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Tuesday, November 21, 1972

Kartika 30, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

[Fifth Series, Vol. XX, 6th Session, 1972]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 21, 1972/Kartika, 30
1894 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिन्दुस्तान एटीवायोटिक्स द्वारा तीन
नई औषधियों का उत्पादन

*101. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
का० पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान एटीवायोटिक्स
ने तीन नई औषधियों का उत्पादन किया है,
और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या इन तीन नई औषधियों
में डैमिसिन मरहम विदेशों में काफी
खोकप्रिय हुआ है; और

(ग) भारत में इसकी बिक्री कब से
आरम्भ होगी?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):
(a) Yes, Sir. These are: Hamycin, Antiamoebin and Aureofungin.

(b) and (c). While two formulations based on Hamycin are already on sale, Hamycin ointment is expected to be put on the market in India by December, 1972. This drug has not yet been put on the market abroad.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं मन्त्री
महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह औषध
किन-किन रोगों में प्रभावकारी सिद्ध हुई
है? क्या यह सही है कि डैमिसिन
चमं रोगों में काफी प्रभावकारी औषध है?
इनका प्रयोग और परीक्षण लगभग एक
वर्ष से चल रहा है किन्तु अभी तक बाजार
में इसके न आने का क्या कारण है?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: So far as Hamycin is concerned, this drug was found to be efficacious on diseases like oral thrush in children and Vaginal Monilisis. There are three formulations which flow from this particular drug. These three formulations are: Hamycin in glycerine suspension, Hamycin Vaginal Tablets and Hamycin Ointment. The first two are already on sale in the Indian market since September, 1963. The Hamycin Ointment, which has been cleared by the Drug Authorities recently, is expected to be put on the market in India by December, 1972, that means, this year.

बेरोजगार हरिजन स्नातकों को पैट्रोल
पम्प तथा खाना बनाने के
काम आने वाली गेस की
एजेन्सियां देना

*102. श्री ईश्वर और्हरी : क्या
पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पैट्रोल पम्प तथा खाना बनाने के
काम आने वाली गेस की एजेन्सियां देने की
सरकार की नीति क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार
बेरोजगार हरिजन स्नातकों को एमी
एजेन्सियां देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार उन्हें ऐसी एजेन्सियां कब तक देने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). Immediately after the Indo-Pak conflict in 1971, the Government decided that Indian Oil Corporation should preferentially award, initially for a period of one year with effect from 28th December, 1971, all its dealerships to the following categories in the order of priority:

- (1) Disabled members of the Defence and the Border Security Force Personnel.
- (2) Widows/dependants of those killed or missing in action.
- (3) Ex-Servicemen.

Indian Oil Corporation is accordingly awarding its agencies preferentially to the persons belonging to these categories, on the basis of the recommendations of the Director General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence. Where the Director General of Resettlement is unable to recommend any one in a given formation for want of applications, the Indian Oil Corporation advertises the award of the dealership and among the applicants who respond to the advertisement, preference is given to unemployed engineers/graduates from low income group families. Subject to all things being equal, applicants belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes are given weightage in the matter of selection.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : प्रध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं, अभी उन्होंने जो उत्तर में कहा है कि कम आय वाले परिवार के बेरोजगार इंजीनियर, अनुसूचित जाति तथा जनजाति को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर एजेन्सियां दी जाती हैं; तो अभी तक ऐसे कितने बेरोजगार

इंजीनियरों और अनुसूचित जाति व जनजाति के लोगों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर एजेन्सियां देने में सकल हुए हैं ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I think that there is some misunderstanding. In the main reply, I have given the priorities. In the list of priorities, first come the disabled members of the Defence and the Border Security Force personnel. This has been thereafter the 1971 war, which means the war widows or those who were disabled in the war and so on and so forth. So, this is the order of preference which has been given; wherever the applicants came and the locations were acceptable and the Resettlement Department recommended their cases, they have been given.

Therefore, it is only the second priority which has been given for the unemployed graduates and so on. Now, there is no specific priority for Harijans or Scheduled Tribes as such, but when we consider the graduates, when their turn comes, everything else being equal, we do in practice show preference to Harijans or Scheduled Tribes. But, unfortunately, the position is that in the applications which were received—I have got some figures here with me which show that—very few of such applicants came with the minimum qualifications which were required for the granting of these dealerships, namely that first of all, they have got to be graduates and then unemployed graduates and so on and so forth. The general figures which I have....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAIPAYEE: He requires a graduate to run a petrol pump?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The priority was for unemployed graduates. The basis of the priority was that unemployed graduates should be provided. That is still there as a second priority. In that, some applicants, if they are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are given weightage other things being equal. In fact, in

practice, the number of applicants who have come up to this requirement is unfortunately comparatively few.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : आपने जी, यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि अभी तक इक भी अनुस्थालायड हरिजन को कहाँ भी पेट्रोल पम्प की एंजेनी नहीं दी गई है। यद्यपि सरकार धोगणावें करती है और वित्तापन छावती हैं परन्तु आज ऐसा लगता है वह सब असत्य और ढोंग है। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री में जितने जावां हैं उसमें भी हमारे हरिजन हैं, भले ही ग्रेजुएट न हों लेकिन हरिजन हैं तो ऐसे कितने हरिजनों को जो हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में हैं जो विकलांग हो गए हैं, विस्थापित हो गए हैं या लापता हैं उनको सरकार अभी तक एंजेनी देने में सक्त हुई हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने काइटेरिया पूछा है। अगर नम्बर पूछता है तो इसमें नम्बर भी लिख देना चाहिए था।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं यह जाना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री में जो हमारे हरिजन बन्धु हैं जो कि विकलांग हो गए हैं या लापता हैं उनको एंजेनी देने में यह सरकार सक्त हुई है?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have got the figures here and with your permission, I might mention this, because the main question falls into two categories. Firstly, even amongst those who are disabled etc. in the war, there might be Harijans. There the criterion of graduates does not necessarily apply. I understand that question. As I mentioned, the applications which come from these defence peo-

ple who have suffered in the war or have become lame or disabled are scrutinised by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Defence Ministry. So far as our Ministry is concerned, we go entirely by the names recommended by them.

As to the question whether there are any Harijans or Scheduled Tribes in this category also, that is a matter which I will have to find out from the Defence Ministry. I am prepared to give that information to the hon. member. But with regard to the other part of the question, I have got some information. The last part of the question was with regard to the second priority, namely unemployed graduates and so on. I have got some figures, but I do not think I will take time reading them. I am prepared to lay it on the Table. But I should like to indicate the number of Harijans which was the main question asked. In the second priority, by the end of September 1972, retail outlets were given to 2, S K O 3, Indane agency 1, total 6, out of the total number which is quite large, if you take into account the non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes. With your permission, I will lay the statement on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Government have taken the correct decision in giving first priority to defence personnel war widows, etc. In this connection, may I draw the hon. Minister's attention to a big racket going on in this? When a war widow in Rajasthan is allowed an agency in Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu, with a meagre commission of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000, she will not be able to go there and function. Thus anti-social elements are taking advantage of this position. Have Government examined this aspect to see that such cases do not occur? If there are no such war widows in those areas, let engineering graduates or Harijans, whoever it be, may be given a chance; let not the criterion be applied *in toto* leading to some mal-practices.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The criterion was applied mainly because of the situation arising out of the last war. I do not suppose the hon. member also has any objection to the criterion itself. The objection is that, according to the hon. member, this is misused in some areas, because if somebody in, say, Rajasthan is given a petrol pump agency in some other State where that person or disabled soldier is not able to go, it is misused by other interested parties. No specific case has been brought to my notice. But I will take note of it and find out if this has happened.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister be kind enough to give the state-wise breakup figures of unemployed graduates and engineers who have been allotted petrol pump agency?

MR. SPEAKER: When I said that the question did not relate to figures, the Minister himself came out with figures. Now I cannot prevent this question.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have got figures, but not state-wise. As I said, I will lay it on the Table. I could have read them out, but it will take some time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It will take only two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: He might lay it on the Table. It is too long.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I will lay it on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Through your good offices, the state-wise allocation may kindly be noted by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, it is beyond the scope. But if the Minister is prepared, he should lay it on the Table.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Are there any cases of petrol pumps given to ex-servicemen or unemployed graduates which have been surrendered back to the IOC and the latter has given them on commercial lines to somebody also?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have no information.

MR. SPEAKER: It is far beyond the scope. If he is in a position to answer, he may answer. He is on your side. You can ask him privately also.

‘ श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने आगे काइरिया में अनुमूलित जातियों व अनुमूलित जनजातियों को नहीं रखा है जोकि और मामनों में अनुमूलित जातियों और अनुमूलित जनजातियों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखे जाते हैं । तो, उन्होंने यहां पर भी उन के बास्ते स्थान सुरक्षित क्यों नहीं किया और बैसा करने में क्या कठिनाई है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय और सर्विसों की तरह पेट्रोल पम्पस और गैस के बंटवारे में भी इन अनुमूलित और अनुमूलित जनजातियों के लिए कुछ स्थान सुरक्षित रखने का विचार रखते हैं ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: We will examine this question, but *prima facie* it does appear that there may be some legal difficulties, because, it is not discrimination so-called—giving a preference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been permitted under the Constitution with regard to the services in certain matters. But I do not make a categorical statement. I will examine this question and try to see whether this policy can be implemented.

Supply of Urea and Liquid Ammonia by Kuwait

-

*103. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Kuwait have resolved their differences over ammonia price;

(b) whether Kuwait has agreed to supply Urea and liquid Ammonia to India; and

(c) if so, the price fixed and the quantity to be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) During the recent visit of the Kuwaiti delegation to India, it was noted that the negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement for supply of ammonia from Kuwait to India had reached final stages. It has been agreed that a formal agreement in this respect should be concluded as early as possible.

(b) and (c). Urea to the extent of about 150,000 tonnes per year is expected to be available from Kuwait during the next three years. India has expressed interest in its purchase subject to mutually satisfactory agreement on price, delivery schedule, etc.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There is a shortage of urea and liquid ammonia in the country. So, our country is very much dependent on their import especially from Kuwait. I would like to know the quantum of import and also the price negotiated in India when the Kuwait delegation was here and also up to what period it was negotiated.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As I have said in the main answer, conclusions of a preliminary nature by way of protocol

only have been reached, on the basis of which an agreement has still to take place, depending upon the price, delivery schedule, etc. But on the preliminary negotiation, what is expected is that so far as urea is concerned, we should possibly obtain from July, 1973 to June, 1974, a quantity of 1,50,000 tonnes; from July, 1974 to June, 1975, the same quantity, and from July, 1975 to June, 1976, 1,50,000 tonnes to two lakh tonnes.

As far as the question of ammonia is concerned, these are all matters yet to be finalised. Only the preliminary protocol has been signed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I know whether it is a fact that during the negotiations with the officers of our country, the Kuwaiti delegation officials have dictated certain terms regarding the price which is not palatable to our country and, if so, what is the outcome of those negotiations, and may I know whether there was such a pressurisation and dictation of prices so far as the import of these items is concerned and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: First of all, this has been answered. The price has not been negotiated yet; and nobody can dictate anything to us.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the petroleum feedstock of nitrogenous fertilisers which is likely to be in short supply, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what long-term arrangement has been made by the Government to obtain naphtha or ammonia at reasonable prices from the alternative sources of supply from abroad?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I do not know whether it really arises out of this question as he is asking about alternative sources. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that we have to take a serious view of the shortage of fertilizers and we are going into that matter. So far as

Kuwait is concerned, I have given the details as much as I could under the circumstances.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि हम कुवैत से अधिक मात्रा में यूरिया इस लिए मंगाना चाहते हैं कि पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों से जितनी यूरिया की मात्रा मिलने वाली थी उस में कमी होने की आशंका है ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: No, Sir; this is because we want to exploit all possible sources. With Kuwait there are possibilities, although, as I said, no final Arrangements have been reached. It can be bilateral; we can export something also to them. That is an advantage.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: From what time have negotiations with Kuwait been going on? May I also know if they had given us an alternative offer and, if so, what will be the mode of payment? Are we going to export something to them?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The joint protocol was signed on 6 October, 1972. I have already given figures with regard to tentative expectations of import of urea, as also liquid ammonia; that is under discussion. As I said, details are to be worked out both with regard to the price and other things. This is a preliminary protocol, where they have shown an interest in the deal and we have also shown our interest.

Regional Imbalance in Irrigation

*105. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional imbalance in irrigation facilities persists inspite of the additional potentialities created from time to time; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to have balanced irrigation facilities in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House:

STATEMENT

(a) Imbalances in irrigation facilities, exist from State to State as well as in different regions in individual States, depending upon relative availability of water resources; relative ease of harnessing available water resources; the developments which had been already carried out prior to the Plans and the priority which State Governments have accorded to irrigation projects in Plan period.

A statement showing the cropped area of each State tentative ultimate irrigation potential, the potential already developed at the time of initiation of plans, the potential likely to be available in 1973-74, and on completion of all the Major and Medium projects already taken up and the likely Plan outlays, till the end of the Fourth Plan on the Major and Medium irrigation sector is laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3741/72*)

(b) While considering the inclusion of new irrigation schemes in the Fifth Plan, priority is proposed to be accorded to schemes which will benefit drought areas.

The waters which may be transferred from surplus regions is also proposed to be used mostly for the drought affected areas.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: It is said in the statement that while sanctioning new irrigation schemes in the Fifth Plan, priority is proposed to be accorded to schemes which will benefit drought areas. In this connection, I may mention that Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, according to the statement, have together one-fourth of the country's total crop area. But they are far behind in the matter

of irrigation facilities. Maharashtra stands second from the bottom in percentage of irrigation. May I know from the hon. Minister whether weightage would be given to the schemes in Maharashtra while considering the inclusion of new irrigation schemes in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): It is quite true that one-fourth of the crop area lies in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The percentage of irrigation in M.P. is 10.2 and in Maharashtra 11.4 against the all-India average of 27.8. Therefore in the interest of development of irrigation in the country, priority must be given, if that is possible, to both States for extending irrigation to more reasonable proportions.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The statement says that imbalances in irrigation facilities exist from State to State, depending upon the relative availability of water resources. Water is available in the country but it is locked up under tribunal disputes. 65 projects in Maharashtra are awaiting clearance from the Government of India and 18 of these projects are pending with the Government for over five years, because the decision of the Tribunal is not there. Is it possible for the Government of India to give conditional clearance to these projects, the condition being that the projects taken up after the constitution of the tribunals would not be considered to be commitments on the river waters which need to be protected and that the total utilisation in the State would not exceed its allocation as may be awarded by the Tribunals?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question; it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The Minister is eager to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to put questions like this, it is much better to have a debate.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am afraid, unless the Tribunal gives its decision, it will not be possible to sanction any irrigation project which will utilise the waters. Obviously, we do not want to incur any expenditure which may become infructuous later on. Particularly, in regard to the Krishna Tribunal, I am expecting the Tribunal giving its finding in a year's time. I think, we should await that.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether a detailed estimate has been made regarding imbalance in different States and also in different areas of various States, as the statement itself shows, so that corrective measures can be taken? This is a very rough and vague statement that we have. In answer to part (b) of the Question, it says, in the Fifth Plan, allocations will be made for the drought-affected areas only. But the Question relates to the imbalance in irrigation facilities in various States....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: May I point out in the statement itself, the unit of area and even the unit of outlay have not been given. Certain figures are given. We have to imagine whether it is in hectares, million hectares, thousand hectares, lakh hectares or in acres or the amount is in lakhs or crores of rupees. Anyway, those comparative figures can be worked out. But somebody will have to work out the percentages.

My question is whether a detailed estimate has been made so that in the Fifth Plan, as promised in answer to part (b) of the Question, corrective measures can be taken to remove the imbalance in providing irrigation facilities to various States.

DR. K. L. RAO: The main point to be noted about the Fifth Plan is this. We have got a large number of continuing irrigation schemes going on for the last 10 years which have not been completed. It is expected that there will be schemes worth Rs. 1000 crores spilling over in the Fifth Plan. We do not know the size

of the Fifth Plan in the irrigation sector. It is obvious that a very large amount will go in for continuing schemes. Therefore, it is stated, whatever balance we have has to be, as a priority, for the drought areas of the country—nearly 1/3rd of our cropped area is in drought areas. It is obvious that we should spend whatever balance we have in the Fifth Plan in drought areas. So far as the hon. Member's areas is concerned, that is, Assam, it is true, irrigation is not very much there. It is just an average—it may be 28.5 as against an average of 27.8. But it is very easy to develop irrigation there because extremely good ground water is there. I am sure, if any schemes are forthcoming, they will be considered very favourably.

श्री सरकार पांडे : इस बात को देखते हुए कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी ज़िले मिचाई के मामले में बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, क्या सरकार पांचवीं पांचवर्षीय योजना में किसी ऐसी स्कीम पर विचार कर रही है जिसने उम्ह इलाके का इम्बेनेस कम हों और वहाँ और प्रदेशों के मुकाबले में ही सिचाई को बढ़ाया जा सके ?

DR. K. L. RAO: As far as eastern part of U.P. is concerned, there is Gandak project which will be in operation and nearly 7 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation. That must make an impact. Besides this, if there is an area where ground water can be utilised fully, that can be done. But as far as I can see, there can be no other project proposed for the eastern part of U.P.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : गंडक प्रोजेक्ट को 12 सालों से बनाया जा रहा है और मेरे ज़िले में अभी तक सवा लाख एकड़ में सिचाई हुई है। जहाँ सिचाई हुई है वहाँ फसल अच्छी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस गंडक प्रोजेक्ट को पूरी करने में सरकार को

किता समय लगेगा, और चूंकि स्टेट गवर्नेंट इस काम को चला नहीं पाती है इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार उस को अपने हाथ में ले कर जो ४० पी०, बिहार और नेपाल का एरिया है उस में इन प्रोजेक्ट के जरिये जल्दी से जल्दी सिचाई की व्यवास्था करने जा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a general question.

DR. K. L. RAO: The non-completion of some of the projects is one of the reasons why we fall short of the irrigation targets. Take the Gandak project, for instance. Although the main barrage is complete and the main canals are fairly good, the tragedy is that the distributaries and the field channels are yet to be completed. I hope the Government of Bihar is fully aware of this problem and will take effective steps to utilize the potential already created. I hope they will take the necessary steps to see that the irrigation potential that has been created will be utilized. I am afraid, the Centre would not step in at this stage.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know the rate of utilisation of the potential created in the various regions and also the amounts given by the Centre to the various regions during the period of the Fourth Plan?

DR. K. L. RAO: The rate of utilisation of the irrigation projects has been very good. But there are some projects like Kosi and Gandak where there is a large amount of potential created but not utilized. A committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Maharashtra Irrigation Minister, Shri Patil with the Irrigation Ministers of various States as members to go into the reasons why some of the projects have not come up and in some of the projects which have come up why there is not enough utilisation, what are the reasons, so that we can take the necessary steps. For to country as a whole I can say that the rate of utilisation is fairly good.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The second part of the question has not been answered. I wanted to know the amounts granted by the Centre to the various regions for the creation of additional capacity during the Fourth Plan.

DR. K. L. RAO: The target for capacity is 4.8 million hectares and the actual realisation is 4 million hectares.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट में स्वीकार किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत कम सिचाई होती है। क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ योजनायें स्वीकृति के लिए आपके पास भेजी हैं और पैसे की मांग की है ताकि मध्य प्रदेश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके आपके महयोग से, यदि हां, तो कब तक इन योजनाओं की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जाएगी ?

नर्मदा का अगड़ा गुजरात ने अटका रखा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले को आप कब तक सुलझा लेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Regarding the Narmada dispute, as hon. Members may be aware, an agreement has been reached between the four Chief Ministers concerned that they would abide by the decision of the Prime Minister. It is expected that decision will be available by the end of this year.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: We have spent quite some time on this.

प्रश्न तो जनरल नेचर का होता है लेकिन एक-एक स्टेट ले बैठते हैं। 18-20 सत्राल अगर स्टेट बाइज बरने दू तो सारा धंडा ही इसी में ना जाएगा। कभी तो देखा करें। इस तरह से कहां तक वह जबाब दे सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैं जानना चाहता था कि कौन सी योजनाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने स्वीकृति मांगी है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या उनको स्वीकृति दे दी है ?

MR. SPEAKER: If members start asking about individual States there will be no end to it. I am sorry, I cannot allow it. If you have no information, you can tell the Member that you have no information. If, however, you have got it, then you may give him definite and concrete information.

DR. K. L. RAO: There are a few projects pending clearance in the Centre. These projects which are on the Narmada river will not be sanctioned until a final decision has been made.

As regards the other projects, some are in the process of examination, and most of these projects will be sanctioned early.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that in the Nizamabad district in Telengana region, Nizamsagar dam is full of silt. For the last so many years, the Andhra Pradesh Government has been assuring the people that a bund will be raised, but so far nothing has been done because the Telengana people are getting step-motherly treatment from the Andhra Pradesh Government. May I know whether the bund will be raised so that irrigation facilities can be given to the people of Nizamabad district?

DR. K. L. RAO: So far as Nizamnagar is concerned, it is one of the few projects in the country which have silted more than 50 per cent. The capacity of the reservoir has gone down. So, there is difficulty in feeding the area which is about 2½ lakh acres. I inspected the project three days back, and I have given necessary instructions so that we may try to adopt some measures which will ensure adequate amount of water in the project. In particular, raising of the gates will submerge some lands which are already irrigated. I have suggested that the lands may be screened off by construction of a bank, so that the lands which have already been brought under irrigation facility do not get submerged. I am glad to state that I have spoken to the Chief Minister yesterday and necessary funds will be made available; and I am sure it will be taken up shortly.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to ask about Vidharba.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Now I leave it to your judgment. There are other questions also. Please sit down. (*Interruption*). Please give notice of a motion for half-an-hour discussion.

Next Question.

Loan from I.D.A. for expansion of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. and Gorakhpur Plant.

107. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.D.A. extended two credits totalling 30 million dollars to finance the expansion programme of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited and that of the Gorakhpur Plant; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the work has been delayed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Two credits totalling \$30 million have been extended by I.D.A. for the Cochin expansion and the Gorakhpur expansion projects.

(b) The two projects are being implemented according to schedule.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the FACT has brought to the notice of the Government that the expansion of Fertilizers and Chemical Travancore Limited is being delayed due to the defective machinery which has been installed in the FACT?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: No, Sir, as I have said, there has been no delay and it is expected to go into production according to schedule.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The hon. Minister said that it is going according to schedule. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell me as to what are the expansion works which are being undertaken now and what was the schedule?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The question obviously is with regard to the second phase of the expansion in the FACT where NPK mixtures are expected to be produced and according to the credit conditions, various things have to be complied with, and I am in a position to say that efforts are being made and were made to comply with all these conditions with the result, that, according to schedule, it is expected to be completed by September, 1974. The agreement for credit itself the hon. Member will realise, was signed on 30th July, 1971.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि शिंडूल के मुताबिक गोरखपुर के फँडलाइवर प्लॉट का एक्सटेंशन हो जायेगा। क्या वह इस बात की जांच करायेंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में सारो प्रक्रिया पूरी कर ली गई है?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: With regard to the Gorakhpur project, part of the credit is for the Gorakhpur project, and the expansion is expected to cost about Rs. 11.82 crores and it is expected that the project will be completed during the first half of 1975, according to schedule.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI rose.—

MR. SPEAKER: Where had you been all these days?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I was away in connection with Party elections. Will the hon. Minister kindly inquire into the affairs of the Cochin Division of the FACT because there is a lot of rumour—or whether it is a fact, I do not know—that the design is defective and is not functioning properly, and that it will go on stream according to schedule? Will the hon. Minister kindly inquire into the Cochin division and will he assure us that it will be commissioned in 1973?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As I said, it has not been brought to my notice. Now that the hon. Member and also another hon. Member have referred to the defective machinery and things like that, certainly, I will look into it, but I am quite sure that the information which is given that there is any flaw or it is not going according to schedule, is not correct; and unless anything very unexpected happens, it is expected to be completed in September, 1974.

Height of Srisailam Hydro Electric Project

*108. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the height of the Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the height to which it is proposed to be reduced and the resultant effect thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know from the hon. Minister that with regard to the completion of the Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project and with regard to its height also a sort of misapprehension has been created in the minds of people, especially the people from Rayalaseema, that this project will not see the light of day and it will be prolonged with the enhanced estimates from time to time, and also about its height? I would also like to know whether it is linked up with the River Waters' Tribunal, and has the Government any idea to convert this project into an irrigation-cum-hydro-electric project, because of the recent policy that drought-affected areas are also to be given irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): According to the sanction given, this project is purely a hydro-electric power project, and as the matters stand before the Tribunal, there is no question of using this project for any irrigation purpose. When the Tribunal's findings are available, then it will be possible for the Government of Andhra Pradesh to adjust whatever water is given to them as their share. So-

far as this project is concerned, there need be no such mis-apprehension because the main reason why the project is not progressing is entirely due to the finances. The cost of the project has gone up from Rs. 46 crores to Rs. 92 crores, almost double, and the amount spent so far is Rs. 33 crores. It is the question of inadequacy of funds available with the Andhra Pradesh Government that is responsible for the slowness of this project. Otherwise, there is no other reason. It is no question of regional considerations or anything. This project will be of great use to improve the peak loads of the hydro-electric power stations or the hydro-electric power system not only of Andhra Pradesh but also of the Southern region. We are very anxious to see that the project is completed as early as possible, but the question of finance stands in the way.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In view of the fact that the cost has gone up not because of the fault of the State Government, and in view of the fact that the drought-hit areas have got to be provided with irrigation facilities as well as hydro-electric power, may I know whether the Central Government would come forward to provide the necessary finance and also provide the additional finances required for the completion of the project in time?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is a question where so far as we are concerned we realise the importance and the necessity of these projects being undertaken. Beyond that I will not be able to say anything.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the chronic famine haunting Rayalaseema cannot be eradicated unless the water from Krishna is diverted from Srisailam reservoir?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter of opinion.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: I want to know whether he is aware.

MR. SPEAKER: It comes to the same thing. If you are aware, please say that you are aware.

DR. K. L. RAO: It is not so simple; if I say, I am aware, it is a commitment. We are fully aware of the importance of the project for Rayalaseema. The possibility of bringing water depends upon the findings of the Tribunal. Unless the Tribunal gives its findings and the requirements of Andhra Pradesh are considered we cannot say anything on the subject.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA: He said that lack of funds is standing in the way of implementation of the projects. May I know if the hon. Minister knows that Rayalaseema is a very backward area, undeveloped, drought-hit, as much as Telangana is backward. What specific steps has he taken to get more funds for the speedy implementation of the projects to benefit these areas.

DR. K. L. RAO: I have said earlier that so far as the project is concerned, its importance is realised. But there is the problem regarding funds. The question is one of resources and it is something which does not lie with me.

Integrated Petro-chemical Complex in or around Haldia

*110. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists and planning experts have urged the setting up of an integrated petro-chemical complex in or around Haldia in the Midnapore District of West Bengal to pave the way for multi-lateral development of chemical industry in the eastern region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) In the recent past Government has not received any suggestion from scientists and planning experts for setting up of an integrated petro-chemical complex in or around Haldia.

(b) The question does not arise.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: In view of the answer given by the Minister, may I know from him whether it is not a fact that the Kane Committee had recommended for completion of five petro-chemical projects, including that of Haldia, by 1972 ? If the answer is in the affirmative, how many have been completed? What are the reasons for the delay in respect of the uncompleted ones?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As I said, in the recent past, no such recommendation has been made by our experts or scientists. That was the main question. I think the hon. Member is referring to Dr. Mennys recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER: That is too wide a question. That is beyond the scope of the main question.

Holding up of the 4 Down Assam Mail by Dacoits

*111. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of armed dacoits held up the 4 Down Assam Mail between Neshimura and Kalchini at midnight on the 18th October, 1972;

(b) if so, the loss of life as a result thereof; and

(c) the persons arrested in this connection.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a dacoity was committed by a gang of armed criminals in 4 Down Assam Mail on the night of 16/17-10-72 between Kalchini and Hamiltonganj stations. Though no life was lost, ten passengers were injured. Property worth rupees forty-thousand was robbed.

(c) Investigations are in progress and two persons have been arrested so far.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उम्मेदेन में सशस्त्र दस्ते ये या नहीं और साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि गाड़ियों में इन ताह की डकैतियां जो हां रही हैं इन को राक्षस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई कोन योग्यता बनाई है या नहीं ? यदि बनाई है तो वह क्या है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We do provide two armed guards in each of these trains. But in this particular case, they were very ineffective, and all that we have done is to suspend them. The number of people who entered this very train with arms was about 12 to 14. I find a repetition of these incidents in many States, particularly in Bihar, UP, and West Bengal in some parts. Therefore, I have written a letter to the Chief Ministers of these States, expressing our deep concern about these incidents and requesting them to take effective steps to see that this law and order problem, not affecting the railways alone is checked. I propose to call a meeting of the Home Ministers and the JGPs of the States and discuss with them further as to what best steps can be taken to prevent this type of incidents.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि उस में सशस्त्र दस्ते ये लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ किया नहीं और उन को उन्होंने मुमतल कर दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस दृष्टिकोण से उस की जांच करावेंगे कि गाड़ियों में जो डकैतियां होती हैं उन में जो आप के दस्ते हैं उन का भी हाथ रहता है ? इस दृष्टिकोण से जांच कराने के लिए आप

सोचते हैं या नहीं और साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुख्य मंत्रियों को जो आप ने पत्र लिखा है उन पत्रों को लिखे कितने दिन हुए और उन पर मुख्य मंत्रियों ने आप को क्या जवाब दिया और अब आप क्या अवस्था करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am unable to say or draw any conclusion as to whether there is any collusion between the armed guards and the dacoits. But the fact is that when 12 to 14 persons enter with arms, you would agree that it is not possible for two people to face them. So, the very idea of two armed guards accompanying these trains is a matter which requires to be looked into with a view to seeing how far it could be effective. The replies that I have received from the Chief Ministers show that they have acknowledged my letter and they say that they are taking necessary action.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद बर्मा: अध्यक्ष मंत्री देव, मैंने यह निवेदन किया था....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप तो पूछ चुके हैं....

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद बर्मा: मैं प्रश्न नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में जब डकैतियां होती हैं तो गांव वालों को कहते हैं कि आपने मूकाबिला क्यों नहीं किया, लेकिन यहाँ आप के सशस्त्र दस्ते ये और साथ में हजारों पैसेंजर भी मुकाबिले में थे तो वह कहते हैं कि वह कर भी क्या सकते थे? मेरा निश्चित रूप से यह कहना है कि इन भारी एक के लोगों का इस तरह की चोरियों और डकैतियों में हाथ रहता है और इस

पर जांच कराने से वह मुकर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है और इस की जांच कराई जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब रेलवे पर डिस्केशन होगा उम सभ्य आप यह कह लीजियेगा।

SHRI CHAPLENDU BHATTACHARYYA: In view of the losses to which these particular passengers are put in such incidents, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will be prepared to consider a scheme of insurance and reimbursement, if any of the losses incurred by passengers as a result of dacoities in the running trains?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I think it would be very cumbersome to have an insurance of personal effects of passengers because in many cases they go about with a lot of jewellery. It would be extremely difficult to get all these insured. It may be that it is possible to insure upto a certain amount.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि कौन से हथियार ये सशस्त्र दस्ते द्रेन में कैरी करते हैं और इस पर्टीकुलर केस में कौन से हथियार इन गांड़स के पास थे? क्या वह आटोमेटिक थे या मामूली राइफलें थीं? कितना एम्बूलिशन वह कैरी करते हैं और डकैतों के पास कौन से हथियार थे जो उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किए? मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह हथियार भी लूट ले गए या वह इस्तेमाल ही नहीं किए गए और डकैत ले कर भाग गए?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The weapons used by the police were ordinary 303 rifles. I am not aware what weapons were used by the dacoits; they may be country-made.

भी हुकम जन्म कछबैय : गाड़ियों में इस तरह की डकैतियों का मामला यह कोई नई घटना नहीं है, यह सब जगह होती रहती है और दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती भी जाती है। इस के कारण से कई रेलवे कर्मचारी भी हताहत होते हैं और उन के साथ काफ़ी ज़ंजरे होती हैं। उन की सुरक्षा का किसी तरह का उपाय आप की तरफ से नहीं है यदि वह किसी तरह का चार्ज करते हैं, मुकदमा लड़ना होता है तो उस में भी आप कोई नहीं करते हैं, उन्हें खुद लड़ना पड़ता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में कर्मचारी ठीक प्रकार से यात्रियों की रक्षा भी नहीं करते हैं। तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में आप क्या उन्हें कोई विशेष सहायतें देने का विचार रखते हैं। इसके अलावा ट्रॉस्पिट्स और पुलिस की व्यवस्था सभी गाड़ियों में हो, इसके लिए आप विचार कर रहे हैं क्या?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have already said that merely providing two armed guards in a train is not going to help because the safety of the personnel is as important as that of the passengers themselves. We have found that dacoities are taking place in trains even where there were armed guards. In the light of this, it is a serious situation and I share hon. member's anxiety that something should be done. That is why I am pressing on the Home Ministers and IGP's of States to sit with us and discuss what more effective steps we can take. If hon. members are willing to give any suggestions, I shall take these into consideration.

ओमती सहोबरा बाई राय : आप के माध्यम से रेल मंत्री से मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि चलती हुई गाड़ी में चेन को खींच कर फर्स्ट क्लास से भी सामान ले कर भाग जाते हैं और महिलाओं को मार देते हैं तो अब क्या वाकी रह गया कि जिसमें चलती हुई ट्रेन में चेन खींच कर हमला होने से रक्षा हो सके? हर जगह चेन खींची जाती है और इस तरह से हमला होता है तो बताइ किस प्रकार से रक्षा हो सकती है?

SHRI T. A. PAI: In spite of this House making chain-pulling without any reason an offence with very stringent punishment, Rs. 250 fine and imprisonment, the number of chain-pulling per day on an average is about 1,200.

AN HON. MEMBER: How much money has been realised?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We are not able to apprehend the persons who have pulled the chain.

Underground Railway System for Calculated and other big Cities

*113. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made on the construction of underground Railway System in Calcutta and other big cities in the Country; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The Metropolitan Transport Project (Railway) Calcutta have invited tenders for construction of a portion of Dum Dum-Tollyganj under-ground Railway system in Calcutta. Tenders are to be opened in December 1972 for concluding cons-

truction contracts. There are no sanctioned construction schemes for Bombay, Delhi and Madras where Metropolitan Transport Project organisations are doing survey investigations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether the authorities in Calcutta who are entrusted with this job are apprehending serious delay in the completion of the work because of the land acquisition complications that have arisen and, if so, what steps have they taken to undo it and do the job as quickly as possible?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We do not apprehend any undue delay as considered by the hon. Member. We are taking up the project this December and we expect it to be completed within seven years as scheduled.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, my second question. Now, I am the principal man in this question; the second out of two. Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether the other project between Sealdah and Howrah is running into certain difficulties and that the whole question of the second project will also be facing similar difficulties?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am unable to give any answer to this question. I shall give the information to the hon. Member later.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To one part of the question, the hon. Minister did not reply. The difficulties about the land acquisition proceedings—he has not covered that part. There are land acquisition difficulties.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far we have not come across any problem. The State Government have assured us every help to see that the scheme is expedited.

Inclusion of Upper KKrisKhna Project in Fifth Plan

*104. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has been submitted by the Government of Mysore to the Central Government for the inclusion of the Upper Krishna Project in the Fifth Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The Upper Krishna Project, Sanctioned by the Planning Commission in November, 1963, is already included in the developmental Plans of the Government of Mysore.

Wagons for Salt Industry in Gujarat State

*106. **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI:**
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of Railway wagons has seriously hit the salt industry in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to provide adequate number of wagons to salt manufacturers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b). During the period April to October 1972, 16,042 Broad Gauge and 23,405 Metre Gauge wagons were loaded with salt in Gujarat area. When a drive was instituted in October to step up wagon supply for movement of salt, registrations for 40,970 indents on the Broad Gauge and 39,390 indents on the Metre Gauge

were withdrawn/forfeited, indicating that the demands registered for loading salt are not all genuine.

Strike by Electricity Workers in Uttar Pradesh

*109. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has drawn the attention of the Central Government to the recent strike of the Electricity workers in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether army was called in to man U.P.'s major power stations: and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government have decided to intervene in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Army assistance was provided to Uttar Pradesh for the maintenance of Electricity Supply service which was declared as essential service. The army technicians were drafted to stand by in case of need at selected power stations. The strike which commenced on 24th October, 1972 was called off unconditionally in the evening of 30th October, 1972.

Use of Less Petrol

*112. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government whereby it could be ensured that people use less petrol, as quite a large amount of foreign exchange is involved in this and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

It has been the endeavour of Government to curb the consumption of petroleum products, including motor spirit, commonly known as petrol, without in any way adversely affecting the country's economic growth.

New Line to Connect Jamnagar with Bedi

*114. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to close down the Jamnagar-Bedi Railway line to avoid accidents;

(b) if so, by what time the line will be closed;

(c) whether a new line will be constructed to connect Jamnagar with Bedi; and

(d) if so, its route and when that line will open for traffic?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (d). The diversion of the existing Jamnagar-Bedi M. G. line, so as to avoid the congested area, has been incorporated in the Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar M.G. to B.G. conversion project. This project has been sanctioned on 20th December, 1971 and the work is in progress. The entire conversion work including the diversion of Jamnagar-Bedi line is expected to be completed by December, 1977.

Indo-Soviet Agreement on Power Generation Technique

*115. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to share here latest power generation technique with India;

(b) whether Government have entered into any agreement with the Soviet Union in this connection and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the advantages of the latest power generation technique developed by the Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). An agreement between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.S.R. on cooperation in the fields of Applied Science and Technology was signed in Moscow on the 2nd October, 1972. Under this agreement it has been agreed to promote development of cooperation in the fields of Applied Science and Technology between the two countries and by mutual consent to define various fields in which this cooperation is desirable. Periodic meetings are to be held to draw up programmes of cooperation and to see to their implementation.

Possibilities of undertaking of studies relating to the latest power generation techniques in the scope of cooperation under this agreement are being explored.

Steps taken to Eliminate Wasteful Expenditure on Railways

*116. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to eliminate wasteful expenditure on the Railways;

(b) what is the ratio between Officers and other staff; and

(c) whether it is justifiable in the present set-up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Railways take adequate administrative measures to study the pattern of fuel consumption to ensure effective economy and proper utilisation. Railways also develop and implement a phased programme for introduction of the latest techniques in engineering and operational fields. On the maintenance of rolling stock, the Works Management is made responsible for account of proper analysis and control of unit cost of repair and out-turn. Strict economy in electric power consumption also exists.

Codified rules and procedures have been framed for various Departments of the Railways to eliminate wasteful expenditure. Periodic meetings are held at various levels to discuss ways and means to eliminate wasteful expenditure and to bring about efficiency and economy. On matters like employment of casual labour, travelling allowance etc. constant watch is maintained for reduction in expenditure.

(b) and (c). There is no fixed ratio between officers and supervisors and other staff in the various departments of Indian Railways. The provision of staff, supervisors or officers is determined according to the specific requirements of the work and the technical and managerial requirements.

Corridor Train Service Running through the Territory of Bangladesh

*117. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made negotiations for corridor train service running through the territory of Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the progress of the negotiations; and

(c) when the direct train service from Calcutta to Agartala via Bangladesh is likely to be operated?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir.
(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारी वर्षा होने के कारण बीना और गंगापुर तथा सोकर और आगरा के बीच रेलवे लाइनों को लाति हुई है ?

*118. श्री ओंकार साल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल ही में भारी वर्षा होने के कारण बीना और गंगापुर तथा सोकर और आगरा के बीच लाइनों को अनुमानतः कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : संभवतः भाननीय सदस्य का आशय अगस्त, 1972 में बाढ़ों से गम्भीर रूप से दुष्प्रभावित पश्चिम रेलवे के बयाना-गंगापुर, बयाना-भरतपुर और बयाना-आगरा फोर्ट खण्ड की रेलवे लाइनों को हुई क्षति से है । इन रेलवे लाइनों की अस्थायी पुनःस्थापना पर 101.3 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

Setting up of a Project by F. C. I. in Kuwait

*119. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state: (a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India is likely to set up a project in Kuwait in collaboration with the Kuwait Government; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a)

and (b). Some preliminary discussions have taken place between Fertilizer Corporation of India and concerned authorities in Kuwait in this matter. During the recent visit of the Kuwait delegation, it was agreed that these discussions should be continued.

Halt between Nandra and Sangle Railway Stations

*120. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the public demand for a Railway Station or a Passenger halt between Nandra and Sangle on the broad gauge for the area which used to be served by Madhavnagar Station of the old metre gauge; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to provide a train halt near Madhavnagar between Nandra and Sangle stations was examined in November 1971 and was not accepted on the grounds that the proposed site was only 2 Kms. far from Sangle station and the area is adequately served by road services. South Central Railway Administration is, however, re-examining the proposal as fresh representations have been received from the public.

उच्च न्यायालयों तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय में विचाराधीन भास्ते

1001. श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय : श्री ओंकार साल बेरवा :

क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय विधिन उच्च न्यायालयों तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) कितने मामले गत दो वर्षों से विचाराधीन हैं ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) :
(क) 30 जून, 1972 तक जानकारी देने वाला विवरण (विवरण I) संलग्न है ।

(ख) जानकारी देने वाला विवरण (विवरण II) संलग्न है ।

विवरण I

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| उच्चतम न्यायालय | 9,913 |
|-----------------|-------|

उच्च न्यायालय

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. इलाहाबाद | 74,021 |
| 2. आंध्र प्रदेश | 16,946 |
| 3. बम्बई | 40,879 |
| 4. कलकत्ता | 75,387 |
| 5. दिल्ली | 15,868 |
| 6. गोहाटी (भूतपूर्व आसाम और नागालैंड) | 5,792 |
| 7. गुजरात | 13,927 |
| 8. हिमाचल प्रदेश | 1,495 |
| 9. जम्मू-कश्मीर | 1,757 |
| 10. केरल | 32,448 |
| 11. मध्य प्रदेश | 18,629 |
| 12. मद्रास | 33,728 |
| 13. मैसूर | 11,641 |
| 14. उड़ीसा | 6,625 |
| 15. पटना | 21,705 |
| 16. पंजाब और हरियाणा | 25,907 |
| 17. राजस्थान | 12,334 |

विवरण II

30 जून, 1972 तक गत दो वर्षों से उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या

| उच्चतम न्यायालय | 1,750 |
|--|-------|
| उच्च न्यायालय | |
| 1. इलाहाबाद | 5,938 |
| 2. आंध्र प्रदेश | 541 |
| 3. बम्बई | 2,768 |
| 4. कलकत्ता | 3,956 |
| 5. दिल्ली | 1,210 |
| 6. गोहाटी, (भूतपूर्व आसाम और नागालैंड) | 565 |
| 7. गुजरात | 1,256 |
| 8. हिमाचल प्रदेश | 88 |
| 9. जम्मू-कश्मीर | 105 |
| 10. केरल | 4,026 |
| 11. मध्य प्रदेश | 1,218 |
| 12. मद्रास | 2,686 |
| 13. मैसूर | 1,398 |
| 14. उड़ीसा | 787 |
| 15. पटना | 2,872 |
| 16. पंजाब और हरियाणा | 1,636 |
| 17. राजस्थान | 657 |

Compensation paid to owners of water Flour Mills in Beas Dam Area

1002. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the owners of Water Flour Mills who have been displaced on account of the construction of the Beas Dam are

being paid compensation at different rates depending on the facts as to whether their mills fall within dam area or Railway Line realignment area; and

(b) if so, the different rates at which compensation is being paid to these persons, and the reasons for the disparity in compensation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). While exercising their judicial powers, the Land Acquisition Officers under administrative control of Himachal Pradesh Government assess and award due compensation under the compensation act, to the owners of the water-flour mills affected by the Beas Dam.

Generating sets imported by Punjab State Electricity Board from East Germany Czechoslovakia, etc.

1003. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several generating sets imported by the Punjab State Electricity Board from some East Germany and Czechoslovakia etc., have been found to be unserviceable;

(b) if so, the number of such imported sets lying out of service with the Punjab State Electricity Board, the countries from which they were imported and when; and

(c) the extent of loss incurred on this account and the steps taken to put these sets in order and the extent of foreign exchange likely to be spent on import of spares for these sets to put them in order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a)

to (c). Three Nos. diesel generating sets out of a total of 18 Nos. procured by the Punjab State Electricity Board from an East European Country are damaged and not serviceable. The damaged sets are under repair with necessary replacements being made by the suppliers under warranty. The availability of power from these sets has been delayed due to damage. The actual loss thereby has not so far been assessed.

Irrigation in Madhya Praedsh

1004. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have decided to increase area under irrigation to 23 percent during the coming seven years;

(b) if so, whether any special development programme has been chalked out for the welfare of backward areas in the Eastern Region also; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Investigations have been now organised by the Government of Madhya Pradesh on river Zone basis, to draw up specific schemes to provide such irrigation facilities in the different administrative units of the State. Details of the programme for different regions would be available after some time after these investigations have progressed.

कृषि योग्य असिक्त भूमि का सर्वेक्षण

1005. श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण करवाया गया है कि देश में इस समय भनुमानतः कितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि अस्तित्व वाली है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की आवी योजना क्या है ?

तिचाई और विद्युत् भवान्य में उपलब्धी
(धी बैंजनाय कूरील) : (क) और
(ख). देश में कृषि-क्षेत्र लगभग 159 मिलियन हैक्टेयर है। यह मूल्यांकन किया गया है कि पहले से प्रारम्भ परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने पर, 51.4 मिलियन हैक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो जाएंगी।

राज्य सरकारें अनेक नई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन तथा प्रस्ताव कर रही हैं, जिन्हें संसाधनों के उपलब्ध होने पर कार्यान्वयन के लिए हाथ में ले लिया जायेगा। यह प्रत्याशा है कि ऐसी नई परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण हो जाने पर देश में कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ कर लगभग 89 मिलियन हैक्टेयर तक हो जाएगा। देश के आधिकाय वाले भागों से सूखाप्रबल क्षेत्रों को जल का स्थानान्तरण करके, सिंचित क्षेत्र में और बढ़ातरी की जाएगी।

Parity in Wages and Paid Rests to Daily Rated Labour of Northern Railway and M.T.P. (Railway) in Delhi Area

106. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wages and paid-rests given to the unskilled daily-rated labour in Delhi area under the Northern Railway and the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways), Delhi area the same; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether this is in conformity with the orders issued by the Board?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) The Metropolitan Transport Project, Delhi, have been asked to review the rates of wages granted to their Casual Labourers so that there is no disparity in their rate of remuneration in comparison to that granted to the Casual Labourers of the Northern Railway employed in the same area in Delhi.

Standard yard Stick for Staff of Signal and Tele-communication Staff (Northern and Southern Railway)

1007. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some approved yard-stick is existing for the various categories of signal and Telecommunication staff for equal distribution of workload or for justification for sanctioning of new posts on new works;

(b) if so, what are the yardsticks which are being followed over Northern Railway and Southern Railway;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and why a standard approved yardstick for Signal and Telecommunication Department has not been framed;

(d) whether some Signal and Telecommunication officials who were deputed to work out Standard Yardstick in the Efficiency Bureau of the Railway Board have been transferred and their posts have been surrendered leaving the work of fixing the yardstick incomplete; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor, if not, whether the work of fixing the yardstick has been completed and if so, what are the broad outlines of the yardstick?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). While no uniform yardstick has been prescribed by the Railway Board, staff are being sanctioned by the Railway Administrations according to the local conditions and the specific requirements of the work to be done.

(c) The provision of staff is being made as stated in the reply to (a) and (b) above and the absence of a uniform yardstick has not been felt.

(d) and (e). The incumbent of the post of Dy. Director (Signalling), Efficiency Bureau, who was engaged on conducting various studies on Signalling subjects, has been transferred to the Southern Eastern Railway on promotion and the question of filling up the vacancy is under consideration.

Comparative Costs of Pharmaceutical Products being produced in Public and Private Undertakings

1008. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the pharmaceutical products that are being produced both in public sector undertakings and the private sector undertakings;

(b) how does the cost of production of each of these items compare in both the sectors and their selling price in each case; and

(c) the reasons for disparity, if any?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) The names of the bulk drugs which were/ are produced both in the public and private sector undertakings are as follows:—

Penicillin

Streptomycin

Tetracycline

Phenacetin

Paracetamol

I.N.H.

Sodium PAS

Diethyl carbamazine citrate

Niacinamide

Sulphacetamide

(b) and (c). The cost of production of the following drugs as reported by the Tariff Commission was as under:—

| Item | | Public sector | Private sector |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Potassium penicillin | . | 0.295 per mu. | 0.471 per mu. |
| Procaine penicillin | . | 0.284 ,, | 0.475 ,, |
| Sodium penicillin G | . | 0.337 ,, | 0.496 ,, |
| Potassium penicillin V | . | 0.446 ,, | nil. |
| Streptomycin sulphate | . | 30.280 per kg. | 246.51 per kg. |
| Tetracycline | . | .. | 652.42 to Rs. 740.67 per kg. |
| I.N.H. | . | .. | 82.59 to Rs. 99 per Kg. |
| (Produced from picolines) | | | |
| | | Rs. 48.40 per kg. | |
| (Produced from cyanopyridines) | | | |
| P. A. S. Sodium | . | .. | Rs. 26.87 to Rs. 38.04 per kg. |

Subsequently there has also been some increase in the cost of raw materials which have been allowed to the extent justified. The present selling prices, as approved by Government under the Drugs

Prices Control Order, keeping in view the Tariff Commission's recommendations and subsequent escalation in the cost of raw materials, etc., are as follows:—

| | | |
|--|-----------|---|
| Penicillin G Potassium, First nonsterile | crystals- | Rs. 0.40 per mu. |
| Penicillin G, Sodium/Potassium Sterile | . | Rs. 0.50 ,, |
| Penicillin G, Procaine Sterile | . | Rs. 0.50 ,, |
| Penicillin V. Potassium Streptomycin | . | Rs. 0.80 Rs. 295 per kg. |
| Tetracycline | . | Rs. 850 per kg. (Pooled price Rs. 650 per kg.) |
| Sodium PAS | . | Rs. 41 per kg. |
| I. N. H. | . | Rs. 130.32 per kg. (if produced from Beta picolines) Rs. 558 per kg. (if produced from cyanopyridines) |

The cost of production of Shenacetin, Paracetamol, Diethyl Carbamazine citrate Niacinamide and Sulphacetamide has also been examined subsequently by the working Group set up under the Chairmanship of

the Chairman of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and the report of the working Group is under examination. The selling prices of these items currently in force are as follows:—

| Item | Public sector | Selling price | | (per kg.) pooled price |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Private sector | .. | |
| Sulphacetamide | .. | Rs. 62.50 | .. | .. |
| Phenacetin | .. | Rs. 44 | Rs. 42 to Rs. 70 | Rs. 43 |
| Niacinamide | .. | Rs. 170 | Rs. 132 to Rs. 160 | |
| Paracetamol | .. | Rs. 36 to 38 | Rs. 45 to Rs. 90 | |
| Diethyl carbamazine citrate | Rs. 190 | Rs. 190 to Rs. 220 | .. | |

The reasons for disparity are mainly as under :

- (i) Cost differential on capital investment on plant and machinery; and the scale of operations involved.
- (ii) The type of technology used with special reference to the stage from which the manufacture of the drugs are undertaken:
- (iii) The nature and cost of in-puts employed.

Charging of Double Prices by Pharmaceutical Companies with Foreign Collaboration

1009. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the pharmaceutical Companies with foreign collaboration are selling their products at a price which is double of the price that is prevailing in continental markets;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter and if so, the names of the Companies which are involved in this case and the names of the products in which such profits are being earned; and

(c) the nature of steps Government have taken to curb the malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI S. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c).

No such information has come to the notice of Government. In fact the prices of all drugs and pharmaceuticals are controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970. The Tariff Commission in its Report (1968) on the Fair selling prices of drugs and Pharmaceuticals has also observed that generally the prices in the Indian market of formulations compare favourably with the prices of similar formulations in the domestic markets of other countries.

Freezing of Remittances by Foreign Oil Companies

1010. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since frozen the remittances by the foreign Oil Companies from India;

(b) if so, the names of the Oil Companies and the amount of money frozen in each case, separately;

(c) what are the causes for the same and whether these Companies have been found to be remitting their profits beyond the prescribed limits and if so, the quantum remitted by each during the last three years in excess of the limit; and

(d) whether any change in the present legal provisions is contemplated to curb this practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI BALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Government has not frozen the remittances by the foreign oil companies from India. However the Government reserves the right to look into the propriety of specific amounts claimed for repatriation. It has already been decided that prior scrutiny of remittances falling under the heads engineering and technical services, royalties, licence fees and home office expenses will be done to ensure that services are not obtained from abroad in cases where indigenous know-how is available. The question of evolving a procedure by which the reasonableness or otherwise of claims for repatriation of funds for individual services etc. under the said heads is under discussions with the oil companies. Moreover, the Government has decided that remittance facilities in respect of dividends declared by 100 per cent foreign owned companies wholly or in part out of reserves, will be conditional on the Reserve Bank being satisfied (i) that the reserves have been drawn upon only for maintaining the dividend quantum at the average of the previous 5 years or at 10 per cent of the paid up capital, whichever is more (ii) that the drawal on reserves does not exceed 10 per cent of the total of the paid up capital and free reserves of the company at the beginning of the year and (iii) that the balance of free reserves left after the drawal does not fall below 13 per cent of the total of the paid up capital and reserves as in (ii) above. The above

formula was evolved in April 1972 and is applicable to dividend remittances thereafter.

Target for rural electrification in Rajasthan

1011. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) what are the targets for rural electrification for Rajasthan for 1972-73;

(b) whether the targets for the earlier year have been achieved fully and if not the shortfall and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated for supplying electricity to the Harijan Basties in the state; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof and the progress made so far in the implementation thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) It is targetted to electrify 1,000 villages and energise 20,000 pumpsets/tubewells in Rajasthan during the year 1972-73;

(b) Against a target of electrification of 600 villages and energisation of 13,000 pumpsets in Rajasthan during 1971-72, actual achievements were of the order of electrification of 1,100 villages and energisation of 14,102 pumpsets/tube-wells.

(c) and (d). As it was observed that some Harijan Basties adjacent to already electrified villages were not electrified because of unremunerative loads in these areas and constraint of financial resources of the State Electricity Boards, the Government of India have introduced since December, 1971, a special scheme

for electrification of such Harijan Bastis. According to this Scheme loan assistance at concessional terms is being provided through the Rural Electrification Corporation to the State Electricity Boards for electrification of such Harijan Bastis. The loan carries an interest of 4 3/4 per cent per annum and is to be repaid over a period of 15 years. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 27 such schemes of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 156.585 lakhs, aiming provision of 22,884 Street lights in 3,390 Harijan Bastis adjoining already electrified villages.

It is also proposed to electrify one Harijan Tribal village a day in each State during the Silver Jubilee Year's of India Independence. So far reports received from State Governments, reveal that about 2,500 such bastis had been electrified.

Inter-State Irrigation project in Bundelkhand

1012. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have reached an agreement on the issue of inter-State irrigation Project in Bundelkhand; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have reached an agreement in regard to some inter-State irrigation projects in Bundelkhand. The details of the agreement are as under:—

1. Rajghat Project

This project consists of a dam on Betwa river. It is agreed that this project will be developed in the interests of both Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The project may be built for a live storage of about 62 T.M.C. and dead storage of about 16 T.M.C. to provide for possible siting. Out of this live storage of 62 TMC, 9 TMC storage will be reserved for committed downstream uses in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The balance will be divided between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh equally and costs shared in proportion to benefits.

Madhya Pradesh can use 53 T.M.C. for new upstream projects. In years when the annual flow at Rajghat exceeds 119 T.M.C., Madhya Pradesh will be entitled to use also such excesses. From Rajghat reservoir, Uttar Pradesh can use upto 26.5 T.M.C. including half of reservoir losses. In addition to this, Uttar Pradesh will also be entitled to use 9 T.M.C. for committed uses downstream in its area and also for use in Bhander Canal of Madhya Pradesh.

Any temporary use of water by Uttar Pradesh in excess of the above which may flow down due to non-completion of projects by Madhya Pradesh to utilise their share as allotted to them in the preceding paragraph may be made with the approval of a Joint Board consisting of Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission and Chief Engineers of Irrigation of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Such use, however, will not create any right of permanent use to that excess water by Uttar Pradesh.

2. Rangewas Dam

Madhya Pradesh can utilise for Kharif crops upto 31st October upto 2 T.M.C. and the balance storage as available on 1st November will be divided between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 36 : 15. As Gangau Dam is silted up and is not supplying adequate water for irrigation in Uttar Pradesh, it

s agreed that the existing structure may be modified to provide additional storage. This will be equally shared between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh after meeting the shortage at Rangawan.

3. Greater Gangan Dam

This is a good project and should be undertaken in Fifth Plan. Madhya Pradesh has agreed to complete the investigation upto June 1973. Central Water and Power Commission will assist in completing the investigations. Feasibility report may be prepared as early as possible.

4. Urmij Dam

40 per cent of water available at the dam site proposed by Uttar Pradesh at 75 per cent dependability is allocated to Uttar Pradesh and 60 per cent to Madhya Pradesh.

5. Lalitpur Dam

Water will be made available by Uttar Pradesh for irrigation in Tikamgarh District (Madhya Pradesh) for 1800 acres—CCA from Lalitpur Dam, taking the duty same as prevailing on this project in Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh will construct extension of canal system in their areas at their cost.

Direct Train from Delhi to Okha

1013. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to start a direct train from Delhi to Okha; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Introduction of a direct train between Delhi and Okha is at present not justified on considerations of traffic. There are also no terminal facilities at Delhi to handle an additional train.

Reduction of expenditure in National Project Construction Corporation

1014. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest measures taken to cut down losses and reduce expenditure at the Headquarters under establishment and other Charges of the National Projects Construction Corporation; and

(b) the anticipated economy achieved or expected to be achieved at the Headquarters and in the Units;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Some of the important measures undertaken by the National Projects Construction Corporation to cut down the losses and reduce the expenditure are as under:—

(i) Efforts are being made to undertake more work realise old outstanding arrears and dispose off to the extent possible surplus machinery and equipment.

(ii) Surplus staff and labour is being reduced and requirements of new units are being met by adjusting the existing staff.

(iii) Stricter control is also being exercised on continuing to and recurring expenditure.

(b) As a result of these measures, the Corporation has been able to reduce its losses from about Rs. 131 lakhs in 1970-71 to about Rs. 70 lakhs in 1971-72. It is expected that the trend will be maintained during the current year.

Selection for the post of Member (Judicial) Income-tax Appellate Tribunal

1015. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates recently interviewed for the post of Member (Judicial), Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Centre-wise;

(b) the number out of them who were Advocates, belonged to the Judicial Service of the States and others;

(c) the names of persons selected and the number of vacancies at present and the number and names of persons kept on the Waiting List; and

(d) the persons who have been issued appointment letters upto date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):
(a) and (b). The required information is as under:

Centre of Interview

Number of candidates interviewed for the post of Judicial Member, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal

| | Advocates | Belonging to State Judicial Service | Others | Total |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Madras | . | . | 7 | 10 |
| Bombay | . | . | 1 | 6 |
| Delhi | . | . | 13 | 22 |
| Allahabad | . | . | 2 | 6 |
| Calcutta | . | . | 6 | 9 |
| | | | | |
| | 29 | 53 | 11 | 93 |

(c) and (d). There are at present eight vacancies in the posts of Judicial Member in the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.

The formal appointments against the aforesaid vacancies, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Selection

Board, have not yet been made. The information about the names of the persons when appointed will be laid on the Table of the House.

It is not in public interest to disclose the names of persons kept on the Waiting List.

Verification of Membership of Recognised Unions

1016. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH: SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3441 on the 29th June, 1971 regarding the Exchange of correspondence with unrecognised Railway Unions and state the basis on which Government have come to the conclusion that the majority of the Railwaymen are members of the recognised Unions?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Recognised Unions on nine Zonal Railways have a membership over 8 lakhs out of 13.1 lakhs non-gazetted staff employed on these Railways; hence it was stated that recognised Unions represented the majority of the staff.

Reimbursement of Medical Expenses to Managing Director (Marketing) Indian Oil Corporation

1017. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1915 on 11th August, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals has consulted the Health Ministry on the question of reimbursement of the amount of Rs. 1,15,000 spent by the Managing Director (Marketing) of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., for his treatment;

(b) if so, the opinion given in the matter; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Health have opined in consultation with the DGHS that this case needs special consideration in view of the need for treatment abroad having been certified by the top cancer specialist in the country, whose view was also concurred in by the Superintendent of the J. J. Group of Hospital, Bombay and the Director of Health Services, Maharashtra.

(c) The matter is being considered in the light of the opinion given by the Ministry of Health.

Five Year Programme for production of Crude Oil

1018. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has finalised a Five-years programme for the production of crude oil in the country; and

(b) if so, the physical and the financial targets of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme is based on Variant—I, suggested in the recent techno-economic study jointly conducted by a team of ONGC and Soviet experts, on development of hydro-carbon resources within the country. The programme which has been submitted to Government for approval, has the following objectives:—

(i) to establish additional recoverable reserves of 64.00 million tonnes of crude oil;

(ii) to step up the production of crude oil in a manner so as to achieve a production rate of 8.00 million tonnes during 1977-78 with a cumulative production of 30.35 million tonnes during the five-year period;

(iii) to establish a gas production rate of about 1090 million cubic metres per year by the end of 1977-78, with a cumulative production of 4344 million cubic metres during the five-year period;

(iv) to intensify exploration work in new areas so as to obtain information for assessing the hydrocarbons potential of these areas; and

(v) to maximise efficiency and minimise costs of operations by introducing sophisticated equipment and techniques, wherever necessary.

The realisation of the above objectives is likely to involve drilling of about 1.337 million metres, 104 party-years of geological work and 152 party-years of geophysical work.

The estimated cost of implementation is expected to be Rs. 624.02 crores, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 166.29 crores.

Seminar organised by F.I.C.C.I. at New Delhi

1019. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observations and suggestions made at the Seminar organised by the FICCI at New Delhi in September this Year; and

(b) if so, the observations and suggestions made at the Seminar and the action, if any, taken or being taken by Government in the light thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The consensus was that almost all the States in the Country were experiencing acute power shortage of varying intensity resulting in power cuts, consequent loss of production in the industrial agricultural sectors, unemployment etc. Causes for the power shortage were:

(i) Reduced power generation from hydro station due to shortage of water in hydel reservoirs.

(ii) Shortfall in power from Atomic Stations.

(iii) Continued growth in demand for power, and

(iv) Shortfall in the addition to generating capacity.

There was need for providing adequate power supply facilities on a very urgent basis commensurate with the agricultural and industrial development envisaged.

The Seminar recommended improved maintenance of the power generating plants by setting up the necessary Task Force comprising the best talents in the country and adequate supply of coal to thermal power stations to ensure fuller utilisation of the available capacity, it also emphasized (i) that power planning should be for a longer period than the existing five years.

(ii) that additions to the generating capacity should be on a continuous basis.

(iii) that there should be better coordination in planning, execution and operation,

(iv) that industrial undertakings should be allowed to generate power as a by-product.

(v) that import of generating plants be allowed where the indigenous manufacturers are unable to make available the power plant in time, and

(vi) that the progress in respect of establishing regional national grids be expedited. The Government is already

seized of the measures necessary for improving the present power supply situation. Two Teams of Technical Experts have been appointed to make on the spot inspections of thermal and hydro power stations with a view to suggesting improvements in their operation and taking measures for preventive maintenance etc., so as to enable improved utilisation of the available capacity. To ensure adequate supply of coal to the power stations, the power stations are being linked up with the coal fields in a rational manner. Forward planning for power projects has already been taken up by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and advance action to ensure the commissioning of additional generating capacity during the Fifth and Sixth Plans has already been initiated.

Memorandum from All India Himachal Social Bodies Federation Re: Royalty for Himachal Pradesh Waters used for Irrigation and Power Generation purposes

1020. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum from All India Himachal Social Bodies Federation demanding royalty for Himachal Pradesh on waters flowing through its territory and tapped by the neighbouring States for irrigation and power generation purposes; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Federation has recently demanded that some suitable formula may be devised to apportion some annual funds to Himachal Pradesh by way of royalty, fee, levy, surcharge for the additional wealth generated by the water and power tapped from Himachal rivers to benefit the neighbouring States. This issue has also been raised by the Government of Himachal Pradesh and the matter is in correspondence.

Supply of Alcohol to Industrial Units

1021. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether black-marketing in molasses and consequent non-availability of alcohol for industrial units are seriously affecting the growth of alcohol-based industries; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure adequate supply of alcohol to these industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) The Government has received no specific complaint regarding black marketing in molasses. However, production of molasses and of alcohol in the current alcohol year has been considerably short of requirements.

The Government has permitted import of 40,000 tonnes of alcohol from abroad to augment indigenous availability. The Central Government has also issued instructions to the State Governments to observe austerity in respect of non-essential consumption.

दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में यातायात नियमों के उल्लंघन के निर्णयाधीन मामले

1022. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पालय : वा-
विधि और न्यौय मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टि
करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली के विधिन
न्यायालयों में यातायात नियमों के उल्लंघन
के कितने मामले पैदिग हैं; और

(ख) इन मामलों को शीघ्र नियंत्रण
के लिए सरकार का विवार क्या कार्यवाही
करने का है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पैट्रोलियन और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले)

(क) अक्टूबर 1972 के अन्त में 1,56,942 मामले ।

(ख) इन मामलों को शीघ्रता से निपटाने के लिए निम्नालिखित कदम उठाए गए :-

(I) ट्रैफिक मजिस्ट्रेटों की संख्या 2 से बढ़ा कर 4 कर दी गई है ।

(II) जून, 1972 के दोगल ट्रैफिक चालानों की संख्या कम करने के लिए एक विशेष कदम उठाया गया । भिविल न्यायालय 10-6-72 से 9-7-1972 तक बन्द कर दिए गए । चार उप-न्यायाधीश ग्रीष्मावाकाश के दौरान रोक लिए गए और उन्हें लम्बित ट्रैफिक मामलों के निपटाने के काम में लगाया गया । उन मजिस्ट्रेटों को छोड़ कर जिन्हें ड्यूटी मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में कार्य पर लगाया गया था, लगभग सभी मजिस्ट्रेट ट्रैफिक मामलों को देख रहे हैं और दो सप्ताह तक मजिस्ट्रेटों ने घटना-स्थल पर ट्रैफिक मामलों को ही निपटारा किया । घटना-स्थल अभियोजन स्कीम का आयोजन 12-6-1972 से 19-6-1972 तक और 20-6-1972 से 27-6-72 तक किया गया और उक्त अवधि के दौरान सभी न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट ट्रैफिक के काम पर लगाए गए ।

(III) कश्मीरी गेट पर नियुक्त मजिस्ट्रेटों के पास लम्बित ट्रैफिक मामलों को निपटारे के लिए तीस हजारी वर नियुक्त 18 अन्य मजिस्ट्रेटों के बीच पुनः वितरित किया गया ।

(IV) ट्रैफिक मामलों पर कार्यवाही करने वाले न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेटों को और अधिक म मले निपटाने के लिए निदेश दे दिए गए हैं ।

(V) ट्रैफिक मामलों के शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए ट्रैफिक न्यायालयों को मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम की धारा 130 के उपबन्धों को उपयोग में लाने और आदेशिकाओं पर जुमने की वह रवान दिखाने के लिए निदेश दे दिए गए हैं, जो अविष्युक द्वारा उस दशा में जमा कर दी जाए या मनी-आर्डर द्वारा भेज दी जाए, जिस में वह उक्त चालान का प्रतिवाद नहीं करना चाहता है । ट्रैफिक मजिस्ट्रेट उक्त अनुदेशों का पालन कर रहे हैं ।

(VI) यह विचार है कि शीघ्र ही ट्रैफिक के काम के लिए और अधिक न्यायिक अधिकारियों को लगाया जाए ।

इस के सहयोग से पेट्रो-रसायनिक उद्योगों का विकास

1023. श्री हरि सिंह : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पैट्रो रासायनिक उद्योगों के विकास के लिए इस के साथ कोई नया समझौता हुआ है; और

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

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय के उप मंत्री (श्री इलाहीर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Decline in Price of Menthol Oil

1024. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirement of Menthol Oil and how much has been the indigenous production;

(b) whether due to bulk imports of Menthol Oil this year, its price has fallen so much that Indian farmers are compelled to make distress sales; and

(c) the full facts in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (क) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to peppermint Oil which is one of the raw materials for production of menthol. There are at present four units in the organised sector registered under the Directorate General of Technical Development, of which two are permitted to import Dementholised, Peppermint Oil (i.e., the oil left over after partial recovery of menthol) and the other two are obtaining their requirement of Peppermint Oil, on contract basis, from indigenous sources, viz., from the farms they have established.

The annual requirement of Peppermint Oil is about 200 tonnes and the indigenous production is estimated at 50 tonnes.

The Menthol Industry is a priority industry and therefore import of raw material for this industry, namely, Dementholised Peppermint Oil is allowed on replenishment basis, and there has been no excess import through these units.

Government have received no complaints about distress sales by our farmers.

गवालियर रेयन के सिये बुक किये हुए माल डिव्हर्स का नागदा जंकशन पर खाली किया जाता

1025. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गवालियर रेयन के लिए बुक हुए माल-डिव्हर्स पश्चिम रेलवे के रत्तलाम डिव्हर्स में नागदा जंकशन पर कई दिन तक रुके पड़े रहते हैं और उक्त संस्थान द्वारा उन्हें समय पर खाली नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इस तथ्य की ओर पहले भी रेलवे अधिकारियों का ध्यान दिलाया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अधिकारियों द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) 1971 में कुल 77,202.20 रुपये के विलंब प्रभार में से 61,762 रुपये बसूल हो चुके हैं ।

भव्य प्रदेश में कृषकों को बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए कृषकों से भव्याबेदन

1026. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :

क्या सिवाई और बिल्हूत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विजली की दृष्टि से 'सरप्लस' है;

(ख) क्या 'सरप्लस' राज्य होते हुए भी वहां के कृषकों को सिचाई हेतु विजली उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिस के लिए उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक अध्यावेदन दिया है. और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस के कारण क्या हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री बंज नाथ कुरुंगलः (क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के पास उन की आवश्यकताओं के अतिरिक्त कुछ फालतू विजली है;

(ख) और (ग) सिचाई उद्देश्यों के लिए किसानों को विजली की सप्लाई मध्य प्रदेश विजली बोड द्वारा उनके विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अनुमार की जा रही है ;।

इस संबंध में इस मंत्रालय को कोई अध्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

पश्चिम रेलवे के स्कूलों के अतः अध्यावकोंको स्थायी बनाना

1027. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री अंगीकार साल बेरवा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में 15 वर्ष तक अध्यापक पद पर कार्य करने के बाद भी अनेक अध्यापक अस्थायी हैं ;

(ख) 15 वर्ष तक सेवा करने के पश्चात् भी कुल कितने अध्यापक स्थायी नहीं किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कब तक स्थायी बना दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ई० ए० पाई) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Finalisation of tenders for goods handling contract at Kanpur Central Goods-shed and Juhi including Fazalganj

1028. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7040 on the 23rd May, 1972 regarding the finalisation of Tenders for Goods handling contract at Kanpur Central Goods-Shed and Juhi including Fazalganj and state:

(a) whether fresh tenders for the above contracts have since been called for by the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad.

(b) if so, the date from which the New Contractor Society have been awarded the Contracts; and

(c) what is the percentage of increase allowed to the new Contractor over the rates paid to the outgoing contractor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a). As reasonable terms could be obtained from a genuine local Labour Co-operative Society of Actual Workers by negotiation, fresh tenders were not called.

(b) the Janta Labour Co-operative Society Ltd., Kanpur was awarded contract for Kanpur Central Goods-Shed from 1st August 1972 and for Juhi Transhipment Goods Shed including Fazalganj from 1st September, 1972.

(c) The percentage increase allowed to the Janta Labour Co-operative Society, Kanpur over the previous contract rates is 29 per cent in case of handling contract of Kanpur Central Goods Shed and 13 per cent in case of Juhi Transhipment and Goods-Shed including Fazalganj.

Rail Passengers shot dead between Haldaur and Bijnor Railway Stations

1029. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 23rd October, 1972 two rail passengers were shot dead between Haldaur and Bijnor Railway Stations; and

(b) if so, whether Railway Protection Force could not provide help to save the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a). Yes. One passenger was shot dead.

(b) Protection of passengers in trains and railway premises is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police. Necessary liaison and co-ordination was maintained by the Railway Protection Force with the Government Railway Police in investigation of this case. Four persons involved in the commission of the offence have since been arrested.

Negotiation between Workers' Union and Management of O.N.G.C.

1030. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiation between the Workers' Union and the Management of O.N.G.C. for the increase of wages have failed;

(b) if so, the points of disagreement; and

(c) whether employees of O.N.G.C. have threatened to go on strike?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ONGC Management offered, subject to approval of Government, a certain revision of the pay-scales along with certain pay increases. The Unions did not accept this offer and made a counter-proposal stating that the ONGC should declare its acceptance in principle, to prescribe pay-scales equivalent to IOC's pay-scales. The Unions further stated that a settlement on an ad-hoc basis on the lines of the ONGC's proposal could be reached but limited to the period upto 31st December 1972 only and effective from January, 1971. The Union's proposal for acceptance of parity with IOC in the matter of pay-scales could not be agreed to by the ONGC Management on the grounds that (1) the duties attached to the vast majority of the posts in the ONGC, are quite different from the duties attached to the posts in the I.O.C. and (2) bringing up the pay-scales and pay to the corresponding levels of posts in IOC will involve a very large additional expenditure which the ONGC's financial position does not permit.

(c) Most of the Unions of ONGC have given a Strike Notice. However, the Conciliation proceedings in the dispute have been initiated by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) at New Delhi.

Drastic action against tax offences

1031. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recently recommended drastic action including the preventive detention against tax offences; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):
(a) Yes. The Law Commission, in its Forty-seventh Report of the Trial and Punishment of Social and Economic Offences, has made certain recommendations on Social and Economic Offences, including the preventive detention of persons guilty of such offences.

(b) The Report is being examined by the Government.

New Railway lines in Andhra Pradesh

1032. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earlier proposal to lay new Railway lines in Andhra Pradesh has been given up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Railway development is not envisaged on State-wise or region-wise concepts but on overall developmental considerations in the national interest. Based on this policy, a new railway line from Kottavalasa to Bailadilla, of which 118 Kms from Kottavalasa and fall in Andhra Pradesh, was opened for movement of iron ore traffic in November, 1968. Certain other new lines in Andhra Pradesh, which were considered, and their present position, are indicated below:—

| Name of line | Present Position |
|--|--|
| 1) Ongole to Hyderabad via Nagarjunasagar. | Surveys for a new line from Secunderabad (Bibinagar) to Nadikude (with the conversion of Guntur Macherla |

| Name of line | Present Position |
|--|---|
| 2) Bailadilla to Kotageddam (Bhandrachalam Rd) | section) have been completed and the reports are under the examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding this project will be taken after this examination is completed. |

2) Bailadilla to Kotageddam (Bhandrachalam Rd)

3) Bhadrachalam Road Kovvur.

4) Nizamabad-Pedapalli.

Surveys carried out in 1965 revealed that the line would be justified only if large scale developments of industries in the Dandakaranya region is taken up, of which there are no indications so far.

Feasibility-cum-cost studies carried out in 1966 has revealed that the line would not be remunerative. However, the study report has been updated recently. According to this updating this rail link would still be heavily unremunerative. Therefore, this line is not being considered.

Earlier investigation had revealed that the line would not be financially justified. Due to the present difficult ways and means position, the line is not being considered.

Representation from commuters for attaching more coaches and Diesel Engine to the Meerut Shuttle

1033. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI S. C. BESRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from commuters for attaching more coaches and Diesel engine to the Meerut Shuttle which leaves Ghaziabad at 9.02 A.M. for New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is neither justified from the traffic stand-point, nor feasible due to non-availability of diesel engines and operational difficulties in handling more long trains at Delhi-New Delhi.

Construction of Bhatinda Thermal Project

1034. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI S. C. BESRA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of Bhatinda Thermal Project is much behind schedule; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The commissioning of the first generating unit is behind schedule by twelve months.

(b) The reasons are delay in the delivery of equipment by indigenous suppliers, delay in civil works, non-availability of steel in adequate quantities, scarcity of skilled high-pressure welders and the abnormal conditions that prevailed during hostilities with Pakistan.

I.O.C.'s share for Public Subscription

1035. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to release part of Indian Oil Corporation's shares for public subscription; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the 'proposal and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Alleged sabotage in fertilizer reactor of Fertilizer Plant Gorakhpur

1036. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer reactor of the Fertilizer Plant at Gorakhpur has come to a stand-still;

(b) whether any act of sabotage is suspected in it; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTIC AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Fall in Railway traffic on North Eastern-South Eastern and Central Railways

1037. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fall in Railway traffic on the North Eastern, South Eastern and Central Railways during the last four months ending July, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI):(a) and (b). Yet there were marginal short falls in loading of originating revenue earning traffic on these three railways up to the end of July, 1972. The unusually severe summer

conditions this year resulted in heavy absenteeism of railway staff and shortage of water for running steam trains affecting loading in the first three months of the current financial year.

Intermittent power failures from the Damodar Valley Corporation and Bihar State Electricity Board during the months of May and June and to some extent in July also severely affected train movement on the South Eastern Railway. Prolonged labour strike during April and May in Pench and Chanda fields on the Central Railway, led to less loading of coal on that railway. The shortfall in loading on the North Eastern Railway was primarily due to less offering of sugar cane traffic.

As a result of improvement in the general conditions of operation and the efforts taken by the Railways, the originating loading on all Indian Railways had improved by 21.5 lakh tonnes during the first six months of the current financial year when compared to the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

Rest-Giver Electrical Signal Maintainers at Okhla, Delhi, Safdar-Jung and Hazrat Nizamuddin

1038. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 7878 on the 30th May, 1972 regarding classification under Hours of Employment Regulation of Electrical/Mechanical Maintainers and state:

(a) whether posts of Rest-Giver Electrical Signal Maintainers, working on round the clock shift duty at Okhla, Delhi Safdarjung and Hazrat Nizamuddin have been created;

(b) whether Rest-Givers are working for giving rest to the Electrical/Mechanical Signal Maintainers working on round the clock shift duty at other places over Indian Railways; and

(c) if so, which are those places?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

New Railway Lines/Stations in Delhi

1039. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of local trains running in Delhi;

(b) whether a proposal to construct new Railway lines and new Railway Stations in Delhi to cope with the rush of travelling public is under the consideration of Government, if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) whether the survey work in this regard has been done and if so, when the construction work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) 64.

(b) and (c). A comprehensive study of the requirements for traffic in Delhi area is in progress. This includes investigation for the provision of an additional terminal and new Mass Rapid Transit Corridors. These studies are expected to be completed in 1973 and on receipt of the report, a decision will be taken in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Changes Proposed in the set up of R.P.F. to combat crime on Railways

1040. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a scheme to reorganise the Railway Protection Force in order to combat increasing crime on the Railways;

(b) if so, the major changes proposed in the present set up of the Force; and

(c) the steps taken to implement those changes so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The major changes which are being made in the present set up of the Railway Protection Force are:—

(1) Merger of the existing Uniformed and Armed Branches and formation therefrom of an Investigation Branch, a Prosecution Branch and Protection Branch on standard Company pattern with higher percentage of armed personnel;

(2) strengthening of Crime Intelligence Branch;

(3) administrative changes at Divisional and Headquarters level; and

(4) changes in the working methods of the Force by replacing the fixed-point duties, where possible, into beat-cum-patrol duties.

(c) Instructions have recently been issued to the Zonal Railways to implement the scheme. The implementation will start shortly.

Conference of State Irrigation and Power Ministers

1041. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of State Irrigation and Power Ministers was held recently to take stock of the present power crisis in the country;

(b) if so, the assessment made at the Conference; and

(c) the decisions taken at the Conference to improve the power supply situation in the deficit States and how they are implemented.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Discussions were held with the Chief Ministers/Power Ministers of the States of Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Regions to discuss the power supply position in the country and to recommend measures to meet the power shortage.

(b) There is shortage of power all over the country excepting Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Assam. The over-all shortage in the country being about 25 million kWh/day. The shortage has occurred on account of:—

(i) Reduced power generation from Hydro station due to shortage of water in hydel reservoirs;

(ii) Shortfall in power from Atomic stations;

(iii) Continued growth in demand for power; and

(iv) Shortfall in the addition to generating capacity.

(c) To relieve the power shortage to the extent possible the following measures have been recommended:—

(i) Surplus power available from Satspura Station be made available to Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. The surplus available from Bassi in Himachal Pradesh to Punjab and that from Delhi to Haryana. Surplus available from Rajasthan Atomic Station should be fed into the Northern Region.

(ii) Increased supply of fuel oil should be made to all Thermal Power Station in Gujarat to increase their output.

(iii) Supply of good quality of coal should be given to all Thermal Power Stations in the Eastern Region.

(iv) The projects under construction such as, Badarpur, Bhatinda, Obra, Kothagundam and Ennore be expedited.

(v) The shortage is Pondicherry and Goa of 0.1 MU and 0.3 MU/day respectively would be shared by the four States Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu.

Diversion of Power Supply From Surplus States

1042. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps recently to divert supply from the surplus States to those States which are facing power shortage;

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

(c) the immediate steps being taken to make arrangements for generation of more power for deficit States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Surplus power from Satpura Power Station in Madhya Pradesh has been arranged to be supplied to Punjab through Rajasthan to the extent of 0.4 million units per day. It would be possible to enhance the supply further on the completion of Kota-Jaipur 200 KV line. Surplus power from Satpura is also being supplied to Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Surplus Power from Delhi is being fed to Haryana. Surplus power from Bassi Hydel Project in Himachal Pradesh is being given to Punjab. Surplus power from Kerala has been arranged to be supplied to Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. Surplus power from Ranapratapsagar Atomic Power Project would be fed into the Northern Grid.

(c. (i) Good quality coal is being arranged for the thermal power stations.

(ii) Additional supply of fuel oil is being arranged for the thermal stations in Gujarat for stepping up power generation.

(iii) Arrangements for supply of cooling water which were inadequate are being implemented to enable Ennore thermal power station in Tamil Nadu to step up its output. Already there has been considerable improvement in power production at Ennore.

(iv) Repairs of any power plant out-of-order are being expedited.

(v) Coordinated Schedules of maintenance outages is being drawn up region-wise for maximising Power Energy availability:

Better pension for the Judges

1043. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI R. P. ULGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item published in the 'Hindustan Times', dated the 29th October, 1972 regarding the statement made by the Chief Justice of India that pension of Judges should be almost equal to the salary so that they may not seek jobs or start practice after retirement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Government have seen the news item referred to. The question of improving the conditions of service of Judges is under consideration of Government.

Supply of Uniforms to Workers of Sanitary Department (South Central Railways)

1044. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of uniforms to workers of the Sanitary Department on the South Central Railway was stopped about two years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when uniforms, chappals and gloves are likely to be supplied again?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The supply of uniforms was stopped from 1966 in view of Economy orders, which are still in force.

(c) Uniforms would be supplied when economy orders are withdrawn. Chappals and gloves are not part of prescribed uniform.

Bad Debts in Marketing Division of F.C.I.

1045. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) total bad debt in Marketing Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) total bad debt in area covered by Bangalore Marketing Office during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(c) whether C.B.I. made any investigation into the matter and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Complaints Against the Director-in-Charge of Marketing, F.C.I.

1046. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been receiving complaints against the Director-in-Charge of Marketing of the Fertilizer Corporation of India from Members of Parliament since August, 1971; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) and (b). Some allegations have been received in this regard and these are under examination.

Refusal by Railway's Fire-Brigade for Putting out Fire at Dharamnagar

1047. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fire-brigade of Dharamnagar Railway Station had refused to render any service during the recent havoc caused by fire in Dharamnagar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There is no Railway Fire Brigade at Dharamnagar Railway Station.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण कार्य को सरकारी अधिकार में लिया जाना

1048. श्री औंकार लाल बैरवा : क्या सिक्काई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण कार्य को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

सिक्काई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री बैजनाथ चूरील) : (क) राजस्थान नहर परियोजना राजस्थान सरकार की राज्य योजना के एक रूप में चल रही है ।

(ख) परियोजना के प्रथम चरण के पांचवीं योजना अधिकारी के अन्त तक काफी हव तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है। उसके उपरान्त द्वितीय चरण के कार्य हाथ में लिए जाएंगे।

विभिन्न भाषाओं में कानूनी शब्दावली तथा वाक्यांशों के शब्दकोशों का

प्रकाशन

1049. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या विधि तथा न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की विभिन्न भाषाओं में कानूनी शब्दावली तथा वाक्यांश के अधिकृत शब्दकोश प्रकाशित करने का कई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्र्य बातें क्या हैं?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Irrigation of Cultivable Land in Madhya Pradesh

1050. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total extent of cultivable land in Madhya Pradesh and the percentage of such land brought under irrigation;

(b) whether it is proposed to bring the remaining land under irrigation in Fourth Plan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The cropped area in Madhya Pradesh is about 20 million hectares. By the end of the Fourth Plan, it is expected that irrigation potential of about 2 million hectares or 10 per cent would be available, out of which about 1.17 million hectares would be from major and medium schemes and the remaining from minor irrigation schemes.

It is roughly assessed that the ultimate irrigation potential of the State may be about 5.6 million hectares from major and medium schemes and 2.4 million hectares from minor irrigation schemes. It is hoped that all this will be developed in the next two or three Five Year Plan periods.

सौराष्ट्र मेल और त्रिवेणी मेल से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को असुविधा

1051. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सौराष्ट्र मेल और त्रिवेणी मेल में कण्डकटर की कोई व्यवस्था न होने के कारण यात्रियों को भारी परेशानी होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में यात्रियों को सुविधाएँ देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) 5 डाउन/6 अप सौराष्ट्र मेल और 5 अप/6-डाउन त्रिवेणी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में कण्डकटरों की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Centrally-Sponsored Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

1052. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centrally-sponsored irrigation projects under construction in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) how many of them are behind schedule;

(c) whether any of these projects are in need of foreign collaboration; and

(d) if so, the names and location of the projects which need collaboration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). Irrigation is a State subject. There is no centrally sponsored scheme of irrigation and irrigation projects are planned, investigated and constructed by the State Governments as a part of their developmental plans. Central assistance to State Plans is provided in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans as a whole and is not related to any individual head of development or project.

Some of the projects taken up by the Government of Madhya Pradesh like Chambal, Tawa and Barna and a number of medium schemes have been under construction for a long time. Priority has been given to such projects and they are expected to be substantially completed by the end of the Fourth Plan or early in the Fifth Plan.

No proposals for any foreign collaboration have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Assistance from World Bank for the Expansion of Nangal Fertilizer Plant

1053. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to assist the expansion project of the Nangal Fertilizer Plant in Punjab;

(b) whether this project of Rs. 75 crores required foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 29 crores and whether the world Bank has agreed to give assistance to that extent; and

(c) if so, when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) to (c). The Nangal (Expansion) Project, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 75.6 crores including World Bank foreign exchange assistance of about Rs. 39 crores, has been posed to the World Bank. The time-schedule for the completion of the project is 36 months from the date of commencement of work.

Supply of Power to Andhra Pradesh by Orissa

1054. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa has offered to sell to Andhra Pradesh the entire power to be generated from its newly constructed Hydel power station at Balimera Koraput District;

(b) if so, the total power to be supplied to Andhra Pradesh by Orissa; and

(c) the terms and conditions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). Orissa has not offered to sell to Andhra Pradesh the entire power to be generated from the Balimela Hydro Electric Project,

but is considering the request of Andhra Pradesh to sell power from the Balimela Hydro Electric Project through the Balimela-Si'eru 220 KV line until such time as Balimela-talcher 220 KV line is completed and would enable transfer of power from Balimela to Orissa Grid. It would also appear that during the discussions with the Chief Ministers of Southern Region, it was suggested that surplus power, if any, available from Balimela Project should be utilised by Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The total power likely to be supplied is about 8 lakh units per day.

(c) These are under negotiations between the Orissa and Andhra Pradesh State authorities.

Holding up of an Indian Train at Darshana Railway Station in Bangladesh

1055. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian train with ten bogies was held up at Darshana Railway Station in Bangladesh in October, 1972; and

(b) if so the reason therefor and the present position?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A special train consisting of 2 empty wagons and 11 wagons loaded with surplus material released on completion of repair works at Hardinge Bridge was held up at Darshana station on 25-10-1972, primarily for customs check. After the loads were cleared by the Bangladesh customs authorities, they were drawn into India on 29-10-1972.

रेसगाड़ी लेट होने पर किराये के कुछ भाग की वापसी

1056. श्री जगद्वाय राव जोशी :
श्री अटन बिहारी बाजपेयी :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान में सुपर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के एक घंटे में अधिक लेट होने पर यात्रियों को एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के किराए का कुछ भाग नीटा दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत में भी कुछ गाड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी ही व्यवस्था की जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) जी हाँ। जापान में मूल किराये के अलावा, यात्रियों को, यदि वे सुपर एक्सप्रेस, लिमिटेड एक्सप्रेस या एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों से यात्रा करते हैं तब, 'एक्सप्रेस प्रभार' भी देना पड़ता है। ये 'एक्सप्रेस प्रभार' गाड़ी के टाइप, सिक्टर और मील दूरी के अनुसार मिश्र भित्र होते हैं और मूल किराये के 50 प्रतिशत से 400 प्रतिशत के बीच होते हैं। गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से चलने पर किराये की वापसी केवल "एक्सप्रेस प्रभार" तक सीमित है। सुपर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में एक घंटे से अधिक और अन्य गाड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में दो घंटे से अधिक का विलम्ब होने पर 100 प्रतिशत रकम वापस होती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जापान में लगाया जाने वाला "एक्सप्रेस प्रभार" की धारणा भारत में लिये जाने वाले मेल/एक्सप्रेस किराए से बिल्कुल भिन्न है। जापान में यह एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की रफ्तार से मुम्बन्ध है जो प्रति घंटा 110 कि० मी० से 210 कि० मी० तक होती है। भारत में यह स्थिति नहीं है।

Setting up of a Four Tier Organisation for Power Generation and Operation of Major Transmission Lines on National Highways

1058. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up four-tier organisation to control central power generation as well as ownership and operation of major power transmission lines on the national highway;

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

(c) the time by which it is expected to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). In order to meet the growing demand for power and arranging for such supply in an economical manner it is considered necessary to suitably restructure the power supply industry. This subject is presently under study.

ESSO's Offer for sale of its Business Interest

1059. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Esso, one of the three foreign Oil Companies operating in India, has offered to negotiate the total sale of its business interest in India if its proposal for 26.74 per cent equity was not acceptable to Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad outlines of the proposal have already been given in reply to the unstarred question No. 253 answered in the Lok Sabha on 14-11-1972.

Upper Krishna Project

1060. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give up top priority to the Upper Krishna Project; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in pursuance of this decision?

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are constructed by the concerned State Governments with in the overall frameworks of the State Plans. The Central assistance to States is provided in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plan as a whole and is not related to any individual head of development of project.

The Government of Mysore have a number of major projects in hand and are providing funds to the Upper Krishna Project Stage-I in the context of the requirements of other projects which are

in a more advanced stage and other Sectors of development. According to present indications, the project is likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan. The State Government have requested that they might be given some special Central assistance and this matter is being looked into by the Planning Commission.

Release of water from Maharashtra to Mysore

1061. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have asked the Maharashtra Government to release water from Koyane, but no satisfactory quantity of water has been released so far; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to use their good offices in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have reported that no such request has been received by them in the current fair weather season.

भारतीय रेलवे के सिगनेसिंग व ईलीकम्प्युनिकेशन विभाग के कर्मचारियों के कार्य का विवरण
(आच एनेसिसिस)

1062. क्या रेलवे के सिगनेसिंग व ईलीकम्प्युनिकेशन विभाग के नवीकरण के फलस्वरूप इस विभाग के सिगनल इन्स्पेक्टरों, टलीकम्प्युनिकेशन इन्स्पेक्टरों तथा असिस्टेंट इन्स्पेक्टरों के कार्यभार तथा काम की जगत में भी परिवर्तन आया है;

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे के सिगनेसिंग व ईलीकम्प्युनिकेशन विभाग के नवीकरण के फलस्वरूप इस विभाग के सिगनल इन्स्पेक्टरों, टलीकम्प्युनिकेशन इन्स्पेक्टरों तथा असिस्टेंट इन्स्पेक्टरों के कार्यभार तथा काम की जगत में भी परिवर्तन आया है;

(ख) इम विभाग के इन्स्पेक्टरों तथा असिस्टेंट इन्स्पेक्टरों, जो कि विभिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित आधुनिक प्रणालियों यथा रूट रिले इन्टरलाइंकिंग, सेंटलाइजड ड्रैफिक कल्नोल तथा माइक्रोवेव के रूट-रखाव मम्बन्धी कार्य पर लगे हुए हैं, के कार्य का गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोई विश्लेषण किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां उक्त कार्य विश्लेषण किया गया था, और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं। फिर भी सिगनल और दूरसंचार विभाग के अनुरक्षण कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उनका क्षेवाधिकार निश्चिन करने के लिए अलग अलग क्षेत्रीय रेले पहले से ही स्थानीय स्थितियों और काम की मात्रा तथा उपस्कर के ढंग को ध्यान में रखकर अपने मानदण्ड के अनुसार कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

सिगनल और टलीकम्प्युनिकेशन विभाग में भर्तीनों की ओरी

1063. श्री महाबीपक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के सिगनल व टॉनिकाम विभाग के यत्र जैसे रिले मशीनें आदि, वही संख्या में चोरी होने से रेलवे विभाग को हानि हो रही है;

(ख) 1972 में अब तक विभिन्न रेलवे जोनों में इस प्रकार की कुल कितनी चोरियां हुईं और इनसे रेलवे को कितना नुकसान हुआ;

(ग) इन चौंगियों की रोकथाम के लिए रेलवे मुरक्खा दल और सिगनल इंजीनियरों ने क्या कदम उठाये और उनका क्या परिणाम रहा; और

(घ) दिल्ली मण्डल व दिल्ली क्षेत्र में 1972 में इस प्रकार की चौरियां कितनी बार हुई हैं और इनसे कितना नुकसान हुआ है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हाँ, कुछ हद तक।

(ख) 1972 में (अक्टूबर तक) सभी भारतीय रेलों पर ऐसी चौरियों की 1227 घटनायें हुई थीं और 4,36,857/- रुपये की हानि हुई थी।

(ग) इस तरह के अपराधों को रोकने तथा पकड़ने के लिए रेलवे मुरक्खा दल और रेलवे सिगनल इंजीनियरी विभाग द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) रेलवे मुरक्खा दल द्वारा किये गये उपाय:

(i) भद्र खण्डों में गश्त लगाने के लिए रेलवे मुरक्खा दल के कमचारियों की नियुक्ति।

(ii) कुत्ता दस्तों द्वारा गश्त लगाना।

(iii) अपराध आमूचना इकट्ठी करना और जात संदेहस्पद अपराधियों तथा चोरी का माल रखने वालों पर छापे मारना।

(iv) रेलवे मुरक्खा दल द्वारा पकड़ गये मामलों में निवारक दण्ड देने के लिए रेल सम्पत्ति विधि विरुद्धक्रम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जाती है।

2. सिगनल इंजीनियरी विभाग द्वारा किये गये उपाय:

(i) महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर सिगनल उपस्कर्ता लगे संस्थापनों और भंडारों की विभागीय चौकीदारों द्वारा नियंत्रणी।

(ii) रेल मार्ग पर लगे अवरोधी बांड, रिले तथा अन्य सिगनल उपस्कर्तों के लिए ढक्कन और बचाव की व्यवस्था।

(iii) रिले मर्शिनों, बटरियों तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण सिगनल उपस्कर्तों को दुबारा सिगनल लगाने के कामों के साथ साथ केविन से स्थिर संस्थापनों में केन्द्र त किया जा रहा है।

(च) जनवरी 1972 से अक्टूबर, 1972 तक दिल्ली क्षेत्र में ऐसी 47 चौरियां हुईं। इनमें 61,885/- रुपये की हानि हुई।

उत्तर प्रदेश में विष्वासी

1064. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या तिकाई और विष्वासी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972 के मध्य काल से अब तक के महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में विजली की सप्लाई दो घंटा भी नहीं हुई है; और

(ख) किसानों को विजली की सप्लाई लगातार जारी रखने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

तिकाई और विष्वासी यह मंत्री (श्री बीजनाथ कुटील) : (क) जुलाई/अगस्त, 1972 के सूखे के दौरान, सिक्काई मंत्र बहुत

श्रधिक बड़ गई और चूंकि ताप संयंत्र का पहले से नियत कार्यक्रम के अनुसार वार्षिक अवरहाल के लिए बंद करना पड़ा। ग्राम फोड़रों का लोड शेडिंग माध्यारंगतया 10 से 12 घंटे प्रतिदिन करना पड़ा। सितम्बर 1972 में स्थिरत कुछ मुरर गई थी, किन्तु अक्टूबर, 1972 के मध्य से विद्युत को पुनः भारी कमी हो गई है और लगभग 6 से 8 घंटे तक दिन तक लोड शेडिंग किया जा रहा है।

(ख) वर्तमान विद्युत-जनन क्षमता के मायूर कृपों को लगातार विद्युत को मज्जाई मम्पव नहीं है। बहरहाल, पहले से सुनिश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 18 घंटे प्रति दिन विद्युत की मज्जाई के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Formation of a New Power Zone

1065. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks have been held among the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, U.P., and Bihar, regarding the possibility of forming a new power zone; and

(b) if so, outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Central Government are not aware of any such discussion being held.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Super Power Thermal Station in Madhya Pradesh

1066. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Super Power Thermal Station to generate 1000 megawatt of electricity has been decided to be set up in Madhya Pradesh for increasing power generation; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the total amount sanctioned to import equipments for this thermal station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). At the discussions held with the Chief Ministers of the States of the Western Region at Bombay on 12-10-72, a suggestion was made that the Centre might set up two thermal power stations of 2 million KW capacity each of which one was to be at Satpura.

(b) The project features etc., will be decided after detailed investigations are carried out and the feasibility reports are prepared.

वर्ष 1972 के बोराल रेलवे की प्राप्ति

1067. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कुछ वर्षों से रेलवे की प्राप्ति में लगातार कमी होती रही है: यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन कमियों को दूर करने तथा अर्जित करने के लिए कुछ उपायों पर विचार किया था;

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रथम छमहीनों के अन्त में इस बारे में क्या स्थिति है; और

(घ) क्या चालू वर्ष में उस लाभ में कोई वृद्धि होने की संभावना है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ई० ए० शर्मा) : (क) वार्षिक लाभांश की दायिताएं पूरी करने के

बाद, गत पांच वर्षों में जो शुद्ध बचत/बाटा हुआ वह नीचे दिखाया गया है :—

बचत (+)/
बाटा (-)

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1967-68 . | (--) 31.53 |
| 1968-69 . | (--) 7.86 |
| 1969-70 . | (--) 9.83 |
| 1970-71 . | (--) 19.84 |
| 1971-72 . | (+) 17.84 |

1971-72 में वित्तीय स्थिति में काफी सुधार हुआ। पिछ्ले वर्षों में रेतड़े की वित्तीय स्थिति के असम्मोर्जनक रहने के मूल्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) भाड़े और यात्री किरायों की दरें कम-चारियों और वस्तुओं दोनों की बढ़ी हुई लागत के अनुरूप नहीं रहीं; और
- (2) इस अवधि में भाड़ा यातायात में वृद्धि प्रत्याशा से कम हुई जिसके मुख्य कारण थे आर्थिक मन्दी और पूर्वी लेव में कानून और व्यवस्था की खराब स्थितियां।

(ब) रेलों के वित्तीय फलितार्थ में सुधार के उद्देश्य से आमदनी बढ़ाने तथा खर्च कम करने की दिशा में अनेक कदम उठाये गये हैं।

निपणन सर्वोक्षण तथा वाणिज्यिक गति-विधियों पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है। ऊंचे दर वाले यातायात को आकृष्ट करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय अपनाये गये हैं, जैसे कंटेनर सेवा, भाड़ा अप्रेसेज योजना, स्टेशन से

स्टेशन की दरें आदि। बिना टिकट यात्रा पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए भी कार्रवाई की गयी है।

व्यवस्था में, परिवालन की कुशलता बढ़ा कर चौरियों, उठाईगीरी और अप-व्यय को कम करके तथा मरम्मत एवं अनुरक्षण तथा आकस्मिकता खर्चों को यथासमव न्यूनतम करके, ईंत्रन के खर्च में कमी करने के प्रयास किये गये हैं।

(ग) वित्तीय फलितार्थों की महीन्यति के बहुल तभी प्राप्त हो सकती है जब पूरे वर्ष के लेखे बन्द हो जायें क्योंकि कुछ समायोजन वाधिक आधार पर किये जाते हैं और देय लाभांश के आंकड़े के बहुल तभी जात हो सकते हैं जब वर्ष के समूचे पूँजीगत व्यय उपलब्ध हो जायें।

(घ) वर्ष के दौरान अनेक ऐसी घटनाएँ हुईं जिनकी संभावना नहीं थी और उनके परिणामस्वरूप व्यय के काफी बढ़ जाने की संभावना है। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं की सूची नीचे दी गयी है :—

- (1) बेतन ग्रायोग की सिफारिश पर सरकार द्वारा 1 अगस्त, 1972 से स्वीकृत अन्तर्रिम सहायता की दूसरी किस्त का भुगतान।
- (2) मियां भाई अधिनिर्णय का कार्यान्वयन।
- (3) इस्पात, कोयले, डीजल तेल आदि के मूल्य में वृद्धि।

इन परिस्थितियों में ग्राय बढ़ाने तथा व्यय घटाने के सतत प्रयासों के बाबजूद चालू वर्ष के परिणाम-पिछले वर्ष के समान नहीं हो सकते।

1972-73 की वित्तीय स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में अधिक व्यापक अनिकारी इस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों में परिलक्षित होगी जिन्हें वजट सत्र में संतर्द को पेश किया जायगा।

Rural Electrification Schemes in West Bengal

1068. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned so far by the Rural Electrification Corporation for West Bengal;

(b) the estimated amount that would be given for West Bengal; and

(c) the number of Rural Electrification Schemes which are likely to be sanctioned for West Bengal during the next few months of 4th Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL). (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation since its inception in July, 1969, has so far sanctioned 26 rural electrification schemes of West Bengal involving loan assistance of Rs. 1821.699 lakhs for the electrification of 4,873 villages, energisation of 19,411 agricultural pumpsets and power supply to 15,869 small scale and agro industries.

(c) Further schemes received from the West Bengal State Electricity Board will be examined on the basis of criteria fixed by the Corporation and if found technically feasible and financially viable, will be approved for financial assistance depending upon the availability of funds for sanction of such schemes of West Bengal and other State Electricity Boards.

Electrification of Villages and Tubewells in West Bengal

1069. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages and shallow tube-wells out of the target of electrification of 10,000 villages and 35,000 shallow tube-wells fixed by the West Bengal Government have been approved for electrification with Rural Electrification Corporation's assistance; and

(b) the time by which the work is expected to begin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). 26 schemes have so far been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation for West Bengal. These schemes envisage electrification of 4,873 villages, energisation of 19,411 shallow tubewells and power supply to 15,869 small and agro industries. These schemes are likely to be completed in periods ranging from two to five years according to programme framed by the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

Wagon Building Plant in Public Sector

1071. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a new wagon building plant in the public sector;

(b) if so, its location;

(c) the production capacity earmarked; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

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

Revision of Pay Scales and Improvement in the conditions of Service of Judges

1072. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to raise the pay-scales and to improve the conditions of service of the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court;

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

(c) at what stage the proposal stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). There is a widespread feeling that the terms and conditions of service of High Courts, Supreme Court Judges are not attractive enough for able members of the Bar to accept Judgeship. The matter is, therefore, under consideration of Government.

Railway Lines in Orissa during 5th Five Year Plan

1073. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa State is not served by Railways adequately and most of the villages in the State are without Rail connections;

(b) whether Railway Ministry is contemplating to have new rail lines in the Orissa State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) If so, the broad outlines of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) the Railway lines in Orissa including those, recently constructed and the Cuttack-Paradeep rail link under construction at present, appear adequate for the quantum of rail traffic

generated in Orissa State.

(b) and (c). Formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been finished.

Supply of Electricity to Villages

1074. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was recently conducted in regard to the supply of electricity to the villages;

(b) if so, whether out of the 30,762 villages with a population of over 2000, only 20,596 villages have been supplied electricity so far; and

(c) the steps taken to supply electricity to remaining villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Out of 30,762 villages with a population of over 2000 in the country, 21,784 villages were electrified on 31st March, 1972.

(c) With the intensive programme of rural electrification, taken up in the country, it is expected that more villages will be electrified in the near future. According to a Decade Plan, it is envisaged that by the end of March, 1981, all villages with a population of over 500 will be electrified.

Completion of Upper Krishna Project

1075. SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to complete the upper Krishna Project by the target date; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are constructed by the concerned State Governments within the overall frameworks of the State Plans. The Central assistance to States is provided in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plan as a whole and is not related to any individual head of development or project.

The Government of Mysore have a number of major projects in hand and are providing funds to the Upper Krishna-Project-Stage I in the context of the requirements of other projects which are in a more advanced stage and other Sectors of development. According to present indications, the project is likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan. The State Government have requested that they might be given some special Central assistance and this matter is being looked into by the Planning Commission.

Kaluada Power Project in Mysore

1076. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEP: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether execution of Kalinadi power project in the State of Mysore has received a new impetus with the Central Government agreeing to release Rs. 13.5 crore for the project during the current year;

(b) the estimated cost of the project and whether Central Government have agreed to assist the State fully in completing this project; and

(c) the main features regarding the various stages of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of the Kalinadi Project Stage I is Rs. 32.10 crores. Kalinadi Project is a project in the State Sector. However, Centre has agreed to give necessary financial assistance in so far as the requirements of the First Phase of the Project during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are concerned.

(c) The Kalinadi Project is to be executed in two Stages.

The First Stage of development envisages the utilisation of the run of the river flow at Nagjhari Power Station with an installed capacity of 270 MW to generate 1000 million kWh per annum by integrated operation with Sharavathi generating units. The Scheme broadly contemplates the construction of:

- (i) a pick up dam at Bommanahalli,
- (ii) a water conductor system comprising 21.5 ft. dia. head race tunnel,
- (iii) a 75 ft. dia. surge tank,
- (iv) two 11.5 ft. dia penstocks to feed the two generating sets at a head of 1140 ft.

(v) a surface power house at Nagjhari with two generating units each of 135 MW.

The second Stage development of the Kalinadi Project comprises the installation of four additional sets of 135 MW at Nagjhari Power House and 100 MW at the Dam Power House at Supa. The works would comprise :

- (i) 316 ft. high masonry dam at Supa one mile downstream of Supa town with FRL at RL 1845 with a gross storage capacity of 148.6 TM cft.
- (ii) A dam at Tattihalli and diversion turned to Bommanahalli Lake.
- (iii) a dam on Upper Kaneri and diversion tunnel to Supa reservoir.

(iv) a power house with installation of two generating units of 50 MW each working under a head of 300 ft.

(v) four Nos. additional generating units of 135 MW each working under a mean head of 1140 ft. with the necessary auxiliary equipment.

The First Stage cost of the project is estimated to cost Rs. 37.94 crores, of which Rs. 32.10 crores is for generation and Rs. 5.84 crores for the transmission works.

The Second Stage of the Project is estimated to cost Rs. 112.5 crores, of which Rs. 90.12 crores for generation and Rs. 22.38 crores for transmission works.

Deterioration on Standard of Railway Catering

1077. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of Railway catering has deteriorated and the rates increased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the standard of catering in mail trains and at important Railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Some complaints have been received regarding inferior quality of food and service. The number of complaints received during the first half of the current financial year is, however, less than the number of complaints received during the corresponding period of the previous year.

There has been no increase in the rates of tea and coffee since 10-4-68 and in the prices of meals since 20-12-70.

(c) Some of the important steps taken to improve the standard of catering on railways are as under—

(i) Officers and Inspectors have been asked to intensify inspection and supervision of catering units to ensure good quality of food and service;

(ii) On receipt of specific complaints, enquiries are made and erring contractors or departmental catering staff are penalised;

(iii) Purchase and supply of raw-materials of good quality for departmental catering units are ensured and detailed instructions have been issued laying down the proportion of various ingredients to be used;

(iv) Arrangements have been made for the training of staff employed in departmental catering establishments; and

(v) On Frontier Mail trains between New Delhi—Bombay, food cooked at static units is picked up, stored in hot cases and served from pantry cars. It is proposed gradually to introduce a similar system on other important trains.

Shortfall in Target for Power Production in 4th Plan

1078. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the current plan there has not been a single year in which the target for power production was achieved;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the shortfalls in the production of power during each year of the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) There have been shortfalls in the installed power generating capacity additions during the last three years.

(b) The reasons are:

(i) delay in the delivery of equipment from indigenous as well as foreign suppliers.

(ii) slow progress in civil works due to shortage of steel, cement and other materials, and

(iii) delay in repairing and procuring imported replacement parts of the equipment damaged during transit and consequent hold-up in the erection and commissioning of the plants.

(c) The shortfall in the production of power during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 was 0.8 million kW, 0.3 million kW and 0.6 million kW, respectively.

Alleged Cases of Corruption in Marketing Division of I.O.C.

1079. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Employees Union, Eastern Branch submitted in 1972 specific cases of corruption and malpractices by big contractors in Marketing Division of the Indian Oil causing huge loss to the country and the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) whether enquiries including those by the C.B.I. have been sabotaged by powerful influences; and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up a Commission of Enquiry and take firm measures against those responsible and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The Indian Oil Employees Union Eastern Branch, Calcutta, submitted a Memorandum in May, 1972 to the Government alleging certain irregularities and malpractices committed by certain contractors working in the Eastern Branch of the Indian Oil Corporation, Marketing

Division. These allegations are under investigation by the appropriate authorities, and action will be taken after the results of the investigations now in progress are known.

Flood forecasting arrangements at Sisapani and Barahaksetra in Nepal

1080. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3168, on the 22nd August, 1972 regarding flood forecasting arrangements at Sisapani and Barahaksetra in Nepal, and state:

(a) whether, in view of the suddenness of the devastating floods in rivers Kosi, Kamala, Adhwara and Gandak rivers, it is proposed to have flood forecasting station at Barahaksetra, Sisapani and other places;

(b) if so, whether any approach has been or is going to be made to the Government of Nepal for the same in mutual interest; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to have flood forecasting stations at Barahaksetra, Sisapani and other places in Nepal Territory.

A Central Flood Forecasting Unit has already been set up at Patna with control room at Muzzafarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr for issuing flood forecasts on the Gandak, Buhri Gandak, Adhwara, Bagmati and Kamala rivers and on the main Ganga between Buxar and Pârakka. A control room is also being established at Birpur for forecasting of floods on the Kosi. The forecasts issued by the Flood Forecasting Unit have been found quite satisfactory. Studies are being made to plan measures including setting up of

wireless stations in Bihar and Nepal Territory for improving the forecasts.

Recognition to North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union

1081. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA.
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3172 on the 22nd August, 1972 regarding the recognition to North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union and state:

(a) What has been the result of the consideration of the matter for the recognition of the North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union in the light of the legal advice; and

(b) Whether both Unions, after Patna decision, stand derecognised?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The matter is receiving consideration.

(b) The position remains the same as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3172 on 22-8-1972 in the Sabha.

Extension of Line from Jhanjharpur to Laukaha and conversion to Broad Gauge from Samastipur to Raxaul via Darbhanga

1082. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 281 on the 1st August, 1972 regarding the new Railway Line from Jhanjharpur to Laukaha Bazar, Sakri to Rosera and extension of Broad Gauge line from Samastipur to Raxaul via Darbhanga and state:

(a) whether examination of the report for extending the Metre Gauge line from Jhanjharpur to Laukaha and converting the Metre Gauge line into Broad Gauge

from Samastipur to Raxaul via Darbhanga has, since, been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and action being taken thereon; and

(c) whether traffic survey for the Sakri-Hasanpur has since been completed and if not the present position of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The examination of these reports is expected to be completed shortly.

(c) The survey was sanctioned on 10-8-1972 and is in progress. It will be completed in the next few months.

Percentage of Punctual Trains

1083. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of trains that reached their destinations on scheduled time during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken to ensure that more train services are punctual?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The percentage of passenger trains reaching destinations right time to the total number of trains run on all Government Railways during the last three years was approximately as under:—

| | B.G. | M.G. |
|---------|------|------|
| 1969-70 | 82.0 | 84.5 |
| 1970-71 | 79.6 | 86.2 |
| 1971-72 | 80.3 | 89.1 |

(b) Punctuality performance of trains is closely watched at all levels by the Zonal Railways and for important trains, at Railway Board's level. Avoidable detentions are promptly investigated and suitable remedial or punitive action is taken to improve punctuality. In some trains even alarm chain apparatus has been blanked off to effect an improvement in punctuality.

Threat of Strike by Railway Employees for Payment of Bonus

1084. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMI:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway employees have decided to go on strike early next year, if their demands for bonus are not conceded by next month; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b): No such decision is referred to in part (a) of the Question has been taken by railway employees. However, according to a resolution, adopted by the Working Committee of the National Federation on Indian Railwaymen at its meeting held on 21st October, 1972, a meeting of the General Council of that Federation will be convened from 19th to 21st November, 1972 in order to "assess the situation and chalk out further course of action, including conducting strike ballot for calling a general strike on the Indian Railways".

Guidelines on Restructuring Burmah Shell

1085. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMI:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burmah-Shell had sought

any guidelines from his Ministry for restructuring itself in a manner acceptable to Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) Yes, Sir. Burmah-Shell have offered to discuss the question of substantial equity participation by Government or public in their refinery and marketing companies. Their offer is dependent upon expansion of refinery capacity and marketing operations, determination of crude prices, crude supply right to be replaced by an option to match the lowest commercial offer for about 85 per cent of their present crude oil imports, etc. They have also agreed to offer a portion of their incremental production to IOC on terms to be negotiated. They have asked for product prices being increased to fully reflect crude prices and acceptance of some form of limitation on the outflow of foreign exchange on account of profits, for a certain period.

(b) No final view has yet been taken in the matter and the proposal is under detailed scrutiny and consideration.

Shortfall in Railway Freight Traffic in 1972-73

1086. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any shortfall noticed in the Railway freight traffic during the year 1972-73;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No. The revenue earning tonnage has increased by more than two million tonnes in the first six months of the current financial year 1972-73 over the corresponding period of 1971-72.

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

रेलवे कालोनी, किशनगंज, दिल्ली
में नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था
हेतु ज्ञापन

1087. श्री कूल बन्द चर्मा : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कालोनी, किशनगंज, दिल्ली में नागरिक सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता के संदर्भ में एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) श्रीर (ख). रेलवे कालोनी, किशनगंज, दिल्ली में नागरिक सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । लेकिन, ब्लाटरों की मरम्मत तथा कालोनी में सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहे हैं । सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में इन अभ्यावेदनों में उठाए गए प्रश्नों और उन पर की गयी कार्यवाही का व्योरा दिया गया है । (प्रत्यालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT--3742/72)

Seniority Rules in Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways)

1088. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules of seniority framed by the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) for various categories of staff;

(b) whether provisions of Para 321, Chapter III of the Indian Railway Establishment Manual are being adhered to while filling up selection and non-selection posts, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Project as a whole or various Branches thereof are the basis for framing the seniority lists for the purposes of promotions?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Metropolitan Transport Project Organisations at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi are just being set up. Detailed seniority rules have not been finalised. The intention is that as far as possible the rules in Chapter III of the Indian Railway Establishment Manual will be followed.

**Railway Line between Indore and Baroda
via Dohad, Dhar and Jhabua**

1089. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people of Jhabua have urged upon Government to construct a Railway line connecting Indore and Baroda via Dohad, Dhar and Jhabua; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a). Yes.

(b) Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a B.G./M.G. rail link between Indore and Dohad *via* Jhabua were carried out in 1953-55. The survey reports revealed that the line would cost Rs. 7.94 crores and be heavily unremunerative, yielding a negative return, on account of which, the proposal was shelved. Thereafter, there appears to have been no significant development in the areas to be served by the suggested line. In view of this and also the meagre resources available for construction of new lines, it would not be possible to take up the construction of this line at the present moment.

Irrigation of areas by Major and Medium Irrigation Project

1090. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether waters of the Ganga and other North and Central India's rivers have been fully utilised for meeting the total requirements of the Northern, Western and Central India; and

(b) whether full quantity of waters of Southern rivers have been utilised, if not, the quantity of waters of Northern, Central and Western rivers and the Southern rivers allowed to go waste into the sea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Irrigation Commission who examined the prospects of irrigation in the country have assessed the flows in the various river systems, the prospective utilisations and surpluses as follows:

| River System | Average Annual flow | Utilisable flows | Surplus |
|---|---------------------|------------------|---------|
| Million acre feet | | | |
| Ganga | 400 | 150 | 250 |
| Brahmaputra | 310 | 10 | 300 |
| Mahanadi and other east flowing rivers between Ganga and Mahanadi | 160 | 100 | 60 |
| West flowing rivers excluding Tapti and Narmada | 200 | 40 | 160 |
| Narmada, Tapti, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery and other Southern river | 200 | 200 | .. |
| Indus | 40 | 40 | .. |

Scarcity of Water for Irrigation in States

1091. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute scarcity of water for irrigation in Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kutch and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to fully irrigate Northern, Western and Central India with Northern and Central India rivers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Irrigation Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture who have gone into the question of drought-prone areas in the country have identified such areas in Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) The State Governments have already in hand a number of irrigation projects. More are being planned and will be taken up by the State Governments as and when resources permit. The waters which may be transferred from surplus regions is also proposed to be used mostly for the drought affected areas.

Power Projects in Fourth Plan

1092. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the exact shortfall during each of the years of the Fourth Plan in implementing the installed power generating capacities programmes;

(b) the particulars of the Fourth Plan power projects their capacities, scheduled time for commissioning of each and the period of delay for want of supply of turbo Generating sets by BHEL and HEL; and

(c) what steps Government have taken and propose to take to make up the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The exact shortfall in additional installed generating capacity during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 was respectively 0.8 million kW, 0.3 million kW and 0.6 million kW.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3743/72).

(c) The following steps have been taken to make up the shortfall:

(i) The delivery of equipment by the indigenous manufacturers for the projects is being constantly reviewed and is being expedited.

(ii) The projects under construction are being accelerated for early commissioning.

मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

1093. श्री अनश्वर प्रधान : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश के प्रादिवासी तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कितनी बीवी में सरकार द्वारा विजली पहुंचाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) प्रागामी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कितनी राशि इन क्षेत्रों में विजली पहुंचाने के लिए रखी गयी है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत भवानीय में उप-
मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) जैसाकि
मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विजेती बोर्ड ने सूचित
किया है। 1972-73 के दौरान राज्य
के आविष्कारी और पिलड़े क्षेत्रों का 15
जिलों में 300-400 ग्रामों और 9100
पम्पसेटों/नलहरों को विद्युतीकृत करने का
प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) अभी पांचवी योजना को अंतिम
रूप नहीं दिया गया है और इस लिए मध्य
प्रदेश के लिए कार्यक्रम/प्रावेष्टन उपलब्ध
नहीं है।

**West Coast Railway to connect Kolaba
and Ratnagiri Districts**

1094. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Survey Team has given its
estimates and opinion on the inland route
and the coastal route of West Coast Rail-
way in Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts;

(b) if so, what are the estimates for
these two routes and which of the routes
is recommended by the team;

(c) how long would the Railway Board
and the Planning Commission take to
finalise the proposal; and

(d) whether the West Coast is the only
region without a rail link?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Engineering
Reconnaissance-cum-Traffic Surveys
for a new line from Apta (near Bombay)
to Mangalore have recently been com-
pleted and the reports are under examina-
tion of the Railway Board. The estimated
cost of the 909 Km. line would be
Rs. 213 crores. A decision regarding the
construction of the line will be taken

after the survey report is examined by the
Railway Board from all angles.

(d) No; there are a few regions else-
where also where rail communication is
not available within a reasonable distance.

Control of Power Units

1095. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

With the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided
to control power units through some
central body; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision
and the steps taken by Government in
this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Considering the need for providing
economic power supply and meeting
the growing demand for power the
question of re-structuring the electricity
supply industry is under study. Central
Power generation body will be considered
as a part of this re-structuring.

**Setting up of Central Power Generation
Stations in Western Region**

1096. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been
taken by Government for setting up of two
Central Power generation stations to tide
over power shortage and help meet the
growing demands of electricity in the
Western region, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREBL): (a) No, Sir. The State Government's have been

requested to formulate suitable proposals for consideration by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Stoppage of 309 Up and 310 Dn Coalfield Express at Panagarh

1097. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any deputation or memorandum asking for the stoppage of 309 Up and 310 Dn Coalfield Express at Panagarh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Stoppage of 309 Up/310 Dn Coalfield Expresses at Panagarh Station has not been considered justified, as the existing complement of Train Services stopping at Panagarh station, including 21Up/22Dn North Bihar Express, which runs to timings very near to those of 309 Up/310 Dn Coalfield Express, is considered adequate to meet the traffic requirements at Panagarh.

Railway Over-Bridge at Cuttack Level West Bengal

1098. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recently announced its decision to regulate the working of Martin Light Railway, Howrah;

(b) if so, when actually the work is to be started; and

(c) whether employees would be kept as before to run the Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

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

Orissa Government Reports on Rengali and Bhimkund Projects to Central Water and Power Commission

1099. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have recently submitted the project report of Rengali and Bhimkund projects to the Central Water and Power Commission, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project reports are presently under detailed examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

Railway Over-Bridge at Cuttack Level Crossing

1100. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to construct a Railway over-bridge at Cuttack level crossing; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Proposal to contract a road over-bridge at north end of Cuttack Station in replacement of both the north and south and level crossings in Cuttack Yard has been sponsored by the Government of Orissa. The work

has been included in the Railway's Works Programme for 1972-73.

Rail Link between Cuttack and Paradip

1101. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 33 on the 1st August, 1972 regarding the construction of Cuttack-Paradip Rail link and state when the new rail link between Cuttack and Paradip is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): By June, 1973.

Elimination of Private Licensees of Electric Supply in West Bengal

1103. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister for Irrigation and Power of the West Bengal Government stated at Kalimpong on the 13th September, 1972 that Government was determined to eliminate all private licensees of electric supply in the State and an Ordinance would soon be promulgated to this effect;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has been informed of the West Bengal Government's decision on this issue;

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) the names of electricity generation and supply Companies in West Bengal in the private sector, proposed to be covered by the Ordinance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) According to a press report the West Bengal Minister had stated that an Ordinance would soon be promulgated for taking over the private licensee undertakings.

(b) to (d). The proposed legislation would cover all the private licensee undertakings in West Bengal. Proposals in this regard have been received from the Government of West Bengal and are under examination.

Railway wagons for Transporting coal to Northern India

1104. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a memorandum submitted by West Bengal Coal Industry to the State Government on the issue of Railway wagon supply to it for transporting coal to Northern India;

(b) whether in the said memorandum, the Industry has complained that the difficulties in supplying West Bengal coal to the Northern India have been created largely by the Railway's failure to provide an adequate number of wagons for destinations beyond Mughalsarai; and

(c) if so, what is the exact position?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No such memorandum has come to the Railways. Some Associations and the State Government had, however, represented about insufficient allotment of wagons about insufficient allotment of wagons sarai direction.

(c) Overall coal loading from the Asansol sphere collieries and loading for above Mughalsarai direction during the current year and in the corresponding period of last year has been as under:—

(Loading from April to October)
1972-73 1971-72

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| (i) Overall coal loading from Asansol sphere | 1951 | 1795 |
| (ii) Loading for above Mughalsarai | 657 | 670 |

(Figures in terms of Daily Average four-wheeler wagons).

These figures indicate substantial improvement in over-all loading from Asansol in the current year as compared to the last year. Direction-wise distribution of this loading has to be made keeping in view the demands of other consumers also situated nearer to these fields. Efforts are, however, being made to improve the loading further and in doing so movement in the above Mughalsarai direction will also increase.

Construction of Rajasthan Canal

1105. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government held discussions with the World Bank experts on the question of financing the second phase of the construction of the Rajasthan Canal;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have finalised the proposals for submission to the World Bank; and

(c) the broad outlines of the proposals submitted and the reaction of the World Bank thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHR. B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Government of India have submitted to the World Bank, for financial assistance, a proposal which envisages extension of the Rajasthan Main Canal from km. 200 to km. 470 with distribution networks to cover a culturable commanded area of 0.61 million hectares (1.5 million acres) with an intensity of irrigation of 110 per cent at an estimated cost of Rs. 85.98 crores. A World Bank Reconnaissance Mission at present in India, have visited the Project area and have held discussions with the Central and State Government officers concerned. The reaction of the World Bank to the proposal is awaited.

Increase in Passenger Traffic during 1972

1106. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in passenger traffic on Railways between April and July, 1972 over the corresponding period last year; and

(b) the increase in revenue from freight traffic during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) About 8 percent.

(b) Rs. 19.89 crores or, say, 9 percent.

Setting up of a Task Force for Maintenance of Power Stations

1107. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a task force for improving the maintenance of the power stations in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and the compositions of the task force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Two Expert Groups, one for hydro power stations and the other for thermal power stations have been set up by Government to visit the existing power stations, inspect their working and make recommendations for improving their performance particularly in regard to their operation and maintenance. The composition of these groups is as under:

Thermal Group

(1) Shri K. R. Radhakrishnan, Retired Chairman, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board, Madras.

- (2) Shri C. Laxmipathy, Retired Chief Engineer, Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, Hyderabad.
- (3) Shri L. J. Sane, Retired Chief Engineer, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, Jabalpur.

Hydro Group

- (1) Shri K. L. Vij, Retired Vice-Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission, New Delhi;
- (2) Shri G. S. Gyani, Retired Member, Bhakra Management Board, Chandigarh.
- (3) Shri V. Ganapathy, Retired Technical Member, Kerala State Electricity Board, Trivandrum.

India's Offer for an Oil Concession to Iraq

1108. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq has not communicated to India her decision in regard to the acceptance of India's offer for oil concessions in that country;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Union Planning Minister who visited that country discussed this question with the Iraq Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (d). Subsequent to the submission of its bid by ONGC to Iraq National Oil Co. (INOC) for oil exploration and development in one of the areas in Iraq, ONGC was selected as one of the parties by the INOC for conducting detailed negotiations. The first round of negotiations has recently taken place and these may continue in future before INOC take a decision.

In view of the negotiations which were then to take place between the ONGC and INOC, the issue was raised in general terms during the visit to Iraq of the delegation led by the Union Planning Minister.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Barauni

1109. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 97 on the 4th August, 1972 regarding Petro-Chemical Complex at Barauni and state:

(a) the progress made towards the establishment of a Petro-Chemical Complex at Barauni; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the area along the National Highway around Muzaffarpur for shifting the site of the said Petro-Chemical Complex?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The report of the Study Team constituted to examine the possibilities of production of Aromatics and to suggest a suitable location for these facilities, is still awaited.

(b) in view of (a) above, the question of determining a site is premature.

निर्मली में सरायगढ़ तक पुरानी लाइन
का पुनः चालू किया जाना

1110. श्री विरज ब भासा: क्या रेल मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वों र रेलवे पर निर्मली
से सरायगढ़ तक की पुरानी रेल लाइन को
पुनः चालू करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कराया गया
है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका प्रतिवेदन क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार निर्मली से सराय-
गढ़ के बीच कोसी नदी पर रेल पुल का निर्माण
करना चाहती है ; और

(ग) क्या जब तक कोसी नदी पर पुर्व का निर्माण नहीं होता, तब तक अनुकूल मौसम में इस रेल लाइन की चालू करने की योजना है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) से (ग) . हाल ही में पूरे हुए इन्डियरिंग, व्यावहारिकता एवं यातायात मूल्यांकन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 42.26 किलोमीटर लम्बी, मीटर आमान की इस रेलवे लाइन पर 2.79 करोड़ रुपए की लागत का अनुमान है। रेलवे बोर्ड में रिपोर्ट की जांच पड़ताल पूरी हो जाने पर ही अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा।

सरायगढ़ से राधोपुर तक नई रेलवे
लाइन बिताने के लिए सर्वेक्षण

1111. श्री विरजोब ज्ञान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दो वर्ष पूर्व रेलवे विभाग ने सरायगढ़ में राधोपुर तक रेलवे लाइन के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण दल द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन का सारांश क्या है और सरायगढ़ में राधोपुर तक की पुरानी रेलवे लाइन को पुनः कब तक चालू किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) . राधोपुर के रास्ते सरायगढ़ और फारविसगंज के बीच त्याग दी गयी पुरानी लाइनों को पुनः चालू करने के लिए नवम्बर, 1970 और अप्रैल, 1971 के

बीच एक दूत अध्ययन किया गया था। रिपोर्ट से पता चला कि लाइन 56 किलो-मीटर लम्बी होगी और इस पर 2.94 करोड़ पर्ये लागत आयेगी। यह देखा गया कि यह प्रस्ताव बहुत ही प्रलाभप्रद रहेगा। फिर भी, इस लाइन की पुनः स्थापना के लिए अप्रैल, 1972 में यातायात सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम मालूम हो जाने के पश्चात् इसके बारे में आगे और विनाश किया जायेगा।

Wagons for Transportation of Salt from Rajasthan

1112. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six lakh quintals of salt is lying piled up at Didwana and four and a half lakh quintals at Pachpadra in Barmer District in Rajasthan State awaiting transportation by rail; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Railway to transport the salt?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Although some indents for salt loading are pending, the exact quantum of salt lying at Didwana and Pachpadra is not known to this Ministry. During the period 1st April to 10th November, 1972, 1471 wagons at Marwar Ballia/Didwana and 1664 wagons at Pachpadra were loaded with salt. During the same period, indents for 1191 wagons at Marwar Ballia/Didwana and 943 at Pachpadra were withdrawn, thus indicating that the pending indents are not all genuine.

However, consistent with the requirements of essential commodities all over the country, effort is being made to regulate supply of wagons equitably for all commodities in different areas including Didwana and Pachpadra.

Steps taken to make Railways Safer

1113. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to make Railways safer during the last three years; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the steps taken to make Railways safer during the last three years and the results achieved so far is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3744/72.]

Steps taken to ease Congestion on Railways

1114. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to ease the congestion on the Railways during the last 3 years and the results achieved; and

(b) the steps Government envisage to provide at least sitting accommodation to every passenger?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Consistent with the availability of requisite resources by way of line capacity, terminal facilities, rolling stock etc. continuous efforts are made to introduce new trains, extend the runs and augment the loads of existing trains. In case of some overcrowded long-distance fast trains, diesel locos are utilised in place of steam locos, thereby augmenting their loads on an average by three to four coaches. During the period 1969-70 to 1971-72 484 trains have been introduced involving an addi-

tional 33,662 daily train kilometres. In the time tables which came in force from 1-5-1972 and 1-11-1972, 109 trains, involving 6919 daily train kilometres, were introduced/extended. After 1-4-1969, 14 pairs of trains on the Broad Gauge and 9 pairs on the Metre Gauge have been placed under the diesel traction.

Workers' Representatives on Committee for Improvement and efficient working of Railways

1115. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Ministry has constituted a Committee headed by Chairman, Railway Board with three representatives of the two recognised Federations only to advise them in matters of improvement and efficient working on the Railways; and

(b) if so, the factors weighing with the Ministry in selecting representatives of workers only from the recognised Federation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Government have set up a joint forum to be called "Corporate Enterprise Group of Management and Labour" (short title "CEG"), consisting of the Chairman Members, Additional Members of the Railway Board, Secretary, Railway Board and three representatives each of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and All India Railways Federation. The aim is to provide for free flow and exchange of ideas on the running and shaping of the enterprise of Railways.

(b) The National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and All India Railways Federation are the two Central Railway labour organisations with affiliated recognised Unions on the Zonal Railways, collectively constituting the largest body of railway employees, and who are jointly represented on the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery.

Permanent status to class III and IV staff after 3 years' service

1116. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether skilled artisans in shops and depots, on completion of three years' continuous service, are treated as permanent staff for all purposes;

(b) whether no such orders exist for other categories of class III and IV staff; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend similar facilities to Class III and IV staff and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) As per extant orders, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled staff employed in a workshop are treated as confirmed for all purposes on completion of three years' continuous service in the initial grade of recruitment.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. Confirmation of staff other than "Workshop staff" depends upon availability of permanent vacancies and fulfilment of certain prescribed criteria by the staff.

Committee to Probe into Alleged Scandals and Corruption in Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway)

1117. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Editorial comments in the 'Indian Nation' dated the 29th March, 1972 under the caption "New Trend";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government particularly to the comment "What is going on in Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway is not corruption but loot and plunder of Railway Money"; and

(c) whether Government are instituting any high power Committee/Commission to probe into the alleged scandals and corruption in this Division?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a). Yes.

(b) and (c). Pursuant to recommendations made by two high powered committees which had gone into the problem of corruption, full fledged Vigilance Organisations are functioning on each of the Zonal Railways and in the Railway Board. Specific allegations of corruption and malpractice made bona fide, not only relating to Dhanbad Division but also any other part of Railways, are invariably looked into by the Vigilance Organisation and appropriate action taken thereon. There is no proposal for appointing a high power committee under Government consideration at present.

Shortage of Stationery in Railway Offices (Eastern Railway)

1118. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of stationery in Railway Offices in the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether stationery supplied in the Railway Offices is of very inferior quality; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to supply good and sufficient quantity of stationery for proper and efficient maintenance of records in Eastern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal of Foreign Oil Company for Government's Participation in its Equity Capital

1119. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign Oil Company operating in India has made a specific proposal to Government for the latter's participation in its equity capital;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal;

(c) Government's reaction in the matter; and

(d) whether there is any alternative proposal under consideration to check repatriation of profits and reserves by foreign Oil Companies and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The required information has already been furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 253 answered on 14-11-1972.

(d) The Government reserves the right to look into the propriety of specific amounts claimed for repatriation. As regards remittance of dividends the Government has in April 72 decided that remittance facilities in respect of dividends declared by 100 per cent foreign owned companies wholly or in part out of reserves, will be conditional on the Reserve Bank being satisfied (i) that the reserves have been drawn upon only for maintaining the dividend quantum at the average of the previous 5 years or at 10 per cent of the paid up capital, whichever is more, (ii) that the drawal on reserves does not exceed 10 per cent of the total of the paid up capital and free reserves of the company at the beginning of the year, and (iii) that the balance of free reserves left after the drawal does not fall below 15 per cent of the total of the paid up capital and reserves as in (ii) above. The above formula was evolved in April 1972 and is applicable to dividend remittances thereafter.

Supply of Power and Irrigation Water to Punjab by Bhakra Management Board

1120 SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhakra Management Board has cut the supply of power and irrigation water in the Punjab State; and

(b) if so, its effects on the Industrial and agricultural production in the region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Due to failure of monsoons in Bhakra catchment the storage was only about 3 million acre feet against normal of 5.7 million acre feet. The releases had therefore, to be restricted. This has affected the power generation and a cut in inevitable during the depletion period.

This was however, no adverse effect in agricultural produce because of timely rains during the maturing period of the Khariff crop. Area under Rabi will however, be somewhat affected.

Efforts are being made to supplement the supply from other sources. This is expected to give some relief to minimise the impact on industrial production of the partner States including Punjab.

Shortage of Sleeper Coaches

1121. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Sleeper coaches in trains; and

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to increase the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Normally, there is no shortage of sleeper coaches for running the present services. However, to provide additional services, orders have been placed with the manufacturing units to construct additional sleeper coaches.

Killing of a Guard of Moradabad-Ghaziabad Goods Train at Babuganj Railway Station

1122. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
SHRI NAWAI. KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a guard of the Moradabad-Ghaziabad Goods Train was shot dead in a running train near Babuganj Cantonment on the night of 14th October, 1972; and

(b) if so, the arrests made in this connection and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes. This incident took place on the night of 14/15th October, 1972.

(b) Police have arrested one person and another person has surrendered himself before a Magistrate. The case is under investigation.

Generation of Powers by Hydel Project in Arunachal

1123. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for major hydel project to generate power in Kameng Division of Arunachal;

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

(c) the time by which the work is expected to be taken up and completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The proposal envisages diversion of the Bichom flows of 1100 cusecs of the Tenga River in Arunachal Pradesh through a tunnel 9.6 km. long and to drop it with the combined waters of the Tenga of 240 cusecs to the Kameng through a tunnel 6.5

km long, to develop a head of 500 metres and thereby to generate 296 MW of power at 50 per cent load factor. The project comprises four sets of 50 MW each initially followed by one set of 50 MW later.

(c) Detailed investigations have already been taken up. The work on the project is expected to commence in the early Fifth Plan. The project is expected to yield benefits by the end of Fifth Plan.

Extension of Line from Tezpur to Bhomoraguri Ghat (Northeast Frontier Railway)

1124. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of extending the Northeast Frontier Railway from Tezpur to Bhomoraguri Ghat on the North bank of the Brahmaputra; and

(b) when the actual work is likely to be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Traffic survey for this project has been completed and the report has been submitted by the Railway Administration, in October, 1972. A decision regarding construction of the line will be taken after examination of the survey report is completed from all angles.

Rural Power in 5th Plan

1125. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give top-priority for rural power in Fifth Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission has finalized allocations and programmes for each State; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). Fifth Five Year Plan has not been finalised as yet and, therefore, the Plan allocations and Programmes for each State are not finalised.

Supply of Electricity to villages of Bihar

1126. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent survey, Bihar has the largest number of villages without electricity; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the Fifth Plan to see that Bihar is not allowed to remain backward in regard to supply of electricity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). Out of 67,665 villages in Bihar, 8,569 villages (12.7 per cent) had been electrified upto 31st August, 1972. The progress of rural electrification in Bihar is slow as compared to Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh; but compares favourably with Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal.

(b) Fifth Five Year Plan has not been finalised as yet and therefore, programmes for Bihar are not available.

Conversion of Bikaner Jaipur line into Broad Gauge

1127. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for conversion of more gauge railway line from Bikaner to Jaipur into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme and the progress so far made in implementation, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of an Autonomous Board for Inter-State Rivers

1128. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from some of the State Governments for setting up of an autonomous Board for inter-State rivers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). No such request has been received from any State Governments. The Irrigation Commission set up by the Government of India have, in their report, recommended the setting up of a National Water Resources Council and River Basin Commissions. These recommendations and other aspects involved in evolving and implementing a National water policy including the legal considerations are under study.

Incentive for Wagon Manufacturers

1129. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some slackness has been found on the part of wagon manufacturers recently; and

(b) if so, what incentive Government propose to give to wagon manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The production of wagons in the wagon building industry in the private sector had declined in the recent past. The wagon manufacturers have recently stepped up their production as compared to 1971-72.

(b) In order to sustain an increased level of wagon production the following assistance is being given to the wagon builders.

(i) Adequate orders for wagons have been placed.

(ii) Shortfall in indigenous availability of steel is being imported by the railways.

(iii) Free supply items like wheelsets, Centre Buffer Couplers and Roller Bearing Axleboxes are arranged in adequate quantities to match the increased production of wagons.

Manufacture of Low Density Polyethylene in collaboration with French Firm

1130. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation has entered into collaboration agreement with a French firm for the manufacture of low density polyethylene; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has entered into collaboration agreements with two French firms. These agreements will become effective only after the Government of India has approved them.

(b) These agreements are in respect of provision of process know-how, basic engineering and expatriate assistance.

Facilities to Publishers of Hindi version of Railway Time Table

1131. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the Railways Board publishes the Railway Time Table in English only; and

(b) the reasons why the private publisher of the Railway Time Table in Hindi is not being given the same facilities as are available to the publishers of English Version?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) At present Zonal Railway Time Tables in English, Hindi and regional languages are published by the Zonal Railway Administrations and the All India Railway English Time Table by the Railway Board. Till 1956, the All India Railway Hindi Time Table was also being published by the Railway Board. Having regard to the factors like printing difficulties, financial loss incurred on this publication and willingness of a private organisation, which was already bringing out another All India Hindi Time Table alongside the one published by the Railway Board to fully cater to the requirements of Hindi edition of All India Time Table, it was decided to restrict the publication of All India Hindi Time Table by the Railway Board to a few copies for official use and for supply on complimentary basis to the M.Ps. and a few others from October, 56 issue. On a further review in connection with a reference from the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha, it was decided to discontinue this publication altogether from October, 1968 issue and to obtain the requisite number of copies for official use and complimentary supply to M.Ps. and a few others on payment from the private publisher of All India Hindi Time Table.

(b) All feasible facilities by way of supplying requisite material, such as, timings of trains, copies of Zonal Time Tables, correction slips etc. are already being afforded to the "Railway Time Table Office, Varanasi."

Hurdles in Timely Publication of Hindi version of Railway Time Table

1132. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the publication of the Railway Time Table, Hindi Version, was given up by the Railway Board; and

(b) whether Railway Board is likely to resume publication of the Hindi Time Table, and if not what arrangements are being made for the timely publication of the Time Table in Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) At present, Zonal Railway Time Tables in English, Hindi and regional languages are published by the Zonal Railway Administrations and the All India Railway English Time Table by the Railway Board. Till 1956, the All India Railway Hindi Time Table was also being published by the Railway Board. Having regard to the factors like printing difficulties, financial loss incurred on this publication and willingness of a private organisation, which was already bringing out another All India Hindi Time Table alongside the one published by the Railway Board to fully cater to the requirements of Hindi edition of All India Time Table, it was decided to restrict the publication of All India Hindi Time Table by the Railway Board to a few copies for official use and for supply on complimentary basis to the M.Ps. and a few others from October, 56 issue. On a further review in connection with a reference from the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha, it was decided to discontinue this publication altogether from October, 1968 issue and to obtain the requisite number of copies for official use and complimentary

supply to M.Ps. and a few others on payment from the private publisher of All India Hindi Time Table.

(b) There is no proposal, at present, to resume publication of All India Railway Hindi Time Table by the Railway Board. All feasible facilities by way of supplying requisite materials, such as, timings of trains, copies of Zonal time tables, correction slips etc. are already being afforded to the 'Railway Time Table Office, Varanasi' to ensure timely publication of All India Railway Hindi Time Table by this firm.

दूर संचार विभाग के दैनिक मञ्ची
पर कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को
स्थाई बनाया जाना

1133. श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह दाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली—
मुरादाबाद व किरोजपुर मण्डलों के संहेत
व दूर संचार विभाग के अनुरक्षण व निर्माण
विभागों के कर्मचारी पिछले तीन वर्षों से
दैनिक मञ्ची पर अस्थायी तौर पर कार्य
कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में इन कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने के लिए अनुरक्षण
और निर्माण विभागों में अलग अलग कितनी
बार स्क्रीनिंग (चुनाव) किया गया ; और

(ग) इस स्क्रीनिंग (चुनाव) के परिणामस्वरूप निर्माण और अनुरक्षण विभागों
में कितने कर्मचारी चुने गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क)
से (ग). दिल्ली, मुरादाबाद और किरोजपुर
मण्डलों के सिंगलल और दूर संचार विभाग

के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण दोनों ही विभागों में नैमित्तिक श्रमिक काम कर रहे हैं। इन तीनों मंडलों में अनुरक्षण विभाग में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की एक बार जांच हो चुकी है। लेकिन दिल्ली और मुरादाबाद मंडलों में जांच के परिणाम अंतिम रूप से तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं। फिरोजपुर मंडल में अनुरक्षण विभाग में 122 नैमित्तिक श्रमिक चुने गये। चूंकि निर्माण विभाग में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की जांच नहीं की गयी है, इसलिए इस आवश्यक के आदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि इस वर्ष की अधी विसी जांच का परिणाम तब तक घोषित न किया जाये जब तक कि निर्माण विभाग में काम करने वाले नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की जांच न हो जाये और अनुरक्षण विभाग में काम करने वाले नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के साथ उनका अंतर्वेशन न हो जाए।

Differential Treatment to Pharmacists on Northern Railway

1134. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits in fixation of pay from the initial grades to higher grades were given effect from 1-7-1959 in accordance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

(b) whether 17 posts of Pharmacists were upgraded with effect from 1st July, 1959 in the scale of Rs. 205-280 (AS) *vide* General Manager, Northern Railway letter No. 751-E/S-11 (ETD) dated 20th May, 1963;

(c) whether 2 out of 17 upgraded posts were not given benefit from 1st July, 1959 but the benefit was given to them from the date they joined at a station which was beyond their control as the posting was in the hands of the administration; and

(i) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) yes.

(b) to (d). Seven posts of Pharmacists were already in grade Rs. 150-22.5 (PS) and were allotted the corresponding authorised scale Rs. 205-280 from 1-7-1959. Ten posts were upgraded to Rs. 205-280 (AS) with effect from 1-7-1959 and such of the employees as were the actual holders of the upgraded posts were allowed the benefit of upgraded posts with effect from 1-7-1959 and the remaining eligible for the benefit of the upgraded posts were paid in the higher grade from the dates they actually took over the charge of the upgraded posts.

Payment of Daily Allowance to Officers not provided with Railway Saloons

1135. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether full Daily Allowance is paid to the Railway Officers even while they are provided with Railway Saloons; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make some reduction in the rate of the daily allowance on account of arrangements for the stay of their families in saloons and free supply of fuel, crockery, cutlery and beddings?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, full Daily Allowance is paid to the Railway Officers except the Members of the Railway Board. However, Members of the Board are entitled to daily allowance for halts if they travel in Saloons.

(b) No. Rates of Daily Allowance have been fixed with due regard to the facilities extended to the officers while on tour. Crockery, cutlery, beddings etc. form part of the equipments in inspection Carriages

and fuel is supplied for use in inspection Carriage at cost of the Officer.

Achieving the installed Capacity of Fertilizer Plants

1136. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer output during 1971-72 is estimated at about 12.5 lakh tonnes and national consumption in 1971-72 was 27.50 lakh tonnes;

(b) whether the total installed capacity for fertilizers in the public and private sectors is 19.64 lakh tonnes;

(c) whether to lower the import figures, Government propose to take prompt and stern action to increase the production up to the installed capacity; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Indigenous production of plant nutrients in the form of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers in 1971-72 was 12.3/ lakh tonnes, against a total consumption of 23.58 lakh tonnes in that year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Factors inhibiting the maximum utilisation of capacity in the fertilizer plants have been carefully identified and appropriate remedial measures have been taken or are being taken with a view to optimising production and a measure of success has already been achieved.

Scheme sanctioned in Rajasthan by Rural Electrification Corporation

1137. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many schemes of the States of Rajasthan have been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation together with the names of such schemes and the amount sanctioned;

(b) whether there are any schemes pending with the Corporation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor together with particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). The Rural Electrification Corporation since its inception in July, 1969, have sanctioned 21 rural electrification schemes of Rajasthan involving loan assistance of Rs. 1127.038 lakhs. The names of these schemes and the amount sanctioned are given in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3745/72].

(b) and (c). The rural Electrification Schemes of Rajasthan estimated to cost Rs. 557.617 lakhs, aiming electrification of 545 villages and energisation of 9180 pumpsets/tubewells are pending consideration of the Corporation. These Schemes will be examined on the basis of criteria fixed by the Corporation and if found technically feasible and financially viable, will be approved for financial assistance depending upon the availability of funds for sanction of such schemes of other State Electricity Boards.

Pressure Campaign by Foreign Oil Companies

1138. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign Oil Companies operating in India have launched a new pressure campaign in order to prevent the country from advancing towards self-reliance in the field of oil and thwart attempts to build a mutually beneficial relationship with friendly oil producing countries;

(b) if so, what are these methods; and
 (c) the steps taken by Government to counteract the Campaign?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). It appears that some foreign oil companies have been exerting pressure on the tanker owners not to transport the Iraqi crude oil from its nationalised North Rumaila oilfields to any destination, including to India. This came out when enquiries floated in the market for hiring tankers did not attract any offers with reasonable terms. To meet the situation, two tankers of the Shipping Corporation of India which were on charter with international oil companies have been withdrawn, and one more tanker of an Indian Shipping firm has also become available for this service.

Construction of two more over-Bridges in Kanpur

1139. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to construct two more over-bridges in Kanpur;
 (b) whether the State Government have agreed to bear 50 per cent of the expenses; and
 (c) if so, when the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). There are proposals for construction of two road over-bridges in Kanpur. One road over-bridge is to replace level crossing No. 81-A on Lucknow-Jhansi Road, at Panki. This work has been sanctioned and Railway's portion of work on the bridge proper is likely to be completed by 1-6-1973. The second bridge is to replace Murray level crossing at Kanpur. This proposal is still in the preliminary

stage of finalisation. The State Government's acceptance to bear their share of cost of this work is also awaited.

Reservation Quota for Members of Parliament in the Rajdhani Express Trains

1140. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Members of Parliament have demanded that seats be reserved for them in the Rajdhani Express from New Delhi to Calcutta and from New Delhi to Bombay; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on this demand?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A quota of five seats each in Air-conditioned Chair Cars in 102 Dn. New Delhi—Howrah and 152 Up New Delhi—Bombay Central Rajdhani Expresses has been allotted to the Parliament House Reservation-cum-Booking Office for the direct booking of Members of Parliament and their spouses.

Conversion of I Class Waiting Room into Retiring Room at Jullundur City Railway Station

1141. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the I class waiting rooms at Jullundur City Railway Station is being converted into retiring room; and

(b) if so, whether it would not add to the inconvenience of the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Late Running of Himachal Express due to Chain-pulling by Students

1142. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are frequent complaints about the late running of the Himachal Express (Delhi to Nangal Dam and back) due to chain-pulling by students;

(b) if so whether, it is proposed to remove the chain to avoid the unnecessary and frequent delays; and

(c) whether such a steps has been taken in the case of some trains already and if so, the names of the trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The punctuality of these trains is generally satisfactory. There were however some cases of detentions particularly to 54 Dn. Nangal Dam Delhi Himachal Express due to alarm chain-pulling and accordingly its alarm chain has been temporarily blanketed off from 19-10-72.

(c) Yes. A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3746/72].

Import of Equipment for Sharavathi Hydel Project, Mysore

1143. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether two additional units of 27.5 megawatts each would be erected at the Sharavathi Hydel Project to meet a part of the deficit likely to be experienced by Mysore from 1974 onwards; and

(b) if so, whether some equipment is also to be imported therefor and if so, the amount of foreign exchange required therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mysore Government have proposed that the equipment may be imported from abroad, to enable its early commissioning. The amount of foreign exchange required will be about Rs. 2 crores. This proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

Metropolitan Transport System for Ahmedabad

1144. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has assured the Gujarat Government that it will soon include Ahmedabad in the Metropolitan Transport system scheme and give the sprawling city and Gandhinagar and electrified Ring Railway system;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the total amount likely to be involved?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Circular Railway Scheme, as proposed by the Gujarat Government as a solution to the urban transportation growth, would have to fit in with the comprehensive traffic and transportation plan for the city. This plan is yet to be prepared by the Traffic Cell of the State Government. Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission held initial discussions with the State Government authorities regarding the steps to be taken in preparing this Plan.

Railway Board would set up a special organisation for undertaking planning and construction of such a scheme as soon as the need for it has been established and the Planning Commission's request for undertaking the work is received.

बिहार की सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये सहायता

1145. श्री एम० एस० पुरतो :

श्री राम भगत पास्वान :

क्या सिचाई और बिहूत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सूखे की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये चालू वर्ष में बिहार को सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये धन-राशी की व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो धन का जिलेवार और उन योजनाओं को अपने निरीक्षण में लेने हेतु सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिचाई और बिहूत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). चालू वर्ष में, बिहार में मूखा-स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य में वृहद् और मध्यम सिचाई परियोजनाओं के लिये किसी किसी विशेष धन-राशि की विशिष्ट व्यवस्था नहीं की है ।

बहरहाल, राज्य में मूखा-स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये उपायों के सम्बन्ध में 17.17 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष लघु मिचाई स्कीमें अनुमोदित कर दी गई हैं । इन स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिये कुल अनुमोदित राशि का 25 प्रतिशत पहली किस्त के रूप में, जो कि 424.50 लाख रुपये होता है, राज्य सरकार को पहने ही दिया गया है । व्यय की

प्रंगति तथा कार्यक्रमों के निष्पादन के प्राधार पर समय-समय पर और धन दिया जाता रहेगा । राज्य सरकार द्वारा धन का जिलेवार आवंटन उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

बिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए नई योजनाएं

1146. श्री एम० एस० पुरतो : क्या सिचाई और बिहूत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार को नई बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं को स्वीकार कर लिया है और उनके लिये कुछ प्राथमिक राशियां मंजूर की हैं ; और

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

सिचाई और बिहूत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). माननीय सदस्य शायद उन प्राथमिकता वाली बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, जिनके लिये केन्द्र चौथी योजनावधि के दौरान योजना के बाहर विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये सहमत ही चुका है । बिहार को प्राथमिकता वाली स्कीमों के बारे में स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है । 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान इन स्कीमों के लिये दिखाये गये 9 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता में से अब तक 145 लाख रुपये अवमुक्त करने के लिये स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है और 50 लाख रुपये

अब तक, वास्तव में दिया जा चुका है। स्कीमों के अनुमोदन और व्यय की प्रसति और इन दी स्वीकृत विषय जल्द ही और के आधार पर अवमुक्त किया जायेगा।

विवरण

| क्रम सं० | स्कीम का नाम | अनुमोदित लायत करोड़ रुपये | जाग्राहित लायत हैटेयर में | वर्तमान स्थिति |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 1. (क) महानदी तटबंध स्कीम | 5. 3 | 1. 0 | स्कीम अनुमोदित हो चुकी है और निर्माणाधीन है। | |
| (ख) कांकई (महानदी की राज्य भरकार महायक नदी) वर स्कीम तंयार तटबंध | | | द्वारा ग्रभी की जानी है। | |
| 2. बहमर से कोइलवर तक गंगा तटबंध | 9. 7 | 1. 0 | स्कीम केन्द्र को ग्राहत हो गई है और योजना आयोग की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा स्वीकृति के लिए स्वेच्छा जलने के लिए उत्तरको अन्तिम छप दिया जा रहा है। | |
| 3. पुन भून के दोनों त्रिकालों पर तटबंध का निर्माण | 8. 1 | 0. 5 | | |
| 4. वर्तमान गंगा तटबंधों को ऊंचा करना और ऊँचाकरना | 5. 4 | वर्तमान लायतों का स्थायीकरण | | |
| 5. अंडक पर गंगावर और और बंचाव कार्य | | स्कीम तंयार द्वारा ग्रभी की जानी है। | | |

प्रथम बेंची के दिव्यों में कोरीडोर

में असुविधा होती है अपितु रेलवे विभाग को भी हानि होती है क्योंकि उन पर किये गये व्यय के अनुपात में उनकी इन नहीं विलक्षण हैं ; और

1147. ऐंडक गंगा : क्या ऐंडक गंगा की वास्तविकता है ?

(क) प्रथम ब्रेणी के दिव्यों में निर्मित कोरीडोर की वास्तविकता है ;

(ख) क्या कोरीडोर से केवल बालियों को दिव्यों में सामान लाने तथा निकालने

(ग) क्या ऐंडक विभाग का विचार इस अक्षर के दिव्यों का लियाँ बन्द करने का है ?

रेल भंडी (श्री ही० ए० पाई) : (क) पहले दर्जे की सवारी डिब्बों में गलियारों की व्यवस्था से यात्रियों को उस डिब्बे के भीतर आने-जाने और सवारी डिब्बे के चार शौचालयों में से किसी एक तक पहुँचने में सुविधा रहती है। गलियारेदार गाड़ियों के मामले में ये गलियारे यात्रियों और रेल कर्मचारियों को चलती गाड़ियों में भोजनयान की सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने और टिकटों की जांच करने के लिये उपयोग किये जाते हैं। गलियारों की व्यवस्था से सवारी डिब्बे और मजबूत हो गये हैं और इससे यात्रा में बेहतर संरक्षा की व्यवस्था होती है।

(ख) डिब्बों में सामान रखने और उसे डिब्बों में से बाहर निकालने में यात्रियों को कोई प्रसुविधा नहीं होनी चाहिये बशर्ते बाल्कि केवल वही बद्दे अपने साथ रखें जो यात्रा में आवश्यक हों, और डिब्बे के अन्दर रखी जा सकें और भारी सामान ब्रेकयान में बुक कर दिये जायें। गलियारों की व्यवस्था में शौचालय सवारी डिब्बे के दोनों सिरों पर बना दिये जाते हैं और इस प्रकार फर्श का स्थान यात्रियों के अधिक से अधिक उपयोग में आ जाता है। फलस्वरूप, गलियारों की व्यवस्था से रेलों को कोई हानि नहीं हुई है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Looting of Passengers on Dehri-on-Sone Barwadih Line.

1148. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of lootings of railway passengers travelling on Dehri-on-Sone-Barwadih Line and Railway Protection Force has been unable to save the life and property of the passengers;

(b) if so, the steps Government are going to take to remedy the situation; and

(c) the total number of persons looted during the year 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, on two occasions during this year.

Protection of passengers in trains and railway premises is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police of the State Government. Necessary liaison and coordination is, however, maintained by the Railway Protection Force with the Government Railway Police to ensure protection and safety of passengers in trains and railway premises.

(b) (i) A closer study of the security measures was undertaken and they were further intensified.

(ii) Several criminals involved in the commission of such offences in the Section were arrested.

(iii) Escorting of passenger trains by Government Railway Police has been undertaken.

(c) 8 persons.

Increasing Incidents of Looting and Robbery

1149. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether looting and robbery in the trains have been on an increase; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to safeguard the Railway passengers against looting and robbery?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI):**

(a) and (b). As the trend of such crime on Railways has slightly increased in the eastern States, the Minister of Railways has addressed urgent letters to the Chief Ministers of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal requesting them to provide armed guards on important passenger trains, particularly in badly affected areas, so that greater security could be provided to the travelling public and railway staff.

(a) whether during his recent visit to European and American countries he studied underground water storage system for water supply,

(b) if so, whether on the pattern of water storage arrangements there, Government propose to make a search for deep aquifers for underground storage of water now running out to the sea, particularly in the Ganga Basin, and

(c) the main features of the proposals and the steps taken in this regard?

Installed capacity and Output for Chlorotetracycline

1150. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity for Chlorotetracycline in the plants of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and their output during the last three years; and

(b) what use is being made of this drug in view of the fact that it has been found unfit for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) and (b). A capacity of 26.5 tonnes per annum was installed for this purpose but this drug is not being produced at the Antibiotics plant of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. The facilities created in this connection are being gradually diverted for the production of other drugs like tetracycline. Chlorotetracycline has a proven therapeutic value and has not been banned for human consumption in this country.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The proposals for recharge of aquifers require studies of the following bility.

(i) Identifying areally the potential sites with regard to porosity and permeability.

(ii) Studying the depth characteristics to determine the confinement and natural subsurface drainage paths with a view to determine the volume of storage and possible locations of subsurface out offs (dyles).

(ii) Studying the depth characteristics to recharge and water table data to determine the safe depth upto which storage can be built upto result is economical pumping and to avoid water logging as well as evaporation losses.

Systematic ground water investigations have been only recently taken up in the country and are being done by the Central Ground-water Board of the Ministry of Agriculture. Due attention will be paid in the course of investigations for ground-water to study and locate promising areas suitable for such groundwater storage.

Search for Deep Acquifers for Under-ground Storage of Water

1151. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

Recognition of Diplomas awarded by the Indian Law Institute

1152. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of granting recognition to the diplomas awarded by the Indian Law Institute has been under consideration of Government since 1969-70;

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter;

(c) whether the old Diploma holders of this Institute will also be awarded recognised Diplomas on clearing some additional paper(s); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) The Indian Law Institute offers Diplomas in (i) Labour Law, (ii) Administrative Law and (iii) Company Law. No request has been made by the Institute to the Government of India to grant recognition to the Diplomas in (i) Administrative Law and (ii) Company Law.

The Institute however, approached the Government in September, 1968 for recognition to the Diploma in Labour Law.

(b) to (d). The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) have recognised for the purpose of the Labour Officers (Central Pool) Recruitment and Conditions of Service Rules, 1951 the Diploma in Labour Law which may be awarded by the Institute commencing from September 1972 to June, 1973. Any student who had obtained Diploma in Labour Law earlier may seek re-admission subject to the condition that he should be a Law Graduate or M.A. (II Class) in one of the Social Sciences.

Amendment of Constitution to bar Judges from starting practices in Supreme Court after retirement.

1153. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the decision taken by the Supreme Court Bar Association requesting Government to amend the Constitution to bar retired Judges from practising in the Supreme Court;

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) and (b). Government have received a copy of the resolution passed by the Supreme Court Bar Association. The resolution provides, *inter alia*, that no retired Judge of High Court should be entitled to practise as an Advocate. The matter is under examination.

Indo-Iraqi Joint Oil Refinery

1154. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iraqi Minister who recently visited India had spoken about the possibility of setting up an Indo-Iraqi Joint oil refinery; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The possibilities of participation by Iraq in the North-West Refinery were discussed when the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq visited India in August, 1972, but the discussions between Iraq and India are at present tentative and at an exploratory stage.

Broad Gauge Line from Samastipur to Jaynagar via Darbhanga

1155. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons why Government are not willing to start the construction of new broad gauge line from Samastipur to Jaynagar via Darbhanga?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): No proposal is at present under consideration to convert to broad gauge the section from Samastipur to Jaynagar, as the existing Metre Gauge has adequate capacity to cope with the traffic. However, part of the section from Samastipur to Darbhanga is included in the perspective plan for conversion of about 3200 kms. of Metre Gauge section to Broad Gauge during the next 10 to 15 years. This is being considered separately in connection with the proposal to extend the Broad Gauge line from Samastipur to Raxaul, regarding which a decision is yet to be taken.

Formation of Holding Company of F.C.I.

1157. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to bring the Fertilizers Corporation of India under a Holding Company; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not getting up the holding Company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Some suggestions have been received in regard to the structural reorganisation of the Fertilizer Corporation of India for the more efficient discharge of its responsibilities, which have considerably increased and also become complex by the addition of several large projects under its charge to augment fertilizer production. These include *inter alia* its eventual conversion

into a holding company. These are being examined.

Construction of Kapila and Taraka Projects in Mysore

1158. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on Kapila and Taraka Projects in Mysore State was started and the total amount of money sanctioned for their construction; and

(b) whether the work on the project has slowed down and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to hasten the progress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). The Planning Commission accepted in 1958 the Kabini project estimated to cost Rs. 2.5 crores. In July, 1970, the Government of Mysore sent a revised Kabini project estimated to cost Rs. 36.50 crores. This project involves submergence in Kerala and other inter-state aspects. The revised project has not been approved by the Government of India.

The Taraka project was accepted by the Planning Commission in 1970 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.70 crores.

(b). No such report has been received from the Government of Mysore.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Crude Oil from Iran by I.O.C.

1159. SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation has signed an agreement to import crude oil from Iran; and

(b) if so what quantity of the oil to be imported will be carried by Indian Shipping?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) (b) . No Sir. The Government have, however, entered into an agreement with Total International Ltd., for the supply of 9 million tonnes of crude oil from Iran for Haldia Refinery during a period of 6 to 10 years.

As Haldia Refinery is expected to be commissioned only by about the middle of 1973, transportation arrangements for the import of crude oil for it have not yet been finalised. However, the Shipping Corporation is purchasing four 87,000 tonnes tankers which are expected to be utilised for transporting crude oil to Haldia when these tankers are in operation.

Appointment of Director (Marketing) in F.C.I.

1160. **SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2887 on the 14th April, 1972 regarding recommendations of Ramakrishnayya Committee on re-organisation of Fertilizers Corporation of India and state:

(a) whether the Committee had recommended a separate Director for Marketing; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). A post of Director (Marketing) has been created as per the recommendations of the Study Team of which Shri Ramakrishnayya was the Convenor.

Conference of State Irrigation and Power Ministers at Srinagar

1161. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the decisions taken at the last Conference of State Irrigation and Power Ministers held at Srinagar;

(b) whether the Committees constituted at the Conference has since made any recommendations; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3747 1723].

(b). The recommendations of the Committee constituted at the Conference are awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Railway Gauge in Andhra Pradesh

1162. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted any proposals for the conversion of Metre gauge lines into Broad gauge;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The proposals for gauge conversion of lines as suggested by the Andhra Pradesh Government in the recent past, and the position thereof are as under:

| Name of line | Position |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Vijayawada-Hubli | The sections from Vijayawada to Guntur and from Guntakal to Hospet are already served by broad gauge. Conversion of the portions from Guntur to Guntakal and Hospet to Hubli is under consideration, for which recommendations from the Study Group set up by the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals and Mines & Metals to look into the various aspects of the integrated development of Bellary-Hospet Iron Ore Deposits are awaited, after which surveys if considered necessary for these conversions, will be undertaken. |
| 2. Secunderabad-Guntakal | A traffic survey for a new BG line has been sanctioned, and the survey is in progress. |
| 3. Tirupati-Katpadi | The traffic new offering on the section does not justify the conversion of this section to BG and only when the traffic increases beyond capacity of the MG, conversion to BG could be considered. |
| 4. Guntur-Macherla | Construction of a BG line from Secunderabad-Nadikude and conversion of the Guntur-Macherla MG section to BG as a composite project is under consideration. The surveys for this composite project have been completed and the reports are under examination. |

बिहार में गंगा के उत्तरी किनारे पर बांध बनाना

1163. श्री शानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या सिंचाई और बिछुत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में गंगा नदी के उत्तरी किनारे पर नारायणपुर से कटहरिया तथा समूर्ण आबादी एवं हृषि योग्य भूमि को बाढ़ से बचाने हेतु बांध बनाने की योजना सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली है ; और

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

सिंचाई और बिछुत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि स्कीम का अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है । यह चतुर्थ योजना में सम्मिलित नहो है ।

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता के पश्चीसवें बर्षगांठ पर हरिजनों के गांवों का बिछुती-करण

1164. श्री शानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव और श्री एस० डॉ० सोमसुद्धरम

क्या सिंचाई और बिछुत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय स्वाधीनता की पश्चीसवीं बर्षगांठ पर, राज्य-वार, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हरिजनों के कितने गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाई गई ; और

(ख) बिहार राज्य के पूर्णिया तथा भागलपुर जिलों में किन-किन हरिजन गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाई गई?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) । सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण म दी गई है। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल.टी—3748/72] ।

(ख) पूर्णिया और भागलपुर विद्युत मण्डलों में विद्युतीकृत हरिजन गांवों के नाम नीचे दिए जाते हैं:—

पूर्णिया विद्युतमण्डल भागलपुर विद्युत मंडल

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1. विक्रमपुर | केशोपुर | 10. दूसल टोला लाइन | हसनपुर बाजार पूर्णिया |
| 2. डामतोलो, आर्या | गांधी टोला] | 11. हरिजन क्वार्टर्स डोम बैंक | टोला बरिहाट |
| नगर हाट | | 12. हरिजन टोला विनोदपुर काठगढ़ (कटिहार) | |
| 3. रेलव स्टेशन के | ब्रामस्तान | 13. हरिजन टोला चेरिया साधो कपूर बरियारपुर | |
| निकट महतर टोला | | 14. हरिजन टोला | गोरो टोला राजकपूर |
| 4. हरिजन टोला कुस्की | नवंगवाटी बाग | 15. हरिजन टोला | लालू पोखर बालाचाक |
| 5. सावरिया टोला कस्बा | चारव | 16. हरिजन टोला] | सोनार पारा ओलापुर खगरिया (पापुर रोड) |
| 6. हरिजन टोला और | अमरपुर बकलो टोला (कस्बा) | 17. हरिजन कालोनी | मोचोपरा (पुराने डाकखाने) (रसिकपुर) के निकट सेबल जय प्रकाश नगर |
| 7. चमार टोलो-लाइन | संयार इंग्लिश बाजार | 18. हरिजन टोलान्धू | माणिकपुर मार्किट |
| 8. हरिजन क्वार्टर्स, | बिलू | 19. महतर टोलो कालो | सरसानो बाजार |
| द्वासस्द टोलो | | 20. गिदारिया हरिजन | कनमन काठो टोला] |
| बरिहाट | | 21. तातबान टोला और | जस्सोडोह मुशार टोला अरिया |
| 9. चमार टोलो नया | सिंदिया | 22. गोपालन टोला | चर्की पहाड़ी (जोगवानो) |
| टोला | | | |

पूर्णिया विद्युतमण्डल भागलपुर विद्युतमण्डल

| | | |
|-----|--|----------------|
| 23. | मुक्तहारो टोला चमारो टोला, बकालो टोला (ठोलबाजा) | रामपुर फुनसिया |
| 24. | दक्षेरा किशनगंज | चकसपिया |
| 25. | | बोसो |
| 26. | | गौरो |
| 27. | | मोलिया |
| 28. | | खेरामा |
| 29. | | खारो वैक |
| 30. | | गोपालपुर |
| 31. | | बाजलपुर |
| 32. | | हुसैनाबाद |
| 33. | | मोर |

Distribution of High Density Polyethylene to Small Scale Units

1165. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hostalene is the only brand of High Density Polyethylene produced in India and is basic raw material of Plastic Industry;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that the New Delhi Office of the sole distributors of this material is starving the small scale units and selling the material in the black market; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposed to take to stop the black market and to ensure adequate supplies to the Small Scale Units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) M/s. Polyolefins Industries Ltd., Bombay are the only manufacturers of High Density Polyethylene (Hostalene) in the country. High Density Polyethylene is one of the plastic raw materials which are used in the country for further processing.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, there has been some shortage of this commodity in the recent past and the Government has taken steps to alleviate the situation by allowing import to actual users on a restricted basis through the State Trading Corporation.

Rural Electrification in Fourth Plan

1166. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for rural electrification in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the progress so far made in rural electrification in the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). According to Fourth Plan document it is targetted to energies 12.5 lakh pumpsets in the country out of the Plan Outlay of Rs. 444.65 crores. It was expected that another 2.5 lakh pumpsets could be energised out of funds made available from financial institutions. While no targets were specified for electrification of villages it was generally expected that consequent to energisation of pumpsets about 50,000 villages would be electrified.

(b) From 1st April, 1969 to 30th September, 1972, 54,294 villages and 9,13,325 pumpsets/tubewells have been electrified in the country.

Looting of Goods Trains between Chichaki and Chaudhry Bandh Stations

1167. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang looted goods worth about Rs. 1 lakh from 117 UP goods train between Chichaki and Chaudhry Bandh Stations on the grand chord of Eastern Railway on the 7th October, 1972;

(b) whether another goods train was also looted at the same spot a few days before the aforesaid incident;

(c) if so, the efforts made to find out the culprits in these two cases; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such lootings in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a). No. However on 5th October 1972, UP Goods Train No. 1173 was attacked by 14/15 criminals between Chichaki and Chaudhry Bandh Stations and goods worth Rs. 3,500/- were stolen.

(b) Yes, on 7th September 1972, between Chegri Block Hut and Chaudhri Bandh Stations.

(c) Police is making vigorous investigations. One criminal has been arrested in the case of 5th October 1972.

(d) (i) Escorting of goods trains by Armed RPF personnel in the section has been intensified.

(ii) RPF and Police are making co-ordinated efforts to prevent such occurrences in future.

Rural Electrification by Rural Electrification Corporation

1168. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by the Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification projects in the States in the last three years;

(b) the advance made by States in electrifying the villages in the last three years; and

(c) whether targets set in the Fourth Plan regarding rural electrification are likely to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). The Rural Electrification Corporation since its inception in July, 1969, have so far sanctioned 309 rural electrification schemes of all States Electricity Boards including five rural electric cooperatives involving loan assistance of Rs. 181 crores. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 70 crores have been disbursed to State and Rural Electric Co-operatives as on 23rd October 1972.

(b). During the last three years viz., 1969-72, 48, 182 villages were electrified and 8.02 lakh pumpsets were energised in the country.

(c) The targets in the Fourth Plan are likely to be achieved.

Request for Indian Engineers and Technicians for Railway Projects in Foreign Countries

1169. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of countries have requested India to send Engineers and Technicians to help them in undertaking various Railway projects;

(b) whether Government have considered these requests; and

(c) if so, what decisions have been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Yes. Experts have been deputed to various countries in the past at the requests of the Governments concerned or United Nations Agencies. A recent request from the Government of Iraq is under consideration.

**Indian Assistance for Rehabilitating
Bangladesh Railways**

1170. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the assistance given by the Indian Railways to Bangla Desh in rehabilitating that country's Railway system; and

(b) to what extent this assistance has helped in rehabilitating the Bangladesh Railway system?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Indian Railways have undertaken works of restoration of railway track, bridges, signal and telecommunication system of the Bangla Desh Railways and supply of track materials, fabricated girders, other stores, tools and plant and marinefotilla etc., at a cost of about Rs. 8 crores out of the Rs. 10 crores line of credit by Government of India to Bangla Desh. The works are vital for smooth movement of traffic on the Bangla Desh Railway System and are expected to achieve this objective.

Revenue from Passenger Traffic on Railways and Money Spent on Improving Passenger Services

1171. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total revenue from passenger service in the first eight months of the current year;

(b) how much revenue has come from different classes of passenger service;

(c) how much money has been spent for improving passenger services in the current year; and

(d) what is the amount spent for improving passenger amenities for Third class travellers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) Figures in respect of approximate revenue earned from passenger services are available only for the first seven months of the current year. They are:—

| | | (In crores of Rs.) |
|-----------------|--------|--------------------|
| Air-conditioned | | 1.85 |
| First Class | | 16.82 |
| Second Class | | 6.13 |
| Third Class | | 179.83 |
| | Total: | 204.63 |

(c) and (d) No account of the expenditure incurred for improving passenger services is maintained separately.

Generation of Power in the Country

1172. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of power generated in the country at present; and

(b) how much of this is produced by hydro-electric power stations and how much is produced by thermal and atomic power stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) The total power generated in the country for the year 1971-72 (the latest year for which data has been compiled) is estimated at 65,214 million kwh.;

(b) 27,347 million kwh was produced by hydro power stations, 36,677 million kwh. by thermal and 1,190 million kwh by the only nuclear power station at Tarapur.

Requirement of Wagons for Fifth Plan Period

1173. **SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimate of requirement of Railway wagons in the Fifth Plan period;

(b) what is the existing wagon production capacity in the country; and

(c) how do Government propose to meet the Fifth Plan requirements of Railway wagons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Under the aegis of the Planning Commission a Working Group consisting of representatives of various user Ministries has been constituted in the Railway Board to assess the transport requirements in the Fifth Plan period. The wagon requirements will be calculated on receipt of their report.

(b) The wagon production capacity in the Private Sector and Railway Workshops is as under:

Private Sector: The total licensed capacity of the 16 units in the private sector is 40,869 wagons in terms of four wheelers. Their total installed capacity is 31,869 wagons. However, the actual production is generally less than the installed capacity on account of various factors.

Railway Workshops: Wagon manufacture is currently being undertaken only in three Railway Workshops and the total capacity of these three units for 1972-73 is about 2860 units in terms of four wheelers.

(c) This will be considered after the wagon requirements for the V Plan are worked out.

Reduction in the Price of Fuel Oil

1174. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:**

SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the price of fuel oil as a further concession to the fertilizer industry;

(b) whether this will facilitate the use of fuel oil as a stock for fertilizer plants in the private sector; and

(c) if so, what is the quantity of fuel oil expected to be used by the fertilizer plants in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) and (b). Government have recently decided to exempt fuel oil from excise duty when used as feedstock for production of fertilizers. Certain other measures for price adjustment of fuel oil are also under consideration so as to improve the economics of a fuel oil based fertilizer plant. These measures are expected to promote the use of fuel oil as feedstock for fertilizer production both in the public as well as in private sectors.

(c) The fuel oil required as feedstock for projects already firmed up would be of the order of 5 lakh tonnes per annum when these projects reach optimum level of production towards the end of the Fifth Plan. The fuel oil required will depend on the additional capacity to be created based on fuel oil.

Working of Power Stations

1175. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several power stations in the country are working below their rated capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons for the low utilisation of the installed capacity; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full utilisation of the installed capacity of the existing power stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) The performance of power stations in the country and the utilisation of the capacity installed therein has generally been satisfactory except in a few cases where the utilisation of the installed capacity has been low due to the following reasons:—

(i) Non-availability of fuel e.g. coal, lignite, etc. in sufficient quantity.

(ii) Use of inferior grade coal and two stage washery by-product fuels in the power stations in the Eastern Region.

(iii) Failure of rains and consequent non-filling up of hydro reservoirs which has adversely affected the generation at hydro power stations.

((iv)) Difficulties in operation and forced outages encountered by Atomic Station at Tarapur.

(c) The following steps are being taken to increase the power generation at the existing stations:—

(i) Stepping up the supply of coal, lignite, residual fuel oil to the thermal power stations to enable them to step-up generation.

(ii) Arranging supply of good quality coal to the thermal power stations in the Eastern Region.

(iii) Expediting repair/maintenance work of the units under outage.

(iv) Expediting supply of spares etc. for units which are shut down for want of such parts; and

(v) Two Expert Groups have been set up by Government, one for hydro power stations and the other for thermal power stations to inspect and report on the operation and maintenance as prevailing at present and make recommendations for improving their performance further.

Demand for Power in Fifth Plan

1176. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: DR. GOVIND DAS RICHARIYA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the likely demand for power in the Fifth Plan period,

(b) what is the tentative target fixed for power generation in the Fifth Plan period, and

(c) what are the new power generation schemes proposed to be included in the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The likely maximum demand for Power in the Fifth Plan is estimated at 28 million kW.

(b) The tentative target for power generation as assessed by Ministry of Irrigation and Power is for an installed generating capacity of 42 million kW by 1978-79.

(c) A statement listing the new power generation schemes—Hydro, thermal and nuclear proposed for inclusion in the Fifth Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3749/72].

Increase in Price of Fertilizers

1177. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested price increase for fertilizers;

(b) if so, on what ground the price increase has been suggested;

(c) whether the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture are opposed to any increase in the price of fertilizers; and

(d) if so, how do Government propose to solve these difficulties in regard to fertilizers prices?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) to (d) There have been representations from some of the manufacturers that the prices of the main nitrogenous fertilizers, namely, urea, ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate, as now fixed, do not provide an adequate return due to rising cost of inputs and other factors. Government is giving close thought to the measures that may have to be taken in this connection, taking into account all relevant factors.

Changes in Railway Freight Structure

1178. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to further rationalise the Railway freight structure; and

(b) if so, what are the changes proposed to be made in the structure?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of Power Shortage on Train Service on Electrified Sections

1179. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current power shortage in the country has affected the electrified sections of the Railways;

(b) if so, in which regions and to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of power to the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes;

(b) There was general slowing in movement of wagons in the electrified sections in the Eastern region on number of days due to less availability of power;

(c) The concerned Railway Administrations are in constant touch with the local State supply authorities at all levels to maintain continuity of supply. The highest priority has already been accorded to the Railway traction loads over other less essential consumers. Stand by supply for signalling, extension of feeds from adjacent sub-stations during emergency are also being arranged. All these steps have helped in ensuring that power shortage is not allowed to affect train services to any appreciable extent. Where interruptions to supply are unavoidable, they are effected to a minimum.

Setting up of Fertilizer Projects in India by Soviet Union

1180. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have negotiated with the Soviet Union for setting up fertilizer projects in India; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). The possibilities and extent of supply of plant and machinery from USSR for the setting up of fertilizer plants are being explored. Part of the imported supplies for the Korba fertilizer project is expected to be obtained from USSR.

Large stations for major cities

1181. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Stations of major cities like Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Kanpur are large enough to accommodate the increasing Rail traffic; and

(b) if not, what Government propose to do about it?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The existing terminal capacities at important terminals such as Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta are becoming a constraint in dealing with additional passenger trains.

(b) Various traffic surveys studies are already in progress to consider steps that may be necessary to augment the terminal capacity at such stations.

उत्तर विहार में मुजफ्फरपुर में स्थापना

विद्युत् संयंत्र की स्थापना

1182. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर: क्या विचार्ह और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर विहार में मोतीपुर, के स्थान पर चकिया या मुजफ्फरपुर-मोतीहारी के बीच किसी स्थान के बीच तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र

की स्थापना मुजफ्फरपुर में करने के क्या विशिष्ट कारण हैं?

विचार्ह और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील): मुजफ्फरपुर में ताप-विद्युत् केन्द्र का प्रतिष्ठापन केवल तकनीकी-आधिक विचारों पर आधारित है।

अणुशक्ति से विद्युत् उत्पादन

1183. श्री आर० बी० बड़े: क्या विचार्ह और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्बा की कमी के कारण देश के विद्युत् उत्पादन में कमी आ गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जल से विद्युत् उत्पादन करने के बजाय अणु शक्ति से विद्युत् उत्पादन करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

विचार्ह और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस समय देश में केवल एक परमाणु-विद्युत् केन्द्र प्रचालन में है और वह भी मजदूरत बन्द होने (आउटेजिं) के कारण पूर्ण सीमा तक ब्रिजली उत्पादन करने में असमर्थ है। परमाणु संसाधनों से विद्युत् का उत्पादन जल-विद्युत् के प्रतिरक्षित (उसके स्थान पर नहीं) होगा।

(ग) दीर्घकालीन उपाय के रूप में सरकार देश के जल-विद्युत् ताप और परमाणु संसाधनों में सन्तुलित विकास करना चाहती है।

इस समय उत्तराखण्ड ताप-जनन सेटों से विद्युत् उत्पादन जहां तक सम्भव हो बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

Laying of New Double Railway Line in Kerala

1184. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sections/routes in Kerala surveyed for laying new Railway Lines;

(b) the names of the sections where the work of laying double lines is going on; and

(c) the names of the sections where the work of laying new Railway Lines is going on?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PA.): (a) Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or region-wise concepts. However, the following projects which fall partly or wholly in Kerala State were surveyed:

- (i) Telicherry-Mysore—237 Kms.
- (ii) Kayamkulam-Ernakulam—97 Kms.
- (iii) Trivandrum-Cape Comorin—100 Kms.
- (iv) Kuttippuram-Ernakulam via Guruvayur and Crangahore—128 Kms.
- (v) Trichur-Kollangod—68.04 Kms.
- (vi) Chalakudi-Valparai—71.49 Kms.

(b) Podanur-Olavakkot—52 Kms. Mullurcarai-Wadakkancheri—8 Kms. Alwive-Ernakulam—19.50 Kms. Pudukad—Irinjalakuda—10 Kms.

(c) Trivandrum-Cape Comorin—100 Kms.

Construction of Kalloda River Valley Project in Kerala

1185. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal to construct the Kalloda River Valley Project in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the progress made on the project so far and the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Kalloda Irrigation Project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1966.

(b) The State Government have reported that the excavation for the foundation of the Dam at Pararai and the construction of the weir at Ottakkal have almost been completed and that the work on masonry dam has been arranged. Detailed investigations of the Right bank canal and some of the major branches have also been completed by them.

The Government of Kerala have reported that they expect to complete the project by 1977, subject to sufficient funds being available from year to year.

Clearance of Projects for generation of more electricity

1186. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Central Government for the clearance of various projects for the generation of more electricity in the State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is given in the statement attached.

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | Installed capacity (in crores) | Estimated cost | Whether approved by advisory Committee | Remarks | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | | | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Iddiki Hydro-Electric Project Extension. | 3×130 | 11.58 | Approved on 15-2-1971. | Under consideration with the Planning Commission for sanction. | |
| 2 | Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Scheme. | 3×40 | 24.88 | Approved on 10-10-1972. | Pending for sanction with the Planning Commission. | |
| 3 | Idamalayar Multipurpose Project. | 3×30 | 12.66 (Power portion) | No. | Under examination. | |
| 4 | Mananthodi Multipurpose Project. | 4×50 | 14.00 | No. | Under examination. | |
| 5 | Kerala Bhavani Multipurpose Project. | 2×50 | 9.18 | No. | Under examination. | |

Kerala Government's Power and Irrigation Schemes pending with Planning Commission

117. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes for power and irrigation sponsored by Kerala State Government which are pending with the Planning Commission for approval; and

(b) since when these schemes are pending and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). Two power schemes (i) Idikki Hydro Electric Project extensions and (ii) the Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project are pending with the Planning Commission for sanction. There are no irrigation schemes pending with the Planning Commission.

(b) The Idikki Scheme is pending since 15th February, 1971 and the Silent Valley Scheme since 10th October, 1972

Power Failures in Delhi and Suburbs

1188. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the problem of repeated power failures in Delhi and suburbs; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) Government is aware of power failures and interruptions to power supply in Delhi and suburbs.

The power supply authorities in Delhi are taking suitable measures to strengthen the existing distribution lines and sub-stations commensurate with the requirements from time to time for ensuring continuity and stability of supply.

Amount paid to Philips Company for the use of their Technical know-how in Cochin Oil Refinery

1189. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid so far to the Philips Company for the use of their technical know-how in the Cochin Oil Refinery; and

(b) the total amount paid to them as dividend during the period?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). The total amount of technical fee (both inside and outside India) paid to Philips Petroleum Company for the financial Years 1966-67 to 1971-72 was Rs. 358.51 lakhs and that of dividend paid for the Financial Years 1967-68 to 1970-71 Rs. 141.71 lakhs. Both are gross amounts inclusive of income-tax deducted at the source.

Non-Implementation of Agreement by the Management of Cochin Oil Refinery

1190. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Cochin Oil Refinery Employees Association regarding the non-implementation of the provisions of agreement signed by the management and the Association; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is reported by the management that the matter has been taken up in Conciliation proceedings. The Government will await the Conciliation Officer's Report.

Compensation for Land acquired in Pong Dam Area (Madhya Pradesh)

1191. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on the compensation for the lands acquired in the Pong Dam area (M.P.) and

(b) by what time the balance is likely to be paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Till mid-October, 1972 a sum of Rs. 19.34 crores had been paid as com-

pensation for the lands acquired in the Pong Dam Area.

Disbursement of the balance amount will be according to the assessment and announcement of awards which is in progress.

Train Between Cochin and Bombay

1192. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to run a through train between Cochin and Bombay;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

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

Achievement of Target of Production in Haldia Refinery

1193. SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when will the Haldia Refinery be commissioned, and

(b) when will the Refinery reach its target of production?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Haldia Refinery will be commissioned in two stages as under:

(i) Fuel part is expected to be completed by about the middle of 1973 and if there is no major technological or other problem, its regular production will start by the end of 3rd quarter of 1973.

(ii) The Lube Sector is expected to be completed by the end of 1973.

(iii) The Refinery is expected to process the designed throughout by the end of 1973.

Observation made by Mr. Justice V. Khalid Regarding the Muslim Personal Law

1194. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAE-KWAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1270 on the 8th August, 1972 regarding observation made by Mr. Justice V. Khalid regarding the Muslim Personal Law and state:

- (a) whether a reply from the State Government of Kerala has been received;
- (b) whether Government have examined the matter; and
- (c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and c). The matter is being examined.

Revision of Code of Civil Procedure

1195. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Law Commission has taken up the revision of the entire Code of Civil Procedure;
- (b) if not, when this work will be taken up; and
- (c) when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c). The Law Commission in its twenty-seventh Report on the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, submitted in the year 1964 had taken up the revision of the entire code. Now, the Government of India has again asked the Commission to examine the Code afresh from the basic angle of minimising costs and avoiding delays in litigation. Revision of the entire Code from this angle is under consideration of the Commission. The preparation of the Report is in final stages, and the Report will be submitted to the Government shortly.

Implementation of Directive Principle of State Policy

1196. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Law Commission is likely to take up the consideration of legislation needed to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy; and

(b) when it is likely to be concluded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b). The Law Commission has not taken up the consideration of legislation needed to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy separately. However, Law Commission has, since its inception submitted a number of Reports which implement the principles of social justice and other principles forming part of the Directive Principles. Important amongst them, are the Report on Social and Economic Offences (47th Report), Criminal Procedure Code (37, 41 and 48 Report) and Constitution (25th Amendment) Bill, 1971 (46th Report).

A number of other Central Acts are under examination by the Law Commission with a view to removing conflict with the Directive Principles.

Law Books Translated in Hindi

1197. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of manuscripts of original Law Books in Hindi that have been placed before the Evaluation Committee.
- (b) the number of selected Law Books, having the status of classics, that have so far been translated into Hindi; and
- (c) the names and details of original Law Books in Hindi together with the names of 25 authors with whom agreements have been entered into for writing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Complete manuscripts of seven books and some draft chapters of two other books have been placed before the Evaluation Committee.

(b). Nil.

(c) Agreements were entered into with 28 authors for writing original law books in Hindi. Two authors died subsequently. In three cases, there was no progress in the work assigned and the agreements had to be terminated. A statement containing the list of the remaining 23 subjects and the names of the respective authors to whom they have been assigned, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. [See No. LT-3750/72.]

Translation of Central Laws in Regional Languages

1198. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) The state-wise break-up of the amount of reimbursement given during the past three years to the States for translating the Central Laws into respective regional languages;

(b) the amount spent so far on the translation of Central Laws in Hindi; and

(c) when the translation of Constitution in Hindi and in regional languages will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) The State-wise break-up of the amount re-imbursed to State Governments for translation of Central Acts into the respective regional languages is given below:—

Amount re-imbursed in

| Name of State | Language | Year 1969-70 | Year 1970-71 | Year 1971-72 | Rs. nP. |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| Gujarat | Gujarati | Nil | Nil | 56,264.00 | |
| Orissa | Oriya | Nil | Nil | 3,760.00 | |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Urdu | Nil | Nil | 13,740.00 | |

The Governments of the remaining non-Hindi speaking States have not sent translation of any Central Act in regional languages to the Official Language (Legislative) Commission for approval during the above period and no payment has, therefore, been made to them on this account.

(b) The translation of Central Laws into Hindi is only one of the functions assigned to the Official Language (Legislative) Commission. The Commission is also interested with the work of preparation and publication of a standard legal terminology for use, as far as possible, in Official languages

and arranging for the translation of Central Acts, Ordinances and Regulations promulgated by the President in the respective official languages of the States. The Commission has also been entrusted with the work of providing Hindi translations of all Statutory Rules, Orders, etc., which are required to be laid before a House or the Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 and of supplying Hindi versions of all Bills, including amending Bills introduced and of all official amendments moved thereto, in the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, as the case may be. In addition, the Commission has also been made res-

ponsible for the preparation and publication of translations of the Constitution of India into Hindi and other regional languages.

The total expenditure incurred on the Commission upto the end of March, 1972 is Rs. 1,18,91,455.00. As already stated the functions of the Commission include also other matters besides translation of Central Laws in Hindi. It is accordingly not possible to specifically indicate the expenditure attributable to the translation of Central Laws in Hindi separately.

(c) The translations of the Constitution of India into Assamese, Gujarati, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu have so far been completed. The translations of the Constitution in Bengali, Kannada and Urdu are expected to be finalised soon. The question of bringing out an authorised and upto-date version of the Constitution in Hindi is also under active consideration.

Setting up of an Oil Refinery in Sri Lanka

1199. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an oil refinery is being set up in Sri Lanka in collaboration with Government of Ceylon;

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

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Extension beyond tenure period to staff on deputation to vigilance department

1200. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of granting extension beyond the tenure period of three years of staff deputed to work in the Vigilance Department is continuing unabated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Administration proposes to take any steps to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The tenure period for Vigilance Inspectors as per extant orders, is 4 years extendable upto 6 years. Extensions are also granted in certain exceptional cases even beyond six years for administrative reasons.

(c) Does not arise.

12.02 hrs.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Sir, I wish a happy birthday to the Prime Minister on behalf of the Opposition Benches.

MR. SPEAKER: We all join it. (Interruption) The Prime Minister disappeared. We have the opportunity only today to congratulate her and to wish her many, many happy returns.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I gave notice of an Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are near-famine conditions in Maharashtra owing to scarcity of water. It is a very serious problem. You will kindly consider

the issue. The whole State is facing water scarcity.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted it. You are speaking without my permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not speaking at all. I am making only a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the difference between speaking and making a submission?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You must give them directions, Sir—

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you not concerned about it, Sir? (*Interruption*) No doubt you must be going through the papers regularly. The situation is alarming. There is scarcity of drinking water. A man has to live on one glass of water every alternate day. There are famine conditions.... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It is reported that population may have to be transferred from certain areas because of the lack of drinking water. We are very much concerned about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you not concerned about the famine and scarcity of drinking water, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT ON MULKI
RULES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that she may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of the Supreme Court Judgment on Mulki Rules in Andhra Pradesh."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): In the former princely State of Hyderabad under a rule forming part of the Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations, no person could be appointed to any Government service, superior or inferior, without specific sanction of the Nizam if he was not a Mulki. One of the grounds for acquiring Mulki status was permanent residence in Hyderabad State for at least 15 years. This provision was continued after merger of the State in 1948, and was subsequently protected under Article 35(b) of the Constitution. At the time of formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, one of the points of agreement between the Leaders of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana regions was that the benefits of securing employment in Government service for the people of Telangana region on the basis of local residential qualification would be continued in the new State for the region. The Parliament accordingly passed the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, which, while repealing the Mulki Rules through Section 2, enabled the Central Government under Section 3 to make Rules prescribing requirement as to residence with Telangana area in regard to appointments to any subordinate service or post under the State Government or any local or other authority. In the Rules framed under this Section, requirement of 15 years' residence in Telangana for recruitment to public service in that region was continued for subordinate services and posts of Tahsildars only, while the earlier Mulki Rules applied to all posts—inferior and superior. The Public Employment Act and the Rules framed under Section 3 came into force in 1959 and were to have effect for five years. This period was, however, subsequently extended for two further periods of five years each, i.e., in all for 15 years till March, 1974.

2. The Public Employment Act and the Rules framed thereunder were challenged in the Supreme Court in AVS Narasimha Rao and others Vs. the State of Andhra Pradesh and another, and by its judgment dated March 28, 1969 the Court declared Section 3 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder in so far as they related to Telangana area to be ultra vires the Constitution. Connected issues were further agitated in various cases in the Andhra Pradesh High Court and in the Supreme Court and finally the Supreme Court in its judgment dated October 3, 1972 has held that section 2 of the Public Employment Act is also bad in so far as it dealt with Telengana area, and that the residential qualification for recruitment to Government service provided under the Mulki Rules continued to be in force in the Telengana area.

3. Following the Supreme Court judgement, while a demand has been made on behalf of the Telengana region that the 15 years' local residential qualification should be enforced for recruitment to all government service, on the other hand the Andhra region wants that whatever safeguards had been provided earlier to the people of Telengana in respect of employment in Government service is all that should continue. Ever since the judgment was given, consultations have been going on between the leaders of the State and with the Central Government, to find a satisfactory solution of the problem in the larger interests of the State. Before they left Delhi after the first round of talks earlier this month to continue consultations in Hyderabad, the leaders of the State issued a statement expressing confidence that they would reach an agreement within the framework of the composite State of Andhra Pradesh. The talks are still continuing and Government hope that a satisfactory solution acceptable to both the sides will be evolved soon.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: (Nandyal): Sir, before Mr. Indrajit Gupta puts his question, may I say a few words? I made a request to you yesterday. These talks have entered a delicate stage and the Prime Minister and other leaders are very eager to evolve an

agreed solution to this vexed problem which is agitating the minds of the people. I request you to consider whether this can be postponed to a later day so that a proper atmosphere might be created for evolving a formula. I had a talk with Shri Indrajit Gupta also in this connection; it is for your consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What did Indrajit Gupta say?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: (Karimnagar): This matter is serious; the law and order situation is bad. The Prime Minister has not made a statement....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down; you are speaking without my permission. He suggested to me its postponement. I had been delaying it for a number of days. Because there was some pressure, I admitted it. But I have no objection to postponing it for a few more days.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not agreeing to it. The reason why I am not agreeing is not that I am one whit less anxious than Shri Venkatasubbaiah that nothing should be done or said which will surcharge the atmosphere with more passion or more agitation. But to suggest or to imply—I do not say that Shri Venkatasubbaiah had that implication in mind, but what he said does imply that—because we will ask some questions here and the government will say something, therefore the situation may get more complicated is a view to which I do not subscribe. My party also does not subscribe to that view. Our not discussing this matter in this House has not prevented things happening outside which are getting worse and worse every day not only in intensity but also in the danger that they represent to the integration of the country.

The government's statement, on the face of it, gives the impression as though there is no seriousness or urgency in the situation. It is a long historical account of the constitutional and statutory

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provisions, as it has evolved and at the end there is found a pious hope that everything would be all right soon. But from the way people are behaving and things are going on every day, I am not so optimistic that if the talks are allowed to go on, drift like this, a mutual agreement will be found out. In that context I am charging the Central Government that they are sitting there and allowing this situation to develop. The fires are raging and if you do not consider this a serious situation, what do you consider a serious situation? Trains are not running, buses are not running and Ministers' planes are not allowed to land at Vijayawada. When will the Central Government consider the situation as serious enough to warrant more active and positive action in order to bring the two contending parties to a mutual agreement?

Therefore, it is a thoroughly unsatisfactory statement in that it says nothing new, it does not give a general inkling of the general line, the general outlook, the general principle along which the Central Government is desirous of tackling the situation. They have said that the two sides are holding discussions and we are hopeful that some agreement will emerge out of it. I think the situation has gone too far now, and we have been silent long enough, and we do not want the situation to reach a point of no return. If no solution is found by the Centre soon, if this matter is not settled in the next two or three days, either by mutual agreement or, if mutual agreement is not possible, then by the Centre boldly taking a decision and announcing it, then a point of no return will be reached in the sense that a demand will be made for the parting of ways and the State of Andhra Pradesh will again have to be bifurcated, and our party does not support that idea, because we want a just solution to be found within the integrated State of Andhra Pradesh. But the Congress Party, the ruling party, both in Andhra Pradesh and at the Centre is doing absolutely nothing to fight to preserve the unity of the integrated State of Andhra Pradesh

by keeping quiet and allowing things to drift.

I may also say one thing here, and I hope the Prime Minister has got her own reports of what is happening there because of the inactivity or passivity of the Central Government. They will say "we are not passive, we are committed to holding talks" and all that. I know that. But I want them to know that the situation is being exploited by the reactionary forces there. The Swatantra Party of Shri Lachanna is reported to have given a call to the masses in Andhra Pradesh raising the slogan that Andhra Pradesh should now be divided, not into two but three different States. It does not figure very much in the press in this part of the country, but if you read the papers of that area it is given wide coverage. They are demanding that there should be one separate Telengana, one separate Rayalaseema State and one State comprising Circars. The *Khamma* landlords who dominate the Swatantra Party and who control that region of Circar area would like to have a small State for themselves also, where all these land ceiling proposals, land reforms and all that, can also be scuttled successfully. You are allowing a sort of vacuum to be created in which all that things are happening.

My questions will arise out of one or two observations. I want to make. First of all, this question of reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis, as a principle, was by and large accepted by everybody. Many people sacrificed their lives and became martyrs in order to bring about the creation of a composite State of Andhra Pradesh. We all pay homage to them; we still pay homage to Sri Ramulu and others. But the principle of linguistic unity in a country like ours has a historical background, historical development and heritage which is being handed down to us, and that is regional backwardness. Regional backwardness within a State, in a certain area, cannot be overcome overnight by just a magic wand. The integration that we wanted on a linguistic

basis has to be not only administrative integration and physical integration but there has to be an emotional integration of the people also. Unless that emotional integration is brought about, the other integration rests on very unstable foundation. It is in this respect, I am sorry to say with all due respect to friends from Andhra Pradesh as a whole that over all these years, since the State of Andhra Pradesh was created, this aspect of development, the emotional integration between the people of two areas that were brought together in the historical context of backwardness prevailing in the old days of Nizam, in that matter, we seem to have utterly failed.

The major act of irresponsibility that has been committed in the present situation is that some people are interested in deliberately distorting the implications of the Supreme Court judgment. The Centre has failed by not speaking out, coming out, authoritatively as to what the interpretation of the Supreme Court judgment is. I know it, on a good authority, when this agitation first began, this time, after the Supreme Court judgment, when young people, students and NGOs took to streets, it was on the basis of an understanding given to them. I do not know how many common people actually read the Supreme Court judgment. Somebody comes and tells them, "This is what the Supreme Court has said. This is what it means" as though the old Mulki Rules in their entirety have been declared valid by the Supreme Court. This is not the position at all. Everybody knows.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I have the Supreme Court judgment with me. The only part of the Rule which the Supreme Court has again held as being valid is Rule 1(b) read with Rule 3. Everybody knows it. It is the question of residential qualification. Rule 1(b) says:

"A person shall be called a Mulki if—

(b) by residence in the Hyderabad State he has been entitled to be Mulki," Then, Rule 3 says:

"A person shall be called a Mulki who was a permanent resident of the Hyderabad State for at least 15 years and has abandoned the idea of returning to the place of his previous residence and has obtained an affidavit to that effect on a prescribed form attested by a Magistrate."

This is all that has been upheld.

As a matter of fact, right at the conclusion of its judgment, the hon. Supreme Court has observed:

"We may mention that we are not concerned with the interpretation of the Mulki Rules and their applicability after the adaptation. No such question was answered by the Full Bench or was dealt with by the Division Bench.

It was suggested by the respondents in the appeal that the impugned Mulki Rules are unjust to them. This was strongly denied by the appellants. This is a matter for Parliament and not for us. We are only concerned with their validity."

They have made it quite clear. But unfortunately, my information is that people have been led to believe that the latest judgment of the Supreme Court means that the Mulki Rules are being revalidated, are going to be upheld and are going to be re-applied in such a way that they will cause a great deal of harm, a great deal of hardship, to the people coming from Andhra region.

Now, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether he has given his mind to this, how, in the opinion of the Government, does this latest judgment of the Supreme Court, its findings, differ in any way from what was accepted and publicly stated by the Andhra Pradesh Government in the year 1970; what is

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the Andhra Pradesh Government in the year 1970; what is the difference between this and the statement made by the Chief Minister, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, in the Assembly on the 18th of December 1970; at that time, the Chief Secretary was Mr. M. T. Raju, who is now a colleague of ours in Parliament.

In this statement, if I may, with your permission read a few sentences, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy says:

"The full Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court has held that the Mulki rules which regulated the conditions of appointment to public services in Hyderabad prior to the commencement of the Constitution shall continue as a valid law in force in the Telengana area of the State in so far as they prescribe a residential qualification of 15 years for the purpose of appointment to the post under the Government or other authority.

"It will be appreciated that Government have consistently adopted as their objective that appropriate safeguards should be provided so as to ensure that opportunities for employment in the Telengana area are reserved for the people of that area. In so far as the recent judgment of the High Court facilitates the implementation of policies designed to achieve this objective, the Government would wish to abide by that judgment."

Finally, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy says:

"The implementation of the High Court judgment will necessarily involve certain administrative changes such as the regionalisation of certain categories of services including gazetted services. It will also be necessary to provide for certain exemptions from the operation of the domiciliary requirement in respect of posts in the Composite Offices such as the Secretariat and Offices of the Heads of Departments located in the twin cities."

"I shall like to add that Government have consulted various State Associations - representation services in both

the regions, on the proposal of regionalisation of service cadres and I am glad to say that they are in favour of this proposal"

What water has flowed under the bridge, I do not know, since this position which was taken up and apparently agreed to and accepted by everybody concerned in 1970 and now, the Supreme Court judgment of 1972. They only difference I can find is that, now some people want that the reservation or protection, if you like to call it that way, for the people of Telengana area should be restricted only to the districts of Telengana and not be applicable to the Hyderabad city; Hyderabad city should be made into a separate sort of category left out; there, there should be no reservation or protection; that should apply only to the other districts of Telengana. Why this change now. As far as we are concerned, we find this position quite insupportable.

I would say in conclusion that, I think, there is a basis for solution. I do not want to go about suggesting a formula. After all, it has been made public, now that 79 legislators of Andhra Pradesh, MLAs and MLCs coming from both the regions, coming from different parties including Congress, have come together and jointly signed a statement in which they have suggested a solution on the following basis, which I am supporting:-

"1. The services upto district level should be regionalised.

2. In the composite Departments, i.e., Secretariat and Heads of Departments and other offices of State-wide character, 2:1 ratio should be implemented as between Andhra and Telengana"

This was, I believe, in the Public Employment Act of 1959 also.

(3) The period of this regionalisation should be decided mutually.

Some people say that this period of regionalisation should be indefinite, some people say that there should be a definite time limit put. We have no objection if they can agree mutually to a time limit. If they cannot, the Centre cannot just sit quite and go on saying that they are holding discussions and 'we do not want to impose anything' while buses will be burnt' trains will be stopped and planes cannot land, and, after some time, shooting will begin and all sorts of things will happen. This kind of callous attitude cannot be allowed.

We are of the opinion that the period should be decided mutually or it should be left to be decided by the Central Government.

(4) Educational facilities for the children of the people from the Andhra region who are in Hyderabad city.

Educational facilities should be provided for those children. That provision must be made. There is an apprehension in their minds. It is, I think, a legitimate apprehension, though the larger one is the question of employment. There is also this aspect of it.

I would also propose that the Centre's responsibility is to bring forward a suitable amendment to Article 16(3) of the Constitution—they are quite silent on this. They are not saying anything—so that this provision which enables these qualifications, residential qualifications for the purposes of employment, could be made. Parliament has the powers to make provisions for that in any State. That should be amended so that it can be applied, if necessary, to a part of a State also. Then, the constitutional hurdle can be got over if there is any such. But the Government is not giving any inkling of that whatsoever.

Finally, I am not at all satisfied with the statement given here. No indication whatever has been given in that about the general line of approach which they wish to take. The moment the country

reads that this matter is going to be raised in Parliament, perhaps in to-day's Radio we may hear or in tomorrow's papers we will read that more trains have been stopped and more buses have been burnt because they know this thing is being debated in the Parliament and nobody is saying anything and the Government is silent and the Central Government is refusing to take any responsibility and the two wings of the Congress Party, based on regions, are fighting with each other on this matter and the Swatantra Party is taking advantage of it and is saying, 'Let us have three States—one Circars, one Rayalaseema and one Telangana'. Wonderful state of affairs! You are handing over the whole thing to these Khamma landlords while you are talking about land reforms and all that. So kindly throw some light on this matter and let us know.

My final question is: if they cannot come to a mutual agreement—if a mutual agreement is possible, I will be very happy—but if no mutual agreement is arrived at, how long are you going to wait and allow the situation outside to go from bad to worse? My question would be: are they prepared or not, or, by the end of this week, latest by Friday, if they cannot come to a mutual agreement, then the Centre must give a decision and see to it that that decision is implemented in the matter of finding a just solution within the integrated State of Andhra Pradesh so that this matter may be satisfactorily settled.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): A very brief speech within a very limited time.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: A number of points have been raised by the hon. Member. It has been stated that the Central Government is not treating this matter very seriously. The matter is really serious and the Central Government feels that it be dealt with all expedition and seriousness. But, it has to be admitted that the matter does involve very delicate and important issues which have to be thoroughly thrashed out. And what the Government has been doing is to assist

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

in the process of consultation among the interests involved and those processes are still continuing and consultations are going on and we do hope that some mutually agreed solution or at least, a broad consensus, would emerge as a result of these discussions. The seriousness which Government attach to the subject may be seen from the fact that Shri Chavan went to Hyderabad and met the various parties and various interests and various associations in regard to this matter. Consultations are still continuing in Delhi and it is not as though Government is trying to procrastinate or remain inactive or is not doing anything in the matter. The matter is really very serious and is of a delicate nature and it has to be dealt with keeping this aspect in view. After all, no solution can be imposed on the people of Andhra Pradesh, unless a vast majority agree to it. That can only be done through the democratic process of consultation which is going on.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed more time to the first speaker.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Arising out of the points raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, I have to ask certain questions. He suggested some matters for solution of the problem, but, I do not know whether his views are at variance with some of his colleagues in Andhra. The Member of the State Council of the CPI unfortunately takes a different stand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Don't worry about that; I am the spokesman of the party here.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This telegram is from Mr. Bhadram, a Member of the Rajya Sabha and is an important Member of the State C.P.I. It says:

"Representatives of 12 trade unions including railway, port, etc., urged Government to take immediate decision providing education and employment right in twin cities in Andhra Region and safeguards to Telengana on 1956 gentlemen's agree-

ment basis within the integrated State."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is wrong with that?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He has raised certain issues. I will come to this a little later. I would like to give the background before I put the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Andhra Pradesh had two calamities, one was God-made and another was man-made. The Supreme Court judgment is a man-made calamity. It has created great tensions. It has roused the feelings of the people in both the regions. Entire life is paralysed; trains are stopped; there have been bandhs everywhere.. I would like to quote what they have said in their judgment. They said:

"We are not concerned with the implementation of Mulki rules and the applicability after the adaptation."

They are not concerned with what would be the consequences of the judgment they have made. About law also I would like to say this. What is meant by 'superior services' and 'inferior services' in the erstwhile Nizam State? I would like to say 'superior services' so far as the Hyderabad Act is concerned....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJYAPEE (Gwalior): Why cannot we have a general discussion? No questions are being asked.

MR. SPEAKER: Even I am sorry to allow this also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The words 'superior' and 'inferior' services are defined in article 37(a). And who are the officers who come under superior and inferior services? They are officers holding appointments recognised to be clerical by the Government in the Department concerned, head constables, *jamadars*, *sevars*, teachers, compounders, midwives, *dafedars*

etc. This is the definition. It should not be construed that the definition given in the Public Employment Act with regard to inferior and superior services was, as Shri Indrajit Gupta had been pointing out, different. The Public Employment Act has embodied the spirit of the mulki rule without disturbing the integrity of the State. As a matter of fact, integration has taken place on certain principles, now called the gentlemen's agreement.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may kindly ask a direct question now. I had allowed the introduction for the first speaker, but now the hon. Member should ask a direct question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In view of the fact that the Supreme Court has created a situation, may I know whether Government will take immediate steps to see that the matter is reviewed on the various issues that are engaging the attention of the Andhra public?

As regards regionalisation of services, up to the level of tehsildar, which has been agreed upon in the Public Employment Act, to which also Shri Indrajit Gupta has made a reference in the House, may I know whether the two-third population of Andhras will be given a sense of equality and status and a sense of belonging in their own capital city of Hyderabad, and whether they could get equal opportunities? They do not plead for any preference, but they want to be treated just like any other citizen in any other State capital. May I know whether that aspect of the matter is going to be given a though to so that they are given equal opportunities?

The income that has accrued from Hyderabad city by the investments and the efforts made by the Andhra public also has gone up from Rs. 5 crores to about Rs. 35 crores. May I know whether that amount would be allowed to be spent on the development of the Hyderabad city? Wherever there are economic disparities and regional imbalances, it is bound to create trouble. That is why we are pleading. When Rayalaseema was

integrated with Andhra, we only pleaded for economic development of these areas but not statutory safeguards in order to function as a State within a State or an Assembly within an Assembly. What is the position of the regional committee? It is a miniature Assembly, a parallel Assembly having a separate budget. Further, all the Bills if they concerned the Telengana region even by remote implication, have to go to the regional Assembly, and if there is an difference of opinion, it has to be referred to the Governor. May I know whether these inbuilt restraints on the proper integration of the State will help in emotional integration? May I know whether in its place, a board for economic development of the region could not be constituted wherever there is a backward area? I can quote figures to show how developmental activities have taken place in Telengana for the last sixteen years. I do not grudge it. I welcome it because I come from a backward region and I also welcome such developmental activities. As a matter of fact, the scope and jurisdiction of the Telengana Regional Committee has been extended and they have been asked to go into the service matters such as employment and recruitment also. I would like to know whether this is going to be continued.

Thirdly, I would ask whether the time has not come to review the position regarding the gentlemen's agreement which formed the basis of the Public Employment Act which constituted the Regional Committee and see wherever there is backwardness it should be eradicated and proper emotional integration promoted. Unless these restraints are removed, there is no scope for emotional integration.

I am not going into the service aspects of the matter, but if no time-limit is put it will certainly perpetuate this state of affairs. As a matter of fact, according to the Public Employment Act, 1974 is the limit put by the Act of Parliament. The

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

question is whether this should be carried beyond 1974 or it should be done away with so that a proper atmosphere is created.

I want to make one thing clear, that everybody belonging to whichever part of Andhra, is committed to an integrated State. I do not agree with what Shri Indrajit Gupta said. Immediately after the Supreme Court judgment, the Prime Minister took immediate steps. Shri Chavan had been to Hyderabad. He held consultations with people there. The central leadership has correctly held the opinion that a solution must be evolved amongst the people; they do not want to impose a solution, they do not want to interfere. That is their stand, that is the stand of the State and it has been appreciated by one and all. The Andhra people have got complete confidence in the handling of the situation by the Prime Minister. They have never questioned this, nor has the State Government taken any steps against this.

These are the three points to which I want answers. A proper application of mind has to be there. There should be restraint exercised to see that a proper atmosphere is created and we take steps for eradication of poverty and backwardness wherever it exists by constituting a Development Board completely and wholly designed for development of the area, not for administrative purposes nor for acting as an Assembly within an Assembly with a separate budget and so on, as these steps would only accentuate regionalism.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: He has not asked any question nor sought any information. He has stated a particular point of view. I do not want to say anything on that. This is a view held by certain sections of people. The only question he asked was whether there is proper application of mind. On the part of Government, we are seriously considering it. As regards the hon. member, he can ask himself the same question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have raised three points. He says I have not asked any questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. B. Giri.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (WARANGAL): It is most unfortunate that comrade Indrajit Gupta, without knowing the facts in Andhra and the Telengana regions, said that this movement has been started by the landlords.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not say that. I said landlords are taking advantage of it; that is a different matter.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: That is his opinion.

SHRI VENKATASUBBAIAH: referred to the Public Employment Act. He forgets that it has been struck down on the initiative of the Andhra employees; the Telengana people are not responsible for that. I am unable to understand why the Mulki Rules, which have been upheld by the Supreme Court, have not been implemented so far, as it was the decision of the Government of Andhra, to go in appeal to the Court over the decision of the fuller Bench of the Andhra High Court. Thus the decision of the Supreme Court is binding legally and morally on the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Why has not Government implemented so far the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the Mulki Rules?

My submission is this. I think my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta has also referred to what is happening in Telengana. I do not want to refer to it. I do not know why Mr. Chavan had gone to Hyderabad in the month of October. It was a State problem. The Centre has nothing to do with the problem. He has tried to—(Interruption)—bring about a solution. My submission is that before the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Mulki rules were in force. At that time, the Nizam was not there. It was the Congress rule from 1952. And then, all along they have been implementing them.

Then, before the integration also, the States Reorganisation Commission had made an observation. I will quote something—

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a general debate. Please confine yourself to the question.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is very important matter. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I have been elected by the Telangana people. At the time of the merger of Telangana with Andhra Pradesh such a fear was entertained, and the States Reorganisation Commission itself had given expression to it. The States Reorganisation Commission said:

"The apprehension felt by the educationally backward people of Telangana was that they may be swamped and exploited by the more advanced people of coastal area,"—

That is, the Andhra Pradesh region.

"The real fear of the people of Telangana is that if they join Andhra they will be unequally placed in relation to the people of Andhra, and in their partnership, the major partner will derive all the advantages, while Telangana itself may be converted into a colony by the enterprising coastal Andhra."

This is what the States Reorganisation Commission had observed. But unfortunately, we have been denied separate Statehood, and we have been actually treated as 'colonial people'. Even in 1969, we wanted a separate State. That movement was not started by the landlords or by any political party nor a political party leader of the Congress or any other political party. It was started only by the students and the State employees. Because the safeguards assured to us through the gentlemen's agreement were not implemented, the students have started the agitation. Then, the State Government, including Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, has accepted that injustice has been done to the services, not only that. Rs. 107 crores of Telengana surpluses were taken

over from Telangana and spent in the Andhra region. This was reported by the Regional Committee which is a sovereign body for Telangana. Ultimately, it was also confirmed by the Committee which was appointed by the Prime Minister under the eight-point formula when the agitation was on. Even before Andhra Pradesh was formed Telengana people never wanted merger with Andhra. As stated by the States Reorganisation Commission, I quote: "The apprehension felt by the educationally backward people of Telangana was that they may be swamped and exploited by the more advanced people of coastal area. The real fear of the people of Telangana is that if they join Andhra, they will be unequally placed in relation to the people of Andhra and in their partnership, the major partner will derive all the advantages while Telangana itself may be converted into a colony by the enterprising coastal Andhra." We have been treated as people in a colony. Our fear was that the merger shall be like embracing the Russian bear or Dhritarashtra. This is what has happened for the last 15 years' because the Chief Minister was from Andhra region; they are in a majority with 187 seats, while Telangana has been in a minority.

Recently, because of the intervention of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi the Chief Minister there is from Telangana. He has not even completed one year. Immediately, they started the agitation. After all, I would like to submit that to understand the problem in its proper perspective the Mulki rules.... (*Interruption*).

It is a fact that prior to 1956, the leaders of Andhra State which was formed in 1953, after the breakaway from the Madras State, were eager to merge with Telangana by assuring the people of Telangana several safeguards and guarantees.

This was stated in Andhra State assembly, Kurnool in 1955, not in the Assembly of Andhra Pradesh.

"This Assembly would further like to

assure the people of Telengana that the development of that area would be deemed to be a special charge and that certain priorities and special protection will be given for the improvement of the area, such as reservations in services [Shri S. B. Giri]

and educational institutions on the basis of population and irrigational developments."

But this was not done, though this was accepted also by Shri B. Gopal Reddy (who in his speech on 25-11-1955 in Andhra State Assembly said:

"It is for that purpose we have included a paragraph in our resolution today assuring them (Telengana people) that they need not have any fears; that they would have due reservations in respect of appointment and employment on par with their populations and that we have absolutely no objection to concede to them their due share in other respects also. This is not something that is done by us in response to their demand. This is specifically mentioned in this resolution in order to convey to them through this Assembly the unanimous opinion and view of all the parties in this House that we would look after them generously. The Government have absolutely no objection to concede to them all opportunities that are intended to the Telengana people".

We were not prepared to merge with them, this statement was made.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to ask your question?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The question is coming. In 1969 there was an upsurge; it actually a revolt against Andhra Pradesh Government and 350 persons were killed by the Andhra Government and four lakhs of persons were imprisoned because they could not tolerate injustice and they demanded a separate State. In the mid-term elections, the Telangana Praja Samiti members—I am one of them ten were elected out of 12 in the Telangana region. Despite the Indira Wave, ten out of fourteen seats were won. That was the verdict of the people from Telangana for a separate Telangana

State....

MR. SPEAKER: This is meant for asking questions. The first speech was long indeed.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I have not taken ten minutes where as he took about twenty minutes.

In mid-term elections of 1972, after the merger of Telengana Praja Samiti with Congress, the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee took out a manifesto in which they Spoke of "fair deal to Telengana." They in fact, promised to the people of Telengana that they were going to implement mulki rules *in toto*.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The House must understand the problem. Apart from these things, the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi herself said in my constituency in Warrangal, immediately the Full Bench of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh struck down the Mulki rules on 14-2-1972, that they would find out a solution. I quote the Deccan Chronicle of 18-2-1972:

'Warrangal, February, 17, 1992: Addressing a mammoth public meeting at the Azamjahi Mills Maidan here this morning, the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi stated that the Government would give serious thought to overcome constitutional impediments regarding Mulki Rules. The Prime Minister said 'The Government at the Centre and the State are taking all steps to rectify the injustices. I assure that whatever problems we have, they will be solved at the earliest'. Referring to the recent High Court verdict regarding Mulki Rules she said the Government would give serious thought to evolve means to overcome the constitutional impediments in this regard. It would take some time, she said, and added that any constructive suggestions in this regard were welcome. She said 'During the past one year because of the Bangla issue, I could not devote my attention to the Telengana issue. Now I would certainly devote my time and attention to the problem and see that injustices wherever they are, are rectified and justice is done to the region.'"

MR. SPEAKER: He must conclude now.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Under these circumstances, will the Prime Minister and the Government of India put an end to the present state of uncertainty? I must submit that in the recent actions of the Government, particularly in the eastern region, they have shown that they are not averse to the formation of smaller States. Why should they then have a different measuring rod?

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the crux of the problem.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The SRC also recommended a separate Telengana in its Report. Everybody knows that the present Andhra State is a problem State. In that State we have two separate budgets, we have got a separate Telengana Regional Committee, we have got a separate planning body and an additional Chief Secretary for Telengana. When everything is separate why can we not have a separate Telengana State? As it is, the people of both Andhra and Telengana are not happy. May I request my Andhra friends that it will be in their interests also to have a separate State of Andhra. Let us have peaceful bifurcation so that we can develop our backward areas.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There is hardly anything to which I need reply.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I asked him to put a question.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): His question is whether you will grant him a separate Telengana.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, the purpose of the debate would be frustrated if he is not permitted to ask a question.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. B. GIRI: May I ask a simple question now?

MR. SPEAKER: No: now.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I come from the Telengana region....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On a procedural point even a written question was asked. You may check it up.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Why has the Central Government not taken the situation in hand earlier and granted a separate Telengana? Because, the problems of Andhra Pradesh will not be solved even if the talks are continued for another ten years.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is not a question. It is a mere paraphrase of what he has been saying all along.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The Telengana people want their own State. We are grateful to the Prime Minister for what she has done.... (*Interruptions*). In the State legislature merely because they have a majority they cannot allow.... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I want a simple answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Can the Minister commit himself "yes, we are doing it" or "not doing it"? What type of questions are you putting? It is a suggestion.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: The people of Telengana have tolerated.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever the hon. Member says will not go on record because he is speaking without my permission.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: * * *

13 hrs.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I am distressed to

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

hear that Shri Giri is suffering. I do not want him to suffer any more. I thought that the answer to this question was given in the Minister's statement when he said that we are doing our utmost to see how this question is solved in the composite State. We do not agree with Mr. Giri that it is impossible for the people to agree. I do realise that when passions are high as they are at this moment, when the people are feeling emotionally involved they sometimes take an extreme stand and it is difficult to see how there can be a solution. Yet, in many matters, we have passed through such stages and we have reached agreements and we have found solutions. So, I would only request Mr. Giri to remain calm. He has expressed his views to me earlier also, in telegrams and letters. We are very clear on one point that whatever solution is found must give justice to all concerned. We do not want the people of Telengana to suffer; we do not want the people of other parts of Andhra Pradesh to suffer. That is very clear. Both the people concerned must also have this point of view and come to some adjustment which will give them, if not an entirely satisfactory solution, I would say, the least unsatisfactory solution.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY
(Chittoor): Sir, I personally believe, unlike Mr. Giri, it is not the Telengana people alone who are suffering the consequences of this agitation but the Andhra people are suffering much more.

It may be of interest to point out that in the Calling Attention motion you will see, two MPs from Andhra and one M.P. from Telengana area have participated. That ratio of 2:1, in my opinion, with regard to employment, revenue, expenditure and everything concerning the State would be the basis for solving all our problems. We have no quarrel in ensuring a due share of employment to our Telengana brothers. We want only the equality of status; we want only the equality of protection. We do not want to deprive the people of Telengana area or any other backward State their due share of employment or a share in reve-

ue and expenditure on the population basis.

Sir, I hope, you will also allow me to say a few words on the burning issue that is agitating the minds of the people of Andhra Pradesh. It is not, in my opinion, an agitation that has been whipped up or caused by the machinations of any anti-social elements or by landlords or by any such category. This agitation has in fact, been brewing since very long. It is indeed in the very nature of things. The very carving out of the State of Andhra Pradesh has built up a facade of integration which has in it a sort of in-built permanent discord and disintegration. It is our experience that whenever regional privileges or safeguards are provided to a section or a region, they tend to perpetuate themselves and it is very difficult to envisage or bring about their termination at a very reasonable period of time. That is a fact which we cannot wish away or shut our eyes to. Therefore, in my opinion even though the Congress Party under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been dedicated to the cause of maintaining integrity of the State as well as of the country, in spite of our efforts because the approach has been wrong, because the basis has been wrong, because the foundation has been wrong, we have not been able to achieve a degree of integration which everyone in this country sincerely wants.

I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister as to whether this approach should not be revised. With these inbuilt safeguards, whether it is the regional privileges in the shape of Telengana Regional Committee, whether it is in the shape of separate budget, whether it is in the shape of Telengana services to which the hon. Member, Mr. Giri, made a reference, you have endowed a region in a State with all the paraphernalia, with all the trappings, with all the features of a separate State. And yet, you call it an integrated State in which it is having equal status and equal functions to play. Is it not a contradiction in terms? Is it not monstrosity? (Interruption) I request the hon. Member to put up with me and listen to our point of view; I should not

be treated in this House as I am treated in Hyderabad, for the information of Mr. Hashim.

Having been built up in such a context of irreconcilable factors, we were naturally witnessing agitation after agitation periodically. This is the fourth or fifth agitation we have had in this unfortunate State. I ask the Central Government and our hon. Prime Minister whether this approach should not be radically changed and integration achieved by a different approach. In my view, the question of guaranteeing to the Telengana people and other backward regions on the basis of the population, 2:1 ratio, which we think is correct and which many party leaders have advocated, is good enough and on that basis if you take steps and see that the separatist regional safeguards in the shape of Telengana Regional Committee and other things are given up I am sure this problem can be fought over and a just solution to all grievances of the people of the State can be achieved. No solution. Mr. Speaker, can give satisfaction to all the regions, nor can it solve all the problems, if it does not envisage granting equal status, equal rights, to all the citizens of one State in their own Capital city. When rightly the whole world, including this House, has been concerned, very much agitated seeing the countries like Uganda and Kenya trying to throw non-citizens out of their territory, we in this country cannot tolerate a situation, in my opinion, where one section of people in one State are treated as aliens in another section of the same State. This problem is fundamental and it is not whipped up by any interested or reactionary elements or any such thing. Unless the basic problem is squarely and wholly faced and the approach is radically changed and a solution found, I am afraid this agitation cannot be successfully met, nor can the ends of justice and fairplay for all regions of this State be met.

statement, these safeguards for the Telengana region have a historical background, in the manner in which they have developed. It is because of backwardness and the peculiar situation that existed at that time that special provisions for Telengana were made. I only hope that the hon. Member will bear with them in the spirit in which they were enunciated, so that there could be a proper, co-ordinated and equitable development of the whole State.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I fully appreciate the views expressed by our hon. Prime Minister today on this issue. The Supreme Court judgment on Mulki rules has created a furore and also confusion not only in the Andhra State but also elsewhere in the country. The solution to the problem concerning Andhra and Telengana regions, arising out of these Mulki rules, is long overdue. Being a Member from the neighbouring State, Mysore State, I see the things clearly. In Andhra Pradesh, every citizen of Andhra Pradesh, irrespective of the fact whether he is from Telengana region or Andhra region, should be equally respected and equally prosperous in the eyes of the Constitution as well as in the name of democracy. But not only the recent judgement of the Supreme Court but also several other judgments upholding and reversing the Mulki Rules regarding certain services of the Telengana region which were in vogue from the Nizam's days and continued after the integration and re-organisation of States will not find a solution to this problem because these problems are confronting both the regions and are humanitarian, economic and social problems because of the reason that certain areas in the Andhra as well as in the Telengana have not been developed and the people in both the regions, even in the Government level and even in the Parliament level.....

MR. SPEAKER : We have heard enough of that. As a gentleman from the neighbouring State, what is your question?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The hon. Member talked about regional safeguards for Telengana. As I said in my

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am not contributing my support to the idea of disintegration of Andhra Pradesh. I want to say that some solution should be found...

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There are certain agencies working in certain explosive situations to see that the State is disintegrated. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta has rightly pointed out, there are certain reactionary forces, for instance, the Swatantra Party which are trying to split the State on this issue and is fomenting agitation for creating a separate Andhra, a separate Rayalaseema and a separate Telangana. As my friend, Mr. Venkatasubbiah has just now said, Rayalaseema is also a backward region. For that matter, there are certain backward regions in every State. There are problems which even to-day we are facing, after the States are re-organised.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : These reactionary forces are taking advantage of the situation and are trying to divide the State and are also trying to subvert the integrity of this country. Even outside agencies are working so far as this region is concerned. This is a very explosive situation in Andhra Pradesh and trouble is brewing in the entire area and the people are agitating.

I would like to ask a categorical question from the hon. Minister. I know that even Members of Parliament from both sides have submitted a memorandum urging a certain solution of the problem. All I would ask the hon. Minister is to find out a rational solution to the problem to avoid these regionalism and parochialism which are trying to disintegrate the State, not only in Andhra Pradesh but also in other States because I would like to quote one example....

MR. SPEAKER : No example please. Please ask your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : If there is any delay in the matter of finding a solution to this problem, I am afraid, it may spread to neighbouring States like Mysore creating a problem there like new Mysore area and the old Mysore area. It may also spread to other States. Therefore, to avoid the spreading of this trouble to other States and also the disintegration of the States, I would like to say whether, taking into account the explosive situation in Andhra Pradesh, this Ministry would find out a rational approach acceptable to the leaders but also taking them into confidence as the Prime Minister has already said that she is not imposing a decision on that State and she is trying for a rational approach. I would, therefore, request that the Prime Minister may please make an appeal to the leaders of both the regions to see that peace is restored at the earliest possible and then find out a solution at an early time. Otherwise, the entire State will be divided and the entire leadership will be divided and the entire political situation will become explosive. Therefore, taking into account such a situation, will this ministry find out a solution to see that all that is going on, the violent movement and the explosive situation, the violent activities, the students' agitation and the students stopping trains, stopping buses and stopping of air flights is stopped and normal situation restored ? I would like him to give an assurance to the people of Andhra Pradesh. Let him find out the solution and tell us that this problem will be solved by such and such time. Let him find out the solution which will stop all this violence. We want to know how this problem can be solved and how national integration could be maintained.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said in the statement, all efforts are being made to find out an early solution. I hope the solution will be found as suggested the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : There must be a full debate on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There must be a discussion under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking for a debate; time is not available.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In the Call Attention Motion, only those Members participated whose names appeared in the ballot. But what about other Members?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a matter where each party must be allowed to put forth its own point of view.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I cannot allow it.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: 2 hours' debate must be there.

MR. SPEAKER: Call Attention Motion affords enough opportunity. Both view-points are expressed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengusarai): Many people had not participated.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It does not reflect the entire viewpoint of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No opposition view has been expressed, only of the ruling party and its allies.

MR. SPEAKER: I will let you know later on; please wait for some time. (Interruptions) No Member will be allowed to speak without my permission (Interruptions).

—

13.20 hrs.

RE-STATEMENT ABOUT 'BALYOGESHWAR'

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond-Harbour): About Balyogeshwar, the Minister must come out with a statement. I don't know why this is being withheld from the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Let not so many Members speak simultaneously.

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): I have given notice for a discussion saying that the Minister's statement be taken into consideration....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may please sit down. They are asking for a statement on Balyogeshwar.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He should be arrested. He is going about freely making all sorts of statements.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The customs officials are being threatened and pressurised.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What is the consideration for not making a statement so far as the Government is concerned?

Is it because they are doing some puja for the ruling party?.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not a word will go on record if so many Members go on speaking like this. I have conveyed the request of the hon. Members to the hon. Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्रालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। आपको याद होगा कि सबे कैप के काण्ड के बारे में गृह राज्य मन्त्री ने बताना दिया था कि चार दिन में इंक्वायरी पूरी हो जायेगी। चार दिन हो गए हैं और मेरी जानकारी है कि कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं की गई है। आप गृह मन्त्री महोदय से कहाएं कि इसके बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बातें आप लिखकर क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अच्छी बात है लिखकर दे दूंगा।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

13.23 hrs.

ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF ORISSA
TRANSPORT COMPANY, LTD.,
BURHAMPUR

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to move:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam) for the year 197-71.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam), for the year 1970-71.
- (iii) Directors' Report and statement of accounts for the year 1970-71 of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam) and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3739/72].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3739/72]

SUGAR (PRICE DETERMINATION) SECOND AMENDMENT ORDER, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination) Second Amendment Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 407 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th of September, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3740/72.]

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th November, 1972."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have already written to you seeking your permission to mention one matter.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a settled procedure now that such suggestions should come up at the time when the hon. Minister announces the business for the next week....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have mentioned in my letter that I was out of Delhi on Friday when the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee took place, and, therefore, I have sought your permission....

MR. SPEAKER: When he comes for the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, he will get this opportunity. Now, the report is already there, and the hon. Member's party's representative was also present there. If one individual was not present, it does not mean that....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I agree, but I may only mention what you were kind enough to say on the floor of the House in regard to the rags scandal, namely:—

"So far as this House is concerned, I also know that there is a lot of agitation, and I have no objection to having a debate".

MR. SPEAKER: He can put forward his point of view at the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th November, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

13.24 hrs.

CARRIAGE BY AIR BILL*

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air signed at Warsaw on the 12th day of October, 1929 and to the said Convention as amended by the Hague Protocol on the 28th day of September, 1955 and to make provision for applying the rules contained in the said Convention in its original form and in the amended form (subject to exceptions, adaptations and modifications) to non-international carriage by air and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air signed at Warsaw on the 12th day of October, 1929 and to the said Convention as amended by the Hague Protocol on the 28th day of September, 1955 and to make provision for applying the rules contained in the said Convention in its original form and in the amended form (subject to exceptions, adaptations and modifications) to non-international carriage by air and for matters connected therewith".

The motion was adopted.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

MOTION RE. NINETEENTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1969-70—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. K. Marak.

SHRI K. MARAK (Tura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall start from where I left the other day.

Only a few years back, Mr. Tarlok Singh, the then member of the Planning Commission, who visited the Garo Hills and the other hill districts in Assam declared that the development works in the hill areas have not even scratched the surface.

No doubt there are admirable policies or schemes of the Government for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but also there is a wide gap between the policy and the actual implementation as there is a big gap between the backward people and the rest of the people in the country. We will have to bring the backward to the forward with grim determination, sincere understanding, sympathy and sacrifice.

[Shri K. Marak]

Sir, in some of the schemes or proposed schemes, the policy of the Government appears to be somewhat commercial, that is, profit first and benefit second. As such, we have been asked such questions as "Will the project be productive or remunerative?" Or, "have you prepared the infra-structures" and so on. This seems to be, in such a case, that the policy of the Government is to start a plant or a project on the already prepared grounds only.

Some of the projects of the Government are simply wasted for want of follow-up measures. It is said that to wean away the tribal cultivators from the traditional and wasteful practice of shifting cultivation or jhumming the Government has been giving them financial and technical assistance to plant non-perishable cash crops like coffee, cashew-nuts, black pepper, and so on. Yes; there are some, but with what ultimate results? Many of the people in Meghalaya, especially in the Garo Hills, have taken to the cultivation of cashew-nuts, black pepper, etc. but when the plants have started producing fruits there is no purchaser. Some individuals have two or three thousand trees, but the fruits are all rotten on the ground. On various complaints, there was a show of purchasing them at the rate of five or six annas a kilogram, which cannot even cover the expenses of labour and transport charges from the interior to motorable points. Almost all of them have now abandoned their gardens, and some have actually rooted them out or cleaned them off to make room for jhumming cultivation again.

Sir, jhumming is a system of shifting cultivation and is really wasteful and destructive of valuable forest, trees, timber and bamboos. But this system is practised by at least 82 or 83 per cent of the population. But the jhummers have not found a practicable alternative. Nothing has been done by the Government so far for the alternative. In the jhums, people grow rice, millet, cotton,

chilly, ginger, etc., though at present returns are becoming poorer and poorer due to erosion of soil, etc. Also, only planting of cashewnut, black pepper, etc. will not supply the needs of the people. So, serious attention of the Government may kindly be given to this kind of cultivation and sincere attempts should be made to find an alternative which will at least be less wasteful and destructive.

Another feeling of the people of my State is that we are still isolated. During the British period the Garo Hills district was a closed area, or what they called a political district. No outsider could enter the district without the permission of the Government. For wider movement and understanding leading to integration we need tourist facilities such as tourist bungalows, rest houses, etc., that is, improvement in communications. At present nothing has been done towards encouragement of tourism etc. in the district. For the same reason we have demanded a railway line on the south of the Brahmaputra river. The line has come up to Jogigoppa on the north bank of the river; opposite to this on the south bank there is Pancharatna which is about three miles from Goalpara town. The line will be nearer to the northern border of our district, about five miles only and people of three districts, namely Goalpara, Garo Hills and Kamrup will be benefited.

We also feel that our existence is known to a very few limited leaders and officials, and as such there is lack of sincere sympathy and understandings from the people and the leaders outside the district and the State. This may even lead to a feeling of neglect, frustration and distraction.

Coming to the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, on scrutiny I find that there are many good and practicable suggestions and recommendations. Most of these suggestions and recommendations have not been fully implemented or not implemented at all. One of the aims of the

Constitution of India is to protect the weaker sections of our nation from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. But 25 years of independence and power have not been able to remove even one-tenth of their social injustices. Inspite of the fact that some State Governments or local Governments have passed laws to prevent alienation of land of the tribals, it has been experienced that the relief that should have come to the tribals has never reached them and frustration and disillusionment had been the result instead.

I take this opportunity to pray for setting up more tribal blocks, especially in isolated hills and forest regions and for having some specific survey of certain areas such as Garo Hills in Meghalaya particularly with a view to providing a practicable alternative to the destructive and wasteful system of cultivation known as jhumming.

Sir, one very important factor in the development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas is the rapid spread of education. It is no doubt one of the foremost requirements for their progress and development and ultimately their assimilation into the mainstream of national life of India. Education is the master key to their progress and development, prosperity and contentment. But mere progress in general primary or secondary education is no solution to the economic problems of the tribal people. It may produce only the semi-literate and unemployable mass of people who will create problems of food and unemployment and even law and order. So, the urgent need of the day is the employment-oriented education. Also, a special measure for the backward and weaker sections of the nation in the field of education is essential. The measure will include effective supervision and inspection of educational institutions, particularly those in the inaccessible areas, intensive efforts for greater enrolment of children, availability of trained teachers, residential accommodation, provision for buildings and hostel facilities, especially for girls etc.

Sir, there has been a suggestion that when the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes have embraced Christianity they should be deprived of the facilities or privileges offered to them by the Government. In other words, they cease to be members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Sir, it is a strange and fantastic idea even to think that as soon as a tribal embraces Christianity he is enveloped with the requisite wealth and education. Such a suggestion, if implemented, may even be considered as a sort of indirect religious persecution which cannot be dreamt of in the secular government of our country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point was made by another speaker. He can just support it.

SHRI K. MARAK: In spite of all these, I still venture to pray for increased national scholarships and provision of special facilities for studies abroad, in-service training and special provision for coaches for IAS, IFS and IPS examinations, for the students of the backward communities.

With these words and with the hope that my prayers will not go in vain, I come to the end of my humble speech.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, having gone through the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the matters enlisted there, the suggestions and recommendations made by the Commissioner, I find I have to start with the social aspect of the problem, because I find that the institution of caste still continues in the country as it is in all its strength and power. Along with the institutions of the caste system, we have created two other institutions, namely, Parliament and Democratic Decentralisation. Apart from the interests of the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, it is in the interests of

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

the country itself to consider to what extent these institutions are helping the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in their upliftment, development and removal of grievances and disabilities from which they suffer. While dealing with the caste system, the question arises to what extent the observance of untouchability has been continuing. Even though under the Constitution we have abolished untouchability, it is still continuing in all its aspects, persecuting and pursuing the lives of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

If I try to enumerate the instances of harassment and atrocities committed on them, time will not permit me to complete the list. I would like to refer to one instance which was read out by the Member belonging to DMK from a newspaper. According to that report, the women of a particular State were so much harassed that they have taken out a procession, and in front of the procession they carried a banner saying "our sons and husbands have become imbecile and helpless to protect us; so help us." Government had shown callous disregard in giving them necessary protection. Then where are they to go?" That was the question posed by them, not only to the Collector to whom they had gone in procession but also to the whole country. To what extent has untouchability been removed?

Recently, a Bill was moved in this House to amend the Untouchability Offences Act. I happened to be the Chairman of that Joint Select Committee. We toured all over the country in connection with that Bill. We invited suggestions from both officials and non-officials. It is really surprising and shocking to see the attitudes and platitudes of both officials and non-officials who come from the general community. The officials say that there is no question of untouchability because it has been abolished by law. We started taking evidence and suggestions from the I.G. of Police, Home Secretary, Secretary of the Welfare Department and other officials. Invariably, all of them

tried to suppress the truth by saying that untouchability has not been observed in their States at all. We started with Orissa. I confronted the I.G. of Police of that State with the example of the assault on the MP in front of the temple of Jagannath in Puri to which he had no answer. Wherever we went, we found that there was a deliberate attempt to suppress the truth from the Committee and they did not tell us to what extent untouchability is being observed in the States.

We also received suggestions from the non-official agencies belonging to the general community. They also tried to suppress the truth by saying that untouchability as a problem has been eliminated and abolished from the States.

Then we examined some of the non-official agencies which are serving the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I admit that to some extent they tried to exaggerate the matter, but they said that untouchability is still practised in their State.

I am simply dealing with the attitudes and platitudes of the officials who are the cog in the administrative machinery which implements the policies of the government. I am saying that their attitude towards the atrocities committed on the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, their attitude about the prevention of use of public places including temples by people belonging to these communities continues to be the same as in the past. So long as this Institution of Castes is, therefore, not demolished or abolished, or at least shaken in its foundations, there will be no relief for people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

There is one concrete suggestion. You know the prices have gone high up. We talk of green revolution. We talk of more and more dearness allowance. What is the position of scholarship that is granted to students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? The amount remains

static. The Government is not prepared to move an inch for increasing the scholarship to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I, therefore, demand that the amount of scholarship should be increased. Unless the rate of scholarship is increased to Rs. 100 per student, I do not think the students will be able to solve at least their own problems in their own academic life.

My hon. friend, Mr. B. V. Naik, raised the question as to why the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been exercising his powers which are given to him. I need not deal with this question. He is not here. I think, he has not gone through the Report. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been crying hoarse, has been crying in wilderness, that his powers have been curtailed.

I must bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the object of social welfare for which the Institution of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was created. According to the Report of the Advisory Committee on the Minorities, the object was to set up an officer to look into the grievances, to attend to the grievances and to solve the grievances of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This aspect has been totally forgotten. To my great surprise and it will surprise you, Sir, also that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes writes that the Ministry of Home Affairs, on this point, has also made it clear that the grievances placed before the Commissioner must be looked into and that the Commissioner must have the powers. But the Commissioner's position has been reduced to that of a clerk. Therefore, my appeal is that the Commissioner's position should be restored to the constitutional position that has been assigned to him under the Constitution.

What about Regional Commissioners? What happened to the provisions of the Constitution? Under the Constitution, it

has been envisaged that Regional Commissioners should be appointed. The institution of Regional Commissioners has been abolished and the Social Welfare Directorate has been established. Without reflecting on the officers, I would narrate an experience about the Regional Director of Social Welfare Department who accompanied us, along with our Committee, to what extent these officers were useful to us and to what extent they invoked the respect from the State Government. This Directorate of Social Welfare has not helped the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different States at all. It is therefore, absolutely necessary to restore the offices of Regional Commissioners in different States.

Having dealt with the Institution of Caste System. I shall deal with the institution of democratic decentralisation. I need not take much time of the House. I will simply read out Para 33 of the Report which deals with the institution of democratic decentralisation. When we were discussing the question of democratic decentralisation and Panchayati Rai in the House, a large number of Members were very vociferous in saying that this institution will help in ameliorating the conditions of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. After 25 years of independence, or rather in the year 1969-70 to which year the Report relates, this is the position. I am talking of democratic decentralisation. The Report talks of the object of democratic decentralisation which was meant for creating conditions for growth, of progressive cooperatives, rural economy and diversified occupational structure in which the weaker sections of the community are brought up specially with the rest of the community.

15 hrs.

What is the experience? The experience has shown that the objective is merely on paper. This is the Commissioner's report; this is the cry of the Commissioner; this is the criticism of the Commissioner. Then

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

the Commissioner further says this dealing with education. I need not tell you because you come from a State where the percentage of literacy is very high. But under democratic decentralisation, what is the position of literacy and education of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Without taking much of the time of the House, I will read out only one sentence from para 34:

"It has been observed that, as a result of this, the special measures necessary for educational advancement of the weaker sections have not been taken by the Panchayat Samities."

Again I will draw your attention to para 39. I will read out only one line:

"....the powerful vested interests have tended to work against the progress of their educational advancement."

This is so far as education is concerned. What about the Institution of Panchayats, Zila Parishad and the Gram panchayats? During our tours, we learnt that the members of Gram Panchayats, belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are not even allowed to sit along with the other members; they are asked to sit far away from the other members and there is not single Chairman of Zila Parishad who belongs to Scheduled Caste. I shall mention to you what the Commissioner has said in para 40; there he deals with the factors which ought to help the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; amounts are allotted; but they are not utilised for they are diverted for some other purposes. Therefore, what is the conclusion? I shall read out the conclusion given in para 41:

"From these studies, it is evident that on account of factors such as economic dependence on higher castes, social disabilities such as untouchability, extreme poverty and low level of literacy and civic consciousness, the interests of

weaker sections not only tend to be neglected but also deliberately ignored, in Panchayat Raj institutions, unless programmes affecting their welfare are statutorily earmarked with specific outlays clearly apportioned."

This is so far as the Institution of democratic decentralisation is concerned. My own conclusion is that the Institution of democratic decentralisation, if not totally failed, has not helped the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at all. I could deal with the areas inhabited and occupied by the members of Scheduled Tribes. Since the time will not permit that, I need not go into that, I need not cite the illustrations given by the Commissioner himself.

I will touch two more points and then finish. Coming to Parliamentary institution which has been created so that social, economic and political justice is given to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, what is the position so far as legislatures are concerned? You will be shocked to hear—you, Sir, have sufficient experience; and it is also the experience of every member—that members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are elected only on the reserved seats. Why is it that different parties, including my own Party, elect the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only from the reserved seats? Why are the general seats not given so that there could be, if not an emotional integration achieved, at least a nearness of relationship between the caste Hindus and the others be saved? Here is a time when we must give general seats to the members of the Scheduled Castes so that they could be elected to different legislatures including this august House.

Then about Executive, Has any representation been given in the Executive, the Government and the Ministry, either in the States or in the Centre, in proportion to their population? We talk of democracy and democracy is rule by

consent. But, is that consent in accordance with the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes reflected in the Executive and the Government by way of representation? What is the answer? What will be the answer? I like to know the answer that will be given by the hon. Minister and the Government.

Then I take the case of the administrative services. Throughout from 1950 the reserved quota in services has not been filled at all. Therefore, I need not deal with that aspect. My friends have raised the question that the Prime Minister should head the Social Welfare Ministry. Some other Members said that it should be entrusted to the Home Ministry. To my mind....(Interruptions). Mr. Basumatari is a very experienced and an old Member of this House. To my mind, to-day, since Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the Prime Minister of India who is very sensitive and who alone knows the aspirations of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the Social Welfare Department must be entrusted to her and not to any other person. This is my suggestion....(Interruptions). This is my opinion, of course. Of course, it is bound to be considered.

Again, I would appeal to the Government and the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes that so far as the Government is concerned, it should take note of the fact that the aspirations and urges of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have gone up. If the Government does not come forward to fulfil or to meet at least to some extent, their urges and aspirations, as it is, there has already developed a sense of frustration, not only a sense of frustration but a sense of cynicism saying that this Government will do nothing for the Members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, the Government must take into consideration the urges and aspirations of the members of this community.

Then, I appeal to the country as a whole. How long are the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to be kept away from the rest of the society? When we talk of reconciliation or bringing about some sort of an understanding between the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the one hand and the members of the general community on the other how long will this China wall continue between the caste Hindus and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? Therefore, my appeal is that as the sense of reconciliation must be somewhere, somehow, or conditions must be created by the general community. So long as these conditions are not created that sense of frustration and cynicism will continue to haunt the minds of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Then, I appeal to my own brothers and sisters. We must remember that so long as a democratic set up exists in this country, we would be able to at least ventilate our grievances. If we fight out or if we do something whereby the democratic institutions collapse, then, what is the method or mode by which we can ventilate or place our grievances before the country. Therefore, at all costs whatever may be the frustration, whatever may be the cynicism and disappointment that we may have developed or we might have come to the end of our patience—but, at all costs, we must preserve the Parliamentary Democracy and these institutions whereby we can have the means of reflecting our own wishes and desires. I appeal to all the hon. Members of this House who have moved substitute motions or amendments to withdraw those substitute motions or amendments. With these words I close. Thank you.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to give two quotations from the report.

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

Number one :

"There is hardly a district in Rajasthan where cases of rape of Harijan women by the people are not reported. On March 13, at Todaray Singh, the Police took away four Harijan women and allegedly raped them in the police compound."

Number two:

"On July 28, 1971, in Tonk District Police Station, Avn, a Harijan was assaulted and in his presence, his wife was completely stripped, with ropes and brutally assaulted."....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): This is for the Home Minister to take note of. He is not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister in charge is here. He will convey it to the Home Minister.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Home Ministry is the policy-making Ministry for the welfare of the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Policy-making is not done by Home Ministry.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: "When this was reported to the D.S.P. Malpura, he ordered the complainants out of the village."

Sir, this is the state of affairs of the Scheduled Castes of India twenty-five years after our independence.

Sir, this is the case not only in Rajasthan. There is no State in India where Harijans and Girijans are not subjected to untold miseries and sufferings.

Sir, women are raped; their properties are looted; their houses are burnt.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: And they are burnt alive.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Yes, they are burnt alive. Many more things are being done.

Sir, is there no remedy for such ghastly atrocities of these caste Hindus? I can cite chapter and verse from these reports—not only from the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but, from the Elayaperumal Committee report and many other reports, from so many other committees appointed by the Government itself.

I would like to ask the Government: Is there any remedy? Can the Government come to their rescue or not? Can they protest these unprotected people? Otherwise, do you permit us to take the law into our hands and to retaliate when and where we can?

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokajhar): That is the only remedy!

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Sir, we are all freedom-fighters.

I am one of those persons. We fought the British Government. I can tell you from this platform, if I can use that word,—without meaning any derogatory reference to Parliament.—I challenge every caste Hindu who wants to fight the Harijans. I say, give them weapons; fix up the date; fix up the time and come with all your strength. I tell you, there will not be a single person who would be returning back if he wanted to challenge the Harijans. We are not given houses, we have no food, we have no raiment, but we have the courage of conviction that God is our protector; if Governments do not come to protect us. God is our protector, and we shall be able to vanquish everyone of those evil-spirited caste Hindus who want to see that we are runied.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): But Government does not believe even in God.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: My hon. friend does not believe in God.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I believe.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): He believes, but I do not.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: But what has his party done to us? What is the work that his party has done? What is the help and succour that they are bringing to us? They are anxious about the cows, but not about the Harijans.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): No, that is not correct.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: They bring forward a resolution or a Bill here and fight for it, and try to fight the Congress leaders. We shall not tolerate this sort of stepmotherly attitude. We are for fighting, and we shall fight, and fight with God before us leading our herdes. Therefore, I would like to say that they are our brothers. And yet it is a peculiar thing, which is unbelievable, that of all the communities in India, the caste-Hindu is our worst enemy. Why should he be so? He does not want to call us by our own names.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: They want perpetual bondage.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Once a man changes his religion and becomes a Christian, the caste-Hindu will come to him and say 'Hello, my dear brother', but if I go and talk to him, he says 'Don't come here, but stay out'. How does the change of religion make him to treat the other man better than me who was none else than himself? Suppose he is a Muslim; he comes and prestrates before that man. We were called Panchamas or the fifth caste in the days of the Upanishads, or the Vedas or the Puranas or classics. Even today, we are Panchamas. How? The caste-Hindu gets the most coveted place; then comes the Muslim, and then the Sikh and then the backward classes and we are the Panchamas, and we are in the fifth place. Is there any change? For thousands of years, we have been

Panchamas, and even today, in spite of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi wanted to die for us, and Nehru wanted to work for us, and our own beloved Prime Minister is trying to do so much, we are still Panchamas. Why should all this be so? This is because of caste.

I have no quarrel with caste? I do not want to pass a resolution here that caste should be abolished. No, let caste remain, as it was originally devised, as a division of labour. But what had happened afterwards? Caste has grabbed land and economic prowess and thereby strengthened itself. Later on, it also grabbed political power. Therefore, today, caste has become a monstrosity and it is trying to wreak vengeance against those poor people. *Garibi Hatao* was the clarion-call given to us by the Prime Minister. We are all *garibs*. 52 crores of people in India are *garibs*. Suppose these people rise in revolt, where will these so-called entrenched and privileged communities be? It was none else than Kennedy who said 'We must try to help the poor; if not, it will be difficult for us to protect the rich'. It was not a communist who said that. I have been anxious that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should become a part and parcel of the major Indian community, and if necessary, the Hindu community as well. But my hopes have been belied. For forty years, I have fought battles against foreign domination. I have not been an insignificant freedom fighter. But I am disappointed because the Hindu is not changing his mind.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: The same mentality is there.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Yes mind and mentality are correlated.

The crux of the problem is this. We do not want any more crumbs of bread that fall from the table where the children of the privileged are fed. We want equal rights. You need not give us house sites. I cannot describe today how the State Governments are trying to dilly-dally in

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

such a nation-building actively like the uplift and development of the Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities.

I am grateful to the Prime Minister for one or two things. Many attempts have been made from time immemorial to reclaim, rehabilitate and redeem this forlorn community, from Viswamitra to Vasavacharya, from Mahatma Gandhi to Jawaharlal Nehru. But most of them have only been able to focus attention on the difficulties of these submerged communities. I cannot say much has been done. But by two devices, the Prime Minister has been able to show us a ray of hope. The first is land ceilings. It is a very important thing. A land ceiling and an urban ceiling will take away the moneybags out of this communities. Once these communities are deprived of this money which is at the bottom of all this mischief, all those atrocities, they will become more or less 60 per cent less mischievous and less cruel.

Another thing she has done is that in the last elections the Congress High Command had given instructions that 60 per cent of the people selected for the Congress list of candidates should be chosen from the backward and vulnerable communities. Thus both the economic weapon and the political weapon are being taken away from a section of the community because the Caste Hindus have always misused it and teased and tormented these poor classes.

But this is not enough. This must be implemented with ruthless vigour. I do not want to speak about other things which may have been touched by other speakers. But as regards services, instances have come to my notice of attempts made to avoid inclusion of the names of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities in panels formed by DPCs for promotion. I think Shri Bhandare has already referred to it. We have been given 15 per cent of the jobs, but the jobs actually given so far to the Scheduled Castes are

just 2 per cent, after 25 years. The Scheduled Tribes have been given 5 per cent, but the fulfilment is 0.07 per cent. Therefore, why is it being done? Because the appointing authorities are all caste-Hindus. In one form or another, they always try to deprive the right claims of the Scheduled Castes. Nearly for 25 years ago, I was in the Assembly, and I was telling them that everytime our young men go, "Not qualified, not fit" were the remarks. What is not fit? Is it the body of the men? It is the mind of the men? Or, is it the colour of the men, or is it the prejudice in the mind of the person who is sitting there to select but who does not want to select the man because he is not a caste-Hindu? Therefore, I have asked sometime back and that has been repeated, and a number of people have asked about it. (Interruption).

One more point, Sir. People say, "No money." But where was the money for the East Pakistani refugees and Singapore refugees, Burma refugees, Cylon refugees and now the Ugandan refugees? Where is the money for looking after nearly 10 million Bangladesh refugees? We fought a war to make them free. (Interruption) We fought a war against the atrocities of Yahya Khan, so much so that our men died and our ammunition was deposited and we gave hundreds of crores of rupees to them. Was there any battle, anywhere at least by a posse of police to safeguard the interests of Harijans and Girijans? Nothing. Therefore, this has become a ritual. I hope the Prime Minister and my friend Prof. Nurul Hasan will take good care to see—(Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not there. (Interruption). Nobody is taking notes.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I am speaking to God if nobody is taking notes. It is God who is hearing me.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : I am taking notes.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I believe in God and I believe in the ultimate liberation of the Scheduled Castes and I also believe that we will have a democratic, parliamentary type of Government and that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will play a very important role.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH (Saidpur): Do you believe in an upper class God or a Harijan God?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: There was once a God known as Shambunath, and he was Shiva. But against him, the Hindus brought in another God called Vishnu, and in between this fight, we were left out. (*Interruption*). Shri Siddayya has proposed an amendment, a substitute motion, I appeal to the Government and to the Minister to accept the spirit of this substitute motion and see that this heart-burning of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes is once and for all removed. Otherwise, the progress of the country, the integration of the country, will be in jeopardy.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the motion moved by Prof. Nurul Hasan. This has become a routine matter, year after year; we narrate stories here and describe the conditions of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Unfortunately we have not been able to achieve the goal that was designed by the framers of the Constitution. It was a red letter day when in the wake of Independence our country adopted a Constitution calculated to remove the economic disparities in the country and uplift the weaker sections of the society, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Now, after 25 years we are singing the same song of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; nothing significant has been done.

So far as the intake of class I. all-India services, is concerned as against the 15 per cent quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes, only two per cent had been

achieved and as against 7½ per cent quota reserved for Scheduled Tribes only 0.57 per cent had been achieved. (*Interruptions*). He says 0.2 per cent; it does not make much difference. This only shows the slow rate of progress and I do not know, at this rate, how long it will take before we can think we have really done something. All the time, we are optimistic and say sometime or the other, in the long run and so on the people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will advance and merge with our country's national life. How long is this long run? Unless we plan the instrument of implementation properly and say,—for the next ten years only, nothing more,—, instead of helping the members of the SCST, and making them stronger, we shall make them weaker.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Even though there may be very good intention and in fact there is, on the part of the Prime Minister, there is lack of interest on the part of Government machinery as a whole. This is a task which needs the sympathy and understanding of all sections of the people, officers, ministers, everybody and without that nothing is going to happen.

This morning we discussed certain amendments moved by our hon. friend Shri S. M. Siddayya and the hon. Minister appeared to agree with all the amendments; there was nothing to which he would not agree.

There is the question of raising the amount of scholarships. We fixed the amount of scholarships 25 years ago. We still want a student of the SCST to go to a college and get education with the same amount. That is illogical and impractical. Then there is the restoration of the office of the Assistant Commissioner for SCST. When we are thinking of making more and more concerted efforts, it is desirable that his office is strengthened with a number of Assistant Commissioners in all the States.

(Shri Kartik Oraon)

When the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes went on tour in various parts of the country, we received complaints everywhere that suitable candidates are not available. I am afraid there is some lack of interest on the part of the officials, the organisation and the Ministry also. If only you strengthen the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes you will get all the necessary students, even if the qualification prescribed be B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., or even doctorate. This organisation will have to see to what extent they are employed. The Scheduled Tribes are living in the jungles; the Scheduled Castes are living isolated from the cities and towns. So, the office of the Commissioner, as strengthened before 1967, should be further strengthened.

It is not very easy to spell out in 10 to 15 minutes all the problems and the possible suggestions. If I am given one hour, perhaps I can carry the whole House with me that there is necessity for revolutionary thinking, revolutionary ideas and revolution any action in this matter. Otherwise, mere routine work will go on for years and nothing will happen.

Coming to the problems of the Scheduled Tribes, they are being exploited from the left, right and the centre. So long as one can produce a tribal certificate, one is deemed to be tribe. What exactly was the intention of the framers of the Constitution in defining a tribe? In the 1950's they laid down these criteria for being treated as a tribal, namely, tribal origin, primitive social status and habitation in less accessible areas and general backwardness. Today people in authority do not seem to understand that they are departing from the definition of Scheduled Tribes as given in article 342 of the Constitution which speaks of "tribes or tribal communities parts of or groups within such tribes and tribal communities, which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes". All the tribes in India are not deemed to be

Scheduled Tribes but only those which are mentioned in the Schedule. Therefore, in order to decide whether a particular tribe is a Scheduled Tribe or not, it is necessary to look at the public notification issued by the President under article 342(1). It should not be open for anybody to lead evidence to establish that one is a Scheduled Tribe even though it is not specifically mentioned in the Presidential Order. After the President has specified the Scheduled Tribes, it should be open only to Parliament to amend the notification of the President.

Today the position is that if one can produce a tribal certificate, which it is not difficult to obtain, one can always go to a court of law and try to establish that he or she is a Scheduled Tribe; it does not matter whether one is really a Scheduled Tribe or not. That is why today people are becoming Scheduled Tribes by proxy. Only Parliament is competent to change or modify the list of Scheduled Tribes. Wherever any new community is added in the list, it must be incorporated in the Constitution in the form of an amendment, because article 342(2) says:

"Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community...."

It is most unfortunate that it has come to this position that everybody is presumed to be a member of the Scheduled Tribe unless otherwise proved. This is a thing that will eat away the tribals of India. Don't be misguided that Government are doing enough for the tribals. I do not know whether the Government is aware as to what is the percentage of money spent on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people which really goes to these people, to the grass-roots very little. They are becoming optimistic that they are doing enough for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. It is not really so.

Now, I want to bring to your notice certain facts showing that the Government is not very active in taking action, whether it is a case reported by the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or it is reported by an individual Member of Parliament. I gave one specific case where a person has been recruited in the I.A.S service. I brought the matter to the notice of the Home Ministry. What is the Home Ministry doing? They merely verified the tribal certificate. I wanted to see the authenticity about that particular person, whether or not that person was a member of the Scheduled Tribe. But Government simply wrote back "She is an Oraon." But, in fact, she is a Kumhar. I have got information through other means. That is why I can boldly say that the Home Ministry has not been able to do full justice to the cause of Scheduled Tribes. They do not take notice of what is actually happening.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): May I point out that there is a separate Department of Personnel under the Home Ministry?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I do not know which department of the Home Ministry. I mean the Government. Whichever may be the branch of the Government, I do not bother.

The Home Ministry must take note of all these things. The Home Ministry is supposed to move like a Fire Brigade whenever there is any such case of injustice or misrepresentation. But they move very slowly like a snail. That is why I say I am shocked to see the way in which the Home Ministry deals with such cases. I know of a number of such cases in Bihar at least. I do not know about other States. There are a number of cases where the persons have taken tribal certificates but actually they do not belong to any Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India with all the big C.B.I. and other intelligence agencies has not the means to detect and find out whether or not they are Scheduled Tribes.

I am very sorry that I have to say all this with so much of emotions because I feel very strongly about the way Government are talking and doing. There is, I see, a lot of difference between talking and doing. I would again ask the Home Ministry to take note of these things. Kunari Sunila Dayal and Kunari Sushma Dayal have been taken in the I.A.S. I made a report and it is on record. Somehow, this bungling is going on. The Accountant and the Auditor is the same person. It is the same person who has given the tribal certificate. Will he not try to save his skin? So, he says, "It is all right." When there is any report made by a Member of Parliament, they should try to find out the veracity of the report. After all, when we feel strongly about it, we put it very strongly. At the same time we expect the Government to move with dash and determination as to what the matter is. The Government move very slowly. This is another instance that I have brought to their knowledge.

Today, even Anglo-Indians are being returned from reserved seats. I know one Kumhar was returned to Bihar Legislative Assembly from reserved seat. He was not a member of the Scheduled Tribe. But he was returned from a reserved seat. That is the trouble. Who has got the means and energy to go to the court to fight it out? I repeat, we have reduced the position of Scheduled Tribes to a level that every person is supposed to belong to a Scheduled Tribe unless otherwise proved. To hell with it....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got only five minutes at your disposal.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Sir, when you are there, I need not worry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please, only five minutes more.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Then, again there are so many specific tribes, about 12 lakh tribes which are not included in the List of Scheduled Tribes from Vidarbha

[**Shri Kartik Oraon**]

in Maharashtra. They are being deprived of the privileges. There are 20 lakhs in Assam; they are not in a position to enjoy the privileges open to Scheduled Tribes. When you have said 'Scheduled', I agree that particular community which is Scheduled should be allowed. There should be no question of interpretation in the court of law. Government must take a note of it. By an executive order, if not by a Constitutional Amendment straightway, they must say that tribal origin should be the criterion. Both father and mother should be tribals. Otherwise, what happens is this. For instance, Anglo-Indian means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent....". But in the case of tribal Christians, even if the father or any male progenitor is or was of a European descent or American descent, the progeny becomes a tribal. This should not be so. The tribals must be protected. (*Interruption*).

Whatever Government does, one thing is certain. There has been discrimination in the matter of administration of tribal areas. You have put the tribal people in Assam under the Sixth Schedule, with Regional Councils and autonomous District Councils; they have unlimited powers even to the extent of enacting laws. But the other set of tribal people living in parts of India, other than Assam, have got Tribes Advisory Board; it sits once in three months; they have no executive power at all (*Interruption*). Now Government have created Union Territory or State in Assam. Government should delete that and put all the tribals, living in other parts of Assam under the Sixth Schedule, if they want to protect and promote the interests of Scheduled Tribes. This is my request. The only means by which they can promote the interests of Scheduled Tribes is by putting the Scheduled Tribes in other parts of India also under the Sixth Schedule. That is very very important.

Another point is to be noted. My hon. friend, Shri Sanghiana, spoke about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Order (Amendment) Bill, 1967; this was referred to a Joint Committee which submitted its report to the Lok Sabha on November 17, 1969. There was one amendment by which the Christians were to be excluded from the list of Scheduled Tribes. There was a lot of substance in it. How the Government deals with it is an entirely different matter. The problem boils down to this. In the last 25 years, what have the Government been able to do for the Scheduled Tribes? Only 5 per cent of the tribals who were advanced, who were Christians by accident, who had received education before independence, were capable of receiving the privileges when, after independence, the Constitution gave these privileges to the members of Scheduled Tribes. Why I say that this Amendment should have been accepted is because the Amendment had the sanction of about 322 Members of this House out of 520; that was the consensus. It was almost unanimously accepted by the Joint Committee. It was not as though it was directed against Christians; the measure was intended to bring about a uniform development in the tribals regardless of any religion. That is why I say that when we want to say something, we have to face facts. One can rebut everything that another says, but one cannot definitely rebut the facts. The facts will continue to be there. If the Government like the facts to be there, the conditions of Scheduled Tribes are not going to improve. 5 per cent of the Tribal Christians are taking 80 per cent of the constitutional privileges in India and 95 per cent of the tribes for whom provisions have been made for constitutional privileges are hardly getting 20 per cent of them. If you talk in terms of the money spent on their welfare, the tribal Christians get Ru. 250 as against Rupee 1 for the poor tribals. People misunderstand me as an anti-Christian, but, I am not. I want allround development so that there can be an improvement of the conditions of all the tribals regardless of any religious passion.

That is why I say that we should not disregard facts and figures. There are facts and figures in my possession in support of this amendment. But, unfortunately, we are misunderstood, misunderstood for political reasons, not obviously for any justifiable reasons. Finally, I will say:

हम अपने फँड़ज़ को एशोर करना चाहते हैं कि :

There is no question of creating any friction on religious basis.

“हम आह भी भरते हैं, तो हो जाते हैं बदताम, वे कल्प भी करते हैं, तो हो जाता है उनका नाम ।”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandra Mohan Sinha—not here. Shri Ram kanwar.

श्री रामकंशर (दोंडा): सभापति महोदय, अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के कमिशनर की जो रिपोर्ट शिक्षा मंत्री ने रखी है, पिछले चार रोज़ से माननीय सदस्य उसके बारे में अपने विवार व्यक्त कर रहे हैं। यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि जब सदन में अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई चर्चा होती है, तो सदन एकदम खाली हो जाता है। ऐसा भालूम होता है कि माननीय सदस्यों को यह विषय बिल्कुल अचला नहीं लगता है। जब माननीय सदस्य चुनाव में खड़े होते हैं, तो वे हरिजनों और आदिकासियों के मत लेने के लिए उनके लिए बड़ा प्यार दिखाते हैं, उन को श्ले लगाते हैं और उन को तरह तरह के प्रत्येक देते हैं—गरीब लोग तो चार रुपये में बोट देने के लिए राजी हो जाते हैं—, लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि महां पर चुन कर आने के बाद वे उन लोगों की उपेक्षा करते हैं।

अनलेविलिटी सम्बन्धी बिल की कमेटी के साथ, जिस के नेयरमैन श्री आर० डी० चंद्रारे थे, हम लोग गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तामिलनाडू और मध्य प्रदेश थे। आम हरिजनों के साथ जो व्यवहार किया जाता है, वही तो हम ने देखा ही था। लेकिन हमने यह भी देखा कि ग्राम पंचायतों में हरिजन पंचों को जाजिम पर नहीं बैठने दिया जाता है और उन को चाय के लिए अलग कप-प्लेट दिये जाते हैं। आजार्द के पच्चीस साल के बाद भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की स्त्रियों के साथ बलात्कार किया जाता है, उन के घरों को आग लगा दी जाती है और उन के बच्चों की बलि चढ़ाई जाती है। इस तरह के कांड राजस्थान और देश के अन्य प्रदेशों में हो रहे हैं।

विभान सभा के चुनावों के बाद हम रोज अव्याहार में पढ़ते हैं कि कांग्रेस की मेम्बरशिप बहुत जोर पकड़ रही है और हर एक मेम्बर अपनी प्रतिष्ठा के लिए जाली मेम्बर बना रहा है। वे लोग अपने आप को जिन्दा रखने के लिए हरिजनों की अठिनाइयों की बात करते हैं, लेकिन वे पहले प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देते हैं और फिर अपना भाषण शुरू करते हैं। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी के दिल में ईमानदारी और हरिजनों के लिए दर्द है, तो आज सब कुछ हो सकता है।

पिछले दस पंद्रह बरसों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को जमीनें एलाट की गई हैं। उन को जमीन नहीं बांटी गई है, बल्कि गरीबी बांटी गई है। उन जमीनों में न तो उपज हो सकती है और न वे जन को छोड़ सकते हैं।

[श्री रामकंतर]

पटवारी हमेशा लगान बसूल करने के लिए आ जाते हैं। उन लोगों को झगड़े वाली जमीनें दी गई हैं।

सभी लोग, और विंगेवर सत्रारूढ़ दल से सम्बन्धित लोग, हरिजन एम० पीज०, एम० एल० एव्ह०, सरपंचों और पंचों का चारपाई पर बैठता सहन नहीं करते हैं और अगर कोई चारपाई पर बैठ भी जाये, तो वह जिन्दा अनने घर नहीं लौट सकता है। लेकिन हम चारपाई के लिए कभी भी लड़ाई नहीं करेंगे। हम तो चाहते हैं कि हमारा कुछ धंकात होता चाहिए।

पिछले दस पंचवर्षों में जो कृषि सहकारी समितियां बनी हैं, उन से गरीबों को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। बड़ों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से भी उन को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। इन सहकारी समितियों में कुनबापरस्ती चल रही है। बड़े आदर्मियों को तो जूठी गवाही के आधार पर भी श्रृंग मिल जाता है, लेकिन गरीब हरिजनों को सटिकाई करके श्रृंग देने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं होता है। एग्रीकल बरल मशीनरी के सम्बन्ध में भी छोटे किंतानों और गरीब हरिजनों को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। जितना भी राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, अभी तक उस का लाभ गरीब और छोटे किंतान तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है।

मैंने देखा है दिल्ली में देश के सब प्रदेशों के मज़बूर कानूनी तादाद में रहते हैं। वे झुगी-झोंडियों में रहते हैं और सब शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के हैं। उन को दिल्ली में मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। उदाहरण के लिए राजस्थान में जेरवा जाति के लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं। मैं भी

बेरवा जाति में जनमा हूँ लेकिन उन को दिल्ली में मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। या तो उन को अपनी जाति दूसरी लिखानी पड़ती है और या उन के बच्चे आवृत्ति से बंचित रह जाते हैं। दिल्ली में लगभग दस लाख अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के लोग हैं। उन में से जिस जिस जाति को देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में मान्यता मिली हुई है, उसको दिल्ली में भी मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए।

16.00 hrs.

बंगलादेश की समस्या हल हो गई है। जितनी भी समस्यायें थीं वे हल हो जाती हैं। लेकिन इन हरिजनों के सूर्य की बींबी बादल बन रहा है। समझ में नहीं थाता कि इस में बद्रों रुकावट वैदा हो रही है। तो मैं सरकार में खास निवेदन यह करना चाहूँगा कि इस के लिए एक अलग स्पेशल मंत्रालय कायम कर दिया जाय ताकि वह हरिजनों की जितनी भी कमजोरियां हैं उन को दूर करे। मैं यह भी निवेदन करूँगा कि शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइंज के लिए रिजर्व स्थान रखिए चाहे न रखिये लेकिन इन को एक बराबरी के दर्जे पर लाइए। मैं चाहूँगा कि रिजर्वेशन बन्द करदें लेकिन एक दूसरे के प्रति प्रेम की भावना लोगों के दिलों में हो। आज भी कोई निर्दलीय आदिम जाति का खड़ा हो जाता है तो उस को बोट देने में लोग बड़ी धूमा करते हैं, उस को चुनना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। और यह भी मैं कहूँगा कि अगर सच्चाई और ईमानदारी से इन मेंबरों में से पांच मेंबर भी चुन जाएं तो बहुत बड़ी तादाद में वे आ सकते हैं। किसी के भी दिल में उन के प्रति आज रहम नहीं है। अगर पार्लियां-मेंट का मेंबर या मिनिस्टर उन के लिए कुछ काम करना चाहे तो सब कुछ हो सकता है।

परन्तु 25 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकी। तो फिर मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इनके लिए एक स्पेशल मंत्रालय सरकार बनाए जिस में कि इन की समस्याओं का हल निकल सके।

सभापति भ्रूवयः श्री सिंहैया ।

धीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे नहीं बुलायेंगे ?

सभापति भ्रूवयः मैंने मिस्टर सिंहैया को बुला लिया है।

श्री गणालाल बाड्यास (गंगानगर) : मूझे भी आज बाहर जाना है अगर मेहरबानी करें.....

सभापति भ्रूवयः हमारे पास आप की पार्टी से जो लिस्ट आई है उसके मुताबिक एक एक करके मैं बुला रहा हूँ।

श्री रामचंद्रराम (प्रकवरपुर) : मेरा नाम चोबे नम्बर पर था। अब पता नहीं है भी या नहीं.....

सभापति भ्रूवयः मुझे पता नहीं है। श्री सिंहैया ।.....(व्यवधान) ...

आप लोग एक चीज समझ लीजिए। यह अजब बात पालियार्मेंट में हो रही है जो मैंने दस वर्ष के अंदर कभी नहीं देखी। इसी पालियार्मेंट में इस चीज को देख रहे हैं कि हमारा नाम चौथा है, हमारा नाम तीसरा है, हम को बुला लीजिये, उन को मत बुलाइये। यह तो जिस तरह से नाम मेरे पास आता है उसके अनुसार सभी बुलाए जा रहे हैं। उस तरह से काम चलाए दीजिये। पार्टीचाइज

हमें बुलाना है। आप को बुलाना है, इसके दाव जो इनके बाकी बचे हैं उनको बुलाना है। अब हर आदमी अगर उस तरह से कहे लगे कि इन को छोड़ दीजिए, हम को बुला लीजिए, तो इस तरह से तो काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए जरा मेहरबानी करके इस पद्धति को मत डालिए।

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajnagar): When the discussion started, my hon. friend Shri Shambunath had raised a point of order to the effect that the action-taken report on the recommendations made by the commissioner had not been laid on the Table of the House. I am glad that the hon. Minister has now agreed to place the action-taken report on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): The hon. Minister had agreed to do so on the floor of the House in 1967. The only point is that it has not been implemented.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: The last action-taken report was given to the House by the hon. Minister in 1965-66. At page 2 of the report he has given an assurance to the House that so far as service matters are concerned, the Home Ministry or the concerned Ministry and now the Cabinet Secretariat, will place a separate action-taken report on the Table of the House. But that has not been placed on the Table of the House. I hope that the concerned Minister will take due notice of it and do so at least hereafter.

The problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a very stupendous and complicated one. The discussion of the report has become a ritual, on which no action seems to have been taken by the Government all these years.

Taking into consideration the conditions under which we are living and the atrocities that are being committed throughout India and the callous and indifferent

[Shri S. M. Siddayya]

way in which the Department of Social Welfare is treating the recommendations made by the Commissioner, I feel that this portfolio should no longer be with a Minister of State, but it should be taken over by the Prime Minister herself and similarly in the States also, the Chief Ministers of the States should take over this particular portfolio. This is very important from the point of view of co-ordinating the work of various ministries and departments.

I have a substitute Motion and I would like to confine myself to the points raised therein. The first point is about formulating and implementing a National Social Policy Resolution for eradicating untouchability by abolishing the caste system. Untouchability is only an offshoot of the caste system. Some people are allergic to the mention of the words 'caste system' and ask why this should be brought in at all. But it is our considered opinion that it is only an offshoot of the caste system and till that is abolished, untouchability cannot be eradicated. That is our conviction. Therefore, we want to have a National Social Policy Resolution. We want to know how Government are formulating their policy and taking action. As you know, there are so many policy resolutions. We have the Industrial Policy Resolution; we have an Educational Policy Resolution; with regard to scientific development, we have a Scientific Policy Resolution. But so far as social policy matters are concerned, Government seem to be very indifferent. Perhaps they feel they should not touch this problem of caste and untouchability. Therefore, there is great need for this and we must know how Government are proceeding in the direction of bringing about an egalitarian society where there is no question of high and low.

The second point relates to the rates of post-matric scholarships. These were fixed some years ago, in 1954-55. Since then, the cost of living has risen so high that a revision is overdue. This point is being raised not only here but elsewhere also. The Elayaperumal Committee went into it and recommended as early as 1969

that the rates should be increased. The Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also recommended the same. I may mention here that in 1969, the then Minister in charge, Shri Govinda Menon, told the Rajya Sabha that the rates must be substantially raised and that he had recommended it to the Finance Ministry. At that time, the Finance Minister happened to be the Prime Minister herself, but I am very much pained to know that it was not accepted by the Prime Minister and it is still lingering on, even though the students of these communities are finding it very hard to maintain themselves with the scholarships now given. Therefore, I appeal to Government to consider this matter seriously and see that the rates are enhanced immediately.

There is another small point with regard to the scholarship, that is the means test in the case of the Scheduled Castes. When the scheme was introduced, there was such a test, that is, those students whose parents are earning above Rs. 500 per month would not get the scholarships. In 1957, this was withdrawn. But again, we do not know for what reason, it was reintroduced in 1961-62. The Elayaperumal Committee as well as the Parliamentary Committee had recommended that this anomaly should go. In the case of the Scheduled Tribes, there is no such means test. It is a good thing but the same thing should be extended to the Scheduled Castes also. I think the Government will take immediate action in this matter.

My next point will be to restore the regional offices of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the previous 1964-67 level. Sir, the organisation of the Commissioner was built up from the year 1950.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Five minutes more.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: I have sent a substitute motion and you must give me some more time. From the year 1950 to 1967, the organisation was built up gradually. One fine morning, this Department of Social Welfare, even

without consulting the Cabinet or even the Finance Ministry, took a decision to abolish all these offices. Then they were called Deputy Commissioners. 17 regional offices were abolished and in the place of these offices, the money that was saved by abolishing them was utilised for the creation of zonal offices for the purpose of backward classes and the officer was designated Director-General of Backward Classes. I have no quarrel with the Department of Social Welfare so far as their increasing their activities is concerned. Let them have their own organisation. But the point is, the Commissioner is a Constitutional authority, who has been charged with certain functions under the Constitution. He has to investigate and see to the protection of the safeguards provided for these people under the Constitution; my point is that even against the will of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, these offices were abolished. Now, the Elayaperumal Committee, as I mentioned earlier, and the Parliamentary Committee,—I think in its first report—made a recommendation that all these offices should be restored and said that the Commissioner has become helpless. The report has said that the eyes and ears of the Commission have been taken away and he has become ineffective. Therefore, they should be restored.

Last year, in 1971, Mr. S. S. Ray who was the Minister concerned, gave a promise to the House that these can be restored in consultation with the Commissioner. I do not know whether the Commissioner has been consulted. But according to the report of the Commissioner, the Commissioner has been making representations to the Social Welfare Department to give him more staff. That has not been considered till now, and I do not think that the present Commissioner also will hesitate to ask the Government to restore to him these offices so that he may be in a better position to discharge his duties under the Constitution.

My next point is, to take legislative and executive measures to prohibit the practice of forced or bonded labour in

the country. According to article 23 of the Constitution forced labour is prohibited and according to article 35 of the Constitution, it is Parliament which has to enact laws in order to prohibit the offences which are enumerated under the Constitution. So far, it has not been done, and in this report the Commissioner has pointed out that in the following States forced labour is actually being practised; Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, and in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the Laccadives. These are the States and the Union territories where this practice is even today prevalent, and the Government must immediately take steps to prevent it.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Except in Assam.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Assam is not included here. My next point will be, the Commissioner, under the Constitution has certain powers to look into the grievances and individual complaints or representations made by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which he was performing till recently. Now, I do not know why—these constitutional powers have been taken away from him, and he has become helpless. Again, in the 19th report, I find that the Commissioner has also felt that he has become incapable of discharging his duties properly unless this power to investigate into the complaints and representations of individuals and organisations is given to him. As a matter of fact, when this question was raised before the Parliamentary Committee, the representative of the Social Welfare Department and the Home Ministry agreed that they have no objection, and the Commissioner is entitled, under the Constitution, to call even for the records of the concerned officers and make his own investigations. Even after giving an assurance, I understand that the Commissioner is not allowed to call for the records and look into the grievances of employees or individuals belonging to SCST.

[*Shri S. M. Siddayya*]

Similarly, there is the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of SCST and Mr. Basumatari was the chairman of the first Committee. During two years of his chairmanship, that Committee was able to receive representations and complaints from the SCST and they were able to produce a very nice report, 19th report. After the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, I do not know what happened in the middle. The Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Personnel had influenced, had written a letter to the Speaker asking the Speaker to take out the power of the Committee to look into the grievances of the SCST. Under a directive given by the Speaker, this Committee has become helpless. I am a member of that Committee. We are feeling very difficult to do our work and feel strongly that if that power is not given to the Committee it is as good as abolishing the Committee itself. That is the crux of the whole problem. I do not know why the Department of Personnel interferes with the powers of the Committee and why the Speaker interfered with the Committee's work and issued the directive. The powers and functions of the Committee have been given by both the Houses of Parliament. When both the Houses have given that power, I do not know; even the Prime Minister or the Speaker cannot take it away easily. That has been done now. There is a deadlock created and the Committee finds it difficult to function properly.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: You can request the Speaker to restore the original powers.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: I think the Speaker will do it provided the Department of Personnel did not interfere with this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are mentioning about the withdrawal of the powers of the Committee by the hon. Speaker. I do not know; I have no information about that. What is the basis?

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: As a member of the Committee I know it; a direction was issued to the Committee not to entertain applications of the SCST. I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: I was the Chairman. Actually the wording is not there, to give such a power. In consultation with the previous Speaker Mr. Reddy, it was given; we were told if the Ministers and the Chief Ministers of States agree, we had no objection. They agreed and every department agreed and the Ministry also agreed. Later on, after the dissolution of Parliament, what happened I do not know. He is referring to that now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were the Chairman at that time; you must have something on record; you know the correspondence and you have seen the records.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: He is a member of the Committee.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: So long as he was there, there was no trouble; they produced their reports. It was only after he ceased to be the Chairman of that Committee, trouble cropped up.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The ruling Congress had no absolute majority then.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Many Members have already suggested about representation in the Cabinet. In appointments as ambassadors and governors, the representation of SCST is inadequate, almost nil. There are so many corporations for which the Government of India will be nominating chairman and directors.

I am very sorry to bring to the notice of the House that in case of these Corporations, not a single Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe person has been appointed as a Chairman so far. There are hundreds of Corporations. I do not think any member of the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been appointed as a Director. This is a very serious matter. I request the Prime Minister to look into the matter because she is at the head of the Government, and, I think, it is her duty to look into the matter and see that something is done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has taken 20 minutes. He should conclude now.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : I am concluding. Before I conclude, I want to make a reference to the assessment made by the present Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In a statement issued at Bhopal, this is what he has said. This is a news-item dated October 31, reported in *National Herald* of November 1, 1972. This is what it says:

"The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Mr. Shankar Rao Mane, said here yesterday that pretty little had been done in the past 25 years to make any tangible improvement in the lot of Adivasis and Harijans in the country."

Mr. Mane who was talking to reporters, attributed this state of affairs to Government apathy and an utter lack of a sense of commitment to the task of bringing about a social transformation on the part of political parties, social workers and organisations and others.

He said that the process of the economic exploitation of the tribals and Harijans was continuing. Moreover, little had been done to banish untouchability. While the Government at the Centre and in the States were guilty of indifference, negligence and lack of foresight, he thought the major blame should go to the political parties and the social workers for their non-participation in this all-important task of social transformation all through the past 25 years.

In reply to a question, he conceded that the Congress as the ruling party shared the major portion of blame for this failure.

Mr. Mane was of the view that a new approach was needed to bring about the social transformation quickly. He stressed the need for providing greater employment opportunities to Harijans and Adivasis.

Regretting that the reservation quota in Government services had remained far from being fulfilled, he emphasised that this backlog should be made good."

Thank you.

श्री रामजी राम (अकबरपुर) : समाप्ति महोदय, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की 10% रिपोर्ट पर हम आज विचार रिमार्श कर रहे हैं। दो साल के बाद यह रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है। मैं नहीं जानता इसके बया कारण है : जो भी कारण हो लेकिन मैं आपकी जानिब से मन्त्री महोदय की तवज्ज्ञह बाहता हूँ।

जाहिदे तंग नजर ने मुझे काफिर जाना काफिर यह समझते हैं मुसलमान हूँ मैं।

मेरे छ्याल से इसी लिए एक गम्भीर ममस्या जो राष्ट्रीय पंमाने पर हल की जानी चाहिए उसको हमारे सम्मानित दोस्त, चाहे इस तरफ के या उस तरफ के, नव्वा अन्दर आंग बाहर बहुत सी पेचीदगियां पैदा हुई और उनको हमारे कर्णधार, हमारे मुल्क की नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने हल किया। देश के अन्दर कांग्रेस पार्टी जो एक दलदल में फंसी हुई थी और उसकी जो दुरंगी चाल थी उसको उन्होंने दुश्त किया।

[श्री रामजी राम]

साथ ही हमारे मुल्क के बाहर जो अमरीका और चीन की एक सत्त्वित थी और जिसके जरिये बंगला देश के एक करोड़ विस्थापित हमारे मुल्क में आये उसकी समस्या को न सिर्फ हमने हल किया बल्कि उनके निवास के लिए बंगला देश बनाने में हमने उनको सहायता प्रदान की। परन्तु अकरोस है कि हजारों साल से वसने वाली और हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण करने वाली यह अनुसूचित जाति और अननुसूचित जनजातियों की समस्यायें वैसी की वैसी ही पड़ी हुई हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि अब जैसा कि हमारी नेता प्रशान्त मन्त्री ने संकल्प किया है उनकी जो गरीबी हटाप्रो का नारा है वह मुख्यतः इन्हीं लोगों की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए नारा है। इसे उम्मीद है कि हम जल्द से जल्द, चंकि उम तरफ चल पड़े हैं, उन समस्याओं को हम हन कर लेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, यह जो समस्या है वह सिर्फ सरकारी समस्या नहीं है बल्कि यह धार्मिक और सामाजिक समस्या भी है। पहले मैं धार्मिक और सामाजिक समस्या की तरफ अपने विवार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : समय कम है, आपके जो प्लाइन्स हैं उनको बताइये।

श्री रामजी राम : मैं समझता था आप मुझे 15 मिनट का समय जरूर देंगे।

सभापति महोदय : जी नहीं।

श्री रामजी राम : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ हमारे मुल्कमें शंकराचार्य जैसे धार्मिक नेता मौजूद हैं जो आज भी एमान के साथ कहते हैं कि अछूत अछूत है, जन्म से अछूत है और वह सफूत नहीं हो सकते। हिन्दू महासभा के संगठन मंत्री श्री शर्मा ने “हिन्दू विवेयर” पुस्तिका में साफ तौर पर लिखा है :

“The Hindus should understand that only a Hindu Government can provide protection to the Hindu nation of Hindustan.”

एक तरफ हिन्दू महासभा के नेता यह कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इनके गुरु शंकराचार्य यह कहते हैं कि अछूत अछूत रहेंगे, यह सफूत नहीं हो सकते हैं। इन वातों से सामाजिक परिस्थिति में पेचीदगी पैदा होती है और इसका समाधान होना जहरी है।

जो अत्याचार अछूतों पर हो रहे हैं उनके बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता केवल दो तीन उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 31 जूलाई के नेशनल हेराल्ड में छपा है :

“Lucknow: 15 Harijans of Jaitpur village in Faizabad district, have been on hunger strike in batches of four since July 24 before the Council House here. They have issued a hand-bill making allegations against their local MLA, Mr. Jagdamba Prasad Singh, who is a former Talukdar....”

सभापति भ्रहोवयः यह शोड्यूल कास्ट्स
शोड्यूल ट्राइब्ज रिपोर्ट है ?

ओ रामदी रम्बः उन्हीं समस्वामीों पर
मैं अपनी विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ ।
इनमें ८७ सुप्राव बेश किए गए हैं । अमर
इनके कुछ हिस्सों पर भी सही तौर पर अमल
करने के लिए कदम उठाये जायें तो ज्यादातर
समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं । जो भी हो, मैं
बताना चाहता हूँ कि छुपाकूल की हालत
वह है :

- (1) उन्हें गांव के कुएं से पानी भरने
नहीं दिया जाता ।
- (2) नाई हजामत नहीं काटता ।
- (3) धोबी कपड़े नहीं धोता ।
- (4) उनके मकान, गांव, फसल और
लिहान जला दिये जाते हैं ।
- (5) उनके हाथ काट दिये गये । वह
जिन्दा जला दिए गए ।
- (6) औरतों का नंगा जलूस निकाला
गया ।
- (7) उनके बच्चे और लड़किय गुसामों
की तरह तथा कभी कभी के एवज्ज
में खरीद ली जाती हैं ।
- (8) उन्हें साल में ४ या ५ माह काम
मिलता है ।
- (9) मिनिमम वेजेज एकट जो कार-
खानों पर लागू है वह गांवों में अगर
जा कर आप देखें तो हरिजनों पर उस
को लागू नहीं किया गया है ।

(10) फोस्ड लेबर, उनसे जब इस्ती
बेगर कराई जाती है जिसकी सीकड़ों
मिसालें मौजूद हैं ।

(11) जमीदारी टूटने के बाद उल्टे
खेत मजदूरों के खेतों को लेखपाल
आदि से मिलकर कब्जा शिकमी
और फिर सीरदारी दर्ज करा ली
गई ।

(12) चकबन्दी में उनके पास बचे खेत
भी बड़े लोगों ने चकबन्दी अपसरों
से मिलकर अपने नाम करा लिए ।

(13) धूलिस हरिजनों की रिपोर्ट दर्ज
नहीं करती और उल्टे चीटिंग केस
में फंसा कर उनको मजबूर करती है
कि वे बेगार करें ।

(14) हरिजनों को अपने घरों में चारपाई
पर बैठने नहीं दिया जाता है ।

यह अनटचेबिलिटी का खुला हुआ स्वरूप है ।

मैं जमीन के बारे में स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ
कि जो भी आंकड़े दिए जाते हैं वह भलत होते हैं
उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में ११ नवम्बर के समाचार
पत्र "स्वतंत्र भारत में लिखा हुआ है कि
डेंड लाख के ऊपर भूमिहीनों को आवास स्थल
प्राप्तित" । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह
आंकड़ा बिल्कुल गलत और निराधार है । मैं अपने
जिले की भी एक मिसाल बतालाना चाहता हूँ ।
वहां पर कामज़ों पर तो भूमिहीनों को जमीन
बांट दी गई लेकिन मौके पर आने पर पता
चला कि कोई भी जमीन भूमिहीनों को नहीं
मिली है ।

श्री रामजी राम]

इसी तरह से हरिजनों के लिए पानी पीने के कुएं खोदे गए और जो पहले से बने हुए थे उनकी मरम्मत के लिए 2600 रुपये का खर्च दिखला दिया गया। लेकिन जहां पर हरिजनों के गांव हैं वहां कोई भी कुप्रा नहीं खोदा गया। अगर कोई कुएं खुदे भी तो उन जगहों पर खुदे जहां पर हरिजनों की आबादी नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन मद में बहुत पैसा खर्च के लिए रखा जाता है लेकिन उस का इम्प्रेन्टेशन नहीं की बराबर है। मैं आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की ओर से काफी बड़ा आंकड़ा दिखता दिया जाता है फिर इन्हें पैसा खर्च किए गए। लेकिन जिन के लिये पैसा खर्च किया जाता है उस का सही इस्तेमाल उन लोगों के बास्ते नहीं होता है।

श्री शावू राम (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस भौके पर बहुत तक्षील के साथ बात नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लोगों की तकलीफ बतला दी है। रिजर्वेशन के बारे में कर्मिशनर की रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ लिखा गया है सही है लेकिन इस के बारे में कोई भी काम नहीं हो रहा है। यहां तक कि कर्मिशनर ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है उसको डिस्कस करने के लिए भी यहां पर काफी समय नहीं दिया जाता। कई दफे यह कहा गया है कि इस टाइम को ज्यादा करना चाहिए लेकिन फिर भी हम को पूरा मौका अपनी बात कहने का नहीं मिलता।

शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज की प्रावलम हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत बड़ी है। यहां की

55—60 करोड़ की आबादी में 15 करोड़ के लगभग शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोग हैं, 7 करोड़ के लगभग शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लोग हैं। इस तरह से 22 करोड़ के लगभग ये लोग ही जाते हैं और बैकवड़ क्लासेज के लोगों को भिना दिया जाये तो कुल आबादी की आधी से अधिक संख्या हो जाती है लेकिन इन आदमियों की कोई सूचने बाला नहीं है। शेड्यूल कास्ट्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट के पेज 66 पर लिखा हुआ है कि 1-1-50 से ले कर 1-1-68 तक के 9 सालों में सर्विज के अन्दर शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के रिजर्वेन्टेशन में क्लास 1 में 0.90 परसेंट का इन्क्रीज हुआ है और क्लास 2 में 0.72 परसेंट का इन्क्रीज हुआ है। इसी तरह से इन 9 सालों में शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज का रिजर्वेन्टेशन क्लास 1 में 0.41 परसेंट और क्लास 2 में (—) 0.06 का इन्क्रीज हुआ है। यह तो हमारे रिजर्वेशन का हाल है।

आगे चल कर कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट में एक जगह लिखा है :

"Incidence of landless agricultural labour in the country among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—According to the 1961 census there were 3.15 landless agricultural labourers in the Country."

इस का कोई भी हल नहीं निकाला गया।

1969 की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक आजकल 7 करोड़ के लगभग शेड्यूल कास्ट्स लेबर हैं। मैं अब जी करना चाहता हूं कि देश की सब से बड़ी समस्या आज अनटेबिलिटी है। जो

इस दण के करोड़ों बाजिंग्डे हैं गेड्यूल्ड काम्ट्स के उनके साथ बेडम्पापी हो गई है, लेविन इसकी तरफ। कसी का ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है जिसकी बजह से उन लोगों की बड़ी दुरी हालत हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के मूर्तिस्क कुछ प्रपोज्म आप के सामने रखें।

पहली बात यह है कि जब तक देश के अन्दर जो प्लैनिंग कमिशन है उस का हप नहीं बदलता तब तक गरीबी हटाओ का निरा कभी पूरा नहीं हो सकता। प्लैनिंग कमिशन में गेड्यूल्ड बारट और गेड्यूल्ड डाइव्हर के मेम्बर हेने चाहिये। इसी तरह से बैकवड़ क्लासेज और लेबस और किसानों के मेम्बर होने चाहिये। जिस तरह से आज प्लैनिंग कमिशन काम कर रहा है उससे देश के गरीब आदमियों का कोई भला हो पाना नामुमकिन है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश भर में अरबों हपये खर्च कर के आप बंगला देश के रिफ्यूजियों का भला कर सकते हैं, पाकिस्तान से आये हुए करोड़ों रिफ्यूजियों को आवाद कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो हजारों सालों से यहाँ के रिफ्यूजी चले आ रहे हैं उन की तरफ कभी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। प्लैनिंग कमिशन की तरफ से 1,000 करोड़ हपये की पूँजी से एक फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन बनाया जाए जो कि विदाइट इंटरेस्ट (विना सूद, लोन से उन लोगों की मदद करे और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री बगरह बलाने में उन की मदद करे।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर बार बार मांग की गई है कि बजीफा आदि में गेड्यूल्ड काम्ट्स और गेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों की जो मदद हो रही है, वह बहुत कम है। इस के लिए जल्दी है कि इन लोगों के लिये एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाए। एक बार प्राइम मिनिस्ट्री में बात की गई तो उन्होंने कहा कि हालत यह डिमांड नहीं करते कि इस के लिए अलग मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी बीमार की बीमारी का कष्ट किसी बीमार को ही पता चलता है, किसी तन्दरुस्त आदमी को नहीं हो सकता। किसी अमीर को गरीबों की तकनीक का इस्तम नहीं हो सकता। वह नहीं जान सकते कि गरीब लोग किस मुश्किल में हैं। इन्हिए मेरी तरफ से और दूसरे मेम्बरों की तरफ से बार बार सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड की गई ताकि बार कूटिंग पर इस प्राव्लेम को हल किया जा सके। यह कोई बड़ी बान नहीं है।

लड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के बारे में एक दृष्ट महात्मा गांधी के चेले सन्त विनोदा भावे ने कहा था कि "रात अंधेरी कट के रहेगी, धन और धरती बांट के रहेगी।" लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर क्या इस के लिए कोई टाइम फिक्स किया गया है? कि यह 100 साल में होगा या 200 साल में होगा? अभी तक इसकी कोई स्कीम नहीं बन पाई है। न तो धन बांटा है और न धरती बांटी है। लैडलैस लोगों को आब तक जमीन नहीं दी गई है। दूसरी तरफ बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति बनते जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ गरीबी का छिकाना नहीं

[श्री साधू राम]

है और दूसरी तरफ थोड़े ही समय में लोगों के पास करोड़ों और अरबों की पूँजी हो गई। एक तरफ आप ने राजों, महाराजों को खत्म किया लेकिन दूसरी ओर एक एक सेठ के पास इतना धन हो गया है कि वह कई कई महाराजों को खरीद सकता है। इस लिये जमीन की तकनीम बहुत जल्दी की जाये।

आज जो लैड सीरिंग मुकर्रर की गई है वह ठीक है लेकिन प्राप्टी पर भी सीरिंग होनी बहुत जरूरी है। अकेले जमीन पर सीरिंग लगाने से कोई काम नहीं चल सकता। जब तक इन्कम पर सीरिंग न मुकर्रर की जायेगी अरबन प्राप्टी पर सीरिंग न लगाई जायेगी, तब तक गरीबों का भला होने वाला नहीं है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन को पूरा किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। दो या तीन साल जब तक रिजर्वेशन पूरा न हो जाय तब तक सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट में कोई भी रिकूटमेंट नहीं होना चाहिए और जो जगहें खाली हों उन में शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को लिया जाये।

आज देश भर में शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज पर जो जुलम व तशहद हो रहे हैं उन को सुनते हैं तो रोगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। पिछले दिनों मुरादाबाद के एक गांव में हुआ, यूपी के दूसरे हिस्सों में हुआ दिल्ली में हुआ आज लड़कियों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है उस को सुन कर बैचैनी हो रही है। शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के

लोग अपने मन में सोचते हैं कि अगर यही हाल रहा तो हम देश में कैसे बसेंगे। इस मामले में स्टेट गवर्नरेंट कुछ करती नहीं है। सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट से कहा जाए तो वह कहती है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा? आज शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के अन्दर जो बैचैनी है उस को देखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि हर स्टेट में होम मिटिस्टर शेड्यूल कास्ट या शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज का हो।

इसके बाद यह मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो स्कालरशिप दिये जा रहे हैं शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लड़कों को वह बहुत कम है। आज सुबह मिनिस्टर आफ सोशल वेलफेर से इस बारे में बात हुई थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस को बढ़ाना चाहिए। यह स्कालरशिप बहुत पहले मुकर्रर किये गये थे। उस में गुजारा भी नहीं चल सकता है। इसकी बजह से उनकी पढ़ाई का बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। कालेज काले फीस मांगते हैं लेकिन उस को स्कालरशिप समय पर नहीं मिलता है। इसको अपने स्टेट्स के सुपुर्द कर दिया है कि वे उन्हें स्कालरशिप दें। मेरी डिमांड वहाँ भी और यहाँ आप से भी यही है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट के ये जो स्कालरशिप हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट इनको सीधा स्वयं दें, जैसे पहले हुआ करता था वैसे ही होना चाहिए, अतः आपको स्कालरशिप देने के काम की अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए।

कभी कभी सबाल रूपये का पैदा होता है। यह कहा जाता है कि रूपया इतना नहीं है और जब दूसरे कामों के लिए रूपया मिलता है तो हरिजनों के लिये रूपया क्यों नहीं मिल सकता है मेरा इसके बारे में सजेज्जन है। हरिजन कल्याण फंड आप देश पर लगाएं और इस तरह से आप रूपया इकट्ठा करें। और आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं तो हरिजनों के नाम पर लाटरी सिस्टम निकाल दें, उस को आप चालू कर दें और इस तरह से आप रूपया इकट्ठा उनके लिए कर सकते हैं। पंजाब में सरदार प्रताप सिंह करों ने 3 करोड़ 86 लाख रूपया हरिजन कल्याण फंड के लिए नए टैक्स लगाकर इकट्ठा किया था। इन गरीबों की मदद करना आप का पहला फर्ज होना चाहिए।

यह जो कई सेन्ट्रों में मौनोपोली चल रही है, यह भी टूटनी चाहिए। यह बहुत ही काबिने एतराज बात है। दूसरों को कम्पी-टीशन में आ कर चीज़ पैदा करने की इजाजत नहीं मिलती है। कारेबनाने की मौनोपोली, ट्रैक्टर बनाने की मौनोपोली चल रही है तथा दूसरों को कारखाने लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जाते हैं और वे भी इनको ही मिल जाते हैं। जो गरीब लोग हैं उनको कम्पीटीशन में प्राने नहीं दिया जाता है। गवर्नेंमेंट को इसका भी कुछ रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। सरमाएदारी खत्म होनी चाहिये।

आपने हमारे लिए रिजर्वेशन कर रखा है लेकिन वह पूरा नहीं होता है। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जो अफसर इस काम को देखते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन पूरा

हो गया वे इसको पूरा न करें तो उनके बास्ते आप सजा मुकर्रर करें।

अनटचेबिलिटी को दूर करना भी बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे शास्त्रों में चाहे सही हो या गलत वर्ण व्यवस्था का जिक्र है और वर्ण व्यवस्था पैदा की गई है। जब तक यह वर्ण व्यवस्था खत्म नहीं हो जाती तब तक मैं चाहता हूं कि जिन शास्त्रों में इसकी व्यवस्था है "उनको बैन कर दिया जाए। इसके बिना यह हट नहीं सकती है। शंकरखार्य का जिक्र भी आया है। उनकी बड़ी नुकताचीनी भी होती है। लेकिन जिस बक्त वह पंजाब गए तो अमृतसर में जनहांग बालों ने उनका बड़ा भारी स्वागत किया। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो देश के माथे पर एक कलंक का टीका है, अस्मृत्यता का यह तब तक नहीं मिट सकता है जब तक कि जो इसका समर्थन करने वाले लोग हैं या जो किताबें हैं धार्मिक और जिन में इसका बखान किया गया गया है, उनको बैन नहीं कर दिया जाता। तुलसीदास जी की देश भर में चतुशशती मनाई गई है। मैं ने यह सुना है कि आपने उसके लिये घस्सी लाख रूपया दिया है। मैं जानता चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने कभी यह भी सोचा है कि सड़क्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्ज़ जो करोड़ों की तादाद में हैं और जो उनके पूर्वज हुए हैं, रबिदास, कबीरदास आदि या ऋषि बाल्मीकी, उन के लिए दो आने आप खर्च करें। उसके लिए भी आप तयार नहीं हुए। तुलसी रामायण में क्या लिखा है :

दोल यंवार बुद्ध पशु नारि,
ये सब ताइन के अधिकारी।

[बी साथू राष्ट्र]

चारों को ताढ़ कर, दबा कर रखना चाहिए। जिन्होंने यह उच्चेश दिया अगर उनकी चतुशशती मनाने के लिये हमारे सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट के मिनिस्टर जाते हैं और उन समारोहों में भाग लेते हैं, उसको एनकरेजमेंट देते हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लोग कभी ऊपर उठ सकते हैं।

एक बात मुझे याद आती है। दो दिन पहले हमारे एक साथी मेस्टर बोल रहे थे। वह कह रहे थे, हम को उठाओ, हम को उठाओ। तब मैंने कहा कि उठाने के लिए करोड़ों आदमी हैं। यह गवर्नरेंट इतनी कमज़ोर साबित हो रही है। कि ये उठा नहीं सकती है। आप को परमात्मा से ही प्रार्थना करनी है और वही हमको उठा सकता है, और कोई नहीं उठा सकता है।

मुझे एक बात और याद आती है। हमारी हालत क्या है, इससे मुझे यह बात याद आती है। एक गरीब आदमी किसी के यहाँ नीकरी करता था। उसने अपने मालिक से कहा कि मेरी तनबाह बढ़ा दो, बर्ना? मालिक ने कहा बर्ना क्या? उसने बाहा कि इसी तनबाह पर काम करता रहूँगा। हम जो मेस्टर हैं उनकी भी यही हालत है। पार्लियामेंट में हम 77 मेस्टर शेड्यूल कास्ट के हैं और 39 शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के हैं। हम सारे रोते रहते हैं, बोलते रहते हैं लेकिन कोई सुनता नहीं है जब कोई सुनता नहीं है और हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं तो हम यही कह कर तस्सली कर लेते हैं कि बहुत बड़ा प्रो गया। बातें बना कर आप लोगों को

बहुत देर तक बहका नहीं सकते हैं। लोगों में जागृति पैदा हो गई है। देश में हम लोग बहुत दुःखी हैं। गरीबों के दुखों को दूर करने के लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एक प्रतिज्ञा की है और एक नारा दिया है और वह नारा गरीबी हटाओ का नारा है। गरीबी हटाने की उन्होंने प्रतिज्ञा की है मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रतिज्ञा पर अगर सिरियसली अमल किया जाए और वही नहीं बल्कि जो सरकारी मशीनरी है वह भी अमल करे और गरीबों की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए जो जो दुखी हैं उनके दुखों का निबारण करने के लिए वार फुटिंग पर काम हो तभी यह काम हो सकेगा।

आखिर में, मैं एक शेर प्रज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ जो कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के मुतालिक है। जैसे ही यह शेर मेरे ध्यान में आया इस को मैंने लिख लिया। जो लड़ाई अभी दुई है उसमें प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि चंडी का रूप धारण किया, कुछ कहते हैं कि दुर्गा माता का किया। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ:

उठो, उठो चंडी या दुर्गा माता
इस वक्त भारत की निर्माण विधाता
चोर बाजारी अफसरशाही राज बदल
दो
पूंजीपतियों का तकलाताज बदल दो
हरिजन किसान गरीबों की अब शान
देना दे

चक्र चुदर्शन तेरे हाथ में अब ठीक बला दे
हट जाये गरीबी देश से यह नारा लाया
चौबारी गरीब ने यह आपको भेद बताया।

श्री पंखालाल बाबूदास (गंगानगर) : मेरे साथियों ने बहुत से सुझाव दिये हैं साधूराम जी ने भी दिये हैं। पच्चीस साल हमें आजाद हुए हो गये हैं। बीस साल से मैं यहां बोलता आ रहा हूं। मैं ज्यादा उलाहना किसी की देना नहीं चाहता हूं। एक ही बात मैं कहता हूं। हम सदियों से भारतवासियों की मेवा करते आ रहे हैं, मृक मेवा में हम लगे रहे हैं,

और इसका इनाम हमें यह मिला है कि हम पददलित हो गए हैं, शोषित हो गए हैं मैं और इस सेवा के बदले में हमें जो पुरस्कार मिलता रहा है उसको बतलाना शुरू कर दूं तो जायद मेरा सारा समय ही इसमें चला जाएगा और उससे भी ज्यादा समय मुझे दरकार होगा। कोई आदमी नौकरी करता है और वह सिपाही होता है तो उसको तरकी मिलती है अच्छी सेवा के लिए वह लांस नायक बनता है, मेजर बनता है, उसको पद्म भूषण मिलता है, भारत रत्न मिलता है, पद्म श्री मिलता है किसी को बोनस मिलता है, पेंशन मिलती है, इनक्रिमेंट मिलती है लेकिन हम लोगों को हिन्दु समाज की सेवा करते रहने का इनाम पद्म श्री या दूसरे पों में इस पर्म मिला है कि हम अछूत हैं, हम नीच हैं, हम चांडाल हैं, हमसे अगर कोई छू जायेगा तो वह अष्ट हो जायेगा। इस चीज पर हमें शर्म आनी चाहिये लज्जा होनी चाहिये। जिस समाज की हम सेवा करते आ रहे हैं उससे हम कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं, हम यहीं चाहते हैं कि आप हमें थोड़ा स्वामिमान के साथ जीने लायक बना दें,

हमें अरने पैरों पर खड़े होने लायक बना दें। लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं। हमारे साथ वैसा ही व्यवहार होता है जैसा भैंस और बैल के बछड़े आदि के साथ होता है। उनकी भूज मिटाने के लिए जिस तरह से भूसा दिया जाता है वैसा ही हमारे साथ होता है।

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

उग्राध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे भाईयों को जमीनें एलाट हुई। आज उनको पांच और छः छः हजार रुपये के नोटिस आ गए हैं। श्रीड्यूल कास्ट के लोगों को नोटिस दे दिए गए हैं कि तुम्हारी जमीन कैसल हो गई है क्योंकि तुम ने पैसा जमा नहीं कराया है। मेरे पास कम से कम इस तरह के दो दबंग नोटिस हैं। राजस्थान उपनिवेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने ये दिए हैं। अगर आप सही भानों में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, गरीबी मिटाना चाहते हैं, अंत नीच का भेद दूर करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम लखाति और करोड़ति बनना नहीं चाहते हैं, हमें आप दस बारह एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि दे दें और उसके साथ साथ कृषि साधन दे दें, एक छोटा सा मकान दो कमरे वाला दे दें। और हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों जाएंगे। बर मुक्त बता कर आप हमें दे दें। हरिजन और आदिवासी जैसा देने की स्थिति में नहीं है। जरीन आप देते हैं लेकिन जमीन की किशत अदा करने के लिए उनको बनिये का मुह देखना पड़ता है, मोट चौघरी का मुह देखना पड़ता है और वह उसकी कीमत नहीं दे सकता है।

[श्री पन्नाजाल बासपाल]

आज हमारी हालत यह है कि स्कूलों में पढ़ने हमारे बच्चे जाते हैं और पढ़ने के बाद जब वे मैट्रिक के आगे नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं तो उनको सर्विस नहीं मिलती है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है कि जो कौड़ी के थे, धोती और कमीज़ के अन्दर पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद रिफूजी बन कर आए थे वे आज लब्जति और करोड़पति बन गए हैं, आज कनाटप्लेस के अन्दर, बम्बई में तबा बड़े बड़े नगरों में उनकी आतीशान दुकानें चल रही हैं, कारखाने चल रहे हैं, उनके लिए अलग से मिनिस्ट्री चल रही है, उनके लिए आपने सब कुछ किया है। लेकिन आज जो हम नीचे इतने गिरे हुए हैं, इनको आप देख नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारी स्थिति को आप देखें। हमें खुशी है कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के चंगुल से आपने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को आजाद होने में मदद दी और उँकरोड़ वहां के मुसलमानों को मुक्ति दिलाई और मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए उनको स्वावलम्बी बना दिया और आज भी भारत सरकार उनको हर प्रकार का सहयोग दे रही है उनके अधिक उत्थान के लिए पांच पैसे का टिकट भी एकसदा लगाना पड़ा है और यह टैक्स गरीब से लेकर अमीर सब पर लगता है।

मैं कांग्रेसी रहा हूँ और शायद कांग्रेसी ही मरणा। कांग्रेस में ही मेरी जिन्दगी जाएगी। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और इतनी बड़ी प्रावलम्बी हल की है। तो क्या वह अठारह करोड़ मिल्यून्ड कास्ट और मिल्यून्ड द्राष्टव्य की समस्या

को हल नहीं कर सकती? लेकिन हिन्दू समाज ने एक गलत मैनेटेलिटी अपना रखी है और नौकरशाही हमारी समस्याओं का समाधान ईमानदारी से नहीं करना चाहती है। मैंने एक अफसर को कहा कि यह एक गरीब आदमी है, खेती-पेशा है, इसको जमीन दे दीजिए। उस ने पूछा कि इस बक्त यह क्या करता है। मैंने बताया कि वह मेरी सीरी है। तब उस अफसर ने कहा कि आप एक एम० पी० हो कर पागलपन की बात करते हैं, अगर हम इसको जमीन दे देंगे, तो आप की नौकरी कौन करेगा। मैंने कहा कि उस की समस्या का समाधान हो जाये, मेरे घर कौन नौकरी करेगा, इस की चिन्ता करने की क्या आवश्यकता है - कर्मकूद को कोई भागफूटा मिल जायेगा।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मूलक में बहुत बड़े काम किये हैं। उन का सही दिमाग है। वह दिल से चाहती है कि गरीबी मिटे और समाजवाद आये। मैं उन से कहना-चाहता हूँ कि अगर गरीबों को रोजी-रोटी दी जाये, मुफ्त जमीन मुफ्त मकान दिया जाये और उन को स्वावलम्बी बनाया जाये, तो इस से कोई बाटा नहीं होने वाला है।

हिन्दुओं में अगर बेरुखाई न होती, तो यह कोमध्यरे ईमाई न होती।

न कटा करके चोटी न बनते बेदर्मी, मस्जिद में सुरती लगाई न होती।

अगर पाठ गीता का इन को पढ़ते, तो कुरां बाइबिल की पढ़ाई न होती।

मैं तो समझता हूँ कि हिन्दू, मुसलमान और ईसाई सब मेरे भाई हैं। मैं इन्सानियत में विश्वास करता हूँ। कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि शिड्यूल कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल द्राइव्हर के लोग हिन्दू धर्म को छोड़ रहे हैं। उन को बिन्ता करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। [बीस बरस बाद उन को हिन्दू समाज नहीं मिलेगा। ये अठारह करोड़ शिड्यूल कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल द्राइव्हर न हिन्दू हैं और न मुसलमान। हरिजनों ने हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों, सिखों और जैनों सब की टट्टी उठाई, उन के मुर्दा मवेशी उठाये, उन के जूते गांठे और उन की अनेक प्रकार की सेवा की। लेकिन फिर भी हम उन सब के लिए चूहड़े, चमार और अचूत हैं। हमारे साथ किसी ने भी इन्सानियत का सलूक नहीं किया। आज हमारे स्टुडेंट्स और हिप्पियों को देख लीजिए न उन का धर्म है और न ईमान। जो पुराने धार हैं, जिन के दिमाता में धर्म की बात भरी हुई है, उन का तो रामनाम सत होने वाला है। अगली पीढ़ी अपने आप को न हिन्दू समझेगी और न मुसलमान। कुछ लोग दुखी होकर धर्म-परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। हिन्दू समाज को समझना चाहिए कि इसका कारण क्या है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत कुछ किया है और उन के दिल में करने की भावना है। इस मन्त्रालय को उन के अधीन करने की बात की जाती है। वैसे तो वह सब कुछ है। हाथी के पैर में सब का पैर। वह कर्ताधर्ता है। “त्वमेव माता च पिता त्वमेव, त्वमेव बन्धुच सज्जा त्वमेव, त्वमेव विद्या च

द्रविणं त्वमेव, त्वमेव सर्वं हि मम देव देवा।” हमारे लिए तो सब कुछ यही हैं। इस लिए मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि वह कोई सही रास्ता ढंड कर शिड्यूल कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल द्राइव्हर की प्रावलम्ब को हल कर दें। मेरे दिल में उनके लिए बहुत बड़ी जगह है। पंडित जी ने बड़े बड़े काम किये, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ किया है, वह किसी ने नहीं किया। मैं चापलूसी नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन खरी खरी बात में सुना [दिया करता हूँ। उन से यही उम्मीद है कि वह इस समस्या का समाधान करेंगी। समाज के माये पर कलंक के इस टीके को वही मिटा सकती हैं। कुछ लोग हमको खत्म करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम नहीं होंगे, तो वे लोग क्या करेंगे? मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहता चाहता हूँ कि यही गरीबों का टोला है, जो उन की जय बोलता है। [आज काम करने वाला भूखों मरता है, और निकम्मा आदमी ऐश करता है। जो दूसरों का घर बनाता है, उस का अपना घर नहीं है। दूसरों के घर में दीया जलाने वाले के घर में दीया नहीं जलता है। यह कितनी विकल्पना है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आर्थिक, सामाजिक और धार्मिक कानूनि कर के इन्सानियत पर प्राधारित समाज बनाया जाये। जब तक जातिवाद रहेगा, तब तक कस्याण नहीं होने वाला है।

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इल-स्ट्रानिस्ल बंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बीमती इन्डिया गवर्नरी): दो एक दिन से यह चर्चा यहाँ चल रही है और कई भावण भी ने भी

[श्रीकांती हन्दिरा गोवंदी]

मपने कमरे से सुने हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रधारता प्रकट की है कि शिड्युल कास्ट्स और शिड्युल ट्राइब्ज के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, वे बड़ी धीमी रफतार से चल रहे हैं। यह नहीं है कि कुछ नहीं हुआ है, काफी कुछ हुआ है। लेकिन इस में जरा भी सन्देह नहीं है कि जो होना चाहिए, जो हम करना चाहते हैं, उस के मुकाबले में रफतार बहुत ही धीमी रही है।

यहां पर कुछ कठोर शब्द भी कहे गये हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों की भावना समझ सकती हूँ। उनकी चिन्ता और दुःख में भी महसूस करती हूँ। यह प्रश्न कोई नया प्रश्न नहीं है। एक बहुत पुराना प्रश्न है, पुरानी समस्या है, गम्भीर समस्या है जटिल समस्या है और विशाल समस्या है। माननीय सदस्य ने प्रेम और आदर से कहा कि मैं कर दूँ या कोई और कर दे। यह कहने की बात है। इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि बहुत कुछ सरकार कर सकती है। लेकिन सोगों की भावना में परिवर्तन लाने का काम सरकार नहीं कर सकती है, और कोई व्यक्ति नहीं कर सकता है। किस तरह से हम इस स्थिति का सामना करें, किस तरह यह परिवर्तन लायें, यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। यह कोई एक तरफ प्रश्न नहीं है। यह एक पार्टी या सरकार का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है।

हम ने भी एक भाषण मुना। माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि समाज की भावना कैसी है। और उस का क्या प्रभाव बहुत से सोगों पर पड़ रहा है, जिनका विरोध या जांच

बदलने की भावना और इस प्रकार की बातें। सब इस को एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या भाव कर सकते हैं कि कैसे मिल कर उस का समाप्तान हो सकता है, तब जा कर कुछ होगा।

इसकी कोशिश आज से नहीं है। काप्रेस, तो शह से ही इस कोशिश में लगी रही है लेकिन इस के बावजूद लोगों की भावना में परिवर्तन नहीं आया, तो इसके माने हैं कि हमारी कोशिश काफी नहीं थी और हमारे काम में कमी रही होगी अतएव हम सब को मिलकर बहुत ज्यादा कोशिश करनी है कि गांवों में, शहरों में, दफतरों में, सारे समाज में इस भावना में परिवर्तन आय।

सब से दर्दनाक बात तो यह है, जो थोड़े थोड़े दिन बाद समाचार-पत्रों में, या दूसरी तरह, अत्याचार की खबरें आती हैं। कभी घर जलाने और कभी दूसरे ग्रन्थाय और अत्याचार की खबरें आती हैं। कोई शब्द नहीं मिलते हैं कि किस तरह उन की निन्दा की जाये। पिछली दफा एक घटना पर यहां चर्चा हुई थी। उसके बाद मैंने सब मुख्य अंतियों को लिखा था कि इस मामले में उन को विशेष रूप से जागरूक और होशियार रहना है और यह कोशिश करनी है कि ऐसी बात नहोपर भगरहो जाये, तो उस पर तुरन्त कुछ न कुछ कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करनी चाहिए और किसी ऊंचे अफसर को जांच के लिये भेजना चाहिए। मैंने यह भी कहा कि मुख्य अंतियों को स्वयं इस में इच्छा लेनी चाहिये।

मेरा इरादा है कि मैं फिर से मुख्य मनियों से इस बारे में चर्चा करूँ कि किसे हम इस को रोक सकते हैं चाहे कितनी भी पुलिस हो, कितनी भी हम देखा भाल करें। जब तक पड़ोसियों के मन में यह भावना नहीं होगी कि हम ऐसी घटना नहोने वें तबतक हमारे शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट व ट्राइवल भाइयों को तसल्ली नहीं होगी। माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि ऐसी घटनाएं भारत के समाज पर कंलक हैं जब तक यह भावना हर जगह नहीं होगी। तबतक एकाएक काम को देखना किसी भी सरकार के लिए यदि असम्भव नहीं तो बहुत ही मुश्किल है।

इसीलिए मैं यह कहती हूँ कि यह कोई एक पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह काम सब को मिलकर करना है और यह भी देखना है कि ऐसे अस्त्याचार कहीं भी न हो। हमारे जो हरिजन भाई और बहन हैं या/ट्राइवल भाई हैं उन को खुद भी इस तरह की कुछ अपनी विजिलेंस रखनी चाहिए जिससे कि जब भी उन्हें लगे कि उनके विशेष भावना फैल रही है तो तुरन्त उस की इतिला संवंधित अधिकारियों को दें। कभी-कभी तो ऐसी घटनाएं एकदम से हो जाती हैं। कोई जगड़ा हुआ, गुस्सा चढ़ा और बात बढ़ गई पर कभी-कभी कुछ प्रचार पहसु से होता है; कुछ न [कुछ] गलतफहमी फैल जाती है जिससे कि मतभेदूया गुस्सा बढ़ता जाता है समाज में और एक दिन जैसे कोड़ा सा कटता है उसी तरह से घटना हो जाती है। तो अगर यह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हुआ है तो जहर इसकी जानकारी बहा के रहने वालों को

मिल सकती है और उसकी तुरन्त इतिला दे सकते हैं।

अब हमारी सब की यह भी एक राष्ट्रीय जिम्मेदारी है कि जो प्रगति होनी चाहिए वह कैसे तीव्र गति से हो? कौन कौन कार्यक्रम है? अभी इधर हाल में शायद कोई कान्फरेंस हुई थी। उस में उन्होंने दो बात बताई थीं। और हाँ, एक यह भी बात है कि करीब करीब जितनी रिपोर्ट शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेष्यूल्ड ट्राइवल कमिशनर की आई है उन्होंने उन में इस बात पर ध्यान दिलाया है कि कोई कार्यक्रम जो होता भी तो सब से गरीब हैं या जिन की सब से ज्यादा ज़रूरत है उन तक लाभ नहीं पहुँचता है चाहे हरिजन का भी हो चाहे ट्राइवल्स का हो। इस योजनापर हम इस पर खास तीर से ध्यान देना चाहते हैं कि जो ज्यादा दैक्षण्य है उन तक यह कार्यक्रम पहुँच सके और उन के लिए सुझाव खोज निकाला जाय।

17 hrs.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर): एक तो बहन जी कानून बनाया जाय क्योंकि गांवों में जो जगड़ा शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट का होता है, वह इस बात को लेकर होता है कि जो मवेशी मरते हैं उन को हरिजन उठाते हैं और वे नहीं उठाते हैं तो गांवों में मार पीट और कत्ल होती हैं। एक कानून बना दिया जाए कि उस के लिए ग्राम से ठेका होगा और हरिजन नहीं उठाएंगे क्योंकि मवेशियों के बारे में रोज मारपीट होती है और जगड़ा होता है।

श्रीमती इश्वरा गांधी: यह हमारी बहन ठीक बात कह रही है। ये सब काम जो हैं ये मालूम नहीं क्यों गन्दे काम समझ जाते हैं। ये सब काम आवश्यक काम हैं। लेकिन यह कोई कारण नहीं है कि एक ही वर्ग उसको करे। अगर काम समाज के लिये करना है तो कोई भी उसको कर सकता है। जैसा बहन ने कहा, यह हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एकाघ जगह हुआ है कि वहां के हरिजनों ने कहा कि हम यह काम नहीं करेंगे और उसके बाद वह ठेके पर दूसरे लोगकरें तो वहींके, एक गांध के बारे में मुझे मालूम है कि वहीं के हरिजनों को उससे तकलीफ हुई और उन्हींने फिर हल्ला भाया कि यह दूसरे को ठेके पर क्यों दे दिया?

... (अध्यवधान) ... सहोदरा बाई जी, आप की बात तो मैं समझ गई। यही हम कह रहे हैं कि समाज की विचारधारा को जब तक हम पलटेंगे नहीं तब तक यह नहीं होगा। गांधी जी की यही कोशिश थी कि कोई काम गन्दा नहीं है। उनके आश्रम में जो रहता था उस को सब काम करने होते थे। यह नहीं था कि हरिजन एक काम करे और दूसरा दूसरा काम करे। यही हमारी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि चाहे स्कूल हो, कालेज हो, कोई संस्था हो, सब लोग मिल कर कुछ भी काम हो तो उस काम को करें। इस तरह की भावना बनाएं कि किसी तरह यह काम गन्दा नहीं है। समाज के लिये बहुत आवश्यक काम है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि कोई कारण नहीं है कि जैसे हमारे यहां जारिवाद में अलग अलग था कि फलां जाति यह काम करे और दूसरी जाति

दूसरा काम करे यह जो चीज़ है यह समाज के लिये बुरी चीज़ है। सब को मोका मिलना चाहिये कि जो काम कर सके और करना चाहें वह करे और जो आवश्यक काम है उसके लिये कुछ न कुछ प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए कि वह मिल कर हो। यह न हो कि एक ही जाति के लोग करें। इससे तो मैं पूरी तरह से आप से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन इस सब के लिये पूरे जोरों से एक प्रचार की आवश्यकता है और शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है यानी स्कूल की और किताब की शिक्षा नहीं बल्कि राजनीतिक सामाजिक शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है ताकि लोग इन बातों को समझें। जैसा मैंने कहा यह हमारी जो दूसरी शिक्षा होती है उसी के द्वारा हम यह नई विचारधारा फैलाने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं और आवश्यक कदम उठा सकते हैं।

अब जो हमारे पिछे हुए भाईयों के हक हैं, अधिकार हैं उनके प्रति तो उनको जागरूक होना चाहिए, उनको कांशसनस होनी चाहिए कि ये हमारे अधिकार हैं, हमें मिलने चाहिए लेकिन संग संग में समझती हूँ कि कुछ हमें रचनात्मक प्रकार से कोई रास्ते ढूँढ़ने चाहिए कि किस तरह से ये अधिकार मिले जिस में झगड़े न हों लेकिन तेजी से आगे भी बढ़ सकें और खाली यह जिम्मेदारी जो हरिजन है उसी पर ही न हों हरिजन पर ही यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं रख सकते हैं यह तो समाज के जितने वर्ग हैं उनको उस जिम्मेदारी को भोड़ना है, इस काम में रुचि लेनी है और हमको इस

काम में उनको सम्बन्धित करना है क्योंकि ये जितने भारतीय नागरिक हैं उन सभी का यह कर्तव्य है कि यह बात हमारे समाज से हटे। कभी जो भी कारण रहे हों जातिवाद के, लेकिन इस समय वह कारण नहीं हैं। समाज बदला है, भारत बदला है, दुनिया बदली है और जोरों से बदल रही है तो हम एक ऐसी पुरानी चीज को क्यों पकड़े रहें जिस ने हमें हमेशा कमज़ोर किया एक तो वह बुरी है क्योंकि इससे लोगों को दुख होता है, कष्ट होता है, यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है इसके बुरे होने का, लेकिन इसके आलावा भी इस देश को इस जातिवाद ने जकड़ कर पीछे रखा है, इस कारण भी यह एक बहुत बुरी कीज है इस में जरा भी सन्देह नहीं है कि यदि हमें इससे जोरों से लड़ेगे नहीं तो यह देश कभी भी महान नहीं हो सकता। चाहें हम योड़ी बहुत गरीबी कम कर सके, दूसरे हमें जो लोगों के कष्ट दिखते हैं, चाहे घर का कष्ट हो, चाहे अनाज का, चाहे मंहगाई का, ये चीजें दूर भी हो जाएं और अगर जातिवाद रहता है, कोई भी अपने को दूसरे से ऊंचा समझता या कोई दूसरे को नीचा समझता है, क्योंकि नीचा समझना भी उतना ही बुरा है जितना ऊंचा समझना बुरा है, जब तक यह भावना रहती है तब तक यह देश कभी भी महान नहीं हो सकता है। कभी भी यह उतना शक्ति-शाली नहीं हो सकता जितना हम इसे बनाना चाहते हैं, वह एकता और मजबूती की शक्ति इसमें नहीं आ सकती है। इसीलिए यह बहुत ही अरुरी बात है जिस पर हम सब को ध्यान देना है।

हमको इन प्रश्नों को, इन समस्याओं को एक दृष्टिकोण से देखना है जिस में खाली हम दंड की बात न देखें कि क्या सजा मिले, क्या दंग मिले, अगर दंड की आवश्यकता हो उससे जिम्मेदारी नहीं चाहिए, वह दंड भी देना चाहिए। बहन ने कहा कि कानून बनाना चाहिए लेकिन यह समस्या कानून बनाने से हल नहीं हो सकती।

श्री क० एस० चाबड़ा : दिक्कत तो यह है कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह सब है कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पूरी तरह से नहीं होता है लेकिन अगर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो भी तब भी कानून से यह समस्या दूर नहीं होने की है। इस के लिए तो बातावरण विचारधारा सब के रहन सहन के तरीके, इन सब चीजों में परिवर्तन आना चाहिए। यदि कानून तो कहीं ही और शायद दूसरे भी बनाने पड़ें, और बनाने पड़ेंगे तो जरूर बनाये जाएंगे, पर हमको पार्जिटिव, सकारात्मक तरीके ढूँढ़ने चाहिए न कि नैगेटिव। एक सक्रिय काम सब को मिल कर करना है क्योंकि हिसा वा धर्म या जाति के नाम से जो पक्षपात होता है वह कहीं भी बुरा है, भारत में हो, हमारे समाज में हो, तो बुरा है, और दूसरे देशों में जो होता है, वह भी उतना ही बुरा है और हम हमेशा उससे लड़ते आये हैं। किसी भी कारण ऐसा वरदाव किसी के प्रति नहीं

[बीमती इन्हिरा गांधी]

होना चाहिए। इस में हमारा जो मास भीड़िया है चाहे अखबार हो, रेडियो हो या ट्रासर हों, यह बहुत इसमें काम कर सकते हैं और इनको इस तरफ व्यान देना चाहिए। मैंने जैसा भ्रमी कहा कि अब हमारी कोशिश यह है कि जो कार्यक्रम बने वह सीमित नहीं रहें। कभी ऐसा होता है कि कोई कार्यक्रम बनता है तो उसी बांग के जिन लोगों की जरा ज्यादा शक्ति होती है, ज्यादा जानकारी होती है, वे उस कार्यक्रम से ज्यादा लाभ उठा सकते हैं तो हमको विशेष रूप से यह देखना है कि यह न हो पाये और सबसे जिन की जहरत ज्यादा है, उनकी ही ज्यादा मदद हो सके।

यहां पर जो हमारे समाज कल्याण के मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने आप सब से ठोस सुझाव मांगे हैं, जिस से कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में वे उन को जामिल कर सकें। कुछ बात तो कही गई है, पहले भी उन बातों का सुझाया गया है — जैसे पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं है, मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन का प्रश्न है, शिक्षा का प्रश्न है, पौधिक आहार के विस्तार का कार्यक्रम है, मुख्यी-सॉफ्टवेरों का प्रश्न है, उनमें सुधार होना चाहिए और यदि हो सके तो उनको हटा कर अच्छे घर देने चाहिएं— ये सब तो कार्यक्रम हैं ही, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा — कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति तो इन बचों में हुई है, चाहे नौकरी के सम्बन्ध में हो, शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हो। शिक्षा के लिए जितना उपया पहले रखा जाता था, वह हर साल बढ़ता रखा गया है और अब 10 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच जाया है

श्री के० शह० चावडा: सेंटर ने अब यह मामला स्टेट पर डाल दिया है। पोस्ट-मैट्रिक स्कालर शिप्स 1968-69 तक सेंटर देता था, लेकिन अब यह मामला स्टेट को दे दिया गया है, सेंटर ने देना बन्द कर दिया है, इतको आप किर से देना शुरू कीजिये।

बीमती इन्हिरा गांधी : इस बारे में मैं चाहूंगी कि विरोधी दलों के साथ बात की जाये, क्योंकि बहुत से प्रश्न ऐसे हैं जो राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है, इसलिये उनमें देखना होगा कि हम कितना बख्त दे सकते हैं, सब पांचियां राजी हों तब यह हो सकता है

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: NDC decided against the will of Chief Ministers on this.

श्री सौभूराम : सेंटर पहले देता था, लेकिन बाद में स्टेटों पर छोड़ दिया गया।

बीमती इन्हिरा गांधी : मुझे ठीक याद नहीं है, जब तक मुझे याद है, राष्ट्रीय ब्रिकास परिषद में यह निर्णय हुआ था, जिसके सबस्य सब प्रांतों के मुख्य मंत्री होते हैं। इसका कोई कारण होगा, उनका हमेशा यह कहना होता है कि इसमें काम तो हमको करना होता है, आप वहां से क्यों देख-रेख करते हैं।

श्री हाम्भू मांध : उपया सेंटर से जाता है, लेकिन पूरा प्रयोग नहीं होता है, बल्कि मिसयूज होता है।

बीमती इन्हिरा गांधी : इसी लिये मैं कह रही हूं कि अगर सब विरोधी दल हमारा साथ दें तो यह हो सकता है। बरता को

भी स्टैट बाहु सरकारी है कि वक्त वे रहे हैं। आज कई जगहों पर हमारी सरकारें हैं, लेकिन हर वक्त ऐसा नहीं होता है। यह चीज उस वक्त उठी थी जब राज्यों में दूसरी सरकारें थीं, मैं इसको बाद में देखूँगी। लेकिन यह बात माननी होगी कि रकम बड़ी है और संग-संग जिनको इसका लाभ मिलता है, उनकी संख्या भी बहुत ज्यादा बड़ी है। इसी बजह से यह पूरा नहीं पड़ रहा है, उनको पूरा नहीं हो पाता है, [जिन को मिलता है।

यहां जो बहस हुई है उसमें यह मांग उठी है कि इस रकम को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और हम समझते हैं कि यह ठीक मांग है। मैं इस वक्त तो नहीं कह सकती कि कितना बढ़ेगा, क्योंकि इसके लिये कई मंत्रालयों से बात करनी होती है, लेकिन इसको हम अवश्य बढ़ावेंगे। यह जो चर्चा यहां पर हो रही है, ठीक समय पर हो रही है, क्योंकि इसी समय हमारी वंवर्जीय योजना विचाराधीन है, इस वक्त इस चीज को करने में आसानी होगी।

कुछ प्रश्न अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं, दूसरों के भी हैं, लेकिन कुछ विशेष प्रश्न हैं—जैसे शिक्षा का प्रश्न है। शिक्षा का प्रश्न इस वक्त ऐसा है जो सभी के लिये चिन्ताजनक प्रश्न है। सब तरफ से। विद्यार्थियों की मांग है कि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये, ऐसी शिक्षा होनी चाहिये जिसमें नौकरी आसानी से बिल सके, देश के प्रति देश-प्रेम रहे, समाज में राष्ट्रीय भावना आये, एकता की, भद्रावरी की भावना शिक्षा के द्वारा फैले—

इन सब चीजों पर हमारे निनिस्टर साहब विचार कर रहे हैं। इसमें मुश्किल यह है—कई देशों का हमारा अनुभव है और कुछ ऐसा विचार बढ़ रहा है कि सबको यूनिवर्सिटी में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। दूसरे देशों में केवल वे लोग जो अनुसन्धान करना चाहते हैं, या खुद शिक्षक बनना चाहते हैं या ऐसा कछ काम करना चाहते हैं, वे उन्नी शिक्षा लेते हैं। दूसरे लोग तो जो काम करना चाहते हैं, स्कूल के बाद सीधे उसकी ट्रेनिंग में चले जाते हैं और जब वहां से निकल कर आते हैं तो जो काम उनको करना होता है, उस के लिये तैयार हो कर आते हैं। यहां पर जो आम शिक्षा मिलती है, उससे बेरोजगारी भी बड़ी है और सबको नौकरी भी नहीं मिल पाती है। लेकिन अब इसमें एक समस्या और है—जिन को ये सुविधायें अभी तक मिल नहीं सकी हैं, वे लोग कहते हैं कि अभी तक तो डिग्रीज मिल नहीं सकीं क्योंकि शिक्षा का मौका नहीं मिला, अब जब मौका मिलने लगा है तो कहते हैं कि डिग्री न लो। इन सब चीजों पर आप सब से बात कर के रास्ता निकालना होगा कि क्या करें। कोई भी परिवर्तन हम करना चाह तो समाज के लिये लाभदायक है, लेकिन प्रगर उससे इस तरह की भावना बने कि पक्षपात हो रहा है, तब वह चीज लाभदायक नहीं रहेगी, क्योंकि उससे उल्टी भावना पैदा होगी और उसका उल्टा असर होगा। इस लिये जो नये विचार इन सब चीजों के बारे में आ रहे हैं, उन पर सब से मिल कर बातचीत करके रास्ता निकालना है जिससे किसी के मन में यह भावना पैदा न हो कि

[श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी]

उनके बिहूद कोई चीज़ की जा रही है, क्योंकि यह हमारी मंशा बिल्कुल नहीं है। हम तो दुनिया के दूसरे देशों को जो अनुभव हुआ है, उसका लाभ उठाते हुए और हमारे जो अनुभव हैं उन के आधार पर परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। मैंने बहुत बार कहा है कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद एक भूल हुई है कि हम ने अपनी शिक्षा का ढांचा नहीं बदला। मुझे मालम है कि उस समय इतने ज्ञानियों द्वारा कि हम इस में पड़ नहीं सकते थे, देश की आजादी को बनाये रखने का प्रश्न था। हम इस को दोष तो नहीं कह सकते, लेकिन इसमें संदेह नहीं है कि उस समय अगर इस को बदल देते तो हमारी आज की बहुत सी कठिनाइयां और समस्यायें इतनी जटिल नहीं होतीं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि अब हम इस को कर सकते हैं या नहीं? जहाँ भी मैं जाती हूँ और देखती हूँ, विद्यार्थी आते हैं और मांग करते हैं कि इस के लिए कुछ न कुछ कीजिए, लेकिन फिर भी यह चीज़ तभी हो सकती है जब सब मिल कर अपने विचार दें और इसको एक राजनीतिक जगड़ा या आन्दोलन का प्रश्न न बनायें।

मुझे कुछ विशेष तो नहीं कहना है — पिंड यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन प्रश्नों के साथ हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी है और जैसा मैंने कहा है — बहुत कुछ होना चाहिए वा, वह इन वर्षों में नहीं हुआ। लेकिन एक बड़ी बात यह हुई है कि एक जानूरि फैली है, क्योंकि मैं खुद जानती हूँ कि बोड़े ही वर्ष पहले जब बात करते थे तो जो लोग जहार में रहते थे, उनके अन्दर ही जानूरि थी, वे

लोग ही जानते थे कि उन के क्या अधिकार हैं। आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों में आज भी बहुत से लोग हैं जिन को आज भी यह नहीं मालूम कि उनके क्या हक्क हैं और क्या अधिकार होने चाहिए। अब यह जागृति फैली है — यह एक अच्छी चीज़ है, पहला कदम है — जिस से यह कार्यक्रम और तेजी से फैलेगा। लेकिन एक बात हमें देखनी है — यहाँ आप लोगों में जानूरि तो है, आप जागरूक हैं, लेकिन आप एक बहस के लिए क्यों ठहरे रहते हैं। ये ऐसी बातें हैं कि प्रतिदिन जब भी कोई चीज़ ध्यान में आये, कोई सुन्नाह सामने आये तो प्रतिदिन बताना चाहिए — कि यह बात ऐसे हो सकती है या नहीं, हम समझते हैं कि हो सकती है तो इसको कीजिए। फौरन चीज़ को सामने लाने में मैं समझती हूँ कि अगले ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। रिपोर्ट आती है, आगे भी आयेगी, बहस होती है, आगे भी होगी, लेकिन जो बात आपको मालूम है या आप के जिसे में क्या होता है, अपने अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में जा कर देखें और बतायें कि क्या क्या सुन्नाह हो सकते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार हो, उन से हमें क्या सहायता मिल सकती है और क्या हम स्वयं कर सकते हैं, इस दृष्टिकोण से आप इस प्रश्न को देखें तो मैं समझती हूँ कि बहुत सी छोटी छोटी चीजें जो अटकाव डालती हैं वे ठीक हो सकती हैं। जैसा आप ने कहा कि कार्यक्रम होता है, लेकिन रूपये का ठीक से इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है, इस चीज़ को आप अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में तुरन्त देख सकते हैं। जिस कार्यक्रम का एसान हुआ है, वह आप के क्षेत्र में आरम्भ हुआ है या नहीं, ठीक तरह से

चल रहा है या नहीं —यह जिम्मेदारी अगर सब मिल कर उठायेंगे, तब मैं समझती हूँ कि यह काम और तेजी से बढ़ सकता है।

श्रीमती सहोबरांबाई राय : गवर्नरमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स समय पर रूपये का इस्तेमाल नहीं करने देते, रुपया समय पर नहीं देते हैं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जिस समय कोई अटकाये, उसी समय आ कर बतलाइये। 6 महीने बाद बतलायेंगे तो उस से लाभ नहीं होगा। उसी समय बतलाइये कि हम यह काम कर रहे थे, लेकिन फलां आदमी ने अटका दिया, हम उसको तुरन्त देख सकते हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान की जिम्मेदारी आप नहीं ले सकते हैं। लेकिन अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र की जिम्मेदारी ले सकते हैं।

श्री क० एस० चाबडा : लेकिन क्या पार्लियामेंट यह काम करेगी।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : पार्लियामेंट को नहीं करना है, लेकिन आप पार्लियामेंट के भैम्बर हैं, आप की जिम्मेदारी अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र के लोगों के प्रति है या नहीं? आप की कांस्टीचूएन्सीज में हरिजन या द्राइबल्ज हैं या नहीं — इस लिए आप उस को देखें। मैं यह नहीं कर रही हूँ कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है या राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है — मैं यह नहीं कर रही हूँ।

मैं कह रही हूँ उनको बहुत मदद मिलेगी इसको करने में उनको बहुत आसानी होगी अगर प्रोटोक पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य भी इस जिम्मेदारी को समझ और बतायें कि क्या क्य, कठिनाई है। कभी कभी एक जगह पर जो कांक्रिय चलता है वह ट्रीक से चलता है लेकिन हो सकता है कि दूसरे चूनाव क्षेत्र में वैसा कार्यक्रम नहीं चाहिए, उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। जो लोग उसको देखते हैं वही उसको बता सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय (मुरेना) : विरोधी दल के सदस्य वहां पर जीत गए हैं वहां पर कोई काम ही नहीं होता है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात यहां पर बता रहा हूँ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : नहीं नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो भी कार्यक्रम है वह सभी जगह के लिए होते हैं लेकिन एक साथ सभी जगह शुरू नहीं हो सकते हैं। लेकिन यह सही नहीं है कि विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों के क्षेत्रों में काम नहीं होता है। (अवधारणा) . .

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मैं आपको बिल्कुल सच बता रहा हूँ। वहां पर काम होता ही नहीं है। एक पंचवर्षीय योजना में यदि वहां पर काम शुरू हुआ और बाद में वहां पर विरोधी दल का सदस्य जीत गया तो वहां पर काम बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : नहीं यह बात नहीं है।

[भीमती इन्डिरा गांधी]

तो हमको सभी को मिलकर देखना है कि यह काम तेजी से हो। यह जो दुष्करी कहानियां हम सुनते हैं, हम ऐसा बातावरण बनायें, ऐसी हालत बनायें और ऐसी तेजी से काम करें कि ऐसी बड़नायें न बढ़ें और यह काम और भी तेजी से चले। और जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि उसमें जो रुकावटें हैं उनके लिए आप हमसे मिलें तौ हम देखें कि वह रुकावटें कैसे दूर हो सकती हैं।

भीमती बंगा देवी (बोहूलाल बंड):

मैं यह जानता चाहती हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन गवर्नमेंट के हैं डिपार्टमेंट में हैं या कुछ डिपार्टमेंट्स में हो हैं।

भीमती इन्डिरा गांधी : मेरा तो स्पाल है हर डिपार्टमेंट में है।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think, this is the first time the Prime Minister has intervened in this debate.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I intervened every time there was this debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): First time he was present in the House!

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The Prime Minister said number of points in regard to the implementation of the various programmes under the Five-year Plan by which members of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes will be benefited.

One thing I could not but point out and it is this. Today, while we are discussing the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the floor of the House, the Prime Minister has been frank enough to admit that the pace of progress made in this direction, for the welfare of these people, has been very slow. It is true, and this has been pointed out by us on the floor of the House a number of times that the pace of progress is very slow. But the most disappointing feature of this report is, as my hon. friend Shri R. D. Bhandare has pointed out, that the post of the commissioner has been reduced to that of a mere clerk. He has no powers to go through all the complaints of injustice made by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, but he has to depend upon the report of the officers or the Government Departments.

भीमती इन्डिरा गांधी (बेगुसराय) : यह सरकार कोई ऐसा माडल नहीं बना सकती जिससे चुतर्मुखी विकास इन अनुसूचित और पिछड़ी जातियों का और हरिजन भाइयों का हो, उस माडल को हम नेशनल कौमसेन्सस के आधार पर कुछ प्रबल्पों में इमर्लीमेंट करें? आप एक माडल बनाकर शीजिए जिसमें शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो करना है, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में जो करना है, भूमि वितरण के क्षेत्र में जो करना है—सभी चीजों को मिलाकर एक तस्वीर हो। ऐसा माडल बनायें और उसपर अमल करें।

भीमती इन्डिरा गांधी : विचार अच्छा है प्रयामनन्दन जी का।... (व्यवधान) ... शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कुछ माडल स्कूल बनाए लेकिन कितना ही छोटा प्रश्न हो वह इस देश में एक विशाल प्रश्न बन जाता है क्योंकि इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या यहां की है। बड़ी मुश्किल है कहना कि इस जगह काम हो और दूसरी जगह न हो।

He has pointed out in chapter 19 of his report how shabbily he has been treated by the various State Governments as well as the Government Departments. He has said:

"As pointed out in the previous reports, the States and Union Territory Governments, Administrations and the Ministries and other Central Government officers concerned continue to take a long time in furnishing facts referred to them. A number of files had to be closed as no replies were received from the concerned authorities in spite of protracted correspondence."

This is the attitude of the State Governments. If that is so, I think that it is better that the post of this commissioner should be abolished. Or if he has to function under article 338 of the Constitution, I think that he should be given mandatory powers to go through all the departmental files of the Government. Even the parliamentary committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has suggested that the commissioner has to act in various circumstances and under various obligations, and, therefore, he has to be given more powers so that he can give a detailed report.

The report under discussion today does not contain full facts. Even the report submitted for 1969-70 does not contain the full facts. Even the earlier years' reports do not contain full facts. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the commissioner is given full powers to act or to go into the grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

This year, we are observing the Silver Jubilee celebrations of our Independence. But I am sorry to say that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are very much pained to see and they also feel it very much today that they are very much oppressed and they are very much depressed even after 25 years of Independence.

We talk of very big things like the economic development of these people. We talk of tribal development blocks. But I am sure that if the hon. Minister would have seen the report of the Evaluation Committee as well as the Verrier Elwin Committee, he would have seen that the Tribal Development Blocks had been a complete failure. They have given sufficient warning to the Government that most of the benefits have gone to the vocal sections of the society. I am glad to know that the programme has been changed a little and some area development schemes have been taken up instead of the tribal development blocks. I feel that if these area development schemes are implemented properly, there would be some sort of economic development in these areas.

Many hon. Members have talked about the stipends to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The quantum of stipends was fixed some 20 or 25 years back. The question of increasing the quantum has been raised here a number of times. I would not like to go into the details of it. But it is true that the cost of living index has gone up, and Government have set up two pay commissions for the Government employees, but when it comes to a question of increasing the quantum of stipends, Government say that they have no money. I am yet to understand whether the cost of living index has not gone up for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only while it has gone up for everybody else. Therefore, I hope Government will take note of this.

A number of members have spoken about education. If we test it with the amount spent for the welfare of the people, if this is the yardstick. I am afraid it would be a wrong approach. The population of these communities is also growing. If we compare the population figure with the amount spent today for the welfare of these people is not more than what we have been spending in the last Plans. Therefore, I suggest the amount spent should not be the yardstick. We should see what practical benefits these people have got.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

Take primary education. They are lagging behind in this. There is a gap of 15—20 per cent between the general population and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Only a few who are highly educated get into the services. As Shri Kartik Oran said, only 5 per cent of the total population is taking the entire benefit. What about the 95 per cent? If the benefit is to reach these people, there should be arrangements for supplying them books, meals etc. For that funds are necessary. I hope in the next Plan Government will allot more money. I am happy to hear from the Minister that the allotment in the next Plan would be increased.

As regards the services, there are reservations. But though the policy is there and the Home Ministry has issued orders to different Ministries and Departments and cells are also there, these cells are not so active to fulfil these obligations. I have seen that a number of cells and a number of State Governments have not even filed returns. Even the Home Ministry has not done so for 1969 or 1970. If this is the position, who will care for the order issued by the Home Ministry? It is no use setting up cells when the people concerned are so inactive. Therefore, if the posts reserved for these people are to be filled up, strict measures should be taken by Government.

For promotions, there are rosters kept. But who is following them? I have got thousands of cases, particularly in the Railways, where the rosters are not followed.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): In all departments.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Yes. The Railways are the biggest employers; therefore I cited it. Otherwise, in all departments, this roster is not followed. We must change the pattern of the roster. If that is not done, the Scheduled Tribes will never get the benefit intended for them.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Rosters are not examined.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Correct.

I come to another point which Shri Kartik Oraon has made. Regarding revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is most unfortunate that millions of people have been left out. Some restriction has been placed; there is area restriction. There is the Sixth Schedule. I do not know why these restrictions are placed. As Shri Kartik Oraon has said everybody has become a tribal. Anybody can get a tribal certificate. There are hundreds of such cases. I know that in the railways, a number of people have taken the tribal certificate and they are now employed today. So, it is very easy to get a tribal certificate. Therefore, the Bill is there, and I think it was introduced on the floor of the House in 1967 or round about that period. But I do not know, why it is put in the cold storage. I think that Bill should be discussed in this House and a uniform list should be prepared for all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I feel that if a uniform list is prepared, millions of people will be benefiting by it; those who have now been left out. As Mr. Basumatari knows very well, nearly a million Santhal tribals are in Assam working in the tea gardens. It is very strange that they are not tribals there, whereas in the place from they have migrated, they are tribals. But if they go back to Assam, they are not tribals. It is a very strange thing. So, I request the Minister to see that uniform lists are prepared. I am very sure that there is a political motive in this, and that is why they are not recognised as Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, a uniform list should be prepared. Once a tribal is recognised in any one part of the country, where ever his place of residence lies and which ever is his place of activities, he remains a tribal and he should be recognised as a tribal; a uniform list should be prepared by the Ministry.

Lastly, I make one more point. Previously, there was a Central Advisory Council. I do not hear of the Central Advisory Council today. Previously, in the Central Advisory Council, all these things were discussed, and the Minister in charge used to preside over these meetings, and everything was freely and frankly discussed and the problems were analysed. Today, the Council is not there. I do not know why it has been abolished. I hope the Council will be restored.

Finally, I think the department concerning the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a parentless department. Today, Mr. Nurul Hasan is in charge. This department is like an orphan. Now, it is in charge of Mr. Nurul Hasan, the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture. Sometimes, it was under the Law Ministry, and for sometime it was under the Home Ministry. Today, it is under the Education Ministry. This is an orphan. I think there should be an independent Ministry to deal with all the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for this motion to discuss the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70. Sir, so far as the freshness of the report is concerned, it has lost its freshness, but as regards the problems and the difficulties that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been facing for the last 25 years, they are still fresh in our thinking and in our hearts all the time.

I am very happy that I got this opportunity after listening to the speeches of so many hon. Members and to the speech of the Prime Minister who just now spoke about these problems and said how these

problems could be tackled properly and effectively. The House has seen how our beloved Prime Minister has been always....

**श्री टुकम चन्द्र कदम्बाय : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मेरा पक्की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ ।
गणपूर्णी नहीं है ।**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may resume his speech.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP : I was saying that the House has seen how dedicated our beloved Prime Minister is to the cause of uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to the problems of the downtrodden people, in side and outside the country.

The contents of the report have been discussed by hon. Members in detail. If I try to go into them again, it would be useless; most of them have already been discussed. Apart from the contents of that report concerning the welfare of the downtrodden people as we call them, I should say that something positive has not been done. The problem is not one which is beyond the control of the Government and a dynamic leadership like Indraji. What should have done has not been done. That is to say, for the welfare of these people from the very beginning, there should have been a separate Ministry. That Ministry should have been dealing constantly with the day-to-day problems of these two communities. In that case, the situation would have been quite different from what it is today. That has not been done and that is the main cause of the problem facing not only the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but the entire nation also. I may be wrong in this view, but it is my humble view on the problem of SCST.

We talk of welfare, socialism, democracy and other things. The development of the SCST is not confined to only bringing them

[Shri Paokai Haokip]

up economically at par with other affluent sections of Indian society. No development, no solution which is given in isolation will benefit the development of these two communities. By this I mean to say that there are so many barriers which have to be crossed—linguistic barrier, geographical barrier, social barrier, etc. These are the things which have to be tackled. Today there is no proper communication between one State and another and we cannot constantly exchange our views; we do not have the opportunity of mingling with one another; we are not blended, so to say. All these constitute a great barrier which today contributes to the backwardness of the communities. No doubt hon. Members have pointed out that there is casteism, etc.; all these things are there. We condemn these things. I join the House in condemning it in its entirety. I do not want to dilate on those points which have been touched. I will not take much time. I will conclude in five minutes.

In order to remove this backwardness of these tribes, Government has to fight the problem on a war footing. More than once the country had to face agrarian from Pakistan and defeated her. After the last fight, we gave sovereignty to the people in Bangladesh. If we fight this problem also on a war footing it can be tackled in a year's time. During the conflict between India and Pakistan, more than 10 million people came to our country as refugees. Government provided them shelter, food and clothing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That point has been made by other speakers.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP : The huge expenditure for them has not told on the economy of the nation.

In the end I will say that instead of merely talking here, shouting against the government or against each other, if every Member of the House works in the field with the people and serve the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, this problem of backwardness can be solved very easily.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have been living with this problem of Scheduled Castes and Tribes now for many many centuries, but after 1947 it was expected that in a very short period of time we will bring these sections of the people to the general level of the masses. Unfortunately, although we have said everything about what needs to be done, we have done very little. The thing that comes to my mind immediately today is that whereas the general lot of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes over the last 25 years has been steadily deteriorating much faster than the general deterioration amongst the people, the lot of the leaders of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been improving constantly, also at a much faster rate than the general condition of the country. There are quite a few of the representatives of this latter section in this House. Therefore, I say that there are certain vested interests being developed in keeping these people backward, in keeping them economically depressed and the government, which derives benefit out of it, has been playing alongwith this game.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : You are wrongly briefed.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are you pleading guilty to my charge? Then, please keep quiet.

This is very evident if you were to look into the figures. If you look at the statistics, you will find that the difference between the rich and the poor within the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is increasing faster than the gap between the rich and the poor over the general population.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I rise on a point of order, or a point of information, if necessary. There is reservation. Perhaps, he is not yielding. So, I will resume my seat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He yields standing.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: He is yielding. Since there is reservation both in the services and in the educational field, these persons are bound to go up and, therefore, it cannot be argued that the gap is increasing between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes educated and the people also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have heard the argument for 25 years. I was coming to this point. I have my own ideas about it. You listen to them. It is for you to adopt them or to throw them out. You do not want to listen. That is why the conditions in the country go on deteriorating.

What substantially has to be done is that for a specific period of time, we have to inject into the population vast resources in the form of facilities and things that can be made available to them. For instance, the *per capita* number of schools in such areas must be at least twice of what it is in general areas. Then, in these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes areas, it should be incumbent upon the Government to give all those going to schools proper well-balanced hot meals so that, physically, they can improve their lot and come upto the general standard outside. These are only two suggestions I have made about the number of schools and about hot meals given to students who are in these areas by which they can be brought up to the general standard.

The constant refrain that I make is that they must be brought up to the general standard and, thereafter, all reservations of seats must go. Unless reservations cease, you will never get rid of the problem, you will never get rid of discrimination, you will never get rid of social ostracisation and social odium. Therefore, if you continue with this for another hundred years, this problem will continue to remain.

Certain social legislation is also very necessary. To give you another example, when students are being interviewed, when

the people are being interviewed for jobs, posts, etc., it should be incumbent and against the law for any authority of Government or private authority to ask a man's name or his community or his caste or his creed or his religion. The interview should take place on the basis of a numerical system, if necessary, or any other system which will safeguard the identity of the people applying and getting jobs so that they compete on merit, the merit being made available by the special dispensations I have mentioned earlier. It should be a social offence for me to ask my colleague as to what caste he belongs to. Unless we introduce such restraints of social behaviour, we will never get rid of this problem of having a two-tier society in which certain sections of society are at a different level from other sections of society. Therefore I earnestly plead with the House, with the Government and with you that when we discuss these things for hours, let us have a purposeful discussion and say, within 15 years, we will eradicate all vestiges of any social or other ostracisation or any sort of stigma attached to a certain section of the people, which form a very large percentage of people, and bring them up so that there is no difference between you and me or my hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, or even the Prime Minister for that matter.

It is very necessary that we throw out of the people's mind this idea of thinking of people in terms of Bania, Brahmin, Harijan, Adivasi, etc. etc. Today, this has become a matter of normal course. We refer to each other in this way. How are we ever going to get rid of this sort of stigma unless we stop the practice of educated people referring to each other by caste? How often I have heard, "Oh; he is a Brahmin;" or, "he is a Harijan" or, "that fellow is an Adivasi." This sort of conversation has become normal practice in India today. Unless through education, through social education....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Fortunately, you are not a born Hindu.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Must I confess it in this House? There is no doubt about it. Having been fortunate enough, as my friend, Mr. Dandavate, says, it is possible for me to analyse the problem somewhat more dispassionately than he is capable of analysing it.

Therefore, I recommend that this House must make a concerted effort to set a time-limit on the eradication of all differences, differences connected with religion, caste, creed, sect, and all social ostracisation which has been with us for 2,000 years. You cannot eradicate the habit of thousands of years by merely passing a law today. We will have to live from day to day, from moment to moment, with an attitude of mind which is determined to eliminate these differences. Unless we can do that, I cannot see how we can ever solve the problem.

I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I do not know how controversial it has been, what have said(Interruption). Let this not grow into a vested interest. Let us make a conscientious effort to solve this for all time to come.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for this opportunity given to me to speak.

It is my duty to pay tribute to late Prof. N. K. Bose who has given voice to the voiceless. He was a great Gandhian. It is disturbing to find that even he had lost hope in governmental and constitutional measures. He advocated the Gandhian method for asserting the rights. He has noted with regret that as roads open up, mines are exploited, tribals are pushed back. Exploitation has increased. My own people, sawaras, have lost their lands. They roam in forests and live on below-subsistence level. Even this is not guaranteed. Our rights are not written. The Commissioner has observed that the forest policy of 1952 has 'badly' affected

the tribals. Forests are our homes. They give us our living. Forest policy of the British said that our requirements must be considered first. Now tribals' interests have been adversely affected.

Take the new industries. We are thrown out of our lands. We got compensation. That money is snatched away by some others. Land goes, money goes, then our girls go, we run back into the forests, money-lenders follow us.

We get payment for rights which are recorded. Who pays for unwritten rights? My people do not know this difference. Our forests go, on which we have been living. Constitution guarantees compensation. Maharajas get compensation. What do Adivasis get, when their unwritten rights over land and forests are taken away, when our means of livelihood are taken away? Who pays for polluting our water which we need to drink? What is done to see that our life is not disrupted? Industries look after their labour who are poor. But who looks after the people who are trampled upon by the industry, on whose bodies the labour stands?

Will this august body direct that our rights should be honoured, written or unwritten, and that Constitutional guarantees should be provided to the voiceless also as for the Princes?

We are told that much has been done for our development. But how much?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may please continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven o. the Clock on Wednesday, November 22, 1972/Agrahayana 1-1894 (Saka).