport is also very slow and they must run faster goods service to take the raw materials to the industrial areas. But this aspect of the matter is neglected. I think there is no scientific research on passenger traffic or on goods traffic.

With every budget you will find an increase in fares and freights. It is just like filarial fever. There is a swelling with every fever. Just like that, with every budget this also increases.

The Janata Express from Delhi to Mangalore has been stopped. I appeal to the Railway Minister that this Janata Express must be restarted.

Regarding dieselisation of the railway line, this is another thing which has been neglected for long. I do not know why we in the south are treated like this. We have got a feeling that all worn-out and old model engines are being shunted on to the south. We don't find many new engines there.

In the Rajya Sabha last year, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, the then Railway Minister gave an assurance that he will go into the question of under-representation of the Harijans and Muslims in the Railways. Muslims as a community are backward and I do not know why the Central Government has not appointed a commission to go into the whole question of their backwardness and the question of their adequate representation in the Services. This is very necessary. I request the Railway Minister to go into the question of the under-representation of Muslims in the Railways with all seriousness. They are educationally backward and they must be given every protection which is allowed by the Constitution also. I hope and trust that the Railway Minister will look into this important aspect of the matter.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी): सभापति महोदय, नये रेल मंत्री को मैं हार्दिक वधाई देता हूँ और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि नये रेल मंत्री सारे हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा करके जो बकवर्ड एरिया है उस को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये कोशिश करेंगे; इस के साथ ही जो उन की डिमांड है उस का भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ; एक बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार हिन्दुस्तान में सेकेंड लाजेंस्ट स्टेट है और वहाँ आज तक एक पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की स्थापना नहीं हो सकी; बिहार के बच्चे कलकत्ता और इलाहाबाद जाते हैं जहाँ उन को ठहरने की जगह नहीं मिलती है, वहाँ की आबादवा से वह परिचित नहीं होते हैं, उस हालत में उन्हें परीक्षा देनी पड़ती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि रेल मंत्री बिहार में एक पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की स्थापना करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह बहुत पुराना प्रपोजल है कि हाजीपुर, सुगौली या बैतिया या बरहौ तक नई रेलवे लाइन निकाली जाय। उत्तर बिहार में 25 वर्षों के स्वाधीनता के काल में भी यह रेलवे लाइन नहीं निकाली गई।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी: यह प्रपोजल है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: ठीक है यह प्रपोजल है। मुजफ्फरपुर तक बड़ी लाइन जा रही है करीबी साहब बठे हुए हैं—इन्होंने कहा था यदि गण्डक नदी पर पुल बना दिया जाय तो मुजफ्फरपुर ख़ाया मोतिहारी, ख़ाया बैतिया होत हुए गोरखपुर से जोड़ दिया जाय तो 50 मील की कमी हो जायेगी। आज सोनपुर होकर रेलवे लाइन जाती है, उस में 50 मील ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है। कुरेशी साहब ने कहा था कि हम इसको एग्जामिन करा रह हैं। गण्डक पर नारायणपुर पुल टूट गया है, यदि उस को बना दिया जाय तो मुजफ्फरपुर, ख़ाया मोतिहारी बैतिया होते हुए गोरखपुर से जोड़ा जाय तो 50 मील की कमी हो जाती है।

सभापति महोदय: आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

EFFECT OF SHORTAGE OF POWER ON
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the latest position with regard to power cut has been very ably described in this CSO-published Annual Survey of Industries and today it has been re-produced in the *Economic Times* Bombay which says:

"With the power cut radiating to the more important industrial States of the nation, it is now certain that the rate of growth of industrial output, which touched 7.7 per cent during the nine months ended September 1972, would flag.

Maharashtra which accounts for 24 per cent of the industrial output is affected by a power cut of 4 to 16 per cent on industrial consumption. A power cut of upto 8 per cent can be absorbed without a fall in output—by saying on peripheral consumption.

In West Bengal, which accounts for about 20 per cent of the industrial output a 15 per cent power cut has been imposed. West Bengal has not perhaps been a significant contributor to the growth rate in industrial output. But given the size of the power cut, its contribution to the national growth rate might be negative.

Tamil Nadu has imposed a power cut of 15 per cent on essential services and of 75 per cent on other uses.

Thus the four States which account for 60 per cent of the industrial output are under varying degrees of power supply constraint—in excess of the 8 per cent safe limit."

Sir, that is the position. I request the hon. Minister to go through this

Article which is very useful. It has given a complete picture and the picture is really alarming. This crisis is the outcome of continuous and deliberate neglect in the sphere of power generation. I will read out from the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969—1974) which says:

"As against a target of 6.9 m. kW of installed capacity for 1960-61 the actual capacity commissioned was 5.65 m. kW. This led to power cuts and a staggering of loads in some regions. The target for the Third Plan was 12.69 m. kW of installed capacity. The actual capacity commissioned was 10.17 m. kW."

That is the performance. Moreover, when the shortfall is adding up it is a different picture. I again quote:

"On the basis of the outlay for power generation a net installed capacity of 23 m. kW can be achieved, allowing for retirement of 0.4 m. kW of old and obsolete plant. Out of the 23 m. kW capacity, 9.42 m. kW will be from hydro, 12.75 m. kW from thermal and 0.98 m. kW from nuclear stations."

But although the target at the end of the Fourth Plan was 23 million k.w., as I said just now, the extent of shortfall is around 3 million kW. It has been very nicely stated in an article in the *Deccan Herald* dated 20th October, 1972, which says:

"Power development during the Fourth Plan is likely to fall short of the target by 3 million kW., according to the latest estimates. The share of thermal power generation is 2-1/2 times when it is compared with the hydro—whereas thermal power generation costs about twice as much when compared with the hydro."

So, the shortage being due to lack of rain-fall is not wholly true. Moreover, this is very nicely stated in the

Free Press Journal, Bombay dated the 26th February, 1973 in an editorial, saying:

"Planning that does not free itself from nature's vagaries is no planning at all this simple truism could never have been so evidently brought home as during this year when a failure of the monsoon led to an unprecedented multiple crisis in vital areas such as power and food."

Then, there are large transmission losses. It is very nicely described in that article which says:

"The transmission losses are to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent. In this connection, it is pertinent to note that one per cent loss in transmission at national level should result in a loss of Rs. 5 crores to the nation."

Our own equipment-making projects are a total failure more or less. Regarding this, it says:

"Another cause can be the inefficiency of the public sector organisations like the British-assisted....".

—sabotaged, of course—

'...Heavy Electrical Ltd....

Both public sector companies with a total investment of over Rs. 2500 million have been set up for the manufacture of heavy electricals equipment. It is observed that these two units always showed delay in fulfilling orders. But apart from this, it should be noted that the contribution has been about a million k.w., that is 0.3 million k.w. of hydro-and about 0.7 million k.w. of thermal plant equipment."

After this, what do we see? The target of addition in the Fourth Plan is 9.24 million k.w., out of which indigenous equipment generated 4.859 million k.w. This is more than 50 per cent. But how much has actually

materialised? Only 1 million k.w. has been realised, as is evident from the quotation which I have just now read out. That means complete dependence on foreigners, particularly West Germany and the USA. This is causing havoc everywhere. Now, we are in the midst of the food scarcity. What has happened in Punjab. The article says:

"If the acute shortage of power in Punjab and Haryana causes a slump in the production of cereals, a large part of the blame for it will go to the Central Government. After a good deal of dilly-dallying, it has taken only what can be described as a perverse decision on the Nangal fertiliser factory."

Then, there is the question of losses to industries. In a talk over the All India Radio, broadcast the other day by Dr. A. K. Bhattacharyya, he had very rightly stated:

"It has been reported that the loss of production in the jute industry alone in the eastern region in the first six months of 1972 amounted to about Rs. 9 crores out of which the loss of foreign exchange is about Rs. 5 crores."

The *Economic Times* puts the total loss at Rs. 1000 crores, and it says:

"According to a statement reported to have been made by the Minister of Power and Irrigation, the loss in production during the five or six months had been over Rs. 1000 crores."

It works out at Rs. 130 lakhs per day.

Then, let us see how the public sector corporation, namely the DVC has failed. These are glaring instances. The DVC has the capacity to generate 1060 MW, but its current production is hardly 424 MW, which is about 40 per cent against the immediate demand of 650 MW. That is the position and performance of the public sector power generating unit.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.]

Here is a report which says:

"The Bihar Government says that its Dhanbad area which produces a large amount of coal and in which many manufacturing units have sprung up, is experiencing a serious power shortage leading to drastic cuts in coal production. On the other hand, Mr. B. S. Raghavan, West Bengal's Power Commissioner, indicates that if DVC supplies the amount of power, there need not be any power rationing in West Bengal today, also acknowledging the fact that WBSEB's own utilisation of capacity is hardly 45 per cent.

"On the other hand, Mr. Raghavan wants that DVC should not supply any electrical power to Indian Iron at Burnpur as it has a captive power generating capacity of 60 mw."

Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam is here—

"but is able to generate only 12 mw. or about 20 per cent of its rated capacity".

That is the position.

Then in West Bengal, the situation is alarming. I go further. *West Bengal's Approach to Fifth Five Year Plan* published by the State Planning Board clearly states this on p. 46—which Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee may note—

"Thus an augmentation of 240 mw is envisaged against a huge deficit of almost 340 mw already existing. This deficit includes considerable amount of suppressed demand as well as demand for normal growth and expansion both in the urban and rural sectors. If the DVC load is to be shunted back to the valley and the derated capacities of CESC are to be covered."

the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, a British monopoly, the great godfathers of the ruling party;

they only do trading; they buy at 3P and sell at five times that price. Dr. Rao is smiling—he knows how true I am—

"the deficiency with which the Fifth Plan period begins will be alarming. All prospects of planned activities in the co-lateral sectors of agriculture, irrigation and industry for the Fifth Five Year Plan will appear gloomy and may get jeopardised".

There is widespread misuse and lack of policy on consumption. They do not know how to tighten their belts; they do not know how to pull up their socks. Here is the most leading weekly in the country, the *Economic and Political Weekly*, which says:

"According to the Agriculture Ministry's present estimates, despite the emergency production drive, wheat production is likely to be only 3 to 4 million tonnes more than last year's output of 27 million tonnes....

"However one wonders if careful planning was at all attempted to face the shortages. At least, the co-existence of two phenomena, viz: energy-starved tubewells (and industries) on the one hand, and liberal illuminations and dazzling noon lights (including those advertising the very products whose production has been stopped for want of adequate power supply) in the towns on the other, would suggest that precious little had been done to face the shortages of power through rearranging its use pattern. Unless unproductive use of power is severely restricted, it is doubtful that it will be possible to effectively meet the requirement of even a fraction of the 1.52 lakh tubewells targeted to be energised, as a part of the emergency production programme, by the end of March".

What do we see? When you go to a Minister's room, you see at least 10,000 c. ft. of space; you see 4-8 air

conditioners; you see at least 4—6 fans—all for one Minister. I have been to the rooms of Ministers in other countries, but I have never seen any country where the *per capita* income is the lowest in the world—\$ 73.00—a Minister having 4—8 air conditioners and 6 fans in his room. I always ask them, where is your swimming pool? Because they deserve one for relaxation because they are hard-working people!

You know about the payment of electricity bills in respect of private residential portion of their bungalows—I am not mixing up; I know there are separate meters; we know all that, it does not include security arrangements. The total amount of electricity bills paid by Government in respect of residential portions of bungalows of Central Ministers for 1971-72 for the period ending January 1972, up to which bills have been received, is Rs. 87,922. For a period of 9 months, 1-4-71 to 31-1-72, Shri Y. B. Chavan's bill comes to Rs. 4,856.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is it relevant to the present discussion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Waste of electricity. In respect of another Minister—I will not mention the name because I know that irritates you—it came to Rs. 4,188. Then in the case of Shri L. N. Mishra—sorry, I mentioned the name—it is Rs. 4,880. For another Minister of State, it is Rs. 3,242. They talk about the pulling of such and about preserving of energy and making use of it for better purpose.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Is it not a world crisis?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know you are a confused man; I am coming to it. What I am saying is, although there is such a crisis—

MR. CHAIRMAN: The subject-matter of the discussion is, "effect of shortage of power on industrial production."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am absolutely on my rails. I am trying to show how low the consumption of the individual, common man is. This document says:

"In regard to another important infrastructural pre-requisite, viz., power supply, the position in West Bengal is rather precarious, despite the State's high-ranking in terms of *per capita* power consumption, with an annual *per capita* power consumption of 105.4 kwh as against the all-India average of 58.0 kwh."

This is the position.

As far as North Bengal is concerned, it is at the bottom of the world. The tariff rate in West Bengal is one of the highest. It says:

"So far as the power rates are concerned, there is no incentive to locate industries in West Bengal because the rates are much higher than the normal ones."

Then there is this British monopoly of the Calcutta Electricity Corporation. I would quote from what Dr. Rao had said in reply to the debate, and what I said, on the 27th August, 1966. I said:

"In 1958, they sold 1,501 million units and in 1967, 2,520 million units, a rise of about 60 per cent. The number of consumers in 1958 was 3,11,274, and in 1967, it was 5,41,841.... They drew a loan from the State Bank of India which amounts to Rs. 4.7 crores. And this was said in reply to a question here: consumer deposits—those who pay at the rate of 17 paise per unit..."

it was that much at that time; now it is much more—

"The DVC sells them at five paise. Their money to the tune of Rs. 2-1.2 crores is being invested in the business, fetching fabulous profits. The rupee debenture is more than Rs. 1. 37 crores."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.]

And then, Dr. K. L. Rao said:

"As I have submitted already, the hon. Member, Shri Bosu, has made out a very good case. There is a lot of good points in his speech, but I will come to the practical aspect of his suggestion."

The practical aspect is, you are unwilling, reluctant, to net the British, foreign monopoly interests. That is the crux of the whole thing. They are your godfathers in the West.

I only want to say that unless this Government gives up its path of development towards capitalism, and its servile mentality towards the foreign and Indian capitalists, and its lack of concern to the common man and lack of concern for the genuine growth in the field of economy and development, nothing is going to change. We shall have more difficulties and we shall be perpetually in it.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :

सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न दो मंत्रालयों से है, पहली दूसरी तीसरी और चौथी पांच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में बिजली के उत्पादन के क्या लक्ष्य थे और उन में कितनी कमी हुई है तथा कितने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हुई है? पांचवीं योजना में उद्योगों के लिये बिजली के उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य है और उस के किस सीमा तक पूरे होने की सम्भावना है?

विभिन्न राज्यों में जा बिजली का वितरण होता है उस में समानता नहीं है और उन के आपस के सम्बन्ध भी ठीक नहीं है उस के बटवारे को ले कर। उसको ठीक करने के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को बिजली देने के बारे में आपकी जो पालिसी है वह कोई निश्चित पालिसी नहीं है। किस किस को कितनी कितनी बिजली देनी है, इसके बारे में आप के पास कोई निश्चित पालिसी नहीं है। क्या आप बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को अनुमति देंगे कि उनको जितनी बिजली चाहिये उसका वे स्वयं निर्माण

करें और इस काम में आप उनको सहयोग प्रदान करें ताकि ग्राम लोगों को और छोटे उद्योगों को जो बिजली मिलती है, वह उनको ठीक प्रकार से मिलती रह सके? बड़े उद्योग अपनी आवश्यकता के लिए बिजली स्वयं निर्माण करें, क्या आप इस प्रकार को कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

***SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):**
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister of Industrial Development, Shri C. Subramaniam, whether the recently constituted cabinet Committee consisting of three Central Ministers, of which Shri C. Subramaniam is one, to look into the question of overall power shortage throughout the country in relation to its adverse effect on the industrial production of the country, has been apprised of the request of the Tamil Nadu Government for importing 500 Generators to tide over the present acute power shortage and if so what action has been taken by the Central Government or by this high-power Committee on this request. I would also like to know whether this ministerial Committee has been kept informed of the repeated warning about the impending power crisis in Tamil Nadu given by the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board from 26th May 1972 onwards, of his concrete suggestions in the meetings of concerned Ministries held in Delhi on 30th May 1972 and on 30th September 1972, of his estimated requirement of coal by all the Thermal Stations in Tamil Nadu, of the letter written on 3rd June, 1972 by the Central Water and Power Commission to the Secretary of the Ministry of Steel and Mines mentioning the urgent need for sending Singareni coal to Ennore Thermal Power Station and if so what action has been taken by this Committee on these various proposals made by the Tamil Nadu Government beginning from 26th May 1972.

***The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.**

Before I conclude, I am sure that the hon. Minister of Industrial Development will agree with view of his colleague, Dr. K. L. Rao expressed on the floor of this House that Tamil Nadu occupies the first place in the entire country in the matter of proper and economic utilisation of power.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :
बिजली की निरंतर कमी के कारण इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ पर इसका क्या असर पड़ा है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1972-73 और 1973-74 की इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ पर इसका क्या असर पड़ा है और पड़ेगा ? उसमें कितने प्रतिशत कमी आई है ? इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आप दूसरे कौन से उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ताकि और अधिक कमी उसमें न आए ? क्या जैनरेंटिंग सेट्स बनाने की कोई योजना आपके विचाराधीन है ताकि जब जलाभाव हो या कोयले का संकट हो तो जो कमी पैदा हो उसको मीट किया जा जा सके ? इस प्रकार की कोई योजना क्या आपके पास है ? बिजली की कमी ने कृषि उत्पादन को भी काफी घटाया है । आप अपनी इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ में पावर ब्राइसिस से कमी न आने देंगे, इस हेतु क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur):
It is an admitted fact that all over the country there is acute shortage of power. Is it a fact that Kothayar Hydro-scheme in Tamilnadu but which is completed has not been commissioned yet?

Secondly, is there any directive about priorities for essential industries on all India basis? In my State of U.P. priority has been given to some of the industries but not to defence industry which are manufacturing sophisticated weapons for the defence of the country. I have referred to this earlier also because some private industries have been exempted from the power cut.

Thirdly did the Centre sanction the sale of Samayanallur Thermal

Plant in Tamilnadu? Was to be dismantled and sold as scrap? Did the Tamilnadu Government obtain permission from the Centre to do it?

Lastly has any policy been evolved so that power is judiciously used by all sections of the people in all the States when there is power shortage?

Still we find in UP and other places, in marriages people use power to their heart's content. Even here, in the ministers' houses, power is being used liberally. I will not quote the bills, I want to know whether any policy has been evolved about it because we are not going to overcome the power shortage for three or four years, according to Dr. K. L. Rao. In the case of UP I want to know why no directive has been issued to exempt defence factories from the power cut.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAN): Sir, when I heard the speech of the mover, I was wondering for what purpose this discussion has been raised. If it was to exhibit his knowledge, certainly I am prepared to pass on the certificate to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That will put me at a disadvantage.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: But if it was to impress upon the Government the seriousness of the situation, this exercise was absolutely unnecessary because Government are fully aware of the seriousness of the situation. (*Interruptions*).

The extent of shortfall and the causes for it have been fully explained in the statement made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in this House on the 28th February. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to go through all those details. But I would like to place before the House certain facts.

The aggregate energy demand in the country is of the order of 201 million units per day against which the

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estimated availability is about 166 millions units per day, i.e. a shortfall of 35 million KWH per day. The intensity of the shortage is very acute in certain areas and in certain other areas, the availability is satisfactory. Therefore, even though the shortfall is 35 against 201, in certain areas the hardship is really great.

The following measures have been taken to mitigate the shortage: (1) Power generation from the existing thermal power stations has been stepped up to the maximum possible extent. In the past there were some deficiencies in their operation and maintenance. To the extent possible, we are trying to improve them. (2) The supply and transport of coal to major thermal stations is being continually monitored through a Control Room to ensure adequate supplies. Mr. Krishnan wanted to know whether coal had been moved to Ennore. My colleague in charge of coal assures me that sufficient coal has been moved there, but the difficulty there is not due to shortage of coal but because of the design for which they should take some responsibility, which is standing in the way of the full utilisation of the capacity at Ennore. (3) Arrangements are being made to supply on a priority basis spare parts for the thermal units which are under repair. (4) Captive plants and diesel sets are being permitted to be installed by private industries, specially as stand-by arrangements. With reference to this, Shri Krishnan made the point that a demand for 500 sets has been made by the Tamil Nadu Government or the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. We are just now making an exercise, trying to find out how many sets will be available even for imports and, on that basis, try to find out the areas of priority; particularly taking into account the acute nature of the shortage in Tamil Nadu, naturally they will get some priority in the allocation of the sets. (5) Then, commissioning of various power

generation schemes which are in advanced stage of construction is being expedited. (6) States have been requested to set up implementation cells to monitor the progress of projects and overcome bottlenecks.

18.00 hrs.

We have also fixed priorities in supply of power. The priorities fixed are: (1) Agriculture for irrigation purposes; (2) fertilizer units; (3) steel, washeries and coal mines and (4) aluminium, zinc, copper etc. These are in addition to the top priority accorded to food production and railway traction. As Shri Krishnan pointed out, a group of Ministers has also been appointed for the purpose of looking into this problem. We are continuously going through this exercise. I want to give this assurance to this House that we are trying to take emergency action in respect of all the items which I had mentioned so that it should be possible to mitigate the hardships arising out of this power shortage.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Should I take it that the defence factories are not in the priority list?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All the defence factories will certainly not get priority. But certain areas of production will get priority. Simply because the hon. Member comes from an area where there are defence production units, it does not mean it should get automatic priority. Government is security conscious and it will see that production is not affected to the detriment of the security of the country on account of power shortage. Further, I am informed by my hon. colleague that whereas the general cut in UP is 40 per cent, as far as defence units are concerned, the cut is only 20 per cent. Therefore, priority has been given.

I am only concerned with the effect of this scarcity of power on industrial production. As a matter of fact, I have categorically stated in my answer

that this is going to affect industrial production. But to what extent in respect of each sector of industry, it is rather difficult to make an immediate assessment. But we are trying to make an estimate of the likely fall in production, taking into account each State, and in that State how much of cut has been made in respect of each sector of industry. But that will take some time because the cut varies from State to State and from industry to industry. But there is no doubt in my mind that it is going to create a shortfall in industrial production due to power scarcity. As soon as those figures are available, I will certainly make them available to the House.

Then it was mentioned by the hon. Member that we are completely dependent on imports with regard to equipment. May be, in the past we were dependent on imports to a certain extent. Particularly in the earlier periods, mostly it was imported equipment. But I want to give the assurance to the House and this assurance has been not only given to the Cabinet but to the people as a whole. The workers in the heavy electrical units also are committed to the assurance we had given to the nation that during the Fifth Plan period it will be possible to meet the overall requirements of equipment in the four production units that we have in the public sector supplemented by production in a few units in the private sector also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the utilisation of built-in capacity of your factory at Bhopal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt him.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not yielding.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am asking that question.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not answering that question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, you have something to hide.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is your job to hide things. Everything is open, as far as we are concerned.

As far as the equipments are concerned, we have given the assurance and we stand by this commitment, that is, the management of the heavy electricals, that any order placed with reference to the thermal units, it will be delivered within a period of 36 months. Even if you go in for imports, this period is the minimum period which is required for getting the equipment from abroad. As far as hydro-electric projects are concerned, from the date of the placement of the order, within 48 months, the equipment will be made available. If you go abroad, the same time will be taken. This is as far as the period is concerned.

Even with regard to the price, as far as boilers are concerned, they will be supplied at the imported cost of an equipment from abroad. As far as other equipments are concerned, for the next two years, it will be 10 per cent more than the imported cost. But after two years, the cost will be equivalent to the imported cost. This is the commitment we have made. I want to give an assurance to the House and to the nation that the management as a whole, including the workers are committed to this programme. I am happy to say that during the last one year, significant progress has been made in these projects and the utilisation also has considerably increased during the last six months. Let us not discourage these enterprises for making all sorts of un-informed criticism in this House without knowing what is happening today.

Then, a point was made by my hon. friend, Shri Krishnan, that in Tamil Nadu, a certificate has been given by Dr. K. L. Rao that most efficient use of the available electricity is being made there. I do agree. But this is

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not anything that is happening just now. It is a tradition which has been there during the last 20 years. I hope, that tradition will be kept up instead of being spoiled by interfering with that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee made a point with regard to the sale of a generator in Samayanallur. It is rather very unfortunate that at this juncture the Tamil Nadu went ahead and sold away a generator. As a matter of fact, it was sold sometime last year. Because of the emergency, the price perhaps is now so prohibitive or even it has increased five to six times. Therefore, huge profits have been made by whoever has been able to get that generator. I wish the Tamil Nadu Government had some fore-sight to see that they were going to be confronted with the power shortage. Even a 30 MW generator available there would have made all the difference. It was unfortunate that it was sold away.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: It was not in a working condition and, yearly, there was a loss of Rs. 55 lakhs.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: These are the main points that have been covered. I do not think there is any more point that I have got to answer.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): What about Kodaiyaruhydel plant which was completed but not commissioned as yet?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You may put the question to my colleague. I do not know the facts (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to reply only those who were allowed to put questions.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : सभापति जी, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि बड़े उद्योगों को स्वयं अपनी दिजली बनाने की अनुमति क्या आप देंगे, उनको उसके लिए सहयोग देंगे? दूसरे-पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना से चौथी योजना तक कितना आपका लक्ष्य था और कितनी उसकी प्राप्ति आपने की तथा कितना घटा उसमें रहा?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I replied generally. I did not mention the name of Mr. Kachwai.

The policy of the Government is to have generation of electricity in the public sector. Now, when we are allowing small generators to supplement the supply of electricity, it is only very small units like 100 kw or 500 kw or at the most, one megawatt; that is the policy of the Government. The policy of the Government is to have the entire production of electricity in the public sector. This is the policy.

I am grateful to the hon. Members for having drawn the attention of the Government to the seriousness of the situation and we are well aware of it and we shall try to meet it as best as possible.

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 8, 1973/Phalgun 17, 1894 (Saka).