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Tuesday, August 18, 1970
Sravana 27, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 18, 1970/Sravana 27
1892 (SAKA).*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Procedure for Disposal of Applications
for Expansion of Industries

*452. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prescribed any procedure for the disposal of applications to be made by large and dominant industrial undertakings for permission to expand or amalgamate their units or set up new units after the setting up of the Monopolies Commission ;

(b) if so, the details of the procedure ;

(c) whether the Commission has started functioning ; and

(d) the number of applications referred so far to the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The procedure for the disposal of applications made under Part A

of Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, has been laid down in the Act. Rules and forms have been prescribed for substantial expansions under section 21, for establishment of new undertakings under section 22 and for amalgamations and mergers under Section 23 and other connected matters that fall under the provisions of the Act. The Government is further considering setting up of an Inter-Ministerial official Committee consisting of representatives of the concerned economic Ministries and the Planning Commission to assist the Government in the matter of examination of applications under Sections 21 and 22 relating to substantial expansion of undertakings and establishment of new undertakings before decisions, including those relating to reference of any these applications to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for inquiry and report, are taken by the Government. As regards mergers etc., falling under section 23 of the Act, the procedure laid down in the Act and in the Rules will be followed.

(c) The Commission has started functioning from the 6th August, 1970.

(d) No application has so far been referred to the Commission.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether Sections 20, 22 and 26 of the Monopolies Act are applicable to the big non-dominant projects who possess industrial licence since long before this Act was framed and which have taken substantial and effective steps towards implementing the schemes but have not yet become an Undertaking, as defined under the Act ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : We cannot express any opinion on legal matters. If any particular application comes on any matter, that will be considered

and decided on merits with due regard to the law on the subject.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : My second question is this. I want to know whether the Government will get such schemes expedited by the Company Law and Monopolies Commission within a specified period of time, say about of month or so, in respect of projects which are of national importance and particularly those schemes which earn crores and crores of rupees of foreign exchange and the products of which are meant for defence requirements.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The law relating to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices prescribes a period of time within which the Government and Monopolies Commission will have to dispose of the various matters.

SHRI UMANATH : After the Bank Nationalisation, I understand, the latest effort of the big business interest is to prevent shareholders from getting their share and the effort of the big business is to merge the banking firm with the big business firm. The latest information that I have is that Tatas have decided to merge the Central Bank with TELCO. Therefore their object is very unfair which will affect the shareholders and also further expand the big business interests. Therefore I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to give any assurance to this House that Tatas will not be permitted to merge TELCO and the Central Bank.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I have the news item. I do not have any information. The hon Member may be requested to put a separate question.

SHRI UMANATH : I want to know whether you are prepared to give an assurance that the merger will not be permitted.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : That is a hypothetical question. When any application comes that will be decided on merit having regard to the law on the subject.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the Government whether

it is a fact that in spite of the specific recommendations of the monopolies Commission and other Commissions, applications for expansion are being permitted to the industrialists and big business houses who are already having monopoly in the country. If so, I want to know, whether any decision has been taken by the Government not to further grant licences for expansion to those firms where investigation was going on, which already enjoy monopoly in the country.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I would respectfully submit that as far as the Monopolies and Restrictive trade Practices Act is concerned, this department deals with applications filed under this Act. And, if any reference is to be made to the Industrial Licensing authorities, the hon Member may be requested to put a separate question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A solemn assurance was given by many Ministers including the Prime Minister here and outside that he or she will see that there will be no growth of monopolies in the country. I want to know what positive steps have been taken by the Government. We see that expansion is being allowed to the same houses which enjoy monopoly.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I would submit that as far as the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act is concerned, even an appeal is provided for to the Supreme Court against an order passed under Chapter III of the Act. Therefore, the hon. Member would, I think, appreciate if I cannot express an opinion on this matter because. I have to deal with applications as they arise, on the merits of each case, having regard to the provisions of the law on the subject.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The purpose of this question seems to be to focus attention on the manner and the speed with which applications are being disposed of. It would appear from the reply that provisions already exist in the disposal of applications, but it appears from their records that so far not one application has been referred to the monopolies Commission.

Therefore the first question that I would like to ask is this. Are there any applications pending with them, and if so, for what length of time? And my second question which is a general one, is this. Do you appoint these Commissions and keep them idle, without any work?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : There is yet no application made in the prescribed form within the 4 corners of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I ask about applications pending.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : That is what I am saying ...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : If there is no application filed, why do you want a Commission at all?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The Monopolies Commission was sworn on the 6th of August only; it is a very short time that has elapsed and therefore it is not enough time for us to come to any conclusion.

श्री अचल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री और काटेज इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार क्या और किस प्रकार की कोशिशें कर रही है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Sir, this question may be addressed to the Ministry of Industrial Development.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Regarding expansion and amalgamation he said that this is considered according to the merits of each application. Sir, this matter has created certain suspicions in the minds of the people of the country...

MR. SPEAKER : You may please ask what is in your mind.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There are certain big industrialists who, in the name of amalgamation and expansion, after the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act has been passed, are trying to grease the palms of officers in order to get licences

for expansion, and for amalgamation. I want to know whether this Government will take any firm and effective step in order to see that such expansion of industries by monopolists is curtailed. They are greasing the palms of officers in the Industrial Development Ministry.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Sir, the hon Member has referred to expansion and amalgamation. As far as the question of amalgamation is concerned it is dealt with distinctly from that of expansion. As far as expansion is concerned, it is covered by Sec. 21 of the monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, my question has not been answered. My question is this. Under the guise and style of this Act, the big business industrialists are approaching officers and greasing their palms in order to get the licences. What is the action that the Government has taken in this regard?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The reference to officers is very unfortunate and I would urge the hon Member kindly to desist from it.

The other question he raised is about licensing, and so far as licensing is concerned, the licence is granted under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act. Matters relating to expansion or involving new undertakings fall within Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. There are certain procedures prescribed. When the Government passes an order, it can be challenged. Before making an order, or reasonable opportunity is to be given to the parties interested therein under Section 29. Therefore, it is going to be a judicial exercise of mind after having regard to the facts and the case law. Therefore, the hon. Member need not have any apprehensions on this score.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : In reply to the supplementary question put by my hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu, the hon. Minister had replied that no applications were pending before the commission. But that reply seems to be at variance with the statement laid on the Table of the

Sabha, where in reply to Part (d) it has been stated that no application has so far been referred to the commission. Are we to understand that the commission is to be approached directly by the parties concerned, or it is Government which will refer the applications to the commission ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I hope you will kindly excuse me since I have to give an elaborate answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him give the answer to the point.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY : Section 21 deals with expansion. Section 22 deals with establishment of new undertakings. As far as the matters that fall under Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act are concerned, it is for Government to refer to the commission. As far as the restrictive trade practices are concerned, the commission is authority that deals with them and all matters will be decided by the commission itself. As far as the monopolistic and restrictive trade practices are concerned, Government can also refer or the Commission by itself, also on its own knowledge or information, can start inquiring into them.

लौह भ्रस्यक तथा इस्पात के बिलेटों का उत्पादन

*454. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी इस्पात कारखानों का लौह भ्रस्यक का कुल उत्पादन कितना है, देश में इसकी मांग तथा आपूर्ति कितनी-कितनी है और विदेशों को कितनी मात्रा में इसका निर्यात अथवा विदेशों द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में इसका आयात किया जाता है ;

(ख) देश में इस्पात के बिलेटों का कुल कितना उत्पादन होता है, देश में इनकी मांग तथा आपूर्ति कितनी-कितनी है और इनका विदेशों को कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात अथवा

विदेशों द्वारा इनका कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जाता है ; और

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न इस्पात कारखानों में उत्पादित विभिन्न प्रकार के लौह भ्रस्यक तथा इस्पात के बिलेटों की उत्पादन लागत कितनी-कितनी है और उनका विक्रय मूल्य कितना है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHOD SHAFI QUERESHI) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3990/70]

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस स्टेटमेंट में देखता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने एक्सपोर्ट और इनटर्नल कनजम्प्शन दोनों को मिला दिया है, अर्थात् जितना प्राइक्शन हुआ, टोटल एवेलेबिलिटी, कुल माल की तैयारी जितनी हुई, उस में से इतना एक्सपोर्ट हुआ और इतने का इनटर्नल कनजम्प्शन हुआ और इस तरह कुछ भी फाजिल नहीं बचा और न ही इनटर्नल कनजम्प्शन के लिए कोई कमी रही। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या इनटर्नल में कनजम्प्शन कोई कमी रही और कुछ डिमांड बाकी रही, जो पूरी नहीं की जा सकी, या इनटर्नल कनजम्प्शन इतना हुआ कि कुछ भी फाजिल नहीं बचा।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जहाँ तक पिग आयरन के प्राइक्शन का तालुक है, 1969-70 में वह 1.4 मिलियन टन हुआ, जिस में .6 मिलियन टन एक्सपोर्ट हुआ और .8 मिलियन टन घरेलू इस्तेमाल के काम में आया। ख्याल है कि अगले वर्षों में अन्दरूनी डिमांड 1.95 मिलियन टन तक पहुँच जायेगी और इस का उत्पादन भी इन कारखानों में इतना बढ़ जायेगा कि हम लोगों की जरूरियात पूरी हो जायेगी। उस के बाद जो फाजिल बच जायेगा, वह एक एक्सपोर्ट किया जायेगा।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मेरा दूसरा सवाल कीमतों के बारे में है। इस स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है :

"Data regarding cost of production of pig iron and steel billets are regarded as confidential and so they are not available".

अगर मंत्री महोदय इस को कांफिडेंस रखते हैं, तो फिर किसी को कैसे पता चल सकता है कि स्टील, फिनिश्ड प्राइवट या बिलेट की जो कीमत रखी गई है वह कहाँ तक वाजिब या नावाजिब है और उत्पादन का खर्च बढ़ा है या स्थायी रहा है।

स्टेटमेंट में यह भी कहा गया है :

"...the installed capacity of registered billet re-rolling mills on two shift capacity was about 2.76 million tonnes per annum".

मगर इन्टर्नल कन्जम्प्शन लगभग आधा मिलियन टन है। इस के मानी ये हैं कि रीरोलिंग मिल्स अपनी पूरी क्षमता के मुताबिक काम नहीं कर रही हैं या उन को माल ही नहीं मिल रहा है। मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि इस बारे में क्या स्थिति है और वह कीमतों के प्रश्न को भी स्पष्ट करें।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह बताना बिजनेस के हित में नहीं है कि खाम लोहा किस कीमत पर तैयार किया जाता है। कास्ट आफ प्राइवक्शन बताने से बाहर की मंडियों में काफी बारगेनिंग हो सकता है। इस लिए बिजनेस के हित में कास्ट आफ प्राइवक्शन बताना ठीक नहीं होगा।

जहाँ तक बिलेट्स की ऐवेलैबिलिटी का ताल्लुक है, वह इस साल तकरीबन 60 हजार टन हर महीने है। इस का मतलब है कि कुल प्राइवक्शन 7,27,000 होगा, लेकिन ट्र-शिफ्ट बेसिस पर प्राइवक्शन 20 लाख टन से भी ज्यादा

है। ज्यों-ज्यों ऐवेलैबिलिटी बढ़ती जायेगी, त्यों-त्यों बिलेट्स का क्वोटा बढ़ाया जायेगा। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि हमारे कारखानों की हालत कैसी है। दुर्गापुर में उत्पादन काफी घटा है। और कारखानों में हम कुछ बृंहत की बिना पर ज्यादा बिलेट नहीं बना पाये। ज्यों-ज्यों हालत सुधरती जायेगी, त्यों-त्यों उसका प्रडक्शन बढ़ाया जायेगा।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह कास्ट आफ प्राइवक्शन इस लिए नहीं बताना चाहते कि उस से बाहर के बाजारों में सौदा करने में कठिनाई पड़ सकती है। लेकिन साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हमारा प्राइवक्शन भी गिर रहा है, या गड़बड़ में पड़ा हुआ है। उन्होंने इस सिलसिले में दुर्गापुर का नाम लिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय प्राइवक्शन कास्ट इस लिए नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं कि इस से उन के लिए बाजार में दिक्कत हो जायेगी या इस लिए कि सरकारी कारखानों के कारोबार में गड़गड़ होने की वजह से स्वाम-स्वाह प्राक्शन कास्ट बढ़ता जा रहा है और मंत्री महोदय उस बात को साफ नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जहाँ तक बिलेट्स का ताल्लुक है, उस की प्राइस कोई खुफिया बात नहीं है। इस साल उस की जे० पी० सी० प्राइस 725 रुपये से कुछ ज्यादा है।

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : According to the rules we have so far known, Government cannot withhold any information other than in the public interest. Here the Minister has said that in business interest he cannot divulge the cost. Under what rule is he taking that stand ?

SHRI UMANATH : Business interest is public interest !

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : No.

MR. SPEAKER : Even in Committees we observe that rule.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : We cannot frame any rule which is not in the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Two things are clear from the statement. One is that production is not according to capacity and the second is that we are exporting at the cost of our internal consumption. May I know what has let the Government to export billets and other things without fully meeting the internal demands? May I know whether he is aware that there are several workshops which are suffering from want of these raw materials and if so, what steps is he going to take about that?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : There are certain previous commitments from Government to Government. We have to fulfil those commitments. It is only with regard to those commitments that we have now to export our billets. Otherwise, it is enough.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know if it is a fact that there is going to be a steel-famine in this country affecting the production of billets, and, if so, whether Government propose to impose control on the re-rolling industry for production of steel billets or not?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I have not been able to understand the question. If the hon. Member means control on steel as such, Government does not contemplate any such thing at this stage.

Industries in Assam

* 455. **SHRI HEM BARUA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up new industries in Assam and, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up a cement factory in Assam, and, if so, whether the site of the factory as also its capacity have been decided upon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The names of industrial projects that Government propose to set up in Assam during the Fourth Five Year Plan period are included in the list of Central projects given in Annexure II to the chapter on Industry and Minerals at pages 326-330 of the Fourth Five Year Plan document.

(b) Yes, Sir. The site chosen for the cement factory in Assam is Bokajan and the proposed capacity is 200,000 tonnes per annum.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Unemployment is increasing in Assam because of the absence of industries to employ people. Except an oil refinery in Gauhati and a fertiliser plant in Namroop, you do not have any industries run by the Central Government in Assam. Do you propose to neglect Assam like this for all time to come? I remember that an assurance was given on the floor of the House on behalf of the Government that any job carrying Rs. 500 or below would go to the local people, but that assurance has been violated with impunity. May I know whether you propose to start any industries in Assam and whether you are going to enforce your instructions that any job carrying Rs. 500 or below should go to the local youth, in order to reduce the intensity of the unemployment problem in the State?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I would inform the hon. Member about the industries that likely to start in Assam. A paper industry is going to be started, and for that all the necessary steps have been placed. The second unit of the cement industry is going to be located in Assam. There is also the petro-chemical complex to be started by the Petroleum Ministry in Assam.

About pay etc., and the type of jobs that should go to the Assam people, that is a different question, that can be referred to some other Ministry.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The petro-chemical complex does not exist except on paper. The Prime Minister made a statement on

5th December, 1969 about it, but nothing has come so far.

May I know whether there was a delegation from Cachar District of Assam which met the Prime Minister and made a demand about the site of some factory?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Some MLAs and Members of Parliament from Assam saw me also and mentioned that the paper project might be located in Cachar district. I have said that we shall look into that and also consult the Assam Government.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I should like to know whether it is not a fact that during the last 22 years of freedom Assam has become more and more backward in point of industrialisation and also whether it is not due to the fact that Assam's communication was disrupted due to partitioning of the country. In view of that I should like to know whether the Government is considering any special measures to industrialise Assam by giving freight concessions in the railways? Such matters were being considered previously when we met the previous Industries Minister and also the Prime Minister?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member has referred to industrialisation of Assam. In the main body the question we have said about the new industries that may be set up in Assam. It is very much in our mind. Assam has a very narrow link by land with this country. Therefore, we should like as many industries as possible to go to Assam because it will facilitate more employment opportunities in Assam.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Assam is very much in the mind of everybody but nobody does anything for Assam.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I shall be very happy to sit with the hon. Member and discuss with him further about this matter.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : The hon. Minister says that the paper pulp

factory will be located in Assam in consultation with the Government of Assam. I want to know whether he has already approached the Government of Assam and if so what is the reply of the Assam Government about the location of the pulp factory in Assam?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It is a separate question about paper industry. This question is basically concerned with cement industry. But as I mentioned to the hon. Members when she saw me with others, I shall go into this question and I shall certainly consult the Assam Government also.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : आसाम के मैदानी क्षेत्र पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा अधिक उन्नत है। क्या इन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें मिकिर-हिल्ज आदि हैं, कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने की योजना सरकार ने बनाई है? अगर बनाई है, तो वे उद्योग क्या हैं?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य नई इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाने के सम्बन्ध में फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान को देखें, तो उस से उन को अन्दाज लग जायगा

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं अन्दाज नहीं चाहता, आसाम के पिछड़े हुए पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, जैसे मिकिर हिल्ज हैं, इण्डस्ट्री लगाने के लिए कोई योजना है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : पहले आप फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान को देख लें, उस के बाद जो स्पेसिफिक बातें हों, उन को पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान के बारे में दोनों में से किसी को मालूम नहीं है।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Assam's suffering is not that to Assam alone. It is a case which every Indian should support. The hon. Minister is aware that there is growing regional imbalance in this country and a committee headed by Mr. Wanchoo recom-

mmended dispersal of industries and also dispersal of financial resources to such backward areas. Have they been implemented so far as Assam is concerned and if so how have those recommendations been implemented?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I cannot say offhand about the implementation of the committee; if a specific question is asked, I shall supply him the answer. But in regard to the question of assistance to Assam, the financial institutions are giving special assistance for the development of Assam; there is an idea that two districts of Assam should be chosen for grant of subsidy to entrepreneurs to set up industry there.

SHRI BASUMATARI : It is not a fact that Assam still remains as the most undeveloped State with no railway link on the one hand and no road connections on the other, and if there are any roads, they are only leading to the tea gardens? In view of the fact that private entrepreneurs are reluctant to go to Assam to develop the industries and also in view of the fact that the Government is very reluctant to develop that State may I know what steps are being taken to develop that State at least now especially because it is a sensitive area?

* **SHRI DINESH SINGH :** No, Sir. The Government is not reluctant. On the other hand, they are most anxious to see that Assam is developed and I have already mentioned that there are specific schemes to assist entrepreneurs who would wish to set up industries. It is not only a question of people going to Assam. I hope people from Assam will also come up to take advantage of this.

Steel for Small Scale Industries

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*456. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR :**
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of **STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a plan to reserve imported steel worth Rs. 10 crores for small scale industries;

(b) if so, from which countries steel is proposed to be imported; and

(c) how much steel has been received so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A clearance in principle for the import of steel upto Rs. 10 crores by the H. S. L. has been given. This import is intended primarily for distribution to the small scale industries.

(b) Imports will be made from U.S.A. and East European countries including USSR.

(c) No steel has been received so far. The first shipments are expected to arrive in India by the October/early November, 1970.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : May I know from the hon. Minister, if we are short of steel production in our country, whether this is not the time when we should fill the gap in the production of special steel in our country, and whether the Government is trying to augment steel production in the country itself?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : To produce more steel we have to use the capacity which is already existing in the steel plants. We are making efforts in that direction.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : I mentioned the gap in respect of special steel in our country. How are they going to fill the gap?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The gap between the availability and the demand would be nearabout 1.8 million tonnes to two million tonnes.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : I wanted to know whether the Government are taking steps to see that it goes right to the small-scale industries and not to the big industries.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The new steel distribution policy envisages that whatever material is brought from outside is distributed to the actual consumer.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1964-65 से लगातार जापान से जी पी सीट, बी पी सीट, जी बी सीट, काली चादरों का आयात होता आया है? यदि हाँ, तो प्रति वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में और किन किन एजेंसीज के द्वारा कितनी कितनी मात्रा में उसका वितरण किया गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल कहाँ से पैदा होता है?

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : आप प्रश्न के भाग (ग) को देख लीजिए उसमें आयातित इस्पात का जिक्र है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जहाँ तक काली चादर और सफेद चादर का ताल्लुक है कि वह जापान से कितनी आती है, इस तर्क मेरे पास उसका ब्रेकअप नहीं है। मैं बाद में माननीय सदस्य को उसकी इत्तला दे सकता हूँ।

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : आप जानकारी देने का आश्वासन तो दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)...

Manufacture of scooters with indigenous Know-How

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*457. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that if any private sector operator is prepared immediately to take up production of scooters completely with indigenous know-how and materials, he should be allowed to do so;

(b) if so, the names of parties which have come forward and applied for the

licence for the manufacture of scooters and

(c) the total capacity licensed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the names of the parties who have applied for industrial licence for the manufacture of scooters is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. See No. LT-399/70] All the applications are, at present, under examination.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, क्या यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने उच्चस्तरीय विशेषज्ञ समिति बिठाई थी और उसने सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया था कि निजी क्षेत्र में इसको न देकर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में इसका कारखाना खोलना चाहिए और उससे देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकती है? यदि यह ठीक है तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कबसे वे आशा करते हैं कि सरकारी कारखाना काम करना शुरू कर देगा और उसके विशेष विवरण क्या हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समिति बिठाने के पहले यह फैसला किया गया था कि यह कारखाना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में खोला जाये बल्कि इसी को देखने के लिए यह समिति बिठाई गई थी कि किस प्रकार यह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में खोला जा सकता है और क्या जो देश में जानकारी है और जो सामान मिलता है उसके आधार पर उसको खोला जा सकता है या बाहर से भी कोई मदद लेनी पड़ेगी। इसके सिलसिले में सरकार का फैसला हो चुका है और आपने मुझे इसके सम्बन्ध में आज्ञा दी है कि थोड़ी देर बाद मैं यहाँ पर एक वक्तव्य दूँ। उस समय मैं इसका विवरण दे सकूँगा।

1. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : सरकार जो कारखाना बनाने जा रही है, क्या उसका माडल सरकार ने सोचा है ? वह स्वदेशी होगा या विदेशी होगा ? और आज देश में जो दो बड़े कारखाने चल रहे हैं उनसे माडल लेने या उनके डिजाइन पर विचार करने के लिए सरकार ने उनसे कोई बातचीत की है ? यदि की है, तो उन्होंने क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप चाहें तो वक्तव्य अभी पढ़ दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका टाइम आयेगा।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : फिर तो मेरे प्रश्न करने का कोई अर्थ नहीं रहता।
..... (व्यवधान) ... वह जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं वह तो कहने दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : You can answer the supplementary so far as it is relevant.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The first part of the question will be covered in the statement. About the second part, whether we are seeking any assistance from the two existing manufacturers, the answer is in the negative.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से दो छोटी सी जानकारीयाँ चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह कि आपका क्या विचार है कि कितने समय में इसका बनना सम्भव हो सकेगा ? दूसरी बात यह कि जो स्कूटर यहाँ पर चल रहे हैं उनमें एक बहुत बड़ा नुकस है कि मोड़ पर सँकड़ों स्कूटरों में चाबी लग जाती है जिससे कि एक्सीडेंट्स हो जाते हैं तो इस बुराई को दूर करने के लिए आप क्या हिदायत दे रहे हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने इस नुकस की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है — मैं इसको अवश्य दिखवा लूँगा। वैसे मैंने स्कूटर चलाया

नहीं है इसलिए मुझे उसका कोई अनुभव नहीं है।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Just as in the case of the small car, the vested interests in this country are pressurising the Government not to enter into any new collaboration agreement with foreign concerns for scooter production in public sector. The scooter demand is estimated as about 2 lakhs whereas Indian production is only 50,000. The decision to produce 50,000 scooters in the public sector was taken last year. Why has there been so much delay to formulate the policy and why is it that only very lately—a couple of days ago—the Cabinet decided to enter into foreign collaboration for scooter production will the Government concentrate on starting the industry at least within one year ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It has taken a little time because we appointed the experts committee to go into various aspects of this question. The report has been received and government decision has been taken and, with your permission, I shall be making it known to the House a little later. It is our expectation that we shall be able to settle the details shortly. It is rather difficult to give any specific time but we are trying to work on the basis that the details may be completed within six months and then one can think of starting production in whatever time it will take.

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या राजस्थान स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल एंड मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने भी आप के पास स्कूटर के मैनुफैक्चर के लिए इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस देने के वास्ते प्रार्थना पत्र भेजा है और क्या उसे आप पबलिक सैक्टर के तहत लाइसेंस देने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जी हाँ, उस पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पबलिक सैक्टर में स्कूटर का कारखाना चला रहे हैं तो क्या यह सही है कि

उस के साथ ही आप फौरन कोलेबरेशन भी कर रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो उस में कितने फौरन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत होगी और आज जो स्कूटर्स ब्लॉक में बिक रहे हैं और काफी लोगों को उनके मिलने में दिक्कत हो रही है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह विश्वास दिला सकते हैं कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के बाद जितनी आवश्यकता है उतने स्कूटर्स हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को मिल पायेंगे ? देश में कितने स्कूटरों की आवश्यकता है और कितना अभी उन का पोडेशन है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह फैक्टरी बन कर तैयार हो जायगी तो एक लाख स्कूटर्स इस फैक्टरी में बनेंगे। इस के अलावा इस वक्त जो कंपैसिटी है वह करीब 50,000 स्कूटरों के आसपास की है। दो, तीन फैक्टरीज उन को बना रही है और इस हिसाब से जब यह साथ हो जायेंगे तो करीब डेढ़ लाख स्कूटर्स यहां सालाना बनने लगेंगे और हमें आशा है कि इससे जो ज्यादातर मांग इस देश की है वह पूरी हो जायगी। अब उस के बीच में अगर कोई बहुत ज्यादा मांग स्कूटर्स की बढ़ती है तो उस समय हम उसे देख सकते हैं लेकिन हमारा भ्रंदाज है कि इस से मांग पूरी हो जायगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो इस के लिए मंत्री महोदय फौरन कोलेबरेशन करेंगे उस में फौरन एक्सचेंज कितना लगेगा उस का जबाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : स्टेटमेंट में दिया है। उसे पढ़ लीजियेगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा है कि जो सवाल किया जाय उस का जबाब मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहिए तो मैंने जो फौरन कोलेबरेशन के बारे में पूछा है कि उस में कितना फौरन एक्सचेंज लगेगा उस

के बारे में उनका जबाब नदारद है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सिलसिले में मैं अभी एक वक्तव्य देने वाला हूं। माननीय सदस्य मेहरबानी करके उस समय तक इंतजार करें तो उन को यह मालूम हो जायेगा।

18 अगस्त। 1970 को उत्तर बिजे जाने के लिये सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग

*459. श्री राम गोपाल शालव से :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव खोशी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री शारदा मन्व :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में अलग अलग उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें एक करोड़ रुपये और इससे अधिक पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उक्त उद्योगों के स्वामी। उद्योगपतियों के क्या नाम हैं ; और

(ग) इन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में 1967 में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई थी ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). At the beginning of the current financial year, there were 85 undertakings in the Public Sector under the management and control of the Central Government with capital investment of rupees one crore or more. Besides these, there are 12 undertakings in which the Government have invested funds without having direct responsibility for the day-to-day management. The details are

available in the annual report on the working of Industrial and Commercial undertakings of the Central Government for 1968-69 published by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. There are also several undertakings in the public sector looked after by the various State Governments either with or without Central Government participation in their management and control.

Government does not maintain a day-to-day record of the number of enterprises in the private sector under different levels of investment, nor the names of entrepreneurs or other details of capital invested in each of these enterprises on a year-to-year basis. However, in connection with the monopolies Inquiry Commission Report, a list had been compiled in respect of 75 Business Houses listed in the Report and as per this list, there were at that time 839 industrial units belonging to these Business Houses having an investment of Rs. 1 crore and more. It is estimated that by now the number of industrial units owned by these 75 Business Houses would be in the vicinity of 900.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय द्वारा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में 75 व्यापार गृहों की सूची तैयार की गई थी जोकि एकाधिकार जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट में दी गई है। उस सूची के अनुसार इन व्यापार गृहों के जहां पहले एक करोड़ या उस से अधिक के विनियोजन वाले उस समय 839 औद्योगिक कारखाने थे जबकि अब ऐसा अनुमान है कि इन 75 व्यापार गृहों के औद्योगिक कारखानों की संख्या लगभग 900 तक हो गई होगी।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने इन 75 लोगों को ही लाइसेंस दिये हैं जिनके कि पहले 839 कारखाने थे और जिनकी कि संख्या अब 900 हो गई है तो उन में क्या कोई नये क्षेत्र भी हैं जिनको कि आपने नये लाइसेंस दिये हैं और नये कारखाने लगाने की इजाजत भी है या जहाँ पुराने लोगों में सारे देश की सम्पत्ति बांटना चाहते हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा प्रांतीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : जी नहीं। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि पूरी कोशिश यह हो रही है कि ज्यादा रे ख़यादा जो इस का बेस है वह बढ़े और जो लोग ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं उन को सिर्फ़ खास खास बजह से खास खास काम के लिए ही लाइसेंस दिया जाय। हमारी यह कोशिश है कि जो छोटे उद्योग वाले हैं उन की हम ज्यादा मदद करें।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : यह जो पहले 839 थे और अब 900 हो गये तो उन में से कितनों को दिये गये इस का जबाब दीजिये ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : वह जो हमारा पब्लिकेशन होता है उस में सब दिया रहता है कि किस किस को लाइसेंस मिला है। उस हमारे पब्लिकेशन में जितने लाइसेंस मिलते हैं वह सब छपे रहते हैं और उस की कोपी लाइब्रेरी में रखी हुई है।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : मैं दूसरा सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जितने सरकारी कारखाने आप ने अब तक स्थापित किये वह सब घाटे में चल रहे हैं, एक भी सरकारी कारखाना नफ़े में नहीं चल रहा है, अगर कोई एक भी ऐसा हो तो मंत्री महोदय क्या उस का नाम बतला सकते हैं ? इस के बिपरीत गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में चलने वाले कारखाने मुनाफ़ा कमाते हैं लेकिन अगर मंत्री महोदय का विचार हो कि वह घाटे में चल रहे हैं तो उस का वह नाम बतलायें ?

श्री शशि भूषण : जो विदेशी कम्पनियां हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी मोनोपली रखती हैं, मैं नाम लेना चाहता हूँ एक सिग्रेट कम्पनी का, खास तौर से सिग्रेट बनाने वाली बजीर मुलतान कम्पनी जिसने कि अपने औद्योगिक एक्सपेंस के लिए सरकार से प्रार्थना की है। अब

इस इंडियन टबिको कम्पनी में प्रोडक्शन से लेकर एक्सपोर्ट तक सारी विदेशी मोनोपली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप देशी कम्पनियों को प्राथमिकता देंगे या विदेशी मोनोपली कम्पनियों को ही दे रहे हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है तो प्राथमिकता तो हम जरूर देशी कम्पनियों को दे रहे हैं। बहुत ज्यादा उन को हम ने लाइसेंस दिये भी हैं जिनको कि अभी वह बना नहीं सके हैं और काफी हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियों का एक्सपेंशन भी हुआ है।

जहाँ तक बजीर सुलतान कम्पनी का सबाल है उन्होंने जो दरखवास्त दी है अपने एक्सपेंशन की वह इंडियनाइजेशन के लिए दी है जिससे कि 51 फीसदी वह भारतीयों के हाथ में आ जाय। उस के बारे में हम बिचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : जैसा अभी बजीर सुलतान कम्पनी के बारे में बतलाया गया कि उस में विदेशी मोनोपली है और मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब में बतलाया कि उस के इंडियनाइजेशन के बारे में वह सोच रहे हैं। उसी तरह से एक अन्य इंपीरियल टुबैको कम्पनी है जिसमें विदेशी शैयर्स की संख्या बहुत बढ़ गयी है और इस तरह की कम्पनियों से कई करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्रति वर्ष दूसरे देशों को चली जाती है। उस के भी भारतीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में क्या उद्योग मंत्रालय किसी प्रकार का कोई विचार कर रहा है ? इक प्रकार का क्या कोई जापन मंत्री महोदय को मिला है जिसके कि आधार पर वह कोई निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं ?

दूसरा इस का स्वरूप यह हो सकता है कि आप इन कम्पनियों को जोकि सिग्रेट कम्पनियाँ हैं, जिनमें कि विदेशी पूंजी काफी अधिक लगी हुई है और काफी पैसा हमारे देश का बाहर

जाता है ऐसी कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं कर लेते। अगर इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में कुछ हानि भी हो तो भी इन सिग्रेट कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने से देश का हित होगा।

श्री विनेश सिंह : राष्ट्रीयकरण एक अन्य बड़ा सबाल है और देखना होगा कि किन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये और किन का नहीं करना चाहिए लेकिन यह जरूर हमारी कोशिश है कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके ऐसी कम्पनियों का भारतीयकरण करें। राष्ट्रीयकरण अगर न भी कर सकें तो भारतीयकरण तो कर ही दें और इस बात के लिए हम प्रयत्नशील हैं।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : भारतीयकरण तो इन सिग्रेट कम्पनियों का तभी हो गया जबकि इन कम्पनियों में मिनिस्ट्रो के अधिकांश रिश्तेदार लग गये। इसलिए भारतीयकरण सहीं नहीं अलबत्ता उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह बात नहीं है क्योंकि अगर उनमें रिश्तेदारों की तादाद के बारे में देखा जाय तो बिना मिनिस्ट्रो के ज्यादा लोग होंगे मिनिस्ट्रो के रिश्तेदार उतने नहीं होंगे।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : आप के भले ही न हो लेकिन दूसरे मिनिस्ट्रो के ज्यादातर रिश्तेदार हैं।

SHRI RANGA : There was a specific question in regard to the ITCL. A representation has already been made to the Government. Several of us have also received copies of it. How is it that the hon. Minister is not willing to give any specific answer to the specific question, whether they have given any consideration at all ?

SHRI DENESH SINGH : What is the specific question.

श्री शशि रंजन : इस सदन के अन्दर मंत्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य दिया है कि मये लाइसेंस

ऐसे लोगों को नहीं दिये जायेंगे जिनके खिलाफ किसी तरह की इनक्वायरी पेंडिंग होगी तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने कोई लाइसेंस ऐसी फर्मों या ऐसी कन्सर्न को दिये हैं जिनके कि खिलाफ इनक्वायरी पेंडिंग है, अगर दिये हैं तो वह किन किन को दिये हैं ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have not made any general statement that no licence will be given to any such company. What I had said, not in this House but in the other House, was that in the case of companies, which had been specifically mentioned and about which there would be a *prima facie* case of malpractice or irregularity in relation to the Sarkar Commission, we would hold back their expansion or diversification till it is sorted out.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जिन कम्पनियों ने भारतीयकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं उन के भारतीयकरण के लिए क्या मंत्रालय ने कोई आधारभूत नीतियां बनाई है ? यदि बनाई है तो वे नीतियां क्या हैं ? क्या उन नीतियों में यह भी शामिल है कि जिस निजी कम्पनी ने भारतीयकरण के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र दिया है उस को आर्थिक स्थिति कंसी है यह भी देखा जाये ? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वह कम्पनी दिवालिया हो और उस के शेअर खरीद कर आप और भी नुकसान में पड़ जायें ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : शेअर खरीदने के पहले तो लोगों को खुद ही देखना पड़ेगा। गवर्नमेंट कोई सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दे सकती कि कोई शेअर खरीदे या न खरीदे। जहाँ तक भारतीयकरण का सवाल है, उस के बारे में हमारी गाइडलाइन यह रही है कि जो बड़ी कम्पनियाँ हैं, विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं अगर वह एक्सपेन्शन करना चाहती हैं तो हम कोशिश करते हैं कि भारतीय नागरिकों का हिस्सा बढ़ता जाये। इस वक्त यह कहना कठिन है कि हम और कम्पनियों का भारतीयकरण कर सकेंगे या नहीं, या इस

में कितना समय लगेगा। कुछ ऐसी कम्पनियाँ हो सकती हैं जो अभी बिल्कुल भारतीयकरण न करना चाहें और एक्सपेन्शन भी शायद न करना चाहें। लेकिन हमारी यह कोशिश जरूर रही है कि जब वह किसी एक्सपेन्शन या डाइवर्सिफिकेशन के लिए आयें तब तक कोशिश करे कि भारतीय नागरिकों का हिस्सा बढ़ता जाय, जब तक उन का भारतीयकरण न हो। लेकिन इस में और भी कुछ कठिनाइयाँ उठती हैं, जैसे मिगरेट के मामले में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में सिलों का हिस्सा तो है नहीं ?

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : इस में सिलों के भी शेअर हैं।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : It is and it should be a general guide-line that a factory, after going into production for three years, should give profit of not less than 10 per cent of the capital outlay. It is an open secret that most of our factories in the public sector, even with foreign collaboration, are running at a loss. I would like to know from the Government the maximum and minimum percentage of profit on the capital outlay in the private sector, the maximum and minimum percentage of profit or loss on the capital outlay in the public sector and what steps the Government are taking to gear up the factories to give profit.

MR. SPEAKER : That is too general a question.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I do not have the figures of all the public sector industries.....

MR. SPEAKER : That is not very relevant also.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : डूज बनाने की जो बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियाँ हैं वह विदेशी हैं और उन

का जितना भी प्राफिट होता है वह सब विदेशों को जाता है। उन के मुकाबले पब्लिक सेक्टर में आप ने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये लेकिन आप इस मामले में बिल्कुल कामयाब नहीं हो पाये। क्या आप मुनासिब समझेंगे कि चूंकि आप पब्लिक सेक्टर में कामयाब नहीं हो रहे हैं इस लिये विदेशी कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दें ताकि वह डूंग कम्पनियां जो आज एक आने के लिए एक रुपया ले रही है वह न ले पायें। उन में तकरीबन सारी विदेशी कम्पनियों के शेयर हैं जैसे सिगरेट के बारे में है। इस में करोड़ों रुपया विदेशों को जाता है। क्या इन डूंग कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा क्योंकि जो आप का पब्लिक सेक्टर है वह अटरली फॉल हो रहा है ?

चाहता था कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में भी दवायें बन रही हैं।

अब्दुल गनी डार : पब्लिक सेक्टर को घाटा कितना हो रहा है ?

شرعی عبد الغنی دار :- پیسہ کی کمی میں کتنا کھانا پور ہو رہا ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या सवाल कर रहे हैं ?

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : वह मुल्क को बरबाद कर रहे हैं और आप की पनाह ले कर हम उस का कुछ फायदा उठायें तो क्या बुराई है ? फिर बाहे वह संजय को लाइसेंस दें या संजय को दें।

شرعی عبد الغنی دار :- وہ ملک کو برباد کر رہے ہیں اور آپ کی پناہ لے کر ہم اس کا کچھ فائدہ اٹھائیں تو برا ہوگا۔ پھر چاہتے ہیں کہ وہ لائسنس دیں یا منجے کو دیں۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहां से कहां पहुंच जाते हैं ?

Reimbursement of Cost of Railway line between Banspani and Jaruri by Banspani Mine Owners' Association (South Eastern Railway)

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*461. SHRI D. AMAT ;
SHRI G. C. NAIK ;
SHRI D. N. DEB ;
SHRI A. DIPAL ;
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI ;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has received offer of reimbursement of the cost of the Railway line between Banspani and Jaruri extension in the South Eastern Railway by the between Banspani Mine Owners' Association ;

(b) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has recommended the construction of this new line ; and

شرعی عبد الغنی دار :- ڈورنگز بنانے کی جتنی بھی کمپنیاں ہیں وہ باریش ہیں اور ان کا جتنا بھی پرافٹ ہو نہایت وہ سب باریشوں کو جانا ہے۔ ان کے مقابلے میں سیکرٹری میں آپ کی درخواست کے لیے خرچ کے لیے آپ اس معاملہ میں بالکل کامیاب نہیں ہو پا رہے۔ کیا آپ مناسب سمجھیں گے کہ جو ٹکنہ آپ پیسہ سیکرٹری میں کامیاب نہیں ہو رہے ہیں اس لئے وہ باریش کمپنیوں کا راضیہ کر دیں تاکہ وہ ڈورنگ کمپنیاں جو آج ایک آئینہ کے لئے ایک روپیہ لے رہے ہیں وہ نہ لے پاویں۔ اس میں تقریباً ساڑھے دو دہائی کمپنیوں کے شیئر ہیں جیسے سکرپٹس ایکسچینج بارے میں ہے اس میں کروڑوں روپیہ وہ باریش کو جاتا ہے کیا ان ڈورنگ کمپنیوں کا راضیہ کر دیں تاکہ وہ جو آپ کو پیسہ سیکرٹری میں فیل ہو رہا ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहां से कहां पहुंच जाते हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना

(c) if so, the details of the offer made and the action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : (a) No; Sir,

(b) and (c). The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have indicated that extension of line from Banspani to Joruri would assist mining operations and increase in output of the mines in the area. Accordingly detailed examination for this extension from Banspani to Joruri has been entrusted to the survey Team investigating the Talcher-Bimalgarh Rail Link (with an extension upto Koira Valley) which is in progress.

SHRI D. AMAT : Talcher-Bimalgarh is one line and this Banspani to Joruri is another line. So, may I know from the hon. Minister when the Government is going to take any major policy decision in connection with the construction of this Banspani to Joruri new line—when the mine owners association has agreed to reimburse the whole cost of construction of the railway ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : It is wrong that the Mine-owners have agreed to pay the cost of this section—Banspani to Joruri. I do not know how this impression is created. Anyway I might just mention that in informal discussions with the South Eastern Railway authorities the mine-owners did say that they were ready to pay the inflated charges. That does not mean that they are agreeable to pay the cost of construction of this line.

SHRI P. K. DEO : In view of the fact that the largest iron ore reserves assessed at 2000 millions of tonnes of ore have been located in that area, specially the Malantoli area, having 600 million tonnes and there is a possibility of having a steel plant in Nayagarh area as most of the iron ore from this area will go to Bokaro and empty wagons from Bokaro will come here and that would feed coal the new Nayagarh steel plant, and in view of the recommendation of the MMTC to give priority to this extension, may I know the time limit by which this railway line will be extended ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : There is no question of any time limit in this case because at the instances of MMTC a survey was made in 1967. The cost of this has

been intimated to MMTC. It would come to Rs. 294 lakhs. They have not given any firm reply. This is going on between MMTC and the mine-owners and after they reach an agreement, we will certainly consider it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Unless they get the clearance from the MMTC, they are not going to do it *suo motu* ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : This Banspani to Joruri line, a line of 4 kilometres, is completely different from the Talcher-Bimalgarh line. Will the hon. Minister consult his officers and will be separately discuss the economics of this line taking into consideration the originating ores and the traffic that originates from this area and prepare a separate estimate and construct the line ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : This Banspani to Joruri line is not 4 km. It is slightly more than 9 km. As I told you, the cost will be about Rs. 294 lakhs. Since we are undertaking the investigation of Talcher-Bimalgarh line and also extending it upto Koira valley, we have included that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Visit to Jammu and Kashmir by
Soviet Union Delegation

*451. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :**
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the Soviet Union recently visited Jammu and Kashmir in this year ;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit to Kashmir only ; and

(c) whether it was sponsored by the Government of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). A team of Soviet Experts had visited Jammu and Kashmir for outlining the prospects of forest exploitation in the State ; details of negotiations which they might have had with the State Government are not yet available.

Approval of States to Children's Welfare Charter

*453. SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that five States have given approval to the Children's Welfare Charter;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have approved a draft resolution for a national policy on the welfare of children drawn up by the Department of Social Welfare;

(c) the reaction of the other States thereto;

(d) whether Government have now decided to set up a National Children's Board and, if so, who will be its members and Chairman; and

(e) what will be the responsibility of the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Seven States have conveyed their agreement to the draft Policy Resolution for Children.

(b) Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa and Punjab.

(c) Reaction of the remaining States is awaited.

(d) and (e). The proposal of constituting a National Children's Board is to be considered after the adoption of the Resolution on National Policy for Children.

Licensing Policy

*458. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether public reaction has been ascertained to the new licensing policy announced in April this year;

(b) the details of suggestions or representations received from representative bodies or individuals about this policy; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have been continuously watching the reaction of various representative interests, including industry, to the changes in licensing policy. The new policy has, by and large, been accepted as being most suited to the interests of the country at the present stage of its development and in the context of the overall social objectives. Certain suggestions for modifications and amendments have also been received which are being looked into.

Examination by Official Liquidator of M/s. Devidayal Tube Industries Ltd., Bombay for repayment of fixed Deposit Money

*460. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Official Liquidator of M/s. Devidayal Tube Industries Ltd., Bombay has examined the claims preferred by the creditors upto June 30, 1970 for repayment of the fixed deposit money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be completed; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to ensure the repayment of the fixed deposit money to the depositors by the end of this year ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). M/s. Devidayal Tube Industries Ltd. has been ordered to be wound up by the Order of High Court, Bombay, dated the 20th September, 1968. The directors of the company have not so far filed with the Official Liquidator the statement of affairs as required under section 454 of the Companies Act, 1956. Out of the 9 directors,

however, four directors Sarvashri H. M. Patel, S. A. Currim, S. J. Patel and R. E. Negus have filed a statement of affairs with the Official Liquidator but it is defective and incomplete. The said statement has also not been filed in the prescribed form. The defects and omissions in the statement of affairs were pointed out to the Attorneys of the former directors but so far they have got rectified the same. The official Liquidator has, therefore, obtained directions of the Court to file a criminal complaint against all the ex-directors under section 454 (5) of the Companies Act and sanction has been accorded by the Court for filing of the complaint.

(d) The persons who had deposited money with the company in fixed deposit, rank *pari passu* with ordinary creditors. The stage of payment to such creditors would, therefore arise only after the realisation of assets and payment to preferential and secured creditors. The Official Liquidator is taking necessary steps under the directions of the Bombay High Court.

Manufacture of Tractors without Foreign Collaboration

*462. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved some schemes for the manufacture of agricultural tractors in the range of 14 to 75 H. P. ;

(b) if so, the total capacity thereof ;

(c) whether any parties have indicated that they propose to manufacture indigenous tractors without any foreign collaboration or foreign exchange expenditure ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Industrial licences have been issued to parties for a capacity of 16,000 Nos. tractors per annum, and Letters of Intent have been issued to four other parties for the manufacture of tractors for a total capacity of 44,000 Nos. per annum.

(c) and (d). Four parties have submitted proposals for the manufacture of tractors without any foreign collaboration or foreign exchange expenditure. These schemes are under the consideration of Government. Govt. would wish to see tractors manufactured with indigenous design and know-how and would give such schemes every encouragement.

Effect of New Steel Distribution Policy

*463. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new steel distribution policy announced by Government on the 22nd May, 1970 is unlikely to help in boosting exports according to an assessment made by the Foreign Trade Ministry ;

(b) if so, what is his Ministry's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether any changes are proposed to be made in the new distribution policy to meet the requirements of exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). The new steel distribution policy will take care of exports as well as the internal demand for steel. Due to the over-all shortage of steel, it has however, become necessary to strike a proper balance between the two.

Foreign Collaboration in Industries

- *464. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :
 SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY ;
 SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to permit foreign collaboration in certain industries ;

(b) if so, the names of those industries ; and

(c) the terms and conditions under which foreign investment will be allowed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Government have, as a matter of policy, always recognised the desirability of continued inflow of modern technology, particularly in sophisticated and essential fields where Indian technology has not adequately developed.

(b) Government have recently published an *illustrative* list of 121 items where significant technological gaps exist in the country's economy and where there could be scope for foreign collaboration. A copy of the Press Note dated the 20th July, 1970, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3992/70*].

(c) Foreign investment is normally considered in high priority sectors of industry where significant technological gaps exist and substantial capital imports would be required as also in substantially export-oriented projects. The terms and conditions under which foreign investment may be allowed have to be considered on the merits of each case. The usual preference is, however, limited foreign equity portion up to 40% or less. If payment royalty is also involved, such payments are usually approved for a five-year duration only. Care is also taken to ensure that, as far as possible, collaboration agreements

do not impose restrictions on the import of the manufactured products, and also that a provision is made in the agreements to allow the know-how to be passed on to other Indian companies, should it become necessary on terms to be mutually agreed to by all concerned including the foreign collaborator and subject to the approval of the Government.

Corruption in sale of Railway Tickets at New Delhi Station and other Places

- *465. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that corruption in the sale of Railway Tickets from New Delhi and elsewhere is continuing unchecked ;

(b) whether it has been alleged that many phony ticket agencies have made their appearance in New Delhi and these agencies are run either by the ex-Railway officials or by the relations of the Railway officials and their main task is to corner tickets and sell them at a premium ; and

(c) if so, what steps, if any, are being taken to check the racket in the sale of tickets ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Complaints of corruption in the matter of sale of tickets at station on the Railways have been received from time to time.

(b) The existence near New Delhi Railway Station of three Travel Agencies, not recognised by the Railway, has come to notice in the course of checks and watch at New Delhi Railway Station. Enquiries have shown that a dismissed Railway employee is associated with the running of one of these unrecognised Agencies. Enquiries have also shown that another Agency is run by a person who is suspected to be relation of a Railway employee. So far as the third Agency is concerned, enquiries have not as yet established the association of any ex or

serving Railway employee- These Agencies collect some extra amount as service charges from intending passengers on whose behalf they purchase tickets. Enquiries have also revealed that such Travel Agencies do indulge in cornering reserved accommodation by important long distance trains.

(c) The measures that have been taken are as follows :

- (i) Provision of a section in the Railways Act making transfer of reservations a punishable offence;
- (ii) Making reservations in specific names instead of omnibus reservations 'for Mr. X and party'.
- (iii) Introduction of token system for controlling reservations.
- (iv) Exhibition of Notice Board at reservation offices indicating availability of berths and seats on trains from time to time.
- (v) Surprise checks on reservations. The question of taking further action to put down more effectively the activities of these un-recognised Agencies is engaging the attention of the Government.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Electricals Industry

*466. SHRI MANI BHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 500 small-scale units manufacturing electrical accessories are facing acute shortage of the raw materials including Urea formaldehyde moulding powder :

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have banned the import of this raw material without providing a substitute of indigenous raw material; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to mitigate the grievances of these units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Representatives from the small scale units have been received regarding shortage of Urea Formaldehyde moulding powder.

(b) and (c). The import of Urea Formaldehyde is banned since long as indigenous production of this item has been established. The major raw materials required for its manufacture are Urea, Formaldehyde and Wood Pulp. Urea and Formaldehyde are available indigenously and the firms are being assisted for the import of wood pulp. The matter has already been taken up with the indigenous manufacturers of Urea Formaldehyde moulding powder and it is expected that the supply position of the material will improve in the near future.

Old Age & Re-employment Pensions

*467. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of granting Old Age Pension and Re-employment Pension so that the aged people having no sources of their income and the unemployed youth do not become burden on the society;

(b) if so, what decision has been taken and, if no decision has since been taken, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would consider a scheme under which some Unemployment Pension may be given to the youths for the time they remain unemployed and after they are employed, they may refund the amount received by them; and

(d) whether Government would consider appointing a Committee to go into the details and to recommend as to how the Old Age Pension and Unemployment Pension could be paid by Government and,

if so, when and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). The question of introducing the Old Age Pension Scheme was considered earlier. Due to limitation of resources and the priority being given to Child Welfare, no scheme for the Aged has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. However nine States, including Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Haryana are offering Old Age assistance with a limited coverage under non-Plan programme. No proposal of examining the subject of Old Age Pension is under consideration at present.

There is no proposal of unemployment Pension Scheme. However under the programme of Apprenticeship Training stipend is given to Engineering Graduates and diploma holders during the period of Training in industry by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has been considering the introduction of a limited scheme of Unemployment insurance for the industrial workers only who are members of the Employees, Provident Fund and Coal Mines Provident Fund and are thrown out of employment for short periods.

Import of Steel

*468. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why our Steel Plants, even after getting all the required raw material, expertise and a good deal of teething time, are not working to full capacities, necessitating imports worth crores of rupees;

(b) whether there are certain qualities of steel which cannot be produced in these Plants and have to be imported; and

(c) if so, how much worth of foreign exchange is being spent annually on such items and for what uses?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Import of steel is necessitated partly because of the steel plants not producing to their capacity and partly because some categories of steel are not being produced in the country. The shortfall in production from the main producers is due to a variety of reasons such as disturbed industrial relations situation, particularly as Durgapur, Burnpur and Rourkela, backlog of maintenance, poor availability of refractories, spares etc.

(b) and (c). There are certain items like Cold Rolled Grain Oriented sheets (required for stampings for transformers) and Cold Rolled Non-grain Oriented Sheets (required for production of stampings for large capacity dynamos and generators) which cannot be produced in the country for want of the required equipment and technology. For the present, the import of the former is of about 20,000 tonnes per year costing about Rs. 10 crores in foreign exchange and a about 3000/4000 tonnes per year of the latter for which the approximate cost is Rs. 1.5 crores. A proposal for setting up facilities for the manufacture of these types of sheets in the country is presently under consideration.

कुटीर उद्योगों का सम्बन्धन

*469. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुटीर उद्योगों के संदर्शन के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है ;

(ख) कुटीर उद्योगों के रूप में किन उद्योगों को चलाए जाने के प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) कुटीर उद्योगों को बड़े उद्योगों की प्रतियोगिता से बनाने के लिए क्या उपचारमय कदम उपाय अपनाए गए हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए उत्पादन की कोई वास्तविक लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी, (1) खादी, हाथकरघे विद्युत करघा तथा कच्चा रेशम और (2) ग्रामीण उद्योगों के उत्पादन की प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखा गया है। रेशमी कपड़ा तथा रेशम की छीजन, जटा नारियल के घागे और उत्पाद तथा दस्तकारी इन उद्योगों के नियति की प्रवृत्तियों को भी ध्यान में रखा गया। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में इनके लिए निम्नलिखित आवंटन किया गया है :—

राशि (करोड़ों रुपये में)

1. हाथकरघा तथा विद्युत करघा	42.98
2. खादी तथा ग्रामीण	96.43
3. रेशम के कीड़े पालना	11.37
4. जटा नारियल उद्योग	4.42
5. हस्तशिल्प कला	14.52
6. ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजनाएं	4.50

(ग) रेशम उद्योग को प्रशुल्क सरक्षण प्रदान किये जाने के अतिरिक्त चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में सहायता देने के विभिन्न प्रत्यक्ष अभ्युपाय किए गए हैं जिनमें उदार ऋण सुविधाएं, कच्चे माल का संभरण, तकनीकी सहायता तथा सुधरे हुए औजारों की व्यवस्था, कर सम्बन्धी रियायतें, उत्पादन शुल्क की विभेदकारी दरें तथा उत्पादन में आरक्षण सम्मिलित हैं।

Manufacture of Sodium Hydrosulphide
In Public Sector

*470. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have submitted any proposal to the Central Government to set up a plant for the manufacture of Sodium Hydrosulphide in the public sector;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) whether Government have since considered the proposal and, if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No proposal is under consideration for the manufacture of Sodium Hydrosulphide. However, letters of intent for the manufacture of Sodium Hydrosulphide have been issued to two State Undertakings viz. Messrs. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Limited, Kerala for substantial expansion of their present production and Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, Madras for the creation of new capacity.

(b) The Kerala project which is located at Udyogmandal has an existing capacity of 3000 tonnes and a letter of intent has been issued to them for an additional capacity of 1200 tonnes per annum; while the Tamil Nadu project is proposed to be located at Ennore in the District of Chingleput with a capacity of 3300 tonnes per annum.

(c) Does not arise.

रेलवे के डिब्बों में वर्गीकरण की समाप्ति

*471. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे के डिब्बों में वर्गीकरण जैसा कि महिलाओं का,

पुरुषों का, प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी को समाप्त करने का है ; और

(ख) उन अन्य देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें यह वर्गीकरण विद्यमान है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । लेकिन इसे प्राप्त करके यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

**Taking over by Government of Yeotmal
Murtajapur Narrow-Gauge
Railway Line**

*472. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety regarding the condition of the Yeotmal-Murtajapur narrow gauge Railway and its rolling stock as also the danger to the public using it;

(b) whether he has announced that this Railway will be taken over by Government and, if so, when; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to remove the deficiencies in the Railway service on the said line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir; no such statement has come to our notice.

(b) Does not arise, as this Railway is already being worked by Government through the Central Railway, though owned by the C. P. Railway Co. Ltd.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

**Productivity-oriented Incentive scheme in
Rourkela Steel Plant**

*473. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a productivity-oriented incentive scheme has been introduced in the Rourkela Steel Plant;

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

(c) the impact of the scheme on production, productivity and earnings of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Negotiations between the Union and H. S. L. have started and the final shape of the scheme would be known only after the negotiations are complete.

Foreign Collaboration Policy

*474. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and the addresses of the cases in which foreign collaboration was allowed in the last one year ;

(b) in which items these foreign collaborations have been allowed and the reasons for permitting the foreign collaborations ;

(c) the main conditions in these foreign collaborations ;

(d) the number of items which could be produced out of these items indigenously without foreign collaboration ; and

(e) the reasons why Government have permitted foreign collaboration in these items ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (e). During the period from 1st July, 1969 to the 30th June, 1970, 147 foreign collaboration proposals have been approved by Government in respect of cases where significant technological gaps needed to be covered. These cases relate to the import of know-how for various items such as agricultural tractors and power tillers, railway signalling equipment, automobile components, welding electrodes, tungsten filament wires, industrial machinery, dry cells, glass fibre fishing trawlers, insulation and packaging materials and a wide range of other industries. Details of the items of manufacture covered in each case, including the names and addresses of parties concerned, are published in the *Journal of Industry and Trade* copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

The detailed terms and conditions approved in these cases differ from case to case. Out of 147 cases indicated above, 28 cases also involve foreign capital participation. In technical collaboration agreements, payment of royalty has usually been restricted to 5 years only. Care has also been taken to ensure that, as far as possible, collaboration agreements do not impose restrictions on the export of manufactured products, and also that a provision is made in the agreements which allows the know-how to be passed on to another Indian company, should it become necessary, on terms to be mutually agreed to by all concerned including the foreign collaborator and subject to the approval of the Government.

Foreign collaboration is not allowed by Government where suitable indigenous know-how, capable of commercial exploitation, is available, exceptions being made however, in respect of substantially export-oriented schemes.

**Diversification of production by
Industrial Units**

*475. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved a new policy wherein industrial units belonging to larger business houses and foreign companies have been barred from diversifying their production ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same ;

(c) whether big business houses have represented to Government against this ; and

(d) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have redefined the policy of diversification of production (i.e. manufacture of new articles without an Industrial licence). This has been done mainly with a view to bringing the earlier instructions on the subject in line with the modified licensing policy which does not envisage any exemption from the licensing provisions of the industries (D and R) Act, for undertaking belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses and foreign companies. Companies belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses or companies having foreign-owned equity of more than 50% are not barred from taking up the manufacture of new articles but in their case, it would be necessary to first obtain an industrial licence. Clearance under the Monopolies and restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 will also have to be obtained where necessary. Applications as and when received will be considered on merits having regard to considerations of cost efficiency, export promotion, import substitution etc. A copy of the notification dated 18.7.70 issued in this regard has already been placed before the House in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2357 answered on 11.8.1970.

(c) and (d). No specific representation has been received from big business houses

against the redefinitions of the diversification policy. Government consider that adequate provision has been made in the licensing policy in order to maximise production within the over-all social objectives.

Black-Market in Cement

*476. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement dealers in the country are selling cement at a much higher price than the controlled price; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to check this black-marketing in cement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) During the months of April, May and June this year, there was a temporary shortage particularly in the Northern and Eastern parts of the country mainly owing to non-availability of railway wagons and labour as well as mechanical troubles. There were also a few complaints of shortages particularly in the Northern region comprising of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Haryana and Chandigarh.

(b) Movement of over 62,000 tonnes during these months and over 1,20,000 tonnes for the months of July, August and September have been permitted from the surplus regions to overcome the temporary shortage even by dearer routes. Under the cement Control Order, the responsibility for fixation of wholesale and retail price and for enforcing the same rests with the State Governments concerned.

Demand for a Commission to go into Irregularities re. Revision of Electoral Rolls in Kerala

*477. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for the appointment of a Commission on to probe

into the irregularities regarding the revision of electoral rolls in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). No specific demand has been received by the Government. However, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, while speaking on the 'No Confidence Motion' against the Government on the 28th July, 1970, demanded that "the Government should immediately appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the correctness of the voter's list." In his speech in the Lok Sabha on the 29th July, 1970, while intervening in the debate on the above mentioned 'No Confidence Motion', the Law Minister had stated that "there can be no Commission of Inquiry relating to matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Election Commission."

Production of Power Tillers

*478. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the annual production of power tillers in India; and

(b) whether any assessment of the total demand of power tillers in India has been made and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The production of Power tillers during the last six years has been as under :

1965	...	266 Nos.
1966	...	561 Nos.
1967	...	264 Nos.
1968	...	228 Nos.
1969	...	217 Nos.
Upto June 1970	...	153 Nos.

(b) The demand of Power tillers by 1973-74 had earlier been estimated at 80,000 Nos. per annum by the Department of Agriculture. This is now being reassessed in the light of the experience during the last few years.

Licensed Capacity of Drum and Barrel Industry

*479. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 995 on the 14th April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the licensed capacities in Drum and Barrel Industry on the basis of one shift per day are sufficient to cope with the demand of consumers;

(b) if not, whether Government would consider to allocate steel sheets to licensed capacities units on the basis of two shifts per day;

(c) whether Government have considered utilisation of unutilised capacities before allowing expansions and creating fresh capacities and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether oil refineries who have got no fabricating plants of their own but receive licences for import of bitumen sheets distribute steel sheets to fabricators of bitumen drums *pro rata* to licensed capacities; and

(e) if not, how Government could say that the import policy for issue of licences to Consumers instead of fabricators is not disastrous in national interest ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). The allocation of steel sheets to 40-45 gallon oil barrel fabricators has all along been on the basis of single shift assessed capacity and not on licensed capacity. The total requirements of the barrels were assessed as 91,500 M/tons including 73,000 M/tons for oil companies against the existing assessed capacity of 67,778 M/tons. As it has been decided to allocate materials

partly indigenous and partly imported, and further, consumers are also recommended import of steel sheets to meet their own requirements, it is considered that is would be sufficient to meet the demand.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) It has been Govt.'s policy to grant some import licences where necessary to consumers who do not have fabricating capacity so that they could get their requirements met from manufacturers of their choice. It is open to the fabricators to apply for import licences after fulfilling the necessary conditions as laid down in the import Policy. However, in the case of manufacturers of bitumen drums it has been decided to make available the drum sheets only to refineries/oil companies with a view to covering their specific requirements for packing bitumen produced by them.

रायबरेली में लेम्प निर्माण करने वाली कम्पनी की स्थापना

*480. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायबरेली में एक लेम्प निर्माण करने वाली कम्पनी की स्थापना करने के संबंध में बंगाल राष्ट्रीय व्यापार तथा उद्योग मण्डल से सम्बद्ध भारतीय लेम्प निर्माता संघ के अध्यक्ष ने हाल ही में कोई बातचीत की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त कम्पनी को स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय लिया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). इस विषय पर भारतीय लेम्प निर्माता संघ के अध्यक्ष के साथ हाल ही में कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई है। रायबरेली में इन कान्डिसेन्ट लेम्प बनाने की मशीनों, उपसाधनों

ब कालतु पुजों के उत्पानन के लिए एक कार-
खाना स्थापित करने के प्रश्न के बारे में मान-
नीय सदस्य का ध्यान दिनांक 12 मई, 1970
को लोक-सभा में पूछे गये अतारंकित प्रश्न
संख्या 9398 के उत्तर की ओर आकषित किया
जाता है ।

**Diversion of Railway Wagons to wrong
Destinations containing Steel Products
booked by Bhilai Steel Plant**

2991. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 13 Railway
wagons containing steel products worth Rs.
6½ lakhs booked by the Bhilai Steel Plant
for different North Indian destinations
were diverted recently by a gang of thieves
to South Indian destinations and sold at a
cost of only Rs. 90,000;

(b) if so, the date of despatch of
wagons;

(c) whether the 8 Government depots
and 5 private depots which were to have
received the wagons made any representa-
tion to the Bhilai authorities for not
getting the wagons;

(d) if so, the reasons for keeping silent;
and

(e) the names of persons arrested in
this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
NANDA) : (a) Yes. Fourteen wagons con-
taining steel products worth Rs. 3½ lakhs
were fraudulently diverted during 1969 to
South India and the products sold there at
a lesser price.

(b) The dates of booking of the
materials are—

- (i) 2 wagons on 16th January,
- (ii) 3 wagons on 27th February,
- (iii) 2 wagons on 22nd April,
- (iv) 1 wagons on 23rd April,

- (v) 2 wagons on 30th July,
- (vi) 2 wagons on 21st August and
- (vii) 2 wagons on 12th November—all
in 1969.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The following persons have been
arrested :

- (1) Shri Parashuram Prakash.
- (2) Shri Jankidoss.
- (3) Shri Abdul Rasheed.
- (4) Shri Md. Ibrahim.
- (5) Shri Anna Krishnamurthy.
- (6) Shri Anna Deva Prasad.
- (7) Shri P. Koteswara Rao.
- (8) Shri Velampalli Koteswarlu.
- (9) Shri Kanikicherla Narayana Rao.
- (10) Shri Ramisetty Venkateswara Rao.

**Working of Heavy Electricals Ltd.
Bhopal**

2992 : SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-
LOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to a statement by the Chair-
man of the Heavy Electricals Ltd. from
Bhopal on the 19th July, 1970, saying that
the Heavy Electricals Limited required 'a
long period of gestation' before reaching
the stage of optimum efficiency and 'our
teething troubles are still to be over';

(b) if so, when will the 'teething
troubles' get over ;

(c) whether it is a fact that poor
management and trade union rivalry have
ruined the Heavy Electricals Ltd ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure the
smooth and profitable running of the Heavy
Electricals Limited ; and if not, the reasons
therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Plants manufacturing such sophisticated equipment inevitably have a long gestation period, extending over many years. This applies to such plants both in developed and underdeveloped countries though in the case of the latter, the gestation period is longer, in view of the greater time taken in absorbing know-how, developing local expertise and increasing productivity in such sophisticated lines of manufacture. In the case of this particular undertaking, it was anticipated even in the Consultant's Project Report, as far back as in 1957 that the project would continue to incur losses upto 1970. The losses incurred on the project upto date have to be viewed against this background and the fact that the production pattern and capital investments in the plant were substantially increased even after the Project Report. Every effort, requires nevertheless, to be made, to ensure that productivity in the plant improves rapidly. With the manufacture of large turbines and generators now being undertaken, it is expected that the break-even point for this undertaking will be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plant period.

(c) No Sir. However, trade union rivalry has been contributory cause to some of the labour problems which the undertaking has had to face from time to time.

(d) Efforts are being made to ensure that the losses are reduced to the barest minimum and that production and productivity is stepped up, so as to achieve the break-even position in this plant as early as possible. These measures *inter-alia* include strict control on new recruitment, increased productivity in the various shops through better supervision, clearly defined production norms and targets and a more effective incentive system, and greater control on inventories. A greater degree of product-diversification and standardisation is also being effected. Special short term production drives with associated awards to boost production have also been introduced. Modern management tools are being employed in planning and controlling long-

cycle manufacturing operations. A constant and regular review of performance is also being made from time to time with the management of the plant.

H. E. C. Equipment for Bokaro Steel Plant

2993. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the date of inception of the Bokaro Steel Ltd., the total amount spent so far and the stage at which the Bokaro Steel project is at present ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the commissioning of the project has been delayed by the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi by not supplying the required equipment and fabricated structurals in time ;

(c) if so, quantity and value of equipment and fabricated structurals supplied so far and still to be supplied ;

(d) the quantity and value of refractory material proposed to be imported from the Soviet Russia ; and

(e) the date when Bokaro will manufacture steel ingots and pig iron ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Bokaro Steel Ltd. was incorporated on the 29th January, 1964. Upto the end of June, 1970, about Rs. 370 crores have been spent on the Project. The Project is in the peak of construction activity. Till the end of June, 1970, approximately 56% of concreting and R. C. C. work, 32.09% of the underground communication work, 17.47% of the structural erection, and 6.29% of the equipment erection, have been completed. The refractory lining work in Coke Oven Battery No. 4 and Blast Furnace No. 1 as also the erection of the converters in the steel melting shop, have been started from May 1970.

(b) There are number of factors which in combination have led to the deferment

of the commissioning schedule of the Plant. The delay in supplies from H. E. C. is only one of such factors. Among other factors, the most serious has been the failure of indigenous manufacturers of refractories to make timely supplies in accordance with their contractual obligations.

(c) H. E. C. has to supply 72,235 tonnes of equipment by 1971-72 and 27,210 tonnes of structurals by 1970-71 at a total cost of about Rs. 102 crores. Till end of June, 1970, 15,045 tonnes of equipment and 21,878 tonnes of structurals have been supplied. The exact value of supplies made till the end of June, 1970 and yet to be made has not been assessed.

(d) About 47,621 tonnes of refractories are to be imported from U. S. S. R. at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.27 crores.

(e) According to the revised schedule, the erection of the first Blast Furnace Complex to produce pig iron is to be completed by December, 1971 and the entire first Stage to produce 1.7 million ingot tonnes of steel per year by March, 1973. Actual production will start three to six months after completion of erection.

Pending Orders with H. M. T. in U. S.

2994. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Hindustan Machine Tools set up its office in New York, the expenses incurred on it so far and the total quantity and value of goods sold to U. S. and Canada during this period ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the latest secret sales analysis by R. G. Gardner Machinery Ltd. which says : "It became obvious to us while negotiating for Canadian and U. S. Distribution that H. M. T. were not prepared" and that H. M. T. products showed "poor quality, poor workmanship and a lack of product mix";

(c) the number of pending orders with the H. M. T. in U. S. and their value with names of distributors :

(d) whether it is a fact that the H. M. T. is planning to handle all its business directly and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the names of Officers of the H. M. T. directly connected with the sale of goods abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The Office of the Hindustan Machine Tools in New York was opened in October 1966. The total expenditure incurred on it from October 1966 to 31.3.1970 amounts to Rs. 11.60 lakhs. 131 machines valued at Rs. 30.14 lakhs were exported to U. S. A. and Canada during 1966-67 to 1969-70.

(b) Government are aware that in a report submitted by M/s. R. G. Gardner Machinery Ltd., Canada to Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore such an observation has been made. It is however, not correct that the products of H. M. T. are of poor quality or of poor workmanship or show any lack of product mix as similar machines were received well in the Canadian market and sold to M/s. Honeywell Incorporated, U. S. A., who, were fully satisfied with the quality and performance of such machines.

(c) H. M. T. have on hand orders for 25 machines valued at Rs. 5.42 lakhs from M/s. Honeywell Inc. and M/s. Verson All steel Press Company of U. S. A. The Company has also pending consignment orders to U. S. A. from M/s. R. G. Gardner Machinery Ltd. for 72 machines valued at Rs. 29.27 lakhs.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Shri R. Yogeshwar, General Manager (Foreign Operations) deals directly with Agents in Europe and America and obtains orders. Shri M. G. Sreedhar-Export Sales Manager is based at Melbourne, Australia and looks after exports of machine tools to Australia and New Zealand. Shri V. A. S. Setty, Export Manager at

Bangalore deals with execution of export orders. Shri M. Nageswara Rao, Chief Commercial Manager at Bangalore, co-ordinates all exports with in the policy laid down by the Board of Directors of the Company and the Chairman and Managing Director.

**Agreement with U. S. Distributors
by H. M. T.**

2995. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the Chairman of the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Chief Commercial Manager and General Manager (Exports) went abroad from 1st June, 1969 to 30th July, 1970, the total amount of air fare and foreign exchange spent by them with duration of each trip and the names of places visited ;

(b) the names of U. S. distributors with the H. M. T., entered into agreements, and the nature of agreement with salient details ;

(c) whether it is a fact that 'Vernicles' the previous agent of H. M. T., has become insolvent ;

(d) if so, the reasons why Government did not take due precautions to find out whether 'Vernicles' was financially sound or not ; and

(e) the total loss to H. M. T. on this account ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-3993/70]

(b) The agency agreements between Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore with their agents abroad are in nature of commercial contracts and it is not considered appropriate to divulge the details thereof.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

उत्तर रेलवे में चोरी हुई रेलवे सम्पत्ति

2996. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर रेलवे में कितने मूल्य की रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी हुई ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषसिद्ध किया गया तथा कितने रिहा हुए और कितने मामलों में बिभागीय जांच की गई ; और

(घ) इस समय ऐसे कितने मामले न्यायालयों में निर्णयाधीन हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क)

वर्ष	चुरायी गयी सम्पत्ति का मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1968	9.77
1969	6.11

(ख)

वर्ष	पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या
1968	555	2,658
1969	110	1,983

(ग) वर्ष

व्यक्तियों की संख्या

सजा पाने वाले

बहाल किये गये

1968

144

इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

1969

6

**

वर्ष

कुल मामले जिनमें विभागीय जाँच-पड़ताल की गई।

1968

इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

1969

* *

(घ) वर्ष

कुल मामले जो अदालत में चल रहे हैं।

1968

इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

1969

* *

Filing of accounts by M/s Devidayal Tube Industries Ltd., Bombay

2997. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Devidayal Tube Industries Ltd., Bombay has ever filed the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with Government before going into liquidation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the annual balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the company have been filed every year with the Registrar of Companies Bombay till the company was ordered to be wound up by the Bombay High Court on 20.9.68. The last balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the company filed with the Registrar was for the financial year ended 30.6.67. The balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the financial year ended 30.6.68

was due for filing with the Registrar by 30.1.69, but as the company went into liquidation meanwhile, the accounts for the year ended 30.6.1968 were not filed with the Registrar.

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

Guards 'A' Grade and Drivers 'B' Grade on Kalka-Simla section (Northern Railway)

2998. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Guards of 'A' Grade and Driver of 'B' Grade are working at the Kalka-Simla Section ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the reasons why the post of 'A' Grade Drivers was converted to 'B' Grade ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the post of 'A' Grade Driver is again being created there ; and

(e) if so, from which date it will come into existence ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Implementation of proposal Re. extension of path upto Rohtak of 1 D. S. B. train

2999. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no ordinary passenger Train between 18-45 and 04-50 hrs. for traffic bound for stations beyond Bahadurgarh—(SPR Section) ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the extension of the path upto Rohtak of the train IDSB (running upto Bhadurgarh at present) was approved by the Divisional Authorities on the basis of meeting held with the Daily Passengers Federation (Rohtak-Delhi Section) on the 4th February, 1970 ;

(c) whether in a similar meeting held by the said Federation on the 25th July, 1970 with Chief Operating Superintendent Northern Railway, the Divisional Superintendent's proposal was turned down and the relevant annexure containing the timings of the proposed extension by the Divisional Superintendent was found missing from the relevant files in order to avoid the implementation of the Divisional Superintendent's proposal ; and

(d) if so, the action taken for the immediate implementation of the Divisional Superintendent's recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). In the meeting with the Daily Passengers Federation on 25-2-70, the Chief Operating Superintendent, Northern Railway explained the difficulties in implementing the Federation's proposal to extend IDSB shuttle upto Rohtak. The Divisional Superintendent has not recommended the extension of 1 DSB upto Rohtak. As such, the question of avoiding implementation or missing of certain documents, does not arise.

Absorption "Casuals" in the Allahabad Tundla Station of Railway Electrification Organisation

3000. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Justice Mathur of the Allahabad High Court in a recent judgement has declared that the Railway Electrification Organisation was not a temporary project ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a few hundreds of Class IV employees who have been designated as "Casuals" in the Allahabad-Tundla Section have put in 5 to 15 years of continuous service under the Railway Electrification Organisation ;

(c) in view of the above judgement of Mr. Justice Mathur, what steps are being taken to absorb the Class IV casual employees of the Railway Electrification Organisation of the above Section as regular employees of the Northern Railway ; and

(d) what are the reasons for not doing so up till now since 1st April 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) There were about 250 casual labourers only who worked in the Railway Electrification Project from 5 to 15 years with breaks in service as a result of completion of individual projects. They did not work continuously for the aforesaid period.

(c) and (d). The judgement does not deal with casual labour employed on the Electrification Project. The judgment deals with the procedures of selection of Class III staff of the Railway Electrification. Even so, an appeal has been filed against the judgement.

Holding of General Elections

3001. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has asked the West Bengal Election

office to keep itself in readiness for Election in the State after receiving Six weeks' notice ;

(b) whether similar instructions have been Sent to other States also ; and

(c) if so, when Government will announce the date of General Elections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). In order to discharge the functions entrusted to it by article 324 of the Constitution in relation to the conduct of elections, the Election Commission has to keep election arrangements ready. For this purpose, the Commission has, from time to time, to issue instructions to the Chief Electoral Officers of all the States (which would include the State of West Bengal also) and the Union territory to keep ready the various items of forms, statutory and non-statutory, and the election materials required for all the elections and to maintain correct and upto-date electoral rolls of all the constituencies.

(c) Does not arise.

Dissolution of State Legislatures

3002. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received resolutions regarding dissolution of State Legislatures ;

(b) if so, what are the names of the States ;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any legislation to this effect ; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. If, however, the question pertains to resolutions passed by the State Legislative Assemblies for the abolition of State

Legislative Councils, it may be stated that such resolutions were received only from the States of West Bengal, Punjab and Bihar and in pursuance thereof the Legislative Councils of West Bengal and Punjab have already been abolished by parliamentary legislation. The question of undertaking legislation for the abolition of Bihar Legislative Council is under active consideration.

Opinion of Advocate-General of Kerala re-landed properties of Rulers under Land Reforms Amendment Act

3003. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have sought the opinion of the Advocate-General as to whether the landed properties of Rulers (those enjoying privy purses) would come under the purview of the Land Reforms Amendment Act of the State; and

(b) If so, what advice has been tendered by the Advocate-General ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Law have no information in the matter.

Arrest of Secretary of Social Welfare Centre in Calcutta for Misappropriation of Government Money

3004. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, as reported by a leading Bengali Daily, published from Calcutta, in its issue dated the 19th June, 1970, the Secretary of a Social Welfare Centre has recently been arrested by the Police in Calcutta on the charge of misappropriating 73 thousand rupees collected by the Centre for carrying on Welfare activities;

(b) whether the attention of Government has also been drawn to a report published in the same issue of the said paper that relief goods like milk powder and other, sent to the said Social Welfare Centre from the U. S. A., are being regularly marketed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the particulars of that Centre and of the man arrested on charges of misappropriation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c), The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Consortium for Industrial Projects

3005. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR .
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the purpose of constituting the Indian Consortium for Industrial projects; and

(b) the steps Government intend to take to make it effective ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The functions of the Indian Consortium for Industrial Projects Ltd., are as under :

(i) To carry on all business connected with the supply of equipment for steel plants, mines, fertiliser factories and other industrial projects and their ancillary operations;

(ii) To take contracts for design, manufacture, inspection, supply, erection and commissioning of all kinds of equipments for the above purpose on a turn-key basis or otherwise by utilising the facilities

available with the member companies and obtaining where necessary, the rest from other sources;

(iii) To issue tenders and be responsible for the scrutiny etc., on behalf of the customers;

(iv) To take up inspection and quality control of all the equipment supplied to the customers;

(v) To undertake any other work with a view to commission and put in operation industrial projects and their ancillary services ;

(b) The Consortium started functioning only recently. Necessary steps will be taken as and when necessary to make it function properly.

Income-tax Appellate Tribunals

3006. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of income-tax appellate tribunal benches throughout the country along with their total strength of members;

(b) the number of Accountant members recruited from the Income-tax Department and those from the profession;

(c) whether the proportion of members from the department to that from the profession is quite reasonable; and

(d) the reasons why suitable candidates from the profession of Accountancy are not attracted to the Tribunals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) There are at present 23 Benches each consisting of one Judicial Member and one Accountant Member. There are 20 Judicial Members in position with 3 vacancies and 23 Accountant Members.

(b) Out of the 23 Accountant Members 17 have been recruited from service and 6 from the profession.

(c) The selection to the posts of Members is made in accordance with the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal Members (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1963 primarily on merits of the candidates concerned, irrespective of the fact whether they belong to the service or profession. Hence the question of fixing any proportion between the two does not arise.

(d) The appointments to the posts are made by inviting applications through open advertisement in the Press stating the terms and conditions of the service of these appointments. Ordinarily candidates from the profession of Accountancy do not consider these terms and conditions really attractive and do not, therefore, apply in sufficient numbers.

Nutritious Food to Children under Three Years of Age

3007. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised a scheme for providing nutritious food to 17,000 children of slum areas under 3 years of age in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) at how many centres this food will be distributed; and

(d) the total cost to be incurred on the scheme and the assistance to be given by the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) A scheme to provide nutritious food to 11,550 children of the age group of 0-3 years in the slum areas of Delhi is being finalised.

(b) The details of the Scheme would be on the pattern of the general scheme as explained in the attached statement.

(c) At approximately 51 centres.

(d) Rs. 6.70 lakhs. The entire cost will be borne by the Government of India.

Statement

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME

Consequent upon the decision to lay particular emphasis on the nutrition of children in the age group of 0-3 years, the Department of Social Welfare has introduced a supplementary nutrition programme to cater to 7 lakhs of children during 1970-71—half of them in tribal areas and half of them in urban slum areas. This is central scheme and will be implemented through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The coverage is proposed to be increased to 20 lakhs of children in the next year. A provision of Rs. 4 crores has been made with Budget estimates of this Department for this Programme in the current financial year.

As children in the age group 0-3 year require different types of food and levels of nutrition, it has been decided to divide them into the following two categories :

(i) 0-1 age group who will be given food containing approximately 200 calories and 8-10 grams of good quality protein a portion of which will come from milk.

(ii) 1-3 age group will get approximately 300 calories and 12 grams of protein of good quality.

The feeding will be for 250 days in a year.

Processed food will be distributed in urban areas and in the tribal areas combinations of local cereals and pulses will be given preference.

Balahar (processed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture)/CSM supplied by CARE will be included in the diet schedule in the urban areas whenever convenient. Modern Bakeries (Ltd.) have also undertaken to supply vitaminised milk bread at a subsidised rate.

Wherever possible local dairy facilities will be utilised for the supply of milk in the urban areas. In other area including tribal areas, milk have to be reconstituted from dry milk powder. A portion of the milk powder required for the programme will be met from purchases in internal/international markets. In the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and Delhi, the subsidised milk supply (low income group coverage) programme under Operation Flood is being tied with the scheme. The assistance of CARE is also being sought for supplies of milk powder.

It has been estimated that one unit of nutritional food given in different forms would cost 10 paise per day per child or Rs. 45/- per year (250 days) per child. Added to this would be Rs. 13.75 administrative cost including supervision and transport. The total unit cost per year would thus come to Rs. 58.75. A provision of Rs. 4 crores has accordingly been budgeted for during 1970-71 to cover about 7 lakhs children in tribal area and urban areas.

The scheme will be implemented by the State Governments utilising the various agencies, such as schools, Health centres Balwadis, institutions run by local bodies, voluntary organisations, social workers, etc., for the distribution of food to children. The distribution will be done at centres—each centre in a tribal area is to cater on an average to 100 children and in urban areas to 200 children.

Borrowing of Kapadia Bros.

3008. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government would lay on the Table of the House the names of the firms/persons from whom Kapadia Bros. borrowed 2.80 crores of rupees to purchase shares of Killick Nixon, National Rayon etc. along with the firms of borrowings ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Donations to Political Parties by Trusts and Firms

3009. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Political Parties—donations by Trusts and Firms may be banned" published in the *Sunday Statesman* dated the 7th June, 1970 (Calcutta edition); and

(b) if so, after banning Company donations, firms and trusts donations, how the political parties will run their normal activities and elections ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Apparently the Hon'ble Member has in mind the news items published in the *Statesman* dated 6th June, 1970 (Calcutta edition) in which a reference was made to the banning of contributions to political parties by trusts and partnership firms. As stated in the answer to Starred Question No. 341 in the Lok Sabha on the 11th August, 1970 no amendments in this regard to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 are under contemplation.

Public Sector Industries in Madhya Pradesh

3010. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities provided by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the completion of public sector industries set up with Central assistance and the number of such projects under consideration; and

(b) the number of new industries in public sector that are proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The projects in the Central sector to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan are given on pages 326—330 of the Fourth Five Year Plan Report. The projects to be located in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan are also mentioned there. A coal based fertiliser project at Korba and a paper and pulp plant in the Dandkaranya region in Madhy Pradesh are also likely to be taken up during the Fourth Plan.

The industrial schemes included in the state Fourth Five Year Plan are : State Industries Corporation; Industrial Area Bhilai; Completion of other industrial areas; Industrial Development Corporation; Textile Corporation and Industrial surveys and Reports.

**Revenue and Expenditure out of
Cess on Salt**

3011. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise and State-wise collection of Salt Cess by Government during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise expenditure sanctioned and incurred from the Salt Cess Fund during the same period;

(c) the purpose for which the amount from the said Fund was utilised;

(d) whether an attempt was made to balance the amount of Salt Cess collected from a State on the one hand and the benefits to be reaped by the Salt Industry of that State through disbursements from the Salt Cess Fund on the other; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to rectify the injustice being done particularly to Salt Industry in Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Year-wise collection of salt cess and expenditure incurred during the last three years were as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1967-68	Rs. 1,04,28,286	Rs. 47,18,720
1968-69	Rs. 1,11,08,712	Rs. 66,84,897
1969-70	Rs. 99,22,497	Rs. 69,15,869

State-wise figures are not readily available since these figures are maintained on regional basis.

(c) The proceeds of the Cess levied, reduced by the cost of collection, as determined by the Central Government and to the extent voted by Parliament are utilised on all or any of the following objects, namely :—

- (a) meeting the expenditure incurred in connection with the salt organisation maintained by the Central Government;
- (b) meeting the cost of measures taken in connection with the manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by Union agencies and the regulation and control of the manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies, and in particular, measures for—
 - (i) the establishment and maintenance of research stations and model salt farms;
 - (ii) the establishment, maintenance and expansion of salt factories;
 - (iii) fixing the grades of salt;
 - (iv) promoting and encouraging co-operative effort among manufacturers of salt; and
 - (v) promoting the welfare of labour employed in the salt industry.

(d) In accordance with the Code of Principles approved by Government in this regard, the extent of contribution to be paid out of the cess proceeds in the Salt factory or the salt works may generally have some relation to the amount collected annually as cess from the areas concerned and in this connection the interests of medium and small scale salt manufacturers have to be specially kept in view. No attempt has, however, been made to authorise disbursement from out of the salt proceeds in such a manner as to strike a balance in the amount of salt cess collected from a state with the benefits to be reaped by the salt industry of that state. However, assistance from the cess proceeds has not so far been denied to any salt work irrespective of the State in which it was located, provided it satisfied the existing rules.

(e) The question does not arise.

**Manufacture of Turbines and Generators
by Heavy Electricals Ltd.**

3012. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :**
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Electricals Ltd. have started manufacturing of turbines and generators;

(b) if so, the number of turbines manufactured and the agencies to which supplied;

(c) whether the Heavy Electricals Ltd. have received any further orders from abroad;

(d) if so, the names of the countries and the quantum of orders received; and

(e) whether Government are aware that the Heavy Electricals Ltd. is facing a problem of losing of highly trained staff to private sector and, if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-**

MENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, sir, Heavy Electricals (India) Limited has already started the manufacture of water turbines, steam turbines and the matching generators. Heavy Electricals (India) Limited has so far manufactured water turbines and generators of 33 MW and 15 MW capacity and steam turbines and generators of 30 MM capacity. Manufacture of 120 MW steam turbines and matching generators as well as hydro-turbines and generators of various capacities upto 1,65,000 KW are in progress.

(b) So far, 9 units of 30 MW each and 8 units of 15 MW each have been manufactured by the company. These have been supplied to the Electricity Boards of U. P., Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Heavy Electricals (India) Limited has not received any order from abroad for hydro-generating and thermal-generating equipment. However, orders from some countries have been received for products such as switchgear, controlgear, and motors. Details are as follows :—

Country	Value of order (Rs. in lakhs)
Switzerland	0.05
European Countries	1.65
U. A. R.	1.43
Iraq	2.71
Malaysia	12.03
Singapore	0.05
Ghana	1.78
Kuwait	0.62

(e) While there is some movement of personnel owing to general dearth of skilled engineering technicians in the country, efforts are being made to ensure that this does not adversely affect the plant's production and productivity.

**Taking over of Industrial area in
Jamshedpur leased to Tata**

3013. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by the Central Government to discourage the Bihar Government from taking over the industrial area in Jamshedpur which was leased to the Tata, as it is much less than the area leased to the State Steel Plants and as it will effect public confidence in industrial development;

(b) whether the Bihar Government will be able to provide Rs. 1.5 crores required for the maintenance of the township without increasing the taxes now paid by the staff of the Steel Mills; and

(c) if Government taxes the steel production to make up the deficit, by how much will the steel prices be increased for the whole country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Government of India have taken no action in this regard. The Subject is entirely with in the preview of the State Government and no information in this respect is available here.

Expansion of Export-oriented Units

3014. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved a formula for allowing expansion of export-oriented units belonging to the larger industrial houses ;

(b) whether Government consider that the said formula, if given effect to, will

load to a virtual negation of the recently announced industrial licensing policy; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). While, under the modified industrial licensing policy, the Larger Industrial Houses and certain other categories of undertaking are ordinarily expected to contribute to and participate in the 'Core' and the 'heavy investment' sectors, proposals from undertakings in these categories would be considered in other sectors also, provided the schemes involve substantial export commitments and provided the proportion of production to be sold internally is not such as to swamp other producers. This is not inconsistent with the general industrial licensing policy.

**1970-71 में मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किये
जाने वाले उद्योग**

3015. श्री मं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970-71 की वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योगों का स्वरूप क्या है तथा क्या सरकार ने उन उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए मंजूरी दे दी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित केंद्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं ये हैं :— भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र भिलाई, हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल प्लांट, भोपाल, नैपा पेपर मिल्स, नैपा नगर,

सीक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल्स, होशंगाबाद; कोरबा अलुमिनियम, कोरबा।

एलकोलाइड फैक्ट्री, नीगच, मेंडर सीमेंट कारखाना, मेंडर। 1970-71 में इन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने। विस्तार करने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

राज्य सरकार का विचार, मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास के माध्यम से गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं में पूंजी लगाने के प्रतिरिक्त सरकारी क्षेत्र की राज्य उद्योग निगम में पूंजी लगाने का है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों, बस्त्र निगम और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा सर्वेक्षण को बढ़ावा देने जैसी औद्योगिक योजनाओं को भी 1970-71 की अवधि में चलाने का प्रस्ताव है।

राज्य उद्योग निगम के अन्तर्गत सनवाड स्पिनिंग मिल की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता में वृद्धि करने, ग्वालियर पाट्रीज, ग्वालियर का नवीकरण करने तथा ग्वालियर चमड़ा तथा टेंट फैक्ट्री में असीनिक जूता अनुभाग खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

Incidence of Trafficking in Women in Delhi

3016. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of trafficking in women has been showing a steady increase in the capital and the prostitutes uprooted from G. B. Road have worked as catalytic agents by settling in various clean localities of the City;

(b) how many cases/complaints have been registered with the Police in this respect during the last year till date; and

(c) what measures Government contemplate to take to eradicate this course from the society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected by Delhi Administration and will be placed on the table of this House when received.

दिल्ली नगर निगम के निर्माण कार्यों के लिए सीमेंट की कमी

3017. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम का अधिकांश निर्माण कार्य सीमेंट के अभाव के कारण अपूर्ण पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीमेंट की कमी के क्या कारण हैं तथा इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम से ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

नेपा मिल्स द्वारा कार्य-निष्पादन तथा अखबारी कागज का निर्यात तथा आयात

3018. श्री गं० खं० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 तथा 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश में नेपा मिल्स द्वारा उत्पादित अखबारी कागज का मूल्य तथा उसकी मात्रा कितनी है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में अगर कोई आयात किया गया हो तो देश-वार उसकी मात्रा तथा उसका मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में अगर कोई निर्यात है :—
किया गया हो तो देशवार उसकी मात्रा तथा
उसका मूल्य कितना है ; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि में उससे जो शुद्ध लाभ
अथवा हानि हुई, वह कितनी है ?

वर्ष	परिमाण (मी० टनों में)	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1966-67	29,506	310.62
1968-69	30,562	335.70

औद्योगिक विलास तथा घातरिक व्यापार
मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मं० र० कृष्ण) :
(क) नेपा मिल्स द्वारा उत्पादित अखबारी
कागज का परिमाण तथा मूल्य निम्न प्रकार

(ख) एक विवरण संगलन है ।

(ग) कुछ नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

1966-67 तथा 1968-69 में आयात किये गये अखबारी कागज का देश वार ब्योरा :

क्र० सं०	देश	1966-67		1968-69	
		परिमाण	मूल्य	परिमाण	मूल्य
1.	कनाडा	41166	47236	28468	32705
2.	फिनलैण्ड	5988	7309	7066	8129
3.	पूर्वी जर्मनी	129	161	413	483
4.	पश्चिमी जर्मनी	372	444	636	726
5.	नार्वे	355	440	1240	1252
6.	स्वीडन	1804	1960	3314	3720
7.	अमरीका	2246	2838	11725	12853
8.	रूस	45071	52248	53135	58760
6.	जेकोस्लावाकिया	7355	7765	5118	5961
10.	पोलैंड	2740	3135	2944	9436
11.	ब्रिटेन	124	139	7	11
12.	अन्य देश	42	60	392	482
योग		107392	123735	114458	129518

लोक सभा के चुनाव

3019. श्री विमूक्ति विभ : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार लोक सभा के चुनाव 1972 की बजाय अगले वर्ष 1971 में करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Increase in Grants given by UNICEF

3020. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that UNICEF Grant to India for children's welfare has been increased by 80 percent;

(b) if so, the comparative allocation made by the UNICEF during the last three years;

(c) the States and the extent to which these States are likely to receive allocation out of the UNICEF grant; and

(d) the manner in which the allocations are proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a). Yes, Sir. The UNICEF allocation of 1970 amounting to \$ 7.581 millions compared to 1969 allocation of \$ 4.184 million registered an increase by 80% which, however, included a small element of freight also.

(b) The UNICEF allocations for programmes during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below :—

1967-68	\$ 6,294,000
1968-69	\$ 4,923,000
1969-70	\$ 4,184,000

(c) and (d). The UNICEF aid which is received in the form of equipments and supplies is not shared as such between the States but is utilised on projects/programmes in the field of health, education, nutrition, vocational training, social welfare etc. located all over the country for the benefit of needy children, mothers, etc.

Administration of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

3021. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the administration of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. is not in a happy position;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the working of the company;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to decentralise the administration of the various Steel Plants in different autonomous units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The various measures taken to contain and reduce the losses of the Company and to improve the efficiency of the Steel Plants were mentioned in the Pamphlet "Performance of Hindustan Steel Ltd." laid on the Table of the House on 5th April 1968. These measures are being pursued. Concerted efforts are also being made to step up production and to remove, as speedily as possible, the various difficulties standing in its way. It is also expected that as compared to the preceding two years, the loss of HSL during 1969-70 would be substantially lower.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के सेंट्रल इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन ब्यूरो के लिए तकनीकी

सहायता तथा सेंट्रल इंजीनियरिंग

ब्यूरो में प्रबंधक पदों पर

भारतीयों तथा विदे-

शियों की नियुक्ति

3022. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड द्वारा अपने नव स्थापित सेंट्रल इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन ब्यूरो के लिए विभिन्न देशों से मांगी गई तकनीकी सहायता का ब्योरा क्या है ; उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं ; उनकी शर्तें क्या हैं और किये गये करारों की अवधि क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त ब्यूरो में उच्च प्रबंधक पदों पर अब तक नियुक्त किये गये भारतीय तकनीशियनों तथा गैर तकनीशियनों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके वेतनमान क्या है ; और

(ग) प्रबंधक पदों पर नियुक्त किये गये अथवा सम्भवतः नियुक्त किये जाने वाले विदेशी तकनीशियनों तथा गैर तकनीशियनों की संख्या कितनी है, वे किन देशों के हैं, वे किन विषयों के विशेषज्ञ हैं, उन्हें कितनी अवधि के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है अथवा किया जायेगा और उनके वेतनमान क्या है तथा उन पर लागू होने वाली अन्य शर्तें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० ने अपने केन्द्रीय इन्जीनियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरो के साथ सहयोग के लिए दो समझौते किये हैं—एक रूस के मेसर्स त्याजप्रोमेक्सपोर्ट के साथ और दूसरा अमेरिका की यूनाइटेड इंजीनियरिंग और

फाउन्ड्री कंपनी के साथ समझौतों की मुख्य शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं :

1. रूस के मेसर्स त्याजप्रोमेक्सपोर्ट के साथ हुआ समझौता

(1) इस समझौते का उद्देश्य केन्द्रीय इन्जीनियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरो को सशक्त बनाना है जिससे वे सर्वतो-मुखी इस्पात कारखानों की योजना तैयार कर सकें और उनका रूपांकन कर सकें ।

(2) यह समझौता 5 साल के लिए किया गया है । आवश्यकता होने पर इसे दोनों पक्षों की पारस्परिक सहमति बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

(3) इस समझौते के लागू होने के 12 मास की अवधि में लोहे और इस्पात कारखानों के रूपांकन के लिए मानक, मार्गदर्शी सामग्री, और रेखा चित्र सप्लाई किये जायेंगे ।

(4) 1500 अम-मास के लिए सोवियत विशेषज्ञ केन्द्रीय इन्जीनियरी और रूपांकन ब्यूरो में प्रतिनियुक्त किये जायेंगे और ब्यूरो की किसी भी प्रायोजना के लिए नकशों तैयार करने में परामर्शदाता के रूप में कार्य करेंगे ।

(5) भारतीय इंजीनियर भी 1500 अम-मास की अवधि के लिए रूस भेजे जायेंगे जहां वे उनके प्रमुख रूपांकन संस्थान 'गिप्रोमेज' और अन्य सम्बद्ध संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करेंगे ।

(6) रूसी विशेषज्ञों को भुगतान वंसी ही शर्तों पर किया जायेगा जैसा कि रूसी सहायता प्राप्त दूसरी प्रायोजनाओं के लिये किया जाता है ।

मार्गदर्शी सामग्री, मानकों और अन्य रेखा चित्रों के लिए लगभग 48.5 लाख रुपये दिये जायेंगे।

2. अमेरिका की यूनाइटेड इन्जीनियरिंग और फाउण्ड्री कम्पनी के साथ समझौता

- (1) इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत यूनाइटेड इन्जीनियरिंग हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० को भारत में रोलिंग मिल के उपकरणों के रूपांकन और निर्माण के लिये तकनीकी जानकारी देंगे।
- (2) इस समझौते की अवधि 10 वर्ष होगी।
- (3) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० उनको एक मालयन डालर देगी। यह रकम दस समान किश्तों में चुकाई जायेगी।
- (4) इस थोक भुगतान के अलावे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० यूनाइटेड इन्जीनियरिंग को उनकी तकनीकी जानकारी के उपयोग से भारत में बनने वाले उपकरणों के कुल विक्रय मूल्य के 4.25 प्रतिशत के बराबर रकम देगी।

(ख) 30 जून, 1970 को केन्द्रीय इन्जीनियरिंग और रूपांकन ब्यूरो में 74 वरिष्ठ प्रबंध अधिकारी, 77 पर्यवेक्षण अधिकारी और 261 प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी थे।

(ग) इन दोनों समझौतों के अधीन अभी तक किसी विदेशी प्रविष्टि की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है। मेसर्स त्याजप्रोमेक्सपोर्ट के साथ किये गये करार के अनुसार, जैसा कि भाग (क) के उत्तर में कहा गया है, 1500 अम-मास तक सोवियत विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं उपलब्ध होगी। यूनाइटेड इन्जीनियरिंग के साथ किये गये करार में विदेशी विशेषज्ञों के बारे में ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट व्यवस्था नहीं है। ऐसे विशेषज्ञों की

आवश्यकता ब्यूरो को प्राप्त हुए आडरों और उनकी विशेषताओं पर निर्भर होगी।

दक्षिण में नये इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना के बारे में प्रस्ताव

3023. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सलेम, हास्पेट तथा विशाखापत्तनम में नये इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना सम्बंधी प्रस्ताव किस तारीख को मंत्रिमंडल के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया गया था;

(ख) मंत्रिमंडल ने उस पर अपना निर्णय किस तारीख को दिया था;

(ग) इस निर्णय की सूचना योजना आयोग को किस तारीख को दी गई थी ;

(घ) इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय को यह प्रस्ताव किस तारीख का भेजा गया था और मंत्रालय द्वारा उसको किस तारीख को मंजूरी दी गई थी ; और

(ङ) इस निर्णय के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा किस तारीख को घोषणा की गई थी ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (ङ). नये इस्पात कारखानों के लिए स्थलों के चयन का प्रश्न कई वर्षों से सरकार के विचारार्थ रह चुका है और इस बारे में विशेषज्ञों ने कई अध्ययन किये हैं। इन अध्ययनों के परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार इस निर्णय पर पहुंची कि योजनावधि में सलेम विशाखापत्तनम् और हास्पेट में तीन नये इस्पात कारखाने लगाने का कार्य आरम्भ किया जाना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री ने 17 अप्रैल, 1970 को, इस निर्णय की घोषणा की थी।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में कोक भट्टी में खराबी

3024. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने की कोक भट्टियों में कुछ बहुत बड़ी खराबियां पाई गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मरम्मत कब तक की जायेगी और उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह खराबी टूट फूट अथवा घटिया पुर्जों । अथवा त्रुटिपूर्ण सामान्य निरीक्षण तथा रख-रखाव के कारण आई;

(घ) इस बारे में विशेषज्ञों ने क्या विचार प्रकट किये हैं;

(ङ) कम काम के कारण तथा कारखाने द्वारा पूरी क्षमता से काम आरंभ करने तक काम के बंद होने के कारण उस मरम्मत-खर्च राशि सहित अनुमानतः कितनी हानि होने की संभावना है जिसका अगर ठीक तथा कुशल प्रबन्ध किया होता तो, बचत की जा सकती थी; और

(च) भविष्य में ऐसी हानि से बचने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 10 लाख टन की अवस्था के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई तीनों बेटरियों में खराबियां आई हैं ।

(ख) बैटरी नम्बर 1 पुनर्निर्माण हेतु

पहले ही बन्द कर दी गई है। ऐसी संभावना है कि यह मई, जून, 1971 तक चालू की जा सकेगी। इसके पुनर्निर्माण पर 34.2 मिलियन रुपये खर्च आने का अनुमान है। शेष दो बैटरियों के पुनर्निर्माण का काम बाद में एक एक करके किया जायेगा।

(ग) पाण्डे समिति के निष्कर्षों के अनुसार खराबियां (1) परिचालन के गलत तरीकों (2) अपर्याप्त संधारण और (3) अनुपयोगी निरीक्षण के कारण आईं।

(घ) विशेषज्ञ समिति ने सिफारिश की थी कि 10 लाख टन अवस्था के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई तीनों बैटरियों का एक एक करके पुनर्निर्माण किया जाय।

(ङ) उत्पादन के वर्तमान स्तर के लिये वर्तमान बैटरियों द्वारा जिनमें 16 लाख टन की अवस्था के लिये बनाई गई एक अतिरिक्त बैटरी भी, शामिल है, उत्पादित कोयला पर्याप्त है। अधिक उत्पादन के लिये कोयले की आवश्यकता बाहर से खरीद कर पूरी करनी होगी। हानि का अनुमान उस समय ही लगाया जा सकता है।

(च) पाण्डे समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इनमें मरम्मत का काम तेजी से करना, कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देना, सुव्यवस्था, तीन पारियां शुरू करना, प्रोत्साहन योजना का पुनरीक्षण करना आदि शामिल है।

स्टैंडर्ड मोटर कारों की मरम्मत तथा फालतु पुर्जों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था

3025. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टैंडर्ड मोटर कारों के रखरखाव तथा उनकी मरम्मत के लिये फालतु पुर्जों उपलब्ध

कराने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ;
और

(ख) कारों के निर्माण कार्य के बिलम्ब से कारों के कुल निर्माण पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मं० र० कुल्ल) :
(क) यह तो निर्माताओं की जिम्मेदारी होती है कि वे अपने द्वारा निर्मित कारों के फालतू पुर्जों उपलब्ध करायें। इस संबंध में सरकार ने कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध नहीं किए हैं। सरकार के पास अभी तक स्टैंडर्ड हेराल्ड कारों के लिए फालतू पुर्जों की अनुपलब्धि के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है।

सामान्यतः, स्टैंडर्ड हेराल्ड कार की ऐसी अंतर्वस्तुओं की उपलब्धि के बारे में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए जो सहायक उत्पादन-कर्ताओं से खरीदी जाती है क्योंकि ये पुर्जे सहायक निर्माताओं द्वारा बनाये जाते रहेंगे और बेचे जाते रहेंगे। उन अंतर्वस्तुओं के बारे में जो निर्मातागण स्वयं ही बनाते हैं, जब तक कार-खाना पुनः चालू होता है तब तक फालतू पुर्जों की अस्थायी कमी हो सकती है।

(ख) प्रतिमास लगभग 3400-3500 कारों के कुल औसत उत्पादन में से मेसर्स स्टैंडर्ड मोटर प्राइवेट्स आफ इंडिया प्रतिमास लगभग 125-150 कारें बना रहे थे और उसके बन्ध हो जाने से देश में यात्री कारों की उपलब्धि पर विशेष प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है।

Report of Committee for Selection of Sites for New Steel Plants in the South

3026. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received the report of the Committee set up to select sites for the new steel plants in the South;

(b) if so, what are their recommendations; and

(c) whether the State Governments have approved the recommendations of the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. The Committee is scheduled to submit its recommendations by the end of August, 1970.

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

Criticism of Industrial Licensing Policy by President of F.I.C.C.I.

3028. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce of Industry criticised the industrial licensing policy in July 1970; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). In a press statement made on 22nd July, 1970, the president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry criticised changes in licensing policy, including the policy relating to diversification of production without a licence and the Government's decision to expand and extend the role of the public sector to new fields,

including consumer industries. The criticism seems to be based on an inadequate appreciation of the features of the changes in policy. The changes have been made with the twin objectives of growth and the achievement of national social objectives. Government expects that the new licensing policy will ensure greater freedom and opportunity for entrepreneurs, particularly small and medium entrepreneurs, (whether existing or new) will accelerate the growth of production and will build up a diversified industrial base for the country. At the same time, it will regulate, in the public interest, the future growth of the Larger Industrial Houses, foreign companies and dominant undertakings. In so far as the policy of diversification of production is concerned, while undertakings belonging to the Larger Industrial Houses and foreign companies and those having assets more than Rs. 5 crores may not diversify without a licence, their license applications for such diversification will be considered on merits. The facility to increase production upto 25% of licensed capacity without a licence continues as before. This is expected to provide an incentive for increased productivity and for more efficient working and thus for a fuller utilization of installed capacity.

Casual Leave availed of in excess by certain Officials of Law Ministry

3029. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Officers in his Ministry availed of casual leave during the year 1969, for a period of more than 12 days permissible under the rules; and

(b) if so, what is the number of such Officers and what action has been taken against the said Officers in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inadequate Train Service between Delhi and Bandikui

3030. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the inadequate Passenger and Express train service between Delhi and Bandikui ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce more shuttle trains on this Section and also re-route the present trains running between Delhi and Phulera *via* Rewari-Alwar-Bandikui ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Delhi-Bandikui Section is at present served by four pairs of direct trains including 3 pairs of Mail/Express trains. In addition, sectional services are also running on this route catering to local traffic. By and large these services have been found to cater satisfactorily to the requirements of traffic offering on Delhi-Bandikui section. Traffic justification does not exist for introduction of additional shuttle services or for diversion of Delhi-Phulera trains *via* Bandikui. Besides, spare line capacity is also not available on the saturated Jaipur-Bandikui section for running any additional train at present.

Foreign Exchange for Expansion Programme of Industrial Units

3031. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn up for granting foreign exchange in the case of expansion programmes of existing industrial units ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP.

MENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). No new scheme has been drawn up. But there are expansion programmes of industrial units which are reviewed from time to time depending upon the availability of foreign exchange.

Production in H. E. C., Ranchi

3032. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi during

the last year and how it compares with that of 1968-69 ;

(b) the reasons for the non-utilisation of full capacities and the slow work to complete orders placed by the Bokaro Steel Plant ; and

(c) the steps taken to accelerate production at the unit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The production in the plants of the company during 1968-69 and 1969-70 was as under :—

Plant	1968-69		Production 1969-70	
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Foundry Forge Plant.	16643	319.72	28152	779.20
Heavy Machine Building Plant	23853	1066.79	24511	1374.22
Heavy Machine Tools Plant	348	27.06	542	82.70
	(including 8 machine tools)		(including 27 machine tools)	

(b) Projects of this nature inevitably have a long gestation period as production build-up is gradual with increased productivity taking place over a period of time as skills are acquired by the workers on heavy and sophisticated technological equipment and machinery. Production build-up is yet to reach the rated capacity in the plants.

(c) The following steps have been taken :—

1. Very close follow-up of procurement of castings and forgings and purchased items is being made ;
2. The production Planning and Control Organisation and other services are being streamlined ;

3. Workers are being trained both in the plant and in the Training Institute ;

4. A Liaison Officer has been posted in Moscow to ensure follow-up of imports.

Joint Ventures

3033. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether precise proposals have been drawn up for joint ventures as recommended by the Dutt Committee ;

(b) the items considered fit for such joint ventures ;

(c) whether private sector's reaction has been ascertained ; and

(d) if so, Government's decision in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). It is presumed the reference is to the 'joint sector' concept suggested by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. Government have accepted in principle this concept and in future there would be a greater degree of participation in management, particularly at policy levels, in the case of major projects involving substantial assistance from public financial institutions. These institutions would be able to exercise option for converting loans into equity either wholly or partly within a specified period of time. Details in this regard are being worked out by the Department of Banking in consultation with the financing institutions. The joint sector concept has been generally well received by the various representative interests.

Cost of Production of Steel at the proposed Plant at Salem

3034. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a reported statement to newsmen by Shri B. Das, Managing Director of a firm of consulting Engineers, as published in the *Indian Express*, Bombay Edition dated, the 3rd July, 1970 page 8 regarding the uneconomic nature of the steel to be produced at the proposed plant at Salem ;

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

(c) whether Government have also examined the other views expressed by Shri Das regarding establishment of new steel plants with complete indigenous machinery and know-how ; and

(d) what action is being taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Government is aware of the reported statement referred to above.

(b) Such views have been expressed on several occasions in the past also. However, Government have satisfied themselves that the Salem project as envisaged will be economically viable, with the product-mix proposed of special steel, and also with the technology envisaged for the project. Government's views are supported by the studies carried out and the report submitted by Dasturco who prepared a Detailed Project Report, as well as by the Japanese Consulting Institute who reviewed the economics of the project.

(c) and (d). The reported statement only refers to the Government's own policy decision that the future steel plants will be built entirely with Indian consultancy and engineering and as far as possible with indigenous plant and machinery. As such, this is not a matter which requires re-examination.

मध्य प्रदेश के भोपाल, सिहोर तथा देवास जिलों में उद्योग

3036. श्री जगन्नाथ राव बोशी :
 श्री बंश नारायण सिंह
 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाह :
 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के भोपाल, सिहोर और देवास जिलों में केन्द्रीय, राजकीय, अर्ध सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने उद्योग हैं ;

(ख) 1967-68 के वित्तीय वर्ष में इन उद्योगों में से प्रत्येक उद्योग को कितना अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(ग) 1970-71 के वित्तीय वर्ष में, इन जिलों के उद्योगों के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितना अनुदान तथा ऋण दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा अंतरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :
(क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा मटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

शांतिपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वी रेलवे) के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय पर नक्सल-

बावियों द्वारा लाल भंडा
फहराया जाना

3037. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1970 के उत्तरार्द्ध में नक्सलवादियों ने कृष्णनगर में शांतिपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वी रेलवे) के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय पर लाल भंडा फहराया था ;

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) सरकार का भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां, यह घटना 22-5-70 को शांतिपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर हुई।

(ख) रानाघाट की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने लाल भंडे को उतारा और भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 143/447/407 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया जिसकी जांच हो रही है।

(ग) अराजकता को रोकना राज्य सरकारों का कर्तव्य होने के कारण, रेलवे परिसरों में नक्सलवादियों आदि द्वारा किये गये गुंडागर्दी के मामलों की ओर पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार का ध्यान विशेष रूप से दिलाया गया है और राज्य सरकार को आवश्यक उपचारात्मक कदम उठाने के लिए कहा गया है।

रेल सुरक्षा दल/रेल सुरक्षा विशेष दल को भी रेल सम्पत्ति की रक्षा के लिए और ऐसी परिस्थितियों को सम्हालने में राज्य पुलिस की सहायता करने के लिए और अधिक तादाद में तैनात किया जा रहा है। कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने से सम्बन्धित पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से निकटतम सम्पर्क रखा जाता है ताकि उनकी सहायता प्राप्त की जा सके।

Transfer of Provident Fund and Service Records of Staff Absorbed as Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors

3038. SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7800 on the 28th April, 1970 regarding transfer of Provident Fund and Service records of staff absorbed as Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors (Northern Railway) and state :

(a) whether the required record of the remaining 25 surplus AIOWs absorbed as APWI on the Northern Railway have been received by the Northern Railway authorities ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and the time required for transferring the record ; and

(c) the action taken against the Officer concerned for not transferring the record though about 19 months have been passed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Record of 17 APWI's have not yet been received.

(b) and (c). The Northern Railway is vigorously pursuing with the concerned Railways to obtain the remaining records as early as possible.

Alternative Job to AIOs under Western Railway

3039. SHRI BANSHNARAIN SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI HUKUM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per para 25 (G) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Railway Board's letter No. E(NG) 60 SR 6/2 dated 16th November, 1961 junior surplus AIOs were to be retrenched first ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these surplus AIOs of the Western Railway were not retrenched strictly as per their seniority ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether the AIO (C) Gandhidham, who continued to work as AIO and was offered the job of clerk immediately, was not junior to a number of AIOs of the Western Railway whose services were terminated first and were then offered the alternative appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Broad gauge line upto Gauhati

3040. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent visit to Assam, he was requested to

extend the broad gauge line upto Gauhati as early as possible ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he expressed his inability to expedite matters as the Assam Railways were losing heavily ; and

(c) whether the extension of the broad gauge line is expected to be completed at the time Farakka barrage is completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The conversion of Bongaigaon-Gauhati Metre gauge section into Broad Gauge has been included in the Railways' perspective plan on gauge conversion to be implemented in the next ten years or so. Surveys for the conversion have already been carried out and the reports thereof are at present under examination. A decision regarding the conversion will be taken after the examination has been completed. Actual conversion of the section would also be dependent upon the priority that this work would merit *vis-a-vis* other proposals for conversion and the availability of funds.

Issue of Licences to large Industrial Houses for Investment in Middle Sector

3041. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to grant licences to the larger industrial houses for investment in the middle sector provided that they export sixty per cent of their output ; and

(b) if so, whether this is in line with the Dutta Committee's recommendation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Proposals from undertakings belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses and foreign companies will be considered in the middle and small-scale sectors provided that a substantial export commitment is undertaken

by them and provided that the proportion of production allowed for internal sales is not so large as to swamp other producers. The minimum export obligation will be 60% or more of the new or additional production in the case of the middle sector and 75% or more in the case of the small scale sector. This level of export obligation will have to be achieved within a maximum period of 3 years.

(b) The Dutt Committee did not make any specific recommendations regarding facilities to be given to export-oriented production units.

Capacity for Loading Iron ore at Certain Stations on South-Eastern Railway

3042. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total capacity of loading iron ore at Barbil, Bolani-Khadam, Barajamda, Gua, Noamunda, Banspani and Deojarh Railway stations in the South-Eastern Railway; and

(b) how many rakes per day were actually loaded on an average during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The total loading capacity of iron ore at Barabil, Bolani-Khadam, Barajamda, Gua, Noamunda,

Banspani and Deojarh Railway stations on the South Eastern Railway is of the order of 2500 four-wheeler wagons per day,

(b) The daily average loading of rakes during the last three years was as under :

year	Average No. of rakes per day
1967-68	12
1968-69	11
1969-70	11

One rake is equivalent to approximately 100 four-wheeler wagons.

Iron ore Loading Stations

3043. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the ten highest iron ore loading stations in the country, Zone-wise and Division-wise; and

(b) what is the quantity loaded from these stations per day ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The 10 highest iron ore loading stations in the country, zone-wise and division-wise alongwith the average daily loading of iron ore at these stations during 1969-70 are given below :

Name of the station	Zone	Division	Average daily loading of iron ore in 1969-70 (in tonnes)
Dalli-Rajhera	S.E.	Bilaspur	11066
Kirandul	S.E.	Waltair	750
Noamundi	S.E.	Chakradharpur	5786
Banspani	S.E.	"	5192
Bolani	S.E.	"	4730
Kiriburu	S.E.	"	4004
Barsua	S.E.	"	2838
Barajamda	S.E.	"	2838
Gua	S.E.	"	2794
Kariganuru	S.R.(B.G.)	Guntakal	2385
"	S.C.(M.G.)	Hindi	

Conference to discuss Railway Problems

3044. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the out-come of the conference which he had called from 15th June, 1970 to discuss the various Railway Problems and to find ways to improve the working of the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Presumably the reference is to the meeting held with representatives of All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen on 11.6.1970. Various problems relating to the railway employees were discussed. These pertain to (a) steps to prevent fragmentation of unions on railways (b) functioning of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and (c) Channelisation of complaints and grievances through recognised channels etc. Necessary action is being taken wherever necessary, in pursuance of these discussions.

Scooter Manufacturing Firms

3045. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of firms producing scooters in India ;

(b) the capital investment in this industry by each firm as on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(c) the particulars of foreign firms of each country collaborating with Indian firms engaged scooter manufacture ; and

(d) the share of each foreign firm in the total capital investment in each scooter manufacturing firm in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). The required information is given below :—

Name of firm	The Value of their existing fixed assets (investment on land buildings and machinery) Rs. in lakhs	Name of the foreign collaborator for scooter manufacture	Share of the foreign collaborator, Rs. in lakhs.
1. M/s. Automobiles Products of India Ltd., Bombay	275.00	INNOCENTI, MILANO, ITALY	2.5
2. M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona.	349.40	M/s. PIAGGIO and Co., Geneva, Italy.	Nil
3. M/s. Escorts Ltd., New Delhi.	171.52	No foreign collaboration	Nil
4. M/s. Enfield India Ltd., Madras.	195.00	M/s. Villiers Engg. Co. Ltd., U. K.	27.71% of equity capital of the Company

M/s. Escorts and M/s. Enfield India Ltd. manufacture motor-cycles in addition to scooters. The investment indicated above

in respect of these firms is in respect of their entire manufacturing activities and not in respect of scooters alone.

Re-sail of used tickets by tampering date of issue by Ticket checking staff

3046. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a racket has been unearthed by the authorities where the Ticket Checking Staff in collusion with bad elements sold used tickets by tampering the date of issue ; and

(b) if so, whether the guilty have been brought to book and the measures taken to check this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI (NANDA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Availability of Raw Materials for full Utilisation of Capacity of Diesel Locomotive works

3047. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIA :**
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diesel Locomotive Works could not produce the required and scheduled number of electric diesel locomotives due to the non-availability of some raw materials required to be imported ;

(b) whether Government will look into the matter to see that such matters do not stand in the way of production of vital things and also will not affect the exports of locomotives and other components to the countries which are placing order with the Diesel Locomotive Works ; and

(c) how much India intend to save through such orders from abroad and how much has been saved during this year by not importing diesel-electric engines for internal use ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA : (a) The Diesel Locomotive Works have been fulfilling their targets of

production except in the years 1964-65 and 1967-68 where the production was less due to unavoidable delays in the receipt of imported material and supply of defective axles.

The production of locomotives is dependent upon the availability of indigenous as well as imported components and action at the highest level is taken to speed up the supply of components and raw materials.

(c) Since no orders have been received so far by the Diesel Locomotive Works for export of Locomotives, the question of saving on that account does not arise.

During the year 1969-70, the Diesel Locomotives, Works manufactured 58 Broad Gauge and 24 Metre Gage diesel-electric locomotives, with a foreign exchange content of \$ 6 million. The cost of import of these locomotives would have been about \$ 22 million. Hence the net saving in foreign exchange during the year was of the order of \$ 16 million approximately.

New Railway Lines during Fourth Five Year Plan Period

3048. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :**
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposal for laying new Railway lines in each State during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) the length of the Railway lines in each State together with the percentage it constitutes to the total length of the Railway lines in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The proposals for new lines in the Fourt Plan have not yet been finalised and it is not possible to say the State in which the new lines that will be taken up will fall.

(b) Information about the length of railway lines is not compiled Statewise. but only railway-wise. Particulars of route kilometres open on 31st March, 1969, lines

underconstruction etc., are given in Statement 8 of the Supplement to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railway-Statistical Statements-1968-69, copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament.

Requirement of Coal Mining Machinery

3049. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is in a position to meet practically the entire requirements of the coal mining machinery at present; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ban the import of mining equipment which are available in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation of Durgapur in the public sector is designed to manufacture a fairly comprehensive range of coal mining machinery which may be required in the country. A number of units in the private sector are also engaged in the manufacture of coal cutters, electric coal drills, core drills for exploration, haulages, winders etc. Once the public undertaking goes into full production, it is expected that it will be in a position to meet almost the entire demands of coal mining machinery requirements of the country,

(b) Normally, import of coal mining machinery which is within the range of indigenous production, is not allowed. However in exceptional cases and in compelling circumstances import applications from actual users for items manufactured indigenously are considered on merits, keeping in view the specifications and delivery dates desired by the customer.

Conversion of Poona-Bangalore Line to Broad-Gauge

3050. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the stage of conversion of metre-gauge Poona-Bangalore line to broad-gauge and when it will be completed, and

(b) whether there is any proposal to put double lines on this route ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under consideration for immediate conversion of the entire Pune-Bangalore metre gauge section into broad gauge. There are four metre gauge sections viz. Puna-Miraj, Miraj-Londa, Londa-Hubli and Hubli-Bangalore which form part of it. The conversion to broad gauge of the Puna-Miraj section is already in progress. The conversion of Miraj-Londa-Hubli along with Hubli-Hospet and Londa-Murmgao metre gauge sections has been included in Railways perspective plan on gauge conversion to be implemented in the next ten years or so. This will be considered as and when the traffic increases anticipated on the section warrant such conversion. There is no proposal at present for conversion of the Hubli-Bangalore metre gauge section *via* Harihar to broad gauge.

A proposal is also under consideration for the conversion of the Guntakal-Bangalore metre gauge section into broad gauge as a part of the Railways' perspective plan for gauge conversion. Surveys for this have been carried out and reports are now under examination of the Railway Board. The actual conversion of this section is dependant on the availability of funds and the priority this work will merit *vis-a-vis* other similar proposals.

Conversion proposals on these sections are for single line track. There is no proposal to put in double metre gauge track on these sections.

**Conversion of Bangalore-Haderabad
Rail Route to Broad-Gauge**

3051. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has considered feasibility of converting Bangalore-Haderabad Rail route to broad-gauge ; and

(b) if so, when it will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under consideration for conversion of the Bangalore-Hyderabad metre gauge section into broad gauge. However, the conversion of the Guntakal-Bangalore metre gauge section which forms part of it, is under consideration. Survey reports for the conversion of this section are at present under the examination of the Railway Board. This is one of the sections that has been included in the Railways perspective plan on gauge conversion to be implemented in the next ten years or so. The actual conversion of this section is, however, dependent on the availability of funds and the of priority this work will merit *vis-a-vis* other similar proposals.

दूर स्थित उद्योगों तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में स्थित उद्योगों को साने से जाने के क्षेत्रों में राहत देना

3052. श्री श्रीमप्रकाश त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सभी भागों में उद्योगों के विकास में संतुलन लाने के लिए क्या सरकार का ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का विचार है कि दूर के तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में स्थित उद्योगों को उनके द्वारा अपेक्षित कच्चे माल अथवा उत्पादित वस्तुओं के साने से जाने पर किये जा रहे अतिरिक्त व्यय से उन्हें मुक्त किया जाये जिससे वे बाजार में अन्य उद्योगों से प्रति स्पर्धा कर सके ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का उन्हें किस प्रकार सहायता देने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :
(क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही और वह यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Establishment of a unit for Manufacture
of Colour Films**

3053. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to establish a unit for the manufacture of colour films in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) the financial implications thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Messrs. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., a public sector undertaking, is looking for collaboration with a suitable foreign party for the manufacture of colour film positive in India. Messrs. Kodaks are one of the Companies with whom discussions have taken place and they have not submitted any definite collaboration proposals ; the first pre-requisite for collaborating with them will be a feasibility study which has as

yet not been commissioned. Their preliminary offer to collaborate is under the consideration of Government along with the other offers so far received.

Issue of Industrial Licences

3054. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the individual persons/Business Houses who were granted licences for setting up of Industries in different States (State-wise) during the period 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1970 ;

(b) the names of such individual persons/Business houses who have not set up their industries so far ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government have since taken any action against such defaulters and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). Statistics of industrial licences issued are not maintained separately for financial years. However, during the period 1st January, 1967 to 31st March, 1970, 793 licences and 803 letters were issued. Year-wise and State-wise distribution of these licences and letters of intent is given in the attached statements. Details of all licences and Letters of intent, including names of the persons/firms to whom licences are issued, are published from time to time in the weekly "Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" the weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Library.

State-wise and year-wise information regarding implementation of licences is not maintained. However, in those cases where the licensees fail to take effective steps to implement the licences within the specified period (or the period for which validity of a licence may be extended for valid reason), necessary action is taken by Government to issue show cause notice to the parties and to revoke the licences. 546 licences have thus been revoked or surrendered during the period in question.

Statement

License Issued

State		1967	1968	1969	1970 (upto 31st March).	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	4	5	3	23
2.	Assam	3	4	1	—	8
3.	Bihar	20	12	8	1	41
4.	Delhi	3	3	2	1	9
5.	Gujarat	31	25	19	3	78
6.	Haryana	9	10	6	3	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Kerala		7	4	2	3	16
8. Madhya Pradesh		6	2	3	1	12
9. Tamil Nadu		17	9	13	7	46
10. Maharashtra		101	80	81	13	275
11. Mysore		7	12	5	4	28
12. Nagaland		—	1	—	—	1
13. Orissa		2	2	3	—	7
14. Punjab		4	4	1	2	11
15. Rajasthan		11	4	—	2	17
16. Uttar Pradesh		13	11	8	5	37
17. West Bengal		48	34	64	9	155
18. Chandigarh		—	1	—	—	1
Total		293	222	221	57	793

त्रिवेणी स्टीलकॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, इलाहाबाद का उत्पादन

3055. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या त्रिवेणी स्टीलकॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, इलाहाबाद का उत्पादन गत दो वर्षों में कम हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उसके लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सहकायी रेलवे पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के बीच तनाव

3056. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के मध्य तनाव व्याप्त है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह इस कारण से है कि एक विभाग राज्य सरकार का है और दूसरा केन्द्रीय सरकार का है ; और

(ग) क्या इस तनाव के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली असुविधाओं की सरकार को जानकारी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं नठता ।

G. C. I. Sheets and Galvanised Sheets

3057. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for Galvanised Corrugated Iron sheets and Galvanised sheets is much more than their production ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to manufacture adequate quantities of these sheets to meet the demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The outstand-

ing orders for these categories on the Steel Plants are considerably in excess of production. Extra capacity for production has been set up in the Second Stage of the Rourkela Steel Plant. They have also been included in the proposed product-mix of the Bokaro Steel Plant.

Licences for manufacture of Liquor in Maharashtra

3058. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state the number of new licences granted in the State of Maharashtra during the Third Five Year Plan for the manufacture of liquor and the number of new licences proposed to be granted therefor during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : No new licence for the manufacture of liquor in the State of Maharashtra was granted during the Third Five Year Plan period. However, an Industrial licence for the manufacture of liquor in Maharashtra has been granted to a party during 1970. At present there is no proposal pending with the Government to grant new licences in Maharashtra for the manufacture of liquor.

Tribal Scholarship to Non-Tribal Persons in Maharashtra

3059. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons in Maharashtra, who did not belong to the Scheduled Tribes, had been given tribal scholarships ;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra issue a circular No. CBC 1466/91837/M dated the 27th September, 1967, for treating these persons as Scheduled Tribes and for giving all the benefits accruable to the Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) if so, the action which Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The details are being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra

3060. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Cooperative Societies started for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Maharashtra, during the year 1968-69 and 1969-70 ; and

(b) the number in which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been benefited by these Societies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The detailed information is being collected from State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Legal Opinion given by Law Ministry to other Departments

3061. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SARI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of references received by his Ministry from different Ministries for legal opinion in the last one year ;

(b) on what subjects the references were made by the Home Ministry in the last four months to his Ministry for opinion ;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment as to what percentage the opinion of his Ministry is upheld by the highest court of the country ;

(d) whether it is a fact that in many cases, the opinion of his Ministry is not upheld by the Supreme Court ; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to see that the legal opinion is correctly given by his Ministry to other Departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) A statement showing the number of files received from various Ministries/Departments for legal opinion during the period from the 1st July, 1969 to the 30th June, 1970 is laid on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3994/70*]

(b) A statement showing the various subjects and the number of references made by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the months of April to July, 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3994/70*]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. In some cases the opinion given by this ministry have not been upheld by the Supreme Court of India. In law two opinions are not ordinarily ruled out and it is not easy to say which opinion will be preferred by the Court.

(e) Every effort is made by this Ministry to keep the officers abreast with the latest law on any question referred to them.

Manufacture of Items with Foreign Collaboration

3062. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued a list of articles in which collaboration is allowed ;

(b) if so, what is the basis for bringing out that list ;

(c) whether Government would guarantee that no foreign collaboration will be allowed outside the list ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that in many items in the last one year, foreign collaboration has been allowed in such items which could be produced indigenously ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Government have published an illustrative list of 121 items where significant technological gaps exist in the country's economy and where there could be scope for foreign collaboration. In bringing out this list of industries, Government have taken into consideration the extent of availability of indigenous technical know-how and the need for import of technology in the more sophisticated and comparatively newer areas of technology.

(c) The list referred to above is essentially an illustrative one. Proposal for foreign collaboration in industries other than those indicated in the list will be considered on merits, provided such industries are those where foreign collaboration has been specifically *not* permitted.

(d) Foreign collaboration is normally not allowed in fields of manufacture where indigenous know-how capable of commercial exploitation is available, exceptions being considered in the case of substantially export-oriented schemes.

Misuse of Government Machinery during Bye-election in Madhya Pradesh

3063. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission has received any complaints from some organisations or individuals regarding re-

cent bye-elections in Madhya Pradesh for the Assembly seats:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made inquiry into the allegations levelled against the Madhya Pradesh Government for misuse of the Government machinery in these elections;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) what steps the Election Commission proposes to take to check such misuse of the Governmental machinery in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). Eight complaints were received by the Election Commission. A statement containing the details of the complaints is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3995/70*]

(c) Immediately on receipt of each complaint, the Election Commission sent a copy thereof to the State Government and also directed the Chief Electoral Officer to ensure that elections were conducted in a free and fair manner. The Commission also called for reports from the State Government in this behalf. The reports in respect of two complaints have so far been received and in these two cases the allegations are reported to be baseless. The State Government has been reminded to expedite their reports in the remaining six cases.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The steps, if any, to be taken by the Election Commission in this behalf will arise only after the receipt of reports on the remaining six complaints referred to in part (c) of the question.

Expenditure on Railway Schools

3064. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :

SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the schools run by the Railways in the country and the total amount spent on them during the last one year;

(b) the number of students studying in these schools and what is the cost per child;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost per child incurred by the Railways is much higher than the cost per child incurred by the Ministry of Education; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the Railways do not transfer these schools to the Ministry of Education?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Strength of Casual Workers on Railways

3065. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Railway workers are still casual;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such workers on the 1st April, 1970; and

(c) when their services are likely to be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The figures of casual labourers as on 1st April, 1970 are not readily available, but the position during the last year was that there were 3,29,041 casual labourers as on 31-3-1969. For regular absorption, casual labourers have to appear before Screening Committees and those found suitable are appointed against regular posts subject to the availability of vacancies.

Category-wise number of Associations of Railway Employees

3066. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the associations of the Railway employees' which have been registered under the trade Unions' Act and are functioning;

(b) whether these category-wise Unions have been given the right to represent their grievances; and

(c) if not, what is the alternative remedy to hear their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Representations from any source are given due and such consideration as is appropriate in each case. If the representation is from an unrecognised union including category-wise Unions/Associations, no reply is given or any discussion held on it.

(c) The Two Railway Federations enjoying negotiating facilities already have amongst their office bearers adequate representation of the various categories of staff and, in their organisation, a suitable machinery to ensure that the grievances of all categories of staff are taken up.

Abolition of Electricity duty for growth of Industry

3067. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Committee of Chandigarh Administration has recommended the abolition of electricity duty for industry in the interest of the growth of industries; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Govt. has received no information on any such recommendation made by the Industrial Development Committee of Chandigarh Administration.

Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay

3068. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6937 on the 21st April, 1970 regarding Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co., Bombay and state :

(a) whether Government have since received the complete information; and

(b) if not; the reasons for the unusual delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The facts about the correspondence exchanged between M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Co. Ltd., Bombay and Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta are not available as the relevant file is no longer in existence since it has been destroyed in May, 1964. Efforts made to obtain the relevant correspondence from the concerned Company also did not succeed as the said Company have not retained the records of old period. In the circumstances, it is regretted that the said correspondence cannot be laid on the Table of the House.

बाँदा में पर्यटन और बाँस उत्पादों का कारखाना (उत्तर प्रदेश)

3069. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की गत कुछ वर्षों में कोई ऐसा आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें उत्तर-प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में 'पत्थर' और 'बांस,' की वस्तुएं तैयार करने वाले एक कारखाने की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव था; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बांदा जिले में ऐसा कोई कारखाना स्थापित करने का है, क्योंकि वहां पर पत्थर और बांस बहुतायत से उपलब्ध हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार उप मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :
(क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में बांस और पत्थरों की चीजें बनाने के लिए कारखाने स्थापित करने को केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

उत्तर रेलवे पर रेल दुर्घटनाएँ

3070. श्री जगेद्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष उत्तर रेलवे में कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ घटीं तथा ये दुर्घटनाएँ किन-किन स्थानों पर घटीं;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा घायल हुए और सम्पत्ति की कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) क्या जान माल की हानि के लिए मृत व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री मन्दा) : (क) अप्रैल, 1969 से मार्च 1970 तक की अवधि में उत्तर

रेलवे में गाड़ियों की टक्कर, पटरी से उतरने, समपारों पर गाड़ियों के सड़क यातायात से टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की 136 दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं। इनमें से इलाहाबाद और बीकानेर मंडलों में से प्रत्येक में 22 दुर्घटनाएँ फिरोजपुर मण्डल में 23, देहली मण्डल में 29, मुरादाबाद मण्डल में 16, लखनऊ मण्डल में 11 और जोधपुर मण्डल में 15 दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में 36 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 60 घायल हुए। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 10,70,300 रु० की क्षति का अनुमान है।

(ग) मृत व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को अभी कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

लेखा-परीक्षा कम्पनियों में प्रशिक्षण के लिये दाखिला

3071. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लेखा परीक्षा कम्पनियों में प्रशिक्षण के लिये दाखिला प्राप्त करने हेतु वाणिज्य स्नातकों को काफी समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है और काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी कठिनाइयाँ दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि लेखा-परीक्षा कम्पनियों की प्रशिक्षादियों से कुछ घनराशि प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि प्रशिक्षार्थियों से कुछ घनराशि अवैध रूप से प्राप्त की जा रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो लेखा-परीक्षा कम्पनियों की इस अवैध कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :
(क) नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

(ग) तथा (घ). शास-प्राप्त लेखकार विनियम, 1964 के विनियम, 31 के अन्तर्गत 18 जुलाई, 1964 को अथवा इसके पश्चात्, शास-प्राप्त लेखकारों के लिये, लेखा सेवाओं में प्रवेश प्राप्त, लेखा-लिपिकों से कोई प्रव्याज वसूल करने का निषेध है ।

(ङ) उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

पूर्व रेलवे सलाहकार समिति के लिये
पटना सिटी में मरूफगंज से
व्यापारियों के प्रतिनिधि

3072. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्री श्री सी. एम. पुनाषा ने 1969 के बिहार के दौरो के समय पटना सिटी में मरूफगंज के व्यापारियों का एक प्रतिनिधि पूर्व रेलवे सलाहकार समिति में शामिल करने का आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति में अभी तक उनके प्रतिनिधि को शामिल न ये जाने के क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या मरूफगंज के व्यापारिक महत्व को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार उक्त समिति में अभी भी व्यापारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके प्रतिनिधियों को उक्त समिति में कब तक शामिल कर लिया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 'पूर्व रेलवे सलाहकार समिति' नाम की कोई समिति नहीं है । इसलिए आश्वासन का प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता । पूर्व रेलवे की क्षेत्रीय/मण्डल रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति में चालू अवधि के लिए प्रतिनिधित्व के वास्ते मरूफगंज के व्यापारियों से कोई अभ्यावेदन नहीं मिला था ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पकौड़ से पटना (पूर्वी रेलवे) के बीच
एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

3073. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

[क] क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे की छूप लाइन के रास्ते से पकौड़ से पटना लगभग 300 किलोमीटर दूर है ;

[ख] क्या यह भी सच है कि पकौड़ से पटना पहुँचते समय एक यात्री को साहिबगञ्ज भागलपुर तथा जमालपुर के जंक्शन से होकर जाना पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग पर केवल एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलती है ;

(घ) क्या लोग इस मार्ग पर एक और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाये जाने के लिए मांग कर रहे हैं, श्री

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री मन्दा) : (क) वास्तविक दूरी 376 किलोमीटर है ।

(ख) जी हां, लेकिन बिना किसी परिवर्तन के

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने की मांग की जाँच की गई है लेकिन यातायात की दृष्टि से इसका औचित्य नहीं पाया गया ।

Policy on Diversification and Expansion of Production in Industrial Undertakings

3074. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided on certain changes in the policy on diversification and expansion of production in the industrial undertakings;

(b) whether the proposed changes will be able to put into operation all the units which are at present idle; and

(c) whether the required raw material would be supplied to the units to restart the idle units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) . Government have redefined the policy of diversification of production (*i.e.* manu-

facture of new articles without an industrial licence). This has been done mainly with a view to bringing the earlier instructions on the subject in line with the modified licensing policy which does not envisage any exemption from the licensing provisions of the Industries (D and R) Act for undertakings belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses and foreign companies. Companies belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses or companies having foreign-owned equity of more than 50% are not barred from taking up the manufacture of new articles but in their case, it would be necessary to first obtain an industrial licence. Clearance under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 will also have to be obtained, wherever necessary. Applications as and when received will be considered on merits having regard to considerations of cost efficiency, export promotion, import substitution etc.) A copy of the notification dated 18.7.1970 issued in this regard has already been placed before the House in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2357 answered on 11.8.1970. Government consider that adequate liberalisation has been made in the licensing policy in order to maximise production with existing plant and machinery.

(c) One of the conditions for availing of the exemptions in respect of diversification is that there should not be any expenditure of foreign exchange involved directly or indirectly on import of capital goods, raw materials or components. Therefore, units which require imported raw materials for purposes of diversification of their production will have to obtain an industrial licence first. The policy regarding permission for import of raw materials applicable to licensed or registered industrial undertakings will then apply to such units. As regards scarce indigenous raw materials, allocations will be made in accordance with the policies in force for this purpose.

Industrial Production

3076. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the industrial production in the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the figures as compared to the corresponding year, industry-wise; and

(c) the rise in labour productivity and the average wage of workers; if any, if not, the factors responsible for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). For selected industries for the period January-May, 1970 as compared to those for the corresponding period of 1969, there has been an increase in industrial production in a large number of industries, while there has been a slight decrease in production in industries.

(c) No particular study of labour productivity has been made to cover the entire range of industries and hence it is not possible to make any categorical statement about the rate of rise in labour productivity. As for the rise in the average wage of workers, no particular figure can be given as the changes in wage levels vary from industry to industry. It can, however, be said that there has been a rise in wages over a period, and this rise in the case of engineering industries has tended to fall in line with the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Engineering Industries.

**Closure of Standard Motor Co.,
Madras**

3077. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) on what grounds did Government find that the production in the Standard Motor Factory had gone down and it was closed without justification in order to issue

notice under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(h) the reasons why Government did not consider the closure given in the Notice of Factory dated the 22nd May, 1970;

(c) what progress has the Investigation Committee made since its appointment on 1st June;

(d) how far is the lengthy questionnaire issued by the Committee consistent with the object of investigation given in Government Notification;

(e) what is the percentage of workers willing to return to work on the terms of the Management and why is the factory not opened accordingly; and

(f) the reasons why the Company should not be given an opportunity to answer the findings of the Committee before any action is taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The fact that the production of M/S. Standard Motor Products of India had been steadily going down, culminating in the closure of the factory, was considered as sufficient ground for taking action under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) The management had informed Government about the closure of the factory and this fact was also taken into account.

(c) The Investigating Body is expected to submit its report within a period of six months from the date of its constitution. The progress made by the Body so far is not known as it is not required to submit periodical reports about the progress of its investigation.

(d) The Investigating Body is competent to call for any information which it considers necessary for the purpose of making a full and complete investigation into the circumstances which led to the closure of the factory.

(e) and (f). Government have no information about the percentage of workers willing to return to work on the terms of the management. The question of further action to be taken including the question of re-opening of the factory and of giving an opportunity to the company to answer the findings of the Investigating Body, will be considered after the receipt and examination of the report of the Investigating Body.

Issue of a licence to Foreign firm for Setting up a Tractor Factory in U. P.

3078. **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the U. P. Government have asked for a licence to be granted to a foreign firm for manufacturing tractors in U. P.;

(b) if so, the name of the foreign firm; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISNA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Loss of Railway Goods in West Bengal due to Wagon Breakers Activities

3079. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss of Railway goods in West Bengal during the last two financial years due to the activities of the wagon breakers;

(b) the number of violent clashes occurred between the Railway police and the wagon breakers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to deal with the wagon breakers who have formed regular gangs in West Bengal ?

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

Stations raided in West Bengal during President's Rule

3080. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after the imposition of the President's rule in West Bengal, many Railway stations have been raided and movement of trains dislocated in West Bengal ;

(b) the names of the stations raided, the amount of the Railway properties lost and the number of dislocation of trains caused as a result thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Railway Protection Force/Railway Protection Special Force are being increasingly deployed to protect railway property from damage and destruction by lawless elements etc. and to assist the State Police in dealing with such situations. Closest liaison is being maintained with the State Police authorities who deal with law and order, with a view to securing their assistance.

A bill has also been introduced in Parliament *inter-alia* to provide for deterrent punishment for causing damage or destruction to Railway property.

Steps are also taken to project before the public the beneficial effects of destruction of national assets like the Railway property.

**Removal of displaced persons from
Sealdah Station area**

3081. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Sealdah Railway Station in Calcutta has been recently converted into improvised shelters by the refugees coming from East Pakistan ;

(b) whether for the last few months Sealdah Station remained permanently overcrowded by the refugees ;

(c) whether these refugee crowds are causing traffic and sanitation problems for the general public and to daily passengers in particular ;

(d) whether the Railway authority of Sealdah requested the refugee Rehabilitation Department for quick removal of these refugees to transit camps and Rehabilitation sites ; and

(e) if so, the number of refugees so far removed and of those who have to be removed from Sealdah Railway Station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Due to heavy influx of refugees from East Pakistan from time to time, these refugees take shelter in Sealdah station, occupying all available space in the station premises, due to which the station remains over-crowded.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) Approx. 70,400 were removed during the period 21-4-70 to 10-8-70. Approximately 64,000 refugees have yet to be removed.

**"Shifting of Neon Sign in Hindi, Uttar
Railway" on Delhi Railway Station
Building Frontage**

3082. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to accommodate certain advertisers, the

neon-sign in Hindi 'Uttar Railway' on the Delhi Railway Station building frontage is being shifted ;

(b) if so, why it is being done in spite of expert advice to the contrary ;

(c) whether Government have given up this project so that the frontage of the building is not disfigured by lurid advertisements in the most prominent place ; and

(d) the particulars of the officials who are taking special interest in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

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

**Working results of West Bengal Agro-
Industries Corporation**

3083. SHRI B. K. MODAK .
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the working results of the West Bengal Agro-industries Corporation till date since its inauguration ;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published by the *Statesman* in its issue dated the 10th June, 1970, captioned "Agro-Industries Corporation—State till silent on share capital issue" ; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is a matter which is to be looked into by the concerned Ministries in the Government of India.

Reopening of Standard Motor Products of India Ltd. with the help of Layland Motors

3084. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Loyland Motors, the British collaborators of the Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., had shown its willingness to help in re-opening the Madras Plant and make it economical by producing, if necessary, a bigger model than the present four-door Herald ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Government have not received any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Offer by J. R. D. Tata to Undertake Manufacture of car

3085. SHRI J. K. CHOUDRY :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri J. R. D. Tata, Chairman of the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co., had expressed his willingness to undertake the manufacture of passenger cars in the country ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). No proposal for the manufacture of passenger cars from Messrs. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company is pending with Government. However, in an informal discussion with the Secretary of the Ministry,

the Vice-Chairman and Director incharge of the Company showed interest in this regard. Government's policy regarding expansion of capacity for the Manufacture of cars has already been announced.

Loss incurred by H. E. C., Ranchi

3086. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi has suffered heavy loss during the current year ;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered during the year as compared to last year's figure ;

(c) the reasons for the loss ; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to run this Corporation on a profitable basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). According to the provisional accounts now under audit, the loss during 1969-70 is estimated to be about Rs. 16.31 crores. The loss during 1968-69 was Rs. 14.66 crores ;

(c) The losses are due to :—

(i) Gradual build-up of capacity ;

(ii) under utilisation of the capacity built-up ;

(iii) inadequate productivity at the initial stages ;

(iv) fixed charges on account of township, interest on capital etc.

(d) Projects of this size normally take a number of years to be built up to an economic level. With a gradual increase in production and productivity the working result will improve in the coming years. Every effort is being made by the corporation to reduce that loss.

Shortage of Steel in Delhi

3087. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of steel is hitting building activities in the capital : and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to tide over this difficulty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All attempts are being made to improve production of steel. Steps have also been taken to ensure better distribution by bringing all types of steel, including construction materials, within the purview of the Steel Priority Committee. The exports of these categories are being regulated with a view to increase their availability in the country.

Additional Funds for Construction of Double Railway Line between Kharagpur and Berhampur

3088. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any additional money was sanctioned for further construction of double line between Kharagpur and Berhampur (South Eastern Railway) after portions of it were completed and handed over to open line ;

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned for the above purpose in the Kharagpur and Khurda Divisions ;

(c) whether some portion of the double line in between Kharagpur and Bhadrak was completed and handed over to open line and whether the latter refused to accept the line and, if so, the reason for the same ;

(d) the extra amount sanctioned to make this portion of the line acceptable to the authorities ;

(e) whether no scrutiny and check was made between the officers of both the lines before handing over the line ; and

(f) the names of the contractors who have got the contract to spend the subsequent allotment in the doubling line from Kharagpur to Berhampur ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Excepting the portion between Jaleswar and Amarda Road, the entire double line between Kharagpur and Bhadrak has been handed over to the open line who have not refused to accept. The portion between Jaleswar and Amarda Road will be completed by December, 1970.

(d) No extra amount was sanctioned.

(e) Scrutiny and checks were made between the officers of open line and construction before taking over the line by open line.

(f) Does not arise in view reply to parts (a), (b) and (d) of the question.

Construction of Bokaro Steel Plant

3089. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a revision of schedule of construction of the Bokaro Steel Plant for the third time and, if so, when and what is the latest schedule of construction ;

(b) if not, what is the shortfall in each major sector of construction after the schedule of construction was revised for the second time ;

(c) the reason for such shortfall and whether a high level Committee has identified the causes and recommended to fix up responsibility ;

(d) whether there was a demand for setting up such a Committee of experts and M. Ps. in the Consultative Committee

meeting of his Ministry held at Bangalore on the 30th June, 1970 and, if so, the reaction of Government to such demand; and

(c) what is the estimated increase in cost of construction of the Bokaro Steel plant for its 1st stage and 2nd stage of construction due to delay in adhering to schedule of construction and the probable date of its completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the revised schedule, finalised in July, 1969, the crection of the 1st Blast Furnace Complex is to be completed by end of December, 1971, and the entire first Stage to produce 1.7 million ingot tonnes of steel per year by March, 1973.

(b) and (c). The shortfalls for the quarter ended June, 1970 and the main reasons for the shortfalls have been given in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 357 answered on 28th July, 1970. No Committee to indentify the causes for delay or to fix responsibility has been appointed or has submitted any report.

(d) In the Consultative Committee Meeting held on the 30th June, 1970, at Bangalore, some of the Members had suggested that a Sub-Committee of this Consultative Committee may be appointed to go into the various problems of Bokaro Steel Project. After a careful consideration of this suggestion, it was felt that all the relevant information could be made available to the Members of the Committee from time to time, and it would not be necessary to appoint a special Sub-Committee for this purpose.

(e) The revision of schedule of construction is only in relation to the 1st Stage of the Plant. The impact of delay in commissioning will, therefore, be on the cost of construction of the 1st Stage, which is likely to increase at Rs. 25 lakhs per month on administrative and other overheads. The time schedule for completion of the 1st Stage has already been given in reply to Part (a) of the Question. The schedule of

construction for Stage II has not yet been worked out.

माइनिंग एण्ड ब्लास्टिंग मशीनरी कारपोरेशन का निष्पादन कार्य

3090 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बोरेंद्र कुमार शाह :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माइनिंग एण्ड ब्लास्टिंग मशीनरी कारपोरेशन का निष्पादन कार्य असन्तोषजनक है और निगम के कार्य में सुधार करने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ग्योर क्या है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :

(क) और (ख). कालान्ते के ठीक ढंग से काम न करने के मुख्य कारण निम्न-लिखित हैं—

(1) जिस प्रकार की कोयला खनन मशीनों के लिए यह कारखाना लगाया था उस प्रकार की मशीनों के लिए पर्याप्त आर्डरों का प्राप्त न होना।

(2) विविधीकरण की समस्यायें।

(3) विविधीकरण के अन्तर्गत भी बंध उत्पादन के लिए पुनरावर्ती आर्डरों की कमी।

(4) निम्नउत्पादितता

(5) औद्योगिक अशांति

- (6) विभिन्न श्रमालयों और अनुभागों के कार्यों में असंतुलन ।
- (7) कीमती मशीनों और उपकरणों और मूल्य हास का अधिक ऊपरी स्तर ।
- (8) उत्पादन विभागों की संगठनात्मक समस्याएँ ।

इन कठिनाइयों की दूर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :...

- (1) इकायों और अंगुभागों को पूरा काम देने के विचार से विविधीकरण की विशेष योजना तैयार की गई । विविधीकरण में निम्नलिखित उपकरण तैयार किए जायेंगे:...
- (क) बन्दरगाहों और बिजली घरों में साज-सामान रखने उठाने के लिए मशीनें;
- (ख) कृषि के लिए ट्रैक्टरों के पुर्जे ।
- (ग) कोयला और खनिज संशोधन संयंत्र
- (घ) रेत और कोयले को ले जाने के बाले पाइप
- (ङ) विभिन्न उद्योगों के लिए ढलाई और गढ़ाई द्वारा तैयार किया सामान और फालतू पुर्जे ।
- (च) सोवियत रूस को निर्यात के लिए गियरबाक्स और लोडर ।
- (छ) इस्पात कारखानों के माल ले जाने और उसका चिट्ठा बांधने के काम में आने वाली मशीनें ।
- (2) विविधीकरण से संबंधित प्रारंभिक समस्याएँ जैसे उत्पादों के नक्शे तैयार करना, औद्योगिकी विकास

और यंत्रीकरण आदि, सुलझाई जा रही है । कई मामलों में निर्माण के समय की बचत के लिए नकशों को कारखानों में तैयार करने के बजाय उन्हें खरीद लिया जाता है । निबधि उत्पादन के लिए इकाइयों में समुचित कार्यवितरण के संबंध में और विविधीकरण की योजना के लिए तथा उपलब्ध आदेशों के लिए सामान प्राप्त करने के संबंध में दीर्घकालीन योजना बनाने का काम हाथ में लिया गया है ।

- (3) बार बार बनाई जाने वाली वस्तुओं के सामूहिक उत्पादन के लिए आदेश प्राप्त करने के विचार से हैवी ड्यूटी गियर बाक्स और लडाई यंत्रों के निर्माण और इनको रूस को निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में सोवियन एजेन्सियाँ के साथ वार्ता चल रही है । बार बार बनाई जाने वाली वस्तुओं के निर्माण के लिए पर्याप्त काम उपलब्ध कराने के से ढली और गढ़ी वस्तुओं तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी ट्रैक्टरों के पुर्जों के लिए भी आदेश प्राप्त किए जा रहे हैं ।
- (4) मार्च, 1970 से एक प्रीत्साहन योजना के लागू करने से सम्बन्धित प्रारंभिक कठिनाइयों और भ्रमों को सुलझाने के पश्चात अधिकांश इकाइयाँ इस योजना को अपनाने लगी हैं । कई टोलियों ने तो 35 प्रतिशत उत्पादिता का निम्नतम स्तर पार कर लिया है और प्रोत्साहन अदायगी की हकदार हो गई है । सोवियत प्रशिक्षकों की सहायता से कर्मचारियों को कार्य-प्रशिक्षण देकर

उनकी कुशलता को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। उत्पादन में सहायता देने के लिए पर्यवेक्षण तथा प्रगति और योजना सम्बन्धी कार्यों में भी सुधार किया जा रहा है।

- (5) कुछ समय तक औद्योगिक अशांति रहने के बाद कम्पनी के दो प्रमुख मजदूर संघों के साथ मई, 1970 में समझौते हुए हैं। सभी प्रमुख विवाद सुलझा लिये गए हैं और औद्योगिक वातावरण में सुधार हुआ है।

- (6) उत्पादन और योजना संगठन के काम को सुप्रवाही बनाने पर काफी जोर दिया गया है जिससे नियमित रूप से एक इकाई से दूसरी इकाई में माल जा सके।

Increase in Licence fee of Porters of Jullundur City (Northern Railway)

3091. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the licence fee of the porters at Jullundur City has been abruptly increased from Rs. 3.50 per annum to Rs. 5.50 per annum;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any criteria has been fixed for the fixation of the porters' licence fee and whether it is fixed on the same rate at all stations within a Division or Zone or does it vary from station to station and the basis on which it is fixed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The licence fee of the porters at Jullundur City has been revised from Rs. 3.60 to Rs. 5.00 per month.

(b) The licence fee of the porters at Jullundur City has been revised in accordance with the policy indicated in reply to

part (c) with a view to ensuring that the scheme of licensed porters is run, as far as possible, on 'no profit no loss' basis.

(c) Railways have instructions to fix the licence fee in such a manner that as far as possible it covers the cost of unifroms and supervision relating to the licensed porters. For the purpose of fixing unifrom licence fees at stations of comparable importance, stations are divided into four categories small, medium, large and specially large stations. For the guidance of Railway, it has been laid down that the scale of licence fee should be between Rs. 1/- and Rs. 2/- at small stations, about Rs. 3/- at medium stations and about Rs. 5/- at large stations per porter per month. Railways are, however, allowed to vary these scales to suit local condions.

Manufacture of Diesel Engines for Narrow-Gauge Section

3092. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether government proposes to manufacture diesel locomotives in India for narrow-gauge Sections in the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of locomotives to be manufactured and in which factory;

(c) whether any provision has been made for putting some of them on the Kangra Valley Railway Sections of the Northern Railway and, if so, their number during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the number of passenger coaches and goods wagons proposed to be manufactured for the narrow-gauge Section during the Fourth Five Year Plan and how many of them will be allocated to the Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten Narrow Gauge locomotives in the Chittaranjan Locomotive works.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Provision has been made in the Fourth Plan to build 168 coaches and 1181 wagons for the Narrow Gauge System. The allocation of these coaches and wagons will be decided on the relative priorities of the various sections including that of Kangra-Valley Section of Northern Railway. Besides, provision for 20 units diesel rail cars has been made in 1970-71. Budget for working on other Narrow Gauge Section,

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme indicating the precise production, expansion and development programme under which such exports would be possible; and

(c) the cost of scheme and its foreign exchange content ?

Stoppage of Sale of roasted Moongphali at Railway Stations in Ferozepur Division (Northern Railway)

3093. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale of roasted Moongphali by vendors has been stopped at all the Railway stations in the Ferozepur Division while it is allowed on all other stations in other Divisions; and

(b) if so, the special reasons therefor and whether Government propose to open its sale and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The sale of roasted Moongphali at stations of Ferozepur Division was stopped to ensure better cleanliness.

Instructions have since been issued to Northern Railway to remove the restriction and permit the sale of moongphali at all stations on Ferozepur Division where there is public demand for the same.

Programme of Export of Diesel Locomotives by Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi

3094. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi plans to embark upon a programme for exporting diesel locomotives;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The production of Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi is at present barely enough to meet the requirements of the Indian Railways. Efforts are however being made to export some Diesel Locomotives from within the existing capacity of this Unit to countries where the demand and requirements are of types similar to these locomotives which are being manufactured at Varanasi.

Fines recovered from ticketless travellers

3095. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ticketless travellers apprehended during the last four months, Zone-wise, the number of persons prosecuted and the number of convictions secured; and

(b) what is the total amount of fine imposed during these four months and whether there has been any decrease in ticketless travel owing to the strict measures taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Information is available at present only upto May, 1970.

The number of persons detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets, the number prosecuted and convicted

ted during four months from February to May 1970, railway-wise are as under :

Railway	Number of persons detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket	Number of persons prosecuted	Number of persons convicted
Central	80,561	7,547	4,071
Eastern	66,691	24,131	8,378
Northern	67,218	5,360	3,572
North Eastern	36,557	5,603	3,588
Northeast Frontier	36,231	4,463	3,373
Southern	67,458	7,910	4,990
South Central	48,469	5,050	3,349
South Eastern	58,044	2,970	2,430
Western	1,10,903	11,800	4,360
Total	5,72,132	74,834	38,111

The amounts of excess charges and fines imposed by Courts and recovered from ticketless travellers during this period were as under :

- (i) Amount of excess charges Rs. 45,43,159
- (ii) Fines imposed by Railway Magistrates and recovered Rs. 5,17,635

There has been a decrease of 81.9% in ticketless travel during these four months as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Fall in Freight Traffic

3096. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep fall in freight traffic during the last three months as compared to the same period last year;

(b) what is the tonnage carried (all categories put together) during the three months ending the 30th June, 1970 and that

during the same period last year and how much of this is of high rated category; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) There has been a marginal reduction in the freight traffic during the 3 months ending 30th June of 1970-71 when compared to the same period of 1969-70 which was mainly because of less intake of raw materials (including coal) by the Steel Plants reduced despatches of finished products from the Steel Plants and less movement of coal for others for want of sufficient demands.

(b) The total tonnage carried during the three months ending 30-6-70 (both revenue and non-revenue earning traffic) was 47.04 million tonnes as against 48.74 million tonnes carried during the same period of 1969-70.

A list is indicating 46 items of high rated commodities whose movement is specially watched by the Railways is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3996/70*] The total

tonnage lifted of these 46 high rated commodities (excluding South Eastern Railway figures for which are not readily available) during the 3 months ending 30-6-70 was 4.736 million tonnes, as against 4.394 million tonnes carried during the corresponding period of 1969-70.

(c) To attract more traffic to the Railways, the Marketing and Sales Organisations have been set up on Railways to keep in close touch with the trade and to take suitable steps to secure maximum traffic to rail. Door to door collection and delivery services, introduction of container services Fast Super Express Goods Services have been introduced for improving the quality of service on the Railways. Easier availability of wagons is also brought to the notice of the trading public from time to time through the Press and personal contacts by the Marketing and Sales Organisation.

Issue of Letter of Intent to Motor Industries Company

3097. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had issued a letter of intent to the Motor Industries Company for their expansion scheme, with certain conditions; and

(b) if so, what are the conditions and whether these conditions are usual in all cases when letters of intent are issued ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conditions stipulated in the letter of intent are :

- (i) The terms of foreign collaboration will be settled to the satisfaction of Government.
- (ii) Import of Capital Goods will be settled to the satisfaction of Government.
- (iii) The phased manufacturing programme will be to the satisfaction of Government.

(iv) The firm will guarantee export of 25% of their annual production and they will endeavour to export 40% of their production directly without seriously jeopardising internal requirements.

(v) The firm will bring down the foreign equity participation at least to the extent of 51%.

Conditions (i) to (iii) imposed in all letters of intent. A suitable export condition is generally imposed while allowing substantial expansion of established undertakings who may be expected to earn foreign exchange through export of a part of their production. Condition No. (v) is also not unusual as it is Government's policy to secure reduction in the foreign share-holding while allowing expansion or diversification of the activities of companies having majority foreign share-holding.

Use of Rubberised Coir in Place of Foam Rubber

3098. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) considering the deep crisis in the rubberised coir industry which resulted in the closure of five units out of the eight in the country, whether the Railways propose using rubberised coir in place of foam rubber, especially when the rubberised coir is cheaper than foam rubber ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Rubberised coir cushioning material has been given a fair trial and found unsuitable for use on Railways.

मध्य रेलवे पर झाल तथा पार्सल लादने और उतारने के लिये गैर-सरकारी कर्मों और रेलवे के कुलियों को दिये गये ठेकों से प्राप्त राशि

3099. श्री गं० ज० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, मध्य रेलवे के विभिन्न डिब्बानों में सामान और

पासल लादने और उतारने के लिये जिन-गैर सरकारी फर्मों और रेलवे कुलियों को ठेके दिये गये थे, उन के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त ठेकों से कुल कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ख) बयाने की रकम और प्रतिभूति निक्षेप, जो विशिष्ट शर्तें पूरी कर लेने पर वापिस कर दी जाती हैं, के अलावा इस प्रकार के ठेकों से कोई रकम प्राप्त नहीं होती है। दूसरी ओर ठेकेदारों द्वारा किये गये काम के लिए रेलों द्वारा भुगतान किया जाता है।

विवरण

मध्य रेलवे पर पिछले 6 वर्षों के दौरान माल और पासल लादने तथा उतारने के ठेके जिन गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों को दिये गये उन के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :-

वर्ष ठेकेदारों का नाम

1967-68 1 बाढी बंदर एण्ड कर्नाक बंदर कामगार सहकारी सोसाइटी लि०, बम्बई।

2 श्री मोहम्मद इशाक मोहम्मद हनीफ, मुर्तजापुर।

3 मैसर्स दरयाना मल एण्ड कम्पनी, जबलपुर।

1968-69 1 अकोला जिला अमवाहतुक सहकारी संस्था लि०, अकोला।

2 श्री के० एम० पाटिल, खेर-वादी।

1969-70 1 श्री मोहम्मद इशाक मोहम्मद हनीफ, मुर्तजापुर।

2 अकोला जिला अमवाहतुक सहकारी संस्था लि०, अकोला।

3 मैसर्स दरयानामल एण्ड कम्पनी, जबलपुर।

4 मैसर्स रमेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल, आगरा।

रेलवे भारिकों को कोई ठेका नहीं दिया गया था।

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ

3100. श्री गं० ख० बोक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में अब तक कुल कितनी औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ स्थापित की गई हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितनी राशि व्यय हुई है ;

(ख) इस राज्य में ऐसी कितनी अन्य बस्तियाँ स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) ऐसी बस्तियों में उद्योगपतियों को ग्रन्थ क्या सुविधाएं दी जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योग

3101. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य औद्योगिक निगम, मध्य प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने लघु उद्योग एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इनमें से कुछ एकक बन्द हो गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) इन एककों के उचित और कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :

(क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापत्य पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Legislation for Absorption of Engineers by Industrial Houses

3102. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to compel various industrial houses to absorb Engineers according to their actual requirements ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). While there is no proposal under the Consideration of Government to bring forward any such compulsory legislation every endeavour is being made to ensure that Engineers are absorbed by industrial units to meet their requirements of qualified personnel to the maximum extent practicable.

Share of M/S. Indian Oxygen Co. Ltd in Country's Production of Oxygen and other Gases and Equipments

3104. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state what percentage of oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen and argon gases, acetylene electrodes, and gas cutting and welding equipments is accounted for by M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : The statement below gives the share of M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd. as a percentage of the production in the country of oxygen, hydrogen, argon and acetylene gases as also electrodes and gas cutting and welding equipments :—

Oxygen	60
Nitrogen	88
Hydrogen	10
Argon	57
Acetylene	53
Welding Electrodes	40
Gas Welding and cutting equipments	96

Unrest in Durgapur Steel Plant

3105. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of the Durgapur Steel Plant has been badly affected due to management...labour disputes during the last three months ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of workmen have been either suspended, dismissed or otherwise punished by way of disciplinary action during this period ;

(c) if so, whether this has been the principal cause of labour unrest ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the management has recently been dealing with the INTUC union in preference to the the recognised Durgapur Steel employee's Union ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Production in Durgapur Steel plant has been badly affected by disturbed industrial relations, i. e., deliberate absenteeism, go-slow tactics, refusal to obey orders of superiors, sudden stoppages of work, ghareaos, inter-union rivalries, etc., etc.

(b) During the last three months, two workmen have been dismissed for assaulting an officer on duty after due enquiry. A few others have been suspended for 2-3 days.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

कागज उद्योग पर नियंत्रण

3106. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कागज उद्योग पर कोई नियंत्रण लागू करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सं० र० कृष्ण) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मथुरा-हाथरस मीटर लाइन पर क्रासिंग स्टेशन का निर्माण करने के लिये अर्जित भूमि के लिये मुआवजा

3107. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मथुरा-हाथरस मीटर लाइन पर क्रासिंग स्टेशन का

निर्माण करने के लिये अर्जित भूमि पर 350 रुपये प्रति बीघे की दर से मुआवजा दिया है जबकि भूमि मालिकों ने 1500 रुपये प्रति बीघे की दर से मुआवजा देने की माँग की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मुआवजा किस आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) किसानों को उनकी भूमि का पर्याप्त मुआवजा देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नम्बा) : (क) अधिग्रहीत भूमि के लिए मुआवजे का निर्णय राजस्व प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है । कलक्टर के अन्तिम अधिनिर्णय की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अधिग्रहीत भूमि के लिए मुआवजे की विशेष दर मंजूर करने के लिए मथुरा के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकारी द्वारा तैयार किया गया प्रस्तावित अधिनिर्णय मथुरा के कलक्टर द्वारा 30-6-70 को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार लखनऊ को भेज दिया गया है । आवश्यक मुआवजा निर्धारित करना राजस्व प्राधिकारियों की जिम्मेवारी है ।

हिंडीन नगर और गंगापुर नगर (पश्चिम रेलवे) के मध्य हुई रेल गाड़ी दुर्घटना की जांच रिपोर्ट

3108. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत मई में हिंडीन शहर और गंगापुर शहर (पश्चिम रेलवे) के मध्य रेलगाड़ी की एक टुक के साथ हुई टक्कर की अन्तिम जांच करा ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे फाटक, जहाँ उक्त टक्कर हुई थी, दुर्घटना के समय खुला था ।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख).
 जांच समिति के निष्कर्षों के अनुसार 19-5-1970 को हिंडौन सिटी के अप ग्रामिण प्रस्थान के सिगनल के आगे स्थित समपार नं० 200 वी पर अपहोली डे स्पेशल गाड़ी और मोटर ट्रक के बीच हुई टक्कर कारण यह था कि फाटक वाले कर्मचारी ने समपार फाटक खोल दिया था जबकि ऐसा करना सुरक्षित नहीं था और उसने खतरे का सिगनल नहीं दिखाया। मोटर ट्रक के ड्राइवर ने लोगों को वाहन में जिस ढंग से बैठने की अनुमति दी थी उससे भी दुर्घटना में वास्तविक योग मिला क्योंकि उससे ड्राइवर को वाहन के नियंत्रण में रुकावट हुई और उसने वाहन को ऐसे ढंग से चलाया जो जनता के लिए खतरनाक था। जिन यात्रियों ने मोटर ट्रक के ड्राइवर के कक्ष में भीड़ भाड़ कर दी और दुर्घटना के समय वाहन के नियंत्रण में मोटर ट्रक ड्राइवर को बाधा पहुंचायी, उन यात्रियों ने भी आंशिक रूप से दुर्घटना में योगदान किया।

(क) जी हां।

हिंडौन सिटी और गंगापुर सिटी (पश्चिम रेलवे) के बीच हुई रेलगाड़ी की दुर्घटना में हताहत व्यक्तियों को दो गई सहायता

3109. श्री मोठा लाल मीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत मई में हिंडौन सिटी और गंगापुर सिटी (पश्चिम रेलवे) के बीच हुई रेल गाड़ी तथा ट्रक की टक्कर होने के परिणाम-स्वरूप मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों अथवा जरूरी व्यक्तियों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई तथा इनकी सहायता के लिये कितनी धन राशि दी गई ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त सहायता पर्याप्त थी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को अधिक सहायता देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(घ) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही न करने का विचार है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और राज्य सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किस प्रकार की सहायता दी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) अभी तक दुर्घटना में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के निकट सम्बन्धियों और गम्भीररूप से घायल व्यक्तियों को केवल अनुग्रह के रूप में भुगतान किया गया है। इस प्रकार कुल 18,800 रुपये का भुगतान किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ). उपर्युक्त रकम अन्त्येष्टि और डाक्टरों खर्चों की तात्कालिक वित्तीय बायिता को पूरा करने के लिए केवल राहत के रूप में दी गयी थी। जब क्षतिपूर्ति के दावे प्राप्त होंगे तो उन पर क्षति-विधि (ला आफ टांटस) के अन्तर्गत विचार किया जायेगा। अभी तक क्षति-विधि के अन्तर्गत केवल दो दावे और कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत एक दावा प्राप्त हुआ है और इन दावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) सवाल नहीं उठता।

कोटा और जयपुर डिवीजनों (पश्चिम रेलवे) के क्षेत्राधिकार में कृषि भूमि का क्षेत्रफल

3110. श्री मीठालमीना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा और जयपुर डिवीजन में रेलवे के क्षेत्राधिकार में कृषि भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है ;

(ख) उक्त भूमि कृषिकों को खेतों के लिये किस आधार पर दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कृषकों को उक्त भूमि का आवंटन करने में रेलवे अधिकारियों ने कदाचार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में किसी प्रकार की जांच करेगी और उक्त भूमि का खण्डीय रेलवे प्रयोक्ता सलाहकार समिति के माध्यम से आवंटन करने की वांछनीयता के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) (i) कोटा मंडल 224.70 एकड़

(ii) जयपुर मंडल 306.97 एकड़

(ख) रेलवे की खेती योग्य फालतू भूमि के सामान्यतः राज्य सरकारों के सुपुर्द कर दी जाती है ताकि वे लाइसेंस शुल्क लेकर उसे लाइसेंस पर किसानों को दे दें। जहाँ राज्य सरकारें यह व्यवस्था करने के लिए रेलवे की फालतू भूमि लेने में अनिच्छुक हों और जहाँ भूमि का पट्टेदारी अधिकार प्राप्त करने में कानून बाधा डालता हो वहाँ रेल स्वयं ही सीधे किसानों को लाइसेंस पर भूमि देने की व्यवस्था करती है। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार रेलवे लाइनों के साथ-साथ स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित रेलवे की भूमि साथ लगने वाले खेतों के मालिक किसानों को लाइसेंस पर दे दी जाती है। जहाँ साथ-साथ लगे हुए खेतों के किसान भूमि लेने के

इच्छुक न हों वहाँ भूमि किसी दूसरे आवेदक को लाइसेंस पर दे दी जाती है। भूमि के बड़े-बड़े प्लॉट खुले नीलाम द्वारा लाइसेंस पर दिये जाते हैं। लाइसेंस की मंजूरी एक या दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए ली जाती है। स्टेशन यादों और रेलवे बस्तियों के अन्दर वाली रेलवे की भूमि वार्षिक या द्विवार्षिक लाइसेंस के आधार पर रेल कर्मचारियों को लाइसेंस पर दे दी जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) ऊपर (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Enforcement of Prohibition in Holy Towns and Cities

3111. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to enforce prohibition in the holy towns and cities of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some State Governments have also decided to enforce prohibition in the holy towns which are situated in their States;

(c) if so, the names of such States; and

(d) the date by which a decision to enforce prohibition in all the holy towns of the country is likely to be taken and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (d). Enforcement of Prohibition being the State responsibility it is for the State Governments to introduce prohibition in holy towns

and cities.

(b) and (c). A statement presenting the information received from State Government is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Gujarat As the total prohibition is enforced in the entire State, holy towns and places are also covered.

Kerala No proposal is under consideration to enforce prohibition in holy towns/cities.

Maharashtra As prohibition is in force in the entire State holy towns and places are also covered.

Orissa No proposal is under consideration to enforce prohibition in holy towns/cities.

Rajasthan No proposal is under consideration to enforce prohibition in holy towns/cities. Prohibition however is in force in districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Banswara and Tehsils Jhadol. Kherwara, Kotada, Gagunda, Dhariyawad and Sarda of district Udaipur.

Uttar Pradesh Total Prohibition is in force in religious towns of Hardwar, Rishikesh, Vrindaban from 1.4.1963.

The State Government has also announced introduction of prohibition in holy cities of Allahabad, Varanasi, Mathura and Ayodhya from 1.8.1970. The

Tamil Nadu

Andaman ann)
Nicobar Islands)
Dadra and Nagar)
Haveli)
Goa, Daman and)
Diu.)

Lacadive,)
Minicoy and)
Amindive)
Islands)

Manipur)
Pondicherry)

Himachal Pradesh

As the total prohibition is in force in the entire State, the holy towns and places are also covered.

High Court, Allahabad however has issued stay orders.

As the total prohibition is in force in the entire State, the holy towns and places are also covered.

) No proposal is
) under consideration,
) as no holy cities
) exist in these areas,

No proposal is under consideration to enforce prohibition in holy towns/cities. Prohibition exists at Shaho pargane and Curasi Compound in Chamba district and Transgiri area within 2 miles of Renuka lake in Sirmur district during Renuka fair only.

Information from the remaining States and union territories is not readily available.

• Constitution of an enquiry Committee to go into the working of Durgapur Steel Plant

3112. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement issued on the 10th July, 1970 in Calcutta by Shri Dilip Mazumdar M. L. A., President,

Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, demanding an Inquiry Committee consisting of technical experts to go into the working of the Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to set up an Inquiry Committee as suggested by Shri Mazumdar ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Disturbed industrial relations being the principal reason for the low productivity, the Government do not find any justification for an Enquiry Committee as suggested by Shri Mazumdar.

Data Relating to Progress of Companies under the control of big business Group

3113. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any latest data relating to the progress of the Companies under the control of 75 big business groups (as per report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission) in terms of paid-up capital, assets, turn-over, number of companies and profits are available after 1963-64 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b) According to the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission the 75 Business Groups comprised of 1536 companies. Their paid-up capital and assets as per the Report amounted to Rs. 646.3 crores and 2605.9 crores respectively in 1963-64. According to the study made in the Research and Statistics Division of this Department, on the basis of the composition of Industrial Houses

determined by the Dutt Committee, these 75 Industrial House comprised of 1641 companies with an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 907.3 crores and assets of Rs. 4032.4 crores in 1967-68. Data relating to progress in terms of turn-over and profits are not available.

(c) Does not arise.

Issue of Licence to the Tatas

3314. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state the total number of licence applied for and granted to the Tatas for the production of new industrial goods within the last two years and the specific reasons for the licences granted, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : During the last two years (1968 and 1969) 15 applications were received from companies controlled by the Tatas group and 7 industrial licences were issued for production of new articles in existing undertakings. Out of the 7 licences, 4 relate to applications received prior to 1968. Besides, 9 "letters of intent" were also issued to them during the said period. Out of these, 8 relate to applications received prior to 1968. Licences/letters of intent are granted on merits after due consideration of each case.

Waiting Room Facility for Passengers at Pandaul and Khajauli (North Eastern Railway)

3115. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pandaul and Khajauli stations both in Darbhanga District have no Waiting Room arrangements for the passengers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government are planning to make Waiting Room arrangements at

these stations and, if so, when and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, but waiting halls have been provided at both the stations.

(b) and (c). Provision of waiting rooms at these stations is not considered justified as the upper class traffic dealt with is meagre.

Legislation for Abolishing Castes and Casteism from Country

3116. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward any specific legislation for abolishing castes and casteism in the country ;

(b) if so, when a Bill for the purpose would be brought forward ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government feels that legislation will not be effective in achieving this object.

Irregularities by Messrs Manindra Cotton Mill Ltd., West Bengal

3117. **SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manindra Cotton Mill Ltd., of Cossimbazar, West Bengal with its head office in Calcutta has stopped all business, operations, closed down its factory in Cossimbazar and has not submitted any annual balance sheet nor held any annual general meetings for several years ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why no action under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 is being initiated against the management of the Company by the Registrar of Companies in Calcutta and the Department of Company Affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The company and its Directors were prosecuted for their defaults committed by not holding annual general meetings and filing copies of annual returns and balance sheet and profit and loss accounts with the Registrar in respect of the accounts for the years ended 31-3-65 and 31-3-66. In respect of the year ended 31-3-65, the Directors of the company excepting one were fined Rs. 15/- each and the company was fined Rs. 10/- in each case. For the failure to comply with the Directors of the court under section 614A (1) of the Act, each of the Directors was again fined Rs. 35/- for each of the offences.

For the year ended 31-3-66 the Directors were fined Rs. 20/- each for each of the offences. The direction of the court under Section 614A are still to be complied with by them. In respect of the subsequent years also, default and show-cause notices have already been issued to the company and the matter is still under consideration.

Irregularities by Messrs. Bengal Textiles Mills Ltd., West Bengal

3118. **SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bengal Textile Mills Ltd., a spinning mill company with its factory in Cossimbazar, West Bengal and Registered Head Office in Calcutta, has not held its annual general meeting nor submitted its balance sheets to the Register of Companies in Calcutta for the last two years ; and

(b) if so, what action under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 is being initiated against the Management by the Register of Companies in Calcutta and the Department of Company Affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) and (b). The company has been in default since 1963. For the non-submission of balance sheet as on 30-6-63 and 30-6-64, the company and its Directors were prosecuted and fined Rs. 300/- and Rs. 900/- respectively. In respect of the default for the year ended 30-6-65 and 30-6-66 the Directors of the company had submitted a petition to the High Court for relief under Section

633 of the Companies Act 1956 and the Court had granted an interim injunction directing the Registrar not to launch prosecutions till the disposal of the company's petition. The matter is, therefore still under consideration.

In respect of the subsequent financial years, the Registrar has served default notices on the company and its Directors. Further action in the matter is under consideration.

सीमेंट के कारखानों की स्थापना के लिये आवेदन-पत्र

3120. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमेंट के नये कारखाने लगाने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाने के बारे में सरकार को कितने आवेदन पत्र मिले हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिम निमाड़ जिले में कोई कारखाना लगाने का है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सीमेंट के उत्पादन के लिए अपेक्षित कच्चा माल मध्य प्रदेश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में (श्री सं० २० कृष्ण) : (क) सरकार की यह नीति है कि कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट के उत्पादन की अतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित किया जाये और फालतू क्षमता वाले क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त क्षमता की स्थापना को सामान्यतः हतोत्साहित किया जाये ।

(ख) क्योंकि वर्ष 1968-69 में सीमेंट उद्योग, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951, के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंसिकरण के अधीन नहीं था अतः कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) यह भाग (क) में उल्लिखित सामान्य नीति के अनुरूप होगी ।

पश्चिम निमाड़ (मध्य प्रदेश) में प्लाई लकड़ी का कारखाना

3121. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में पश्चिम निमाड़ अथवा उसके आस पास के क्षेत्रों में प्लाई लकड़ी के बाहुल्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए पश्चिमी निमाड़ में एक प्लाई लकड़ी का कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सं० २० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर स्कूटरों का अलाट किया जाना

3122. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मंत्रालय

ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर स्कूटर अलाट करता है जिनके सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित विभाग यह सिफारिश करता है कि उन्हें इस कारण प्राथमिकता के आधार पर स्कूटर अलाट किया जाये कि सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी के सरकारी कार्य के लिए कार्यालय में देर से बैठना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों की सूची पृथक बनाई जाती है, यदि हाँ, तो 31 मार्च 1970 तक उसका व्योरा क्या है जिसमें यह बताया जाये कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, उनके नाम और पदनाम क्या हैं और उनके कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कितने समय से स्कूटर के अलाटमेंट के लिए प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि कोई पृथक सूची नहीं बनाई जाती है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारी भी हैं जिन के नाम इस सूची में हैं सम्मिलित नहीं किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे प्रत्येक मामले के कारण क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :
(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोठे से स्कूटरों का नियतन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों, विभागों तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को उनके प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों के आधार पर जो ठीक तौर से कालक्रमानुसार रखे जाते हैं, प्राथी के वेतन तथा कार्य के अनुसार होता है। फिर भी अपवाद स्वरूप कुछ प्रकरणों में संबंधित मंत्रालय। विभाग की सिफारिश पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रकरण के गुणावगुण को देखकर स्कूटरों का नियतन किया जाता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) क्योंकि प्रत्येक प्रकरण में उसके गुणावगुण पर विचार किया जाता है अतः

अलग से सूची रखने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Indian Railway Consultancy service

3123. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Consultancy Service for laying Railway lines in foreign countries has gained popularity ;

(b) on what terms the consultancy is extended to foreign countries with reference to the existing contracts ;

(c) whether there is any stipulation in the existing consultancy service that India will also provide necessary rails, wagons, engines, etc.

(d) if so, in how many cases such stipulation exists ; and

(e) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, whether any efforts has been made or is proposed to be made in this direction ?

* THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Indian Railways have given consultancy service to Syria and Iraq recently in carrying out feasibility studies for new railway lines in these countries.

(b) The consultancy service comprised of deputation of Indian Railway experts to these countries for feasibility studies. The normal pay and allowances and cost of international passage of these experts were met by the Government of India, while the local costs including internal transport, daily allowance, accommodation etc. were met by the host government concerned.

(c) No. The consultancy service is only for preparation of feasibility reports at this stage, and not for supply of materials.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) The question of supply of materials from India can be considered only when the countries concerned actually decide to take up the construction of the Railway lines.

Collaboration Policy

3124. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of removing the secrecy clause, from the collaboration agreements which are now in force and also the restrictions on exports ;

(b) the number of collaboration agreements where these clauses still exist ; and

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the collaborators and, if so, their reactions in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). While approving proposals for foreign collaboration, care is taken to ensure that, as far as possible, collaboration agreements do not impose restrictions on the export of manufactured products and also that provision is made in the agreements which would enable the know-how to be passed on to another Indian company, should it become necessary, on terms to be mutually agreed to by all concerned including the foreign collaborator and subject to the approval of the Government.

In respect of collaboration agreements which were approved before this reorientation in policy was brought out, it would not be practicable to insist on the removal of such restrictive clauses which occur in the greater majority of cases prior to the policy reorientation coming into effect. In any event most of these agreements will expire in the normal course within a few years. If and when the concerned parties come up for renewal of such agreements, and if it is considered that the renewals are otherwise unavoidable, Government will follow the policy now in force.

Formulation of National policy for Children

3125. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any progress in the formulation of a National Policy for Children ;

(b) the response from different State Governments in this regard ; and

(c) when a decision in this regard will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Department of Social Welfare have prepared a draft of the Resolution on National Policy for Children. The draft Resolution has been cleared with the Central Ministries.

(b) The draft Resolution has been referred to the State Governments for soliciting their views. Seven States including Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and four Union Territories including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Laccadives have conveyed their agreement to the Resolution. The replies from the remaining States are awaited.

(c) As soon as views of the remaining State Governments on the subject are known.

Raw Material for Paints and Varnishes

3126. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of paints and varnishes declined from 78,499 tonnes in 1967 to 60,338 tonnes in 1969, among other things, due to shortage of raw materials ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that though the paint industry is treated as priority

industry, imports of intermediate items like red oxide, aromex, paraformaldehyde, etc., are not liberally granted to it ;

(c) whether the decision of refineries in India to discontinue manufacture of Solvent 2445, the indigenous substitute for mineral turpentine which is an important raw material for the paint industry, has added to the problem of raw material paucity ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure sufficient supply of raw materials to the paints and varnish industry, capacity utilisation in which during the past few years has not crossed the 65 per cent mark ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir. In fact, production of finished paints and varnishes in the organised sector has increased from 52,536 tonnes during 1967 to 62,106 tonnes during 1969.

(b) Import of essential raw material required by paint manufacturers is permitted Red Oxide (Persian Gulf). Synthetic Iron Oxide Pigments (excluding shades 445, 446 and 473) are allowed to be imported by actual users. Aromax is a proprietary product. Paraformaldehyde as such is not used in the manufacture of paints ; however its import is permitted to resin manufacturers who use it to manufacture intermediates which are required for the manufacture of paints.

(c) Only the Esso Refinery reduced its production of Mineral Turpentine Oil in June, 1968, and stopped its production in July, 1969 and to that extent it had affected the Paint Industry.

(d) Special Kerosene Oil was made available by the Government from the public sector refineries at Koyali and Madras which served as a substitute for Mineral Turpentine Oil, and this special Kerosene Oil was accepted by the Indian Paint Association as a suitable substitute. Discussions were also held with the Esso Company and they have resumed production of Mineral

Turpentine Oil from July 1970. Other Oil Companies including the Esso Company have also agreed to enhance the rate of production of Mineral Turpentine Oil.

Enhanced Pay for Employees of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

3127. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that following an agreement between the management and the Employees' Union, the workers of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation are to get enhanced pay which will cost the Corporation extra Rs. 40.00 lakhs per annum ; and

(b) if so, the rationale for such a wage settlement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). In terms of the Tripartite Wage settlement reached at the State level for the Engineering Industry in West Bengal between the Associations of Employers and the Federations of Trade Unions, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., have entered into agreements with the two major unions operating in the company, on revision of wages for workmen and other issues of the Charters of Demands of the Unions. The financial implication of the wage revision is Rs. 33 lakhs a year.

Import of Steel

3128. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the tonnage and value of different items of steel imported in the last three financial years and the targets of import for 1970-71 ;

(b) the quantity and value of high carbon wire rods used for wire ropes, prestressed concrete wire, A. C. S. R. conduc-

tors, tyre bead wire, etc. imported during the above period and the target of imports for 1970-71; and

(c) whether his Ministry has conducted any study with regard to the import requirements of steel consumers during the Fourth Plan period and, if so, the details thereof, category-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Statement showing import of steel during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-399/70*] No precise estimate of the quantity of the steel to be imported during 1970-71, can be given at this stage as a substantial part of the import will be by a large number of actual users.

(b) The detailed category-wise break-up sought is not maintained, and it will be too time consuming and expensive to make any attempt to collect the data now. For 1970-71 no target can be indicated in view of the position stated at (a) above.

(c) No, Sir. However, the NCAER have recently been entrusted with the work to assess the demand for steel for next few years. It is only after the results of this study are available that the future import requirements on the basis of the gaps between demand and supplies can be worked out.

Production in Bhilai Steel Plant

3129. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhilai Steel Plant has an installed capacity to produce 2.5 million tonnes of steel ingots per year and that it successfully completed trial runs for the above annual capacity in January, 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Plant had achieved the above production capacity and even exceeded it in the week

ended 15th January, 1969, and that this was given wide publicity;

(c) if so, the moth-wise production performance of the Bhilai Steel Plant since January, 1969; and

(d) the reasons for the actual production being lower than the rated capacity despite a severe shortage of steel being felt in the country, and despite the fact that capacity production had already been achieved in January, 1969 itself ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). It is a fact that Bhilai Steel Plant has an installed capacity to produce 2.5 million tonnes of ingot steel per year and this rated capacity was achieved during a trial run undertaken for one week from 9th to 15th January, 1969.

(c) Monthwise production of ingot steel since January, 1969 is as under :

Month	(In '000 tonnes)	
	1969	1970
January	177.9	177.0
February	121.8	154.5
March	136.8	192.4
April	143.8	163.6
May	149.7	136.6
June	124.3	162.6
July	147.5	166.2
August	148.6	...
September	130.8	...
October	162.5	...
November	160.0	...
December	168.1	...

(d) The short-fall in production was mainly due to longer time taken in repairs, including capital repairs, of blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces on account of shortage of requisite quality and quantity of refractories, and to some extent due to uneasy industrial relations during May to September 1969. The high production week was observed in January, 1969 to test

the capacity of the plant/equipment etc. to produce 2.5 million tonnes of ingot steel.

Increase in Licence fee of Refreshment Contractors

3130. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the licence fee of the Refreshment contractors has been increased as per the recommendations of the Parimal Ghosh Committee ;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the recommendations ; and

(c) whether the increase in the licence fee includes electricity, water charges and rent also ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). In regard to revision of licence fee for catering/vending contracts, the Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee, 1967, under the chairmanship of Shri Parimal Ghosh had made the following recommendation :—

“The Committee are of the view that the wide disparities now existing in the levy of licence fees on the various Railways are due to the absence of uniformity and recommend that some uniformity be introduced immediately. After taking the various factors into consideration they also feel that licence fees should not exceed 5% of the turnover which should be assessed periodically with all possible precision by the Railway Administrations concerned.”

This recommendation was accepted by the Government and instructions were issued to the Zonal Railways on 30-5-68 which are in various stages of implementation on the different Railways. While in cases, in which the present level of licence fees are very low, the revision might involve an increase, in other cases it is likely to result in reduction of the existing licence fees.

(c) No.

Running Allowance for Railway Staff attached to Rajdhani Express

3131. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajdhani Express reached Delhi on Saturdays and starts back for Howrah on the same day after an interval of a few hours ;

(b) if so, whether the staff, who put in more than 36 hours continuous duty with a brief interval during which also some duties are assigned to them, are compensated with additional allowance ;

(c) if not, the reasons why they are not treated liberally and compensated for ; and

(d) the reasons why they are not given running allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Issue of tickets to passengers of Rajdhani Express

3112. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Rajdhani Express has no orders to issue tickets to last-minute passengers, even though some seats are going vacant ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would modify its rules so as to ensure that seats do not go vacant when last-minute or waiting list passengers are available ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Arrangements exist both at Howrah and New Delhi railway stations for issuing tickets to passengers till 5 minutes before the scheduled time of departure of the Rajdhani Express. This is the minimum time requir-

ed for booking and loading of the passengers' luggage before closing and locking the luggage van.

Industries in Mysore

3133. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestion has been made recently by his Ministry to locate new public sector Industries in Mysore State in order to obviate regional imbalances in industrial growth ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons why Government are not taking any steps to put Mysore State in the plan for development of new industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The Central industrial projects located in Mysore State are : Hindustan Machine Tools (including Watch Factory), Bangalore ; Indian Telephone Industry, Bangalore ; Mysore ; Iron and Steel works (Conversion to Alloy Steel), Bhadravati ; Kurkunta Cement Project (Cement Corporation of India), Kurkunta. Provision has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for completion-expansion of these projects and Tungbhadra Steel Works. There is, therefore, no question of Government not encouraging expansion of existing industries or establishment of new industries in Mysore State.

मध्य प्रदेश के सहकारी मार्केटों में शराब की बिक्री

3134. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में शराब की बिक्री का प्रबन्ध सहकारी मार्केटों में

किया जा रहा है जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश के मंत्री द्वारा सुझाव दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बताया है कि ऐसा सुझाव विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिना टिकट यात्रा रोकने के लिये सवारी गाड़ियों पर सशस्त्र पुलिस गारद तैनात करना

3135. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ बिना टिकट यात्रा अपेक्षाकृत अधिक की जाती है और बिना टिकट यात्री रेलवे के जाँच पड़ताल करने वाले कर्मचारियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार करते हैं, रेलवे लाइनों पर और सवारी गाड़ियों में सशस्त्र पुलिस गारद तैनात करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नम्बा) : सवारी गाड़ियों में सशस्त्र पुलिस गारद तैनात करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है । विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में बिना टिकट यात्रा को रोकने के लिए विशेष टिकट जाँच दस्तों के अभियानों के दौरान पर्याप्त संख्या में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल/रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है । जब और जैसे ही माँग की जाती है, राज्य सरकारें सशस्त्र पुलिस की टुकड़ियाँ भी तैनात करती हैं ।

जनता गाड़ियों में तीसरी श्रेणी के
अतिरिक्त डिब्बे

3136. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते
हुए कि जनता गाड़ियों के अधिकांश यात्री
स्लीपर या आरक्षित डिब्बों में यात्रा न कर
तीसरी श्रेणी के सामान्य डिब्बों में यात्रा करते
हैं, सरकार का विचार जनता गाड़ियों में और
अधिक तीसरी श्रेणी के सामान्य डिब्बे जोड़ने
का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या
है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

खालियर-शिवपुर तथा खालियर-भिण्ड
लाइनों (मध्य रेलवे) पर कृषि
उत्पादों की परिवहन क्षमता
में बढ़ि

3137. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बल पन बिजली परियोजना से
बिजली की उपलब्धता के परिणामस्वरूप कृषि
उत्पादों के लिए खालियर-शिवपुर तथा
खालियर-भिण्ड लाइनों की परिवहन क्षमता को
बढ़ाने अथवा उसकी सम्भावना के बारे में
सरकार की क्या योजना है ; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में
निकटतम रेलवे मार्गों से उक्त लाइनों को
जोड़ने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या योज-
न में आरम्भ करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) इन सखों

पर पर्याप्त लाइन क्षमता मौजूद है । अतिरिक्त
चलस्टाक की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में जांच
की जा रही है ।

(ख) हाल में अलामप्रद शाखा लाइन
समिति 1969 नामक एक उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त
समिति ने देश में अलामप्रद शाखा लाइनों के
काम के प्रश्न पर विचार किया था । इस
समिति ने खालियर-भिण्ड या खालियर-शिवपुर
कलां लाइनों को बढ़ाकर उत्तर प्रदेश और
राजस्थान में स्थित स्टेशनों के साथ जोड़ने के
लिए कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

Proposals for Increase in Strength of
staff in Ajmer Division

3138. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Divisional Commercial Superintendent,
Ajmer Division, (Western Railway) has had
some proposals to increase the strength of
staff by 10 Parcel Clerks at Ajmer Station,
one Booking Clerk at Falna Station, 3
Markers at Kandla Bunder Station, and
one safaiwala at Bhuj Station, since last so
many years, but could not increase the
strength due to the non-cooperation of the
Divisional Accounts Officer, and that the
work as well as the staff are suffering ;

(b) when the proposal were first sent
to the Divisional Accounts Office and what
are the reasons for delay in taking a
decision in each of the aforesaid cases ;

(c) the steps being taken against the
defaulters offices for these days ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to
check recurrence of such cases in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The infor-
mation is being collected and will be laid
on the Table of the Sabha.

Assignment of work to various Categories of Staff at Stations of Western Railway

3139. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :**
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at Ajmer Station on the Western Railway, only one Clerk has been posted to look after three counters, viz., Booking of Luggage, Reservation of Third Class passengers and P.T.O. Counters in the Third Class Booking Office, and thus the passengers have to wait for a long time ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Cloak Room of Ajmer Station remains closed from 11 A. M. to 12 Noon and from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M. and thus passengers arriving by 31 up Janta Express and Chetak Express have to face a lot of difficulties ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that at Abu Road station only one Clerk is provided to look after Upper Class and Third Class Windows and thus the passengers have to wait for a long time ;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide sufficient staff on the Counters to avoid hardships to the travelling public ; and

(e) whether Government will order a thorough check on other stations of the Railways to check similar lack of facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The workload being less during the period from 6 to 18 hours, one Clerk is on duty for these items of work. Two Clerks are provided between 18 to 22 hours when the workload is more. Passengers are not required to wait for an unduly long time on the counters.

(b) The Cloak Room is open from 6 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 12 Noon to 11 P. M. and remains closed from 11 A.M. to 12 Noon and from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M. The working hours of the Cloak Room are, however, being reviewed.

(c) One Clerk looks after the booking of upper class and third class passengers as only a few upper class tickets are issued. During seasonal rush, one extra hand is provided to ensure that passengers do not have to wait for a long time.

(d) The staff provided are commensurate with the workload at the station.

(e) The adequacy of staff provided at booking windows at stations is reviewed from time to time and additional hands provided where found justified.

Settlement of Claims on the spot at certain Stations on Western Railway

3140. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :**
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4644 on the 31st March, 1970 regarding the settlement of claims up to Rs. 200 at certain stations on the Western Railway and state :

(a) whether staff has been provided at all those stations where the new scheme of settlement of claims on-the-spot was introduced ;

(b) if so, the number of clerks provided at each of the stations referred to in part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 4644 ;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the time likely to be taken in posting the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). As the claims preferred by parties at stations and settled by officers posted at Divisions are few, the posting of additional staff will be reviewed by the Railway Administration from time to time and when there is justification for posting of additional staff, the same would be considered.

**Suspension of Parcel Clerks of Agra
Fort Station (Western Railway)**

3141. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Parcel Clerks of Agra Fort Station of the Western Railway are placed under suspension for the past six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the normal conditions to place the Railway employees under suspension;

(d) the justification for keeping the employees referred to in part (a) above under suspension for such a long time; and

(e) when these employees are likely to be reinstated ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). The employees of Agra Fort Station, Western Railway, viz. the Head Luggage Clerk and the Senior Assistant Luggage Clerk were suspected to be involved in a fraud case in which they allowed delivery of costly medicines to a wrong person without observing the rules. On 20.2.1970 they were arrested and produced before Special Railway Magistrate, Agra, and were released on bail in the evening of the same day. Since they were suspected to be involved in a serious case of moral turpitude, which was under investigation, they were placed under suspension.

Under the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, a railway servant can *inter-alia* be placed under suspension when a case against him in respect of any criminal offence is under investigation, enquiry or trial.

The employees continue to remain under suspension, as the investigations are in progress. Whether or when these employees are likely to be reinstated will depend upon

the conclusion of the investigations and their final outcome.

**Rules for Raising undercharges and
Traffic Debits against Stations
Bhavnagar Division
(Western Railway)**

3142. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the normal rules for raising the undercharges by the Accounts office against the stations;

(b) whether it is a fact that a huge amount is outstanding as Traffic Debits against the stations in Bhavnagar Division, Western Railway, for Oil Tank Wagons;

(c) if so, the details of such undercharges raised by the Accounts Office, i. e. Error Advice No. and date, name of the station, amount debited, name of Consigner and Consignee and invoice number and date;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these undercharges were pertaining to years 1965 to 1969; but the undercharges are raised in 1970 only;

(e) the efforts made by the Railways to collect the undercharges from the parties involved and how much amount has been realised so far; and

(f) whether it is further a fact that although the merchants responsible for the undercharges are traceable, the Railway staff are asked to pay the undercharges ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) When a mistake is detected in internal check of various returns submitted by stations and also due to the examination of accounts by the Inspector of Station Accounts involving apparent financial loss to the Railway revenues, the amount short collected, undercharged or unaccounted for, is debited in full to the station responsible by means of an error sheet showing full particulars. Except in special circumstances and in case of errors

detected by the Inspector of Station Accounts and officials of the audit department, no debit is ordinarily raised more than six months after the month of account of transactions in station returns.

(b) Yes. A sum of Rs. 64459/- was raised as traffic debits at the instance of Audit Inspection.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(d) The undercharges do relate to transactions ranging from the year 1965 to 1969 but it is not a fact that they were all raised in 1970. Error Sheets have been issued progressively from September, 1968 to January, 1970.

(e) Commercial Inspectors and Station Masters have been instructed to contact the consignees and persuade them to pay the undercharges. Out of the total debits raised an in Part (b) above a sum of Rs. 4291/- has been recovered/cleared so far.

(f) While the liability of the staff who failed to collect the correct charges is there efforts are being made to effect recovery from the merchants concerned. The question of recovery of the amount due from the staff may arise if these efforts do not succeed.

Negotiating facilities to unrecognised Unions of Railway Employees

3143. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5469 on the 7th April, 1970 regarding recognition of Unions and state :

(a) what are the normal rules for granting negotiating facilities to the Unions of Railway employees;

(b) when the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen is not a recognised union, the reasons why negotiating facilities are granted to it;

(c) whether similar facilities are also

granted to all other unions of the Railway employees;

(d) if not, the reasons for the discriminatory treatment with the Railwaymen's Unions; and

(e) the steps taken to grant facilities to all the Unions of the Railway employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) At the level of the Railway Administrations, recognition is granted to Union in accordance with the rules for such recognition. Two All India Federations, which have affiliated recognised Unions on each of the zonal Railways, have been granted negotiating facilities at the Central level.

(b) Negotiating facilities have been granted to this Federation as this a Federating body of recognised union on the zonal Railways.

(c) Besides the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen another Federation viz. All India Railwaymen's Federation which is also a Federating body of recognised Unions has been given negotiating facilities.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal for extending recognition to further Unions or negotiating facilities to further Federations, as this will lead to fragmentation and multiplicity of Trade Unions and no discrimination is involved in this.

Full Utilization of Diesel Locomotive Works Potential

3144. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways do not have the sources to utilize the Diesel Locomotive Works potential fully;

(b) if so, when did it begin production; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to develop the resources of the Railways so as to utilize the Diesel Locomotive Works potential fully ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The growing capacity of the Diesel Locomotive Works is being fully utilised to meet the increasing requirements of the Indian Railways.

(b) Production at the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi commenced from 1963-64.

(c) A production programme has been laid down for utilising the full potential of the Diesel Locomotive Works in order to meet growing needs of traffic.

Demand by Students of Bondamunda Railway School near Rourkela for Oriya as Medium of Education in the School

3145. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of the Bondamunda Railway High School near Rourkela have resorted to strike as the authorities failed to redeem their promise to provide Oriya as one of the media of education in the said School;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken immediate steps to fulfil the long-cherished demand of the students; and

(c) what concrete steps Government have taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Training centre for Signal and Telecommunications maintainers on South-Eastern Railway

3146. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that there is no sufficient provision for training centres for the Signal and Telecommunications Maintainers in the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Wanchoo Commission on Accidents relating to imparting of training to these Maintainers have not been implemented; and

(c) what specific steps Government have taken in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). As a result of the examination of the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee (1968), in their Report dated 6th August, 1969, instructions have been issued on 18.6.1970 to the Railway Administrations to provide well equipped training centres on each Zonal Railway, with suitable curricula for initial and refresher training for this category of staff. Accordingly, South-Eastern Railway is progressing action for construction and establishment of an expanded training school attached to the existing System Training School at Khargpur with the requisite instructional staff, as well as for the provision of the hostel accommodation for the trainees.

Job-Analysis for Signal Telecommunications Maintainers on Indian Railways

3147. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no job-analysis has taken place about the Signal and Telecommunications Maintainers for the last twenty-five years;

(b) if so, whether he has received any memorandum from the employees in this respect; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in this respect ?

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

Self-printing Ticket Machines in all Zonal Railways

3148. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new self-printing ticket machine has been recently tried on the Southern Railway;

(b) whether such machines have been installed on all other Railways;

(c) if so, the Divisions/Railways on which these have been installed; and

(d) if not, whether this will be tried in all the Zones of the Indian Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Except on the North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways, all the Zonal Railways have installed self printing ticket machines either for platform tickets or journey tickets. The Divisions of the different Railways on which such machines have been installed are given below :

Name of the Railway	Name of the Division
Central	Bombay
Eastern	Howrah and Sealdah
Northern	Allahabad and Delhi
Southern	Madras
South Central	Secunderabad
South Eastern	Kharagpur
Western	Bombay

The installations of such machines is decided by the Railway Administrations on considerations of traffic justifications, etc.

Shortage of Steel

3149. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY

ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing unsatisfactory steel supply position is likely to deteriorate further with a gap between supply and demand rising to more than one million tonne of finished steel and by March, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) its likely effect on export and foreign exchange earnings and on the defence orders besides hoarding of steel due to continued shortage ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). At present there is a general shortage of steel in the country in categories like sheets, plates and wire rods, etc. This is partly due to spurt in demand on the revival of the economy and partly due to shortfall in production in certain steel plants on account of labour trouble and technical difficulties. It is however, difficult to say at this stage what actually will be the impact of supply position *vis-a-vis* the rising demand by March, 1971 but Government have already commissioned a fresh study by NCAER to estimate the projection of steel demand against installed capacities in the country.

As regards meeting the existing shortages, Government have taken various steps such as to raise production at the steel plants by removing bottle-necks to the extent possible, allowing imports of scarce categories of steel to augment indigenous supplies, to restrict exports, etc. Apart from these measures, the policy for distribution of steel through the Steel Priority Committee has also been suitably modified so that steel is available to actual consumers and chances of hoarding are reduced. The shortage will no doubt lead to a reduction in our foreign exchange earnings compared to last year, but this cannot be helped. The present shortages will not affect in any way our defence requirements which are given top priority.

Applications for Licences

3150. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pace of Industrial development in certain States has been considerably hindered because of delay on the part of the Central Government in granting licences to the entrepreneurs ;

(b) if so, the number of applications received by Government, State-wise, during the last one year ;

(c) the number of applicants who were granted licences to set up industries ;

(d) the period prescribed by Government for the disposal of applications ; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in disposing of the remaining applications and the steps taken by Government for expeditious disposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the last year (1969), 1420 applications for grant of industrial licences were received and 221 industrial licences and 331 letters of intent were issued. State-wise distribution of the applications received and the licences/letters of intent issued is given in the

attached statement.

(d) and (e). Decisions on all applications for grant of licences are required to be communicated to the parties within 3 months of the date of submission of the applications or the date on which additional information called for from the parties is furnished, whichever is later. However, in certain cases delays occur because applicants do not furnish complete information on important aspects of their schemes, such as phased manufacturing programme, arrangements made for meeting foreign exchange requirements and terms of foreign Collaboration etc. and references have often to be made to them for clarification/additional information. In some cases, a particular industry may be under review and in others, a number of applications may have been received within a specified time-limit in response to Press Notes issued by the Government. In the latter cases, all the applications are considered together so that only the most suitable schemes are licensed. However, efforts are being made to dispose of the applications as quickly as possible and to streamline procedures. Further, powers have also been delegated to administrative Ministries to dispose of certain types of cases, without reference to the Licensing Committee. Meetings of the Licensing Committee are held frequently, once in every fortnight. The reasons for the delay are periodically discussed with the representatives of the various Ministries and directions are given by the Chairman of the Committee emphasising, on all concerned, the need for special attention for expeditious disposal of applications. Considerable progress has been made in recent months in the disposal of pending applications.

Statement

State	No. of applications received in 1969	No. of Licences issued in 1969	No. of Letters of Intent issued in 1969
Andhra Pradesh	74	5	15
Assam	12	1	1
Bihar	52	8	5
Delhi	25	2	4
Goa	5	—	2

	1	2	3	4
Gujarat	139		19	39
Himachal Pradesh	3		—	—
Haryana	92		6	13
Jammu and Kashmir	7		—	2
Kerala	45		2	10
Madhya Pradesh	23		3	1
Tamil Nadu	100		13	22
Maharashtra	380		81	122
Manipur	1		—	—
Mysore	96		5	25
Orissa	10		3	1
Pondicherry	4		—	—
Punjab	29		1	11
Rajasthan	36		—	7
Tripura	1		—	—
Uttar Pradesh	91		8	24
West Bengal	110		64	26
Chandigarh	6		—	—
More than one State	72		—	1
State not given	7		—	—
Total :	1,420		221	331

Dining Cars for trains running for 24 hours or more

3151. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some trains in the country which run for more than 24 hours but no Dining Cars are attached to them ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to attach Dining Cars to every train which runs for 24 hours or more ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Dining Cars are provided on trains only when it is not possible to satisfactorily cater to the needs of passengers from Refreshment Rooms and Stalls provided at stations.

(c) No.

Shortage of Photographic Paper

3152. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the photographic goods are in acute shortage in the country and consequently all the photographic goods are being sold in the Markets in India at very high prices ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a). Reports of shortage of the photographic paper and certain increases in its price have been received.

(b) To augment the supplies, import of finished photographic paper is being arranged through the State Trading Corpo-

ration. Further, additional foreign exchange is being released to small as well as large units to enable them to import more raw materials and thereby increase their production. The Hindustan Photofilms Ltd. is also stepping up their production of photographic paper.

Awards for Inter-State Caste Marriages

3153. **SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :**
Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to grant awards to encourage inter-State marriages in the country :

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government do not feel the necessity of introducing such awards.

Notice for closure of Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway

3154. **SHRI SHARDA NAND :**
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Martin Burn Ltd. has served a notice for closure of the S. S. Light Railway with effect from the 1st September, 1970, which has so far been catering to the travelling and transportation needs of the people residing around the Shahdara Saharanpur Railway line ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the closure of the said Railway will throw thousands of people out of employment and cause inconvenience to crores of people of Western U. P. ;

(c) whether in view of the above, Government propose to nationalise the said Railway line in order to keep this Railway service continue or lay a new broad or metre gauge line and link Delhi directly with Saharanpur and other border towns ;

(d) if so, the full details of the scheme and the time Government will take to implement it and, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) if there is no scheme to nationalise the said Railway, what alternative arrangement Government propose to make to avoid the resultant inconvenience to the people and the employees of this Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The Shahdara (Delhi)—Saharanpur Light Railway Company Ltd. have given a notice for closure of S. S. Light Railway with effect from 1. 9. 1970.

(b) The number of people employed on the S. S. Light Railway who would be out of their present employment in the event of its closure, is 1,100 approximately. The closure is likely to cause inconvenience to the Railway users unless road services are adequately strengthened to cater to this traffic.

(c) and (d). The Central Government do not propose to nationalise the S. S. Light Railway, as it is not financially justified. However, the Government of U. P. have been advised that, if they would like the service to be continued for some time till the road services are augmented, the Central Government will be willing to apply the Railway (Emergency Provisions) Act to the Railway and vest its management in the U. P. Government. The Chairman of the Martin Burn Group of Companies has also

been requested to consider postponing the intended closure by 3 months so as to give adequate time to the U. P. Government for strengthening the Road services. Independently a survey for a Broad Gauge line to link Delhi with Saharanpur is under way and a decision would be taken after examination of the survey report on its receipt.

(c) It has been suggested that the Government of U. P. should augment the road services. If in the meantime, the U. P. Government agree to run the Railway, the problem of inconvenience to the public may not arise.

इस्पात का वितरण

3155. श्रीलखन लाल कपूर : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात के दोषपूर्ण वितरण से देश के लघु उद्योगों के विकास में बाधा पड़ी है ;

(ख) विशेषकर लघु उद्योगों के लिए, राज्यवार बिलेट का कोटा कितना है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार तथा आसाम के लिए बिलेटों का कोटा नाम मात्र के लिए नियत किया गया है, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसे बढ़ाने का है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि 18 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का लोहा प्रति वर्ष आयात किया जाता है, यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की वितरण नीति क्या है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (ग). इस समय बिलेट की भारी कमी को देखते हुए इनका आवंटन केवल पंजीकृत पुनर्वेलको को तकनीकी समिति द्वारा

निर्धारित की गई उनकी क्षमता के आधार पर किया जाता है । इसमें इस बात का कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता कि पुनर्वेलनीय किस क्षेत्र में स्थित है । भ्रपंजीकृत पुनर्वेलक बिलेट प्राप्त करने के हकदार नहीं है । वे पुनर्वेलनीय रद्दी लोहे का इस्तेमाल करते हैं परन्तु बिलेट के आवण्टन में बेलिंग हूप्स टविस्टिड डीपनेपंड बारस, बायर राड, रेलवे सामग्री आदि जैसी विशेष श्रेणियों के लिए कुछ कोटा रखा गया है । अतः ऐसे पुनर्वेलको को जो न तो निर्यात करते हैं और न विशेष प्रकार का सामान तैयार करते हैं उन पुनर्वेलको की तुलना में जो ऐसा करते हैं बिलेट का कोटा कम दिया जाता है । आवण्टन नीति में इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई है कि किसी भी पंजीकृत पुनर्वेलक को एक मास में 150 टन से कम कोटा नहीं दिया जाएगा । इस प्रकार सभी राज्यों के (आसाम और बिहार भी शामिल है) छोटे पुनर्वेलकों के हित की रक्षा की गई है ।

(घ) चालू वर्ष में आयात लिए जाने वाले इस्पात की मात्रा के बारे में ठीक रूप से नहीं बताया जा सकता क्योंकि वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा भी इसका आयात किया जाएगा । फिर भी, वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा किये जाने वाले आयात के अलावा, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० भी निर्यात करने वाले इंजीनियरी उद्योगों की ओर लघु उद्योगों की आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिए थोक आयात कर रही है । लघु उद्योगों के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का इस्पात आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है । आयात किया गया इस्पात उद्योग निदेशकों और लघु उद्योग निगमों के साथ परामर्श करके दिया जाएगा ।

Increase in Price of Fans

3156. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be plea-

sed to state :

(a) whether retail prices of ceiling, table and pedestal fans have been raised by some of the manufacturers recently and, if so, to what extent ;

(b) whether any study has been made of the profit margin accruing as a result of the enhanced prices ;

(c) if so, the average margin in case of each variety of fan ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action to check sheer profiteering in this line at the cost of the consumers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been increase in retail price varying from 12% to 16%.

(b) to (d). Detailed break-up of the manufacturing costs have been obtained from the major fan manufacturers and are under examination. Such action as is found necessary will be taken thereafter.

बाराबंकी तथा गोंडा के मध्य बड़ी रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण और गोंडा गोरखपुर मीटर लाइन को बड़ी रेलवे लाइन परिवर्तन में करने हेतु इंजीनियरिंग तथा यातायात सक्षम सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन

3157. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री बाराबंकी और गोंडा के बीच बड़ी रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण और गोंडा गोरखपुर मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के बारे में 19 मई, 1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1736 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन की इस बीच जांच

हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं और इस बारे में आगे की गई कार्यवाही का श्वोरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों की जांच अभी हो रही है। इस आमान परिवर्तन योजना का आर्थिक अध्ययन भी किया जा रहा है और यह मानकर कि बाराबंकी से बिलकुल कटिहार तक बड़ी लाइन होगी, अलग से यातायात सम्बन्धी मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है। आशा है, यह अध्ययन आगामी कुछ महीनों में समाप्त हो जायेगा।

ब्रिटिश इंडिया कार्पोरेशन सम्बन्धी
जांच आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

3158. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री ब्रिटिश इंडिया कार्पोरेशन के बारे में जांच आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के सम्बन्ध में 19 मई, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 10256 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ब्रिटिश इंडिया कार्पोरेशन के कार्य को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए जांच आयोग द्वारा किए गए अनेक सुझावों की जांच पड़ताल कर ली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (म० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) जी, हां,।

(ख) सरकार ने जांच अधिकारी, श्री सरजू प्रसाद सिंह की रिपोर्ट की जांच कर ली

है और उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम की धारा 16 (1) अन्तर्गत 25 जुलाई, 1970 की निगम के प्रबन्धकों को उपयुक्त निदेश जारी कर दिये हैं जिसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-3998/70] षमड़ा विभाग के कुछ अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये कथित भ्रष्टाचार के कार्यों के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग के पास एफ० आई० आर० दर्ज कर दी गई है। निगम से यह भी प्रार्थना की गई है कि वह अपने संगठन में ऐसे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे जिनके बारे में जांच अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट में उनके विरोध में लिखा गया है।

लघु उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में लोकनायन समिति का प्रतिवेदन

3159. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री लघु उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में लोकनायन समिति के प्रतिवेदन के बारे में 19 मई, 1970 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 10253 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लघु उद्योगों सम्बन्धी बोर्ड की मुख्य सिफारिशों पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मं० र० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और उन पर अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुवित अधिनियम सांविधिक नियम तथा आदेश

3160. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री 12 मई, 1970 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 9383 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अनुवित अधिनियमों, नियमों तथा आदेशों के नाम क्या हैं और अन्य अधिनियमों नियमों और आदेशों का व्यौरा क्या है जिनका अनुवाद कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो चुका है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण (परिशिष्ट क और ख) सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है। [पंचालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-3999/70]

Absorption of Assistant Engineers in Class I Railway Service

3161. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways recruited in small batches of 20 to 50 temporary Assistant Engineers in junior scale from time to time and also each batch was given to understand that they would be absorbed at the rate of 6 per year in Class I Service ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not confirming even a single temporary Assistant Engineer recruited in different batches from 1958 onwards whereas most of the batches should have been confirmed in 4 to 8 year from the year recruitment as per the above understanding given to the candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Recruitment of Temporary Assistant Engineers was made from 1955 to 1964 in batches. Initially, these Temporary Engineers were informed that they would be considered for permanent appointment to Class I Service along-

with other temporary Assistant Engineers upto a maximum of six vacancies per year against direct recruitment to be made on the results of competitive examination to be held during the year. However, subsequently in the consultation with the Union Public Service Commission it was decided to increase the quota for permanent appointment of Temporary Assistant Engineers, as indicated below :

1957 to 60 Examinations	8 per Examination.
1961 to 65 Examinations	15 per Examination.
1966 Examination and on wards.	Rate of absorption is 60% the actual intake through the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) So far 112 Temporary Assistant Engineers have been appointed permanently to Class I Service.

Confirmation of officers recruited through Union Public Service Commission

3162. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4557 on the 31st March, 1970 regarding confirming of Officers recruited through the Union Public Service Commission and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in circular letter No. F-1/98-55R issued by the Union Public Service Commission for the information of candidates it was stated 'recruitment 50 Assistant Engineers Ministry of Railways-Railways Service Class I (Gazetted)' and no reference was made to 'unclassified' Gazetted service even in the appointment letter;

(b) if so, the reasons for calling such officers subsequently as 'unclassified Gazetted' even though the time scale, nature of duties and academic qualifications are the same as those of the Officers termed as 'Class I'; and

(c) what steps are being taken or proposed to be taken to ameliorate the loss of such Officers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). In their pamphlet "Information for candidates" No. F. 1/98/55-R, regarding recruitment of 50 Temporary Assistant Engineers, the Union Public Service Commission inadvertently referred the posts as "Railway Service Class I (Gazetted)". Since the Temporary Assistant officers were intended to be neither in Class I nor in Class II but merely Gazetted, the Commission were requested to issue a Correction Slip to their pamphlet. In the offers of appointment issued to the Candidates, it was simply mentioned that the post was Gazetted and no Class was mentioned therein.

(c) Temporary Assistant Officers are considered for permanent absorption in Class I (Junior Scale) against the annual quota of vacancies set aside for their absorption.

Fixation of Seniority of Railway Officers

3163. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3965 on the 24th March, 1970 regarding fixation of seniority of Railway Officers and State :

(a) the difference between persons recruited against 'purely' temporary posts and against temporary posts 'which are likely to continue indefinitely' with regard to seniority, confirmation, promotion etc.

(b) whether a person recruited through the Service Commission against a temporary post which is likely to continue indefinitely attain quasi-permanency status on completion of three years of service :

(c) if so, whether these persons who have attained quasi-permanency status are considered junior to a fresh entrant against permanent posts in the same scale and cadre of posts for purpose of promotion etc. ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) All Temporary Officers are governed by the same terms and conditions of service offered to and accepted by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Different yard stick for upgradation of posts of Stenographers

3164. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a different yard stick in the Northern Railway Headquarters Office was adopted for upgradation of Stenographers' posts as per the orders of Railway Board issued in January, 1965 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Northern Railway Headquarters Office conducted the third selection of Stenographers to grade Rs. 210—425 in connection with the Railway Board's above orders to fill up the required number of posts ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that Stenographers working in the F. A. and CAO's office of the Northern Railway Headquarters have been paid arrears and their pay have been fixed with effect from the 1st April, 1965 ;

(d) if so, whether the pay of Stenographers empanelled in the above three sections in the Northern Railway Headquarters Office is also being fixed as was done in the F. A. and C. A. O's office of the Northern Railway ; and

(e) if so, the time by which it will be done and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Accommodation for Railway Stenographers in Delhi

3165. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3290 on the 9th December, 1969 regarding accommodation for non-Gazetted Railway employees and state :

(a) the number of Stenographers who have not been provided with Government accommodation in Delhi ;

(b) the total number of Stenographers in Delhi ;

(c) the likely date by which all the Stenographers are expected to get accommodation in Delhi ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to construct quarters near the office for Stenographers and other low-paid employees as per the policy of Government ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) 175.

(b) 223 in Delhi area who have registered for allotment of quarters.

(c) Allotment of quarters is made strictly in accordance with the date of registration of all the class III staff including Stenographers and, as such, no likely date can be specific.

(d) and (e). Quarters are being built on programmed basis subject to availability of funds for all the categories of staff.

Shortage of Tyres and Tubes for Vicky Moped

3166. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any shortage of tyres and tubes of popular brand for Vicky Moped size 23×2.50 ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take some steps to remove the shortage and, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would regulate the sale of the same in view of the higher cost of the same being charged by the shop-keepers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All categories of Tyres and Tubes have been brought under the purview of the Essential Commodities Act, and the State Governments are empowered to regulate their sale and distribution if they consider it necessary.

Surprise Checks at Different Railway Stations in connection with implementation of 11-Point Programme

3167. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of surprise checks made at different Railway stations in connection with the implementation of 11-Point Programme ;

(b) the stations and places where these raids have been made ;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to make such raids in different States ; and

(d) what have been the results of these raids ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The Scheme of Surprise Checks of stations was introduced in the month of June, 1970. During

the months of June and July 1970, 223 stations were checked. A list of these stations is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-4000/70*].

(c) Such checks are being carried out Railway-wise and not State-wise.

(d) Many of the irregularities or deficiencies noticed during such checks were rectified on the spot. In respect of others, remedial action, as called for, has been initiated.

Production of Cigarettes

3168. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the unit-wise figures of cigarettes manufactured in India by various units during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(b) the total increase in production since 1947 ; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to help Indian manufacturers of cigarettes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) 40,830 million pieces.

(c) Government's policy has been to encourage production of Cigarettes by Indian companies with a view to increasing the share of Indian Companies in this Industry. Approvals for establishing cigarette factories have been given to four Indian Companies.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Million pieces per year		
		Production		
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1.	Imperial Tobacco Co., (New India Tobacco Co.,) Calcutta.	30,954	30,307	30,929
2.	Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co., Hyderabad.	10,203	12,025	11,818
3.	Godfrey Phillips, Bombay	3,556	4,053	4,437
4.	Golden Tobacco Co., Bombay	7,135	8,378	7,198
5.	National Tobacco Co., Calcutta	4,553	5,715	5,273
6.	D. Macropolo, Bombay	5	5	5
7.	Masters Tobacco Co., Bombay	140	41	87
8.	Crown Tobacco Co., Bombay	6	6	6
9.	International Tobacco Co., Ghaziabad.	400	526	781

Cigarette Manufacturing Companies

3169. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL
TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cigarette manufacturing units owned by Indians that have closed down during the last ten years ; and

(b) whether these units which have closed down have been acquired by foreign companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI
M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). One Indian
owned cigarette manufacturing company
was closed down during the last ten years
and the plant and machinery of that unit
are reported to have been bought by a
majority foreign owned cigarette company.

**Plan for a Third Terminal of Ballard
Estate, Bombay**

3170. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether plans for establishing a
third terminal at Ballard Estate in Bombay
have been finalised ;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) if not, at what stage are they ; and

(d) when it is expected to complete
them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Feasibility and Economic Studies
are in progress for a Third Terminal in
Bombay together with the Approach line
to the Terminal.

(d) The Feasibility Studies and Preliminary
Engineering Survey for the Third
Terminal and the Approach line are
expected to be completed by the end of
1970.

**Sale of tickets for all Zonal Railways at
Tektar Station (North Eastern Railways)**

3171. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Tektar station between
Muhammedpur and Kamtaul stations is
working since 1963 but till now tickets of

other Railways are not being sold there nor there is any Waiting Room for passengers :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) what has been the amount got through the sale of tickets during the last three years, year-wise, and why has the system of sale of tickets on contract been done away with and with what results ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to change this station into a permanent one and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) Tektar is a contractor-operated train halt situated between Muhamadpur and Kamtaul stations and is in existence since 1963. A small booking office-cum-waiting shed is provided there. Tickets for stations on other Railways are not normally sold at trains halts due to very meagre traffic dealt with at such halts.

(c) The amounts realised through the sale of tickets at Tektar station during the last three years were as under :—

Period	Amount
1967-68	Rs. 30,500/-
1968-69	Rs. 37,650/-
1969-70	Rs. 45,950/-

Tickets at the halt are still sold by the Halt Contractor.

(d) The feasibility of converting this train halt into a flag station was examined and found not financially justified.

Central Phone for reservation-cum-Enquiry Office, Darbhanga (North Eastern Railway)

3172. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Darbhanga Reservation-cum-Enquiry office has not

been provided with either a Central phone or with a phone connecting it with the Assistant Station Master's office ; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to remove this defect to facilitate knowledge about the exact latest position of the arrival of trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to instal a telephone in the Enquiry-cum-Reservation Office at Darbhanga railway station.

Disruption of Train services on 27th July, 1970

3173. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Railway had an unprecedented experience on the 27th July, 1970 in several States as train services were disrupted ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the loss to the Railways on account of disruption of passenger and goods traffic (Zone-wise) ;

(d) the steps taken to safeguard the Railway property as also to eliminate the inconvenience caused to the travelling public ; and

(e) the total number of trains cancelled on the 27th July, 1970 (Zone-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). On 27-7-70 train service was disrupted chiefly in Orissa State portion of South Eastern Railway in connection with the observance of Orissa Bundh. Train services on South Eastern Railway, Kharagpur and adra divisions were also disorganised from 25th due to staff troubles. Train services on Northeast Frontier Railway were dislocated from 23-7-70 to 2-8-70 due to staff troubles in Katihar and Alipurduar divisions.

(c) and (e). The number of trains cancelled and loss of goods wagon days on 27-7-70 on the South Eastern Railway and also on South Central Railway which had to hold back trains for South Eastern Railway on account of the Orissa Bundh and loss arising therefrom are indicated below :

No. of Passenger cancelled.	Goods wagon days lost	Loss About Rs. 10
	10,000	
28		lakhs

This disruption of train service on South Eastern Railway had its repercussions on the contiguous Railways particularly on South Central Railway by way of termination of certain services short of destination hold-up of goods trains for South Eastern Railway etc. and the consequent loss.

In connection with the strike by loco and other staff of the N. F. Railway which commenced from 23-7-70 and last till 2.8.70, 39 passenger and 49 goods trains were cancelled on the N. F. and N. E. Rlys. on 27-7-70.

(d) Contingents of R. P. F. were deployed to coordinate with police for precautionary measures to safeguard Railway property and ensure safety of passengers. Adequate arrangements including for catering were also made for the passengers of the affected trains.

Export of Scrap

3174. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the position regarding the export of scrap during the year 1969-70 and whether the export of scrap has created any difficulties in the way of meeting the requirements of the industries in India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) 4,17,201 tonnes of ferrous scrap were exported during 1969-70. Export of only those varieties and quantities of scrap was allowed, which were either not required by indigenous industry or were considered surplus to indigenous requirements.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Creosoting Plant Olavakkot (Kerala) to Mysore

3175. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Creosoting Plant which is now in Olavakkot is going to be shifted to Mysore in the near future ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of steel

3176. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state the total production of Steel Ingot and finished Steel during 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : The production of ingot steel and saleable steel by main steel producers during the years 1969-70 was 6.3 million tonnes and 4.9 million tonnes respectively.

The production of finished alloy and special steel by the main alloy steel producers in 1969-70 amounted to 0.13 million tonnes.

Construction of Railway Bridge near Cuttack station

3177. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

state :

(a) whether Government have received a number of representations from the public as also from the State Government of Orissa to construct a Railway bridge near Cuttack station ; and

(b) if so, the action taken on those representations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal to construct a road overbridge in replacement of Shikarpur level crossing at the north end of Cuttack station is in the preliminary stage of investigation and details are being finalised by the Railway in consultation with the State Government and Cuttack Improvement Trust.

Observance of punctuality in running of trains

3178. SHRI MAIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a part of his programme to improve the working of the Railways, he has launched a drive to ensure punctual running of trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the results achieved on account of this drive ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Will effect from 1-8-1970, a special drive has been launched for improvement in the punctuality of 17 pairs of long distance Mail/Express trains. A daily watch over their running is being maintained in the Railway Board's office, so that detentions are questioned at the highest level immediately as they occur.

(c) The strike on South Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways have frustrated our efforts in respect of those pairs of trains which run over these railways. Other pairs of trains have shown some improvement but alarm chain pulling continues to stand in our way particularly in respect of Upper India Express, Howrah-Delhi Janata Express and Howrah-Dehradun Express.

Brain drain in Hindustan Machine Tools

3179. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Machine Tools, one of the first Public Sector Projects, is faced with the serious problem of brain drain from its Design Wing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many Design Engineers, who have acquired skills at the Hindustan Machine Tools for several year, are leaving the undertaking opting for private sector jobs which carry higher pay and attractive terms for work and other fringe benefits;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the production capacity is going to be affected on account of this; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) (b). Some Design Engineers have left Hindustan Machine Tools to take up jobs in private sector undertakings carrying higher salaries.

(c) The depletion in the design staff

might have an impact on the Company's production of special purpose machine tools if suitable replacements are not found in time.

(d) Migration of technical personal from one unit to another for better prospects is not unusual. However, a special Committee constituted by the Company is studying the problem in depth so as to tackle it effectively through development of adequate reserves of design talent as well as giving them proper remunerations.

Shifting of Industries from Non-Conforming areas to Conforming areas in Delhi

3180. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that shifting of noxious and hazardous industries from non-conforming areas to conforming areas is going on at a very low speed in Delhi;

(b) the number of industrial units which are situated in the non-conforming areas and the number of units which were allotted sites in the conforming areas during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that loans given to industrialists to shift their industries were inadequate and, if so, the amount disbursed for this purpose during the last three years;

(d) whether it is further a fact that delay in shifting the industries is affecting the industrial development of the Union Territory; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite the shifting process ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demonstration by Railway Employees on 27th July, 1970

3181. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway employees demonstrated on the opening day of Parliament in Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to each of their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the employees are:—

(1) grant of interim relief of Rs. 70/- per month;

(2) need based minimum wage of about Rs. 250/- for railwaymen; and

(3) inclusion of an employees' representative in the Pay Commission.

The first two items are already under consideration of the Pay Commission. As regards the 3rd item, this matter had been considered by the Government before the appointment of the Commission with the present composition.

Setting up of rayon Grade Pulp Plant in Goa

3182. SHRI HIMATSIGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a rayon grade pulp plant of 100 ton capacity in Goa;

(b) if so, the details of the projects; and

(c) at what stage the proposal stands at present and whether Government have approved it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Financial Assistance to West Bengal for Revitalising Industries

3183. SHRI HIMATSingKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to revitalising the Industries in the strife-torn State of West Bengal, special financial assistance of around Rs. 10 crores is proposed to be made available by the Central Government ;

(b) if so, how this aid will be divided between the public sector and the private sector enterprises in the State; and

(c) what other steps are being taken to revitalise the industry in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The Government has been concerned about the industrial climate in the State of West Bengal. While there is no specific proposal to make available financial assistance of the order of Rs. 10 crores to this State alone, Government have under active consideration various steps including assistance through the State Financial Corporation and other financial institutions for revitalising industry in this State. Apart from the provision of concessional finance for the industrial development of backward areas in the State, action is also on hand to select the backward districts where entrepreneurs setting up industries will be entitled to get a financial subsidy from out of the overall Rs. 10 crores provision that has been made for such financial assistance to the backward areas identified on a country-wide basis. In addition to these financial measures, other steps taken to revitalise industry in the State of West Bengal include proposals for increased allocations of raw materials and facilities to cover interest liabilities, beside the steps being taken to ensure more effective maintenance

of law and order. With the measures taken for facilitating diversification in industries where idle capacity had arisen, and with the flow of new post-recessionary orders for various kinds of items including the orders from public sector undertakings, many of which are flowing to the industrial units located in West Bengal, it is expected that the existing industries in West Bengal will get a renewed impetus.

Foreign Collaboration in Various Items

3184. SHRI HIMATSingKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued illustrative list of 121 items in the industrial sector for which foreign collaboration can be sought and permission for investment of foreign companies can be granted ;

(b) if so, the broad principles on the basis of which these items have been selected; and

(c) whether any proposals have been received in this regard for inclusion of additional items of industry for this list from the F.I.C.C.I., and is so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Government have published an illustrative list of 121 items where significant technological gaps exist in the Country's economy and where there is scope for foreign collaboration. In preparing this list, Government have taken into consideration the extent of availability of indigenous technical know-how and the need for import of technology in certain of the more complicated and newer areas of technology.

(c) No proposal has been received in this regard from the F.I.C.C.I. As the list is only illustrative, Government would be prepared to consider applications for foreign collaboration in industries other than those published in the List depending on the merits of each case, provided they are not items for which foreign collabora-

has been specifically not permitted.

Tractor Plant at Mohali (Chandigarh)

3185. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tractor manufacturing plant is being set up at Mohali near Chandigarh in Punjab;

(b) if so, the salient features of the tractors to be manufactured therein and the licensed production capacity of the plant; and

(c) whether it will be totally indigenous in all its components and know-how and, if so, by which agency it was designed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Government have presently under consideration two applications for industrial licences for setting up tractor factories at Mohali near Chandigarh. One of them is the application submitted by the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of "Swaraj" tractors of 20 and 30 HP for a total capacity of 12,000 Nos. per annum; and the other is an application submitted by M/s. Byford Private Ltd., New Delhi for the manufacture of "Shibaura" tractors of 20 and 35 HP for a total capacity of 6,000 Nos. per annum.

(c) The proposal of M/s. Byford Private Ltd. envisages collaboration with a Japanese firm. The "Swaraj" tractors proposed to be taken up by the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation have been designed and developed by the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur. It is envisaged that, when mass production of the tractors is taken up, all the components will be manufactured indigenously.

Provision of amenities in wireless and Telegraph Office, Madras (Southern Railway)

3186. SHRI CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

state :

(a) what is the total expenditure incurred for the construction of the Wireless and Telegraph Office, NGO Buildings, Madras on the Southern Railway ;

(b) whether it is a fact that during noon, if all lights are put off, there is complete darkness and that the Wireless Operators and Signallers work with Electric lights on for all the 24 hours ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no provision is made in the building for drinking water facilities, such as water cooler, tiffin room store rooms for D. I. C. O. M/T and WTS, Ventilators and exhaust and Chairs and Tables for some of the Staff ;

(d) whether any proposal is on hand to provide the above basic amenities immediately and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Rs. 65,000/-.

(b) No, but natural light has necessarily to be supplemented by electric lights as generally in the case of all office buildings.

(c) Water cooler and tiffin rooms have already not been provided in this building, as these facilities are already available in the adjoining Administrative Office building, which are made use of also by the staff working in the Wireless and Telegraph office. No separate store rooms are considered necessary for D. I. C. O. M/T and WTS as store room facilities are available in the adjacent premises. The windows provide sufficient ventilation but further improvements by way of providing air circulators and more fans, are under consideration. The furniture provided is according to existing standard prescribed by the Railway.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Introduction of Microwave system on Southern Railway

3187. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board in their letter No. E. (NG) II 68REI/94 of January, 1970 has stated that the introduction of Microwave communication is not likely to render Wireless Operators surplus to requirement and in their letter No. PC. 69/SP1/ST 6 dated the 8th January 1970 have stated that on introduction of Microwave communication system on the Southern Railway the wireless Operators were rendered surplus ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such inconsistent versions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) In Railway Board's letter No. E (NG) II-68 REI/94 dated 31-1-1970 it had been stated *inter-alia* that introduction of microwave communication has not/is not likely to render wireless operators surplus to requirements on Southern and some other Railways. In letter No. PC-69/ SP-1/ST 6 dated 8-1-1970 in the context of grant of special pay to Wireless Operators drafted to work on the Microwave Teleprinter service on Southern Railway it had been stated that wireless operators were now surplus but they were being deployed on microwave as teleprinter operators.

(b) There is no inconsistency. Anticipating closure of High Frequency Wireless telegraphy links with the introduction of microwave, wireless operators were trained in Radio Teleprinter working and were employed on the microwave-teleprinter circuits on Southern Railway. In consequence no wireless operator has become surplus to requirements of Southern Railway, although surplus purely for the purpose of wireless operation.

Special Pay to Wireless Operators working on Teleprinters on Southern Railway

3188. SHRI C. CAITYBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Senior Signallers in scale of Rs. 150-240 working on

Teleprinters are paid special pay even though they are in a higher grade and perform the same duties as signallers working on Teleprinters in recruitment grade Rs. 110-200 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Head Telephone Operators in scale of Rs. 210-380 are paid 10 per cent of pay as special pay even though they are in a higher grade and perform the same duties as Telephone Operators in recruitment scale Rs. 110-180 on the Southern Railway ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not granting special pay to Wireless Operators working on Teleprinters while special pay has been granted to several others on higher grades than the recruitment scale ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Signallers whether in Authorised scale of Rs. 150-240 or Rs. 110-200 when put to work as Teleprinters Operators are granted a special pay of Rs. 15/- p. m. in addition to pay in their respective scale.

(b) Head Telephone Operators in Authorised scale Rs. 210-380 on all the Zonal Railways, who have also the duty of supervising the work of other Telephone Operators, are granted a special pay at 10% of pay upto pay of Rs. 320/- in the scale of Rs. 210-380 with a marginal adjustment above Rs. 320/- but below Rs. 352/- to the extent of the amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 352/-. Such staff as are drawing pay above that limit in Authorised Scale Rs. 210-380 are not granted any special pay.

(c) On Southern Railway, Wireless Operators in authorised Scale Rs. 150-300 are utilised on Micro-wave Tele-printer Service and normally, they work either on wireless or on teleprinting work in rotation. No special pay has been granted to wireless Operators working on teleprinting work for the reasons that :-

(i) the requirements of work on the Micro-wave Teleprinter Service would have been met by appointing Teleprinter Operators in the grade of Rs. 110-180 :

- (2) the scale of pay Rs. 150-300 applicable to Wireless Operators is higher than the scales of pay Rs. 110-200 plus special pay of Rs. 15/- p. m. and Rs. 150-240 plus special pay of Rs. 15/- p. m. applicable to Signallers working at Teleprinter Operators ; and

- (3) On introduction of Microwave system on Southern Railway, Wireless Operators were rendered surplus but they are, however, utilised on Teleprinting work, giving them full protection of the higher scale of Rs. 150-300 which they were enjoying before.

Training to Wireless Operators on Microwave Technique (Southern Railway)

3189. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern Railway imparted training to all the Wireless Operators on Microwave Technique and Teleprinter working for a period of nearly two years from April, 1968 to January, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred by way of T. A. etc. for such training ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Wireless Operators after such training are put on Teleprinter working for which Signallers already working on Teleprinters are available in lower scale to perform such duties ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

Grant of earned leave to Wireless Operators (Southern Railway)

3190. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wire-

less Operators, Madras on the Southern Railway are not permitted to avail of any earned leave (LAP) from 1967 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Leave Reserves have been misused and utilised against regular working posts ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether any arrangements have been made to work out the pending leave accumulated ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) to (e). Do not arise-

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 7755 DATED 28.4.1970 RE. ALLOWANCE DRAWN BY THE CHAIRMAN OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION, BOMBAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : In answer to parts (a) to (c) of Unstarred Question No. 7755 dated 28th April, 1970, the Answer may kindly be corrected as under :—

The dates of journey at sl. No. 7 page 2 or Annexure 'A' are—

20.3.1969 to 24.3.1969.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Calling attention by Mr. Lakkappa.

श्री सिद्ध चन्द्र झा (मधुबानी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है ।

नियम 225 के अन्तर्गत यह है । मैंने एक विधेयपत्रिका का वोटिंग दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग एटेंशन के बाद मैं आप को बता दूंगा ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्मा : विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न कालिंग एटेंशन के पहले आता है ।

इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be this discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place. ..."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बता दूँ कि आपका नोटिस मेरे पास आया है । उसको मैं भेज रहा हूँ । थोड़ा बहुत फर्क है । जैसे ही जवाब आएगा, मैं देख लूँगा ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्मा : इसको मुझे उठाने तो दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इजाजत दूँगा तभी तो आप उठावेंगे । भेजा है, जवाब आने तो दें । आप ठहर लें थोड़ा सा ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्मा : पहले उठाया जाता है । उसके बाद आप कहते हैं कि मैं अखबार वालों के पास भेजूँगा । पटना के इंडियन नेशन के सिल्लफ यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उठाने की इजाजत दूँगा, तभी तो आप उठावेंगे । मैं सही वक्त पर आप को इजाजत दूँगा । अब आप लकम्पा साहब को बोलने दें ।

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT- TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN SEVE- RAL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of the

Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Reported drought conditions prevailing in Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Kashmir and other parts of the country.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : As the House is aware, provision of relief due to natural calamities, including drought is a State subject. However, Central assistance is given where necessary according to an established procedure, and the House had been kept informed of the assistance given to the State in the Statements laid on the Table of this House from time to time. The last statement was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 28th April, 1970. As mentioned in that Statement, drought conditions had developed in Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and West Bengal due to inadequate and/or untimely rains during 1969.

To have an on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation and to recommend the ceilings of Central assistance, Central Teams visited Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan during 1970; Officers of the Central Government also visited West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh during the year.

According to the reports received from the State Governments, necessary relief measures like provision of employment on relief works, grant of gratuitous relief to the aged and the infirm, arrangements for migration of an provision of fodder for cattle, supply of drinking water and grant of loans to agriculturists, have been taken.

According to the latest reports received from the State Governments, which were affected by drought in 1969-70, the situation has considerably improved because of good rains during the current monsoon season so far. The rainfall has been good in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, which was in the

grip of drought for several years, has been fortunate in having widespread rains. This enabled the State Government to order the closure of relief works with effect from 16.8.1970. Some areas in Western Rajasthan, however, were affected by an intervening dry spell and sand storms, which caused a set back. The State Government are fully alive to the requirements of the situation, and the Central Government had assured the State Government that financial assistance will be made available if necessary, to help the agriculturists for the resumption of agricultural operations. The position in West Bengal has also improved with the arrival of the monsoon and large scale relief operations is required to be continued only in a few districts. In the case of Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, rainfall is reported to have been inadequate in some parts of the States, but there has been widespread rain subsequently, which is expected to have a beneficial effect on the situation. In parts of Mysore, erratic rainfall, and an intervening dry spell have affected the prospects of the coming kharif crops. The State Government have issued necessary instructions to the local officers to open relief works as and when found necessary.

Honourable Members will appreciate that the situation is well under control, and that there is no occasion for feeling alarmed over it. The position regarding the availability of foodgrains is also satisfactory. I assure the House that Governments, both at the Centre and in the States, will continue to watch the situation and ensure adequate and timely relief where necessary.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Before putting my question, I would like to submit that the statement made by the hon. Minister is not inspiring; it is also not impressive, and he has not given out the correct information regarding the drought situation prevailing in the various States, and the vagaries of nature and more so the vagaries of this Ministry. They have not controlled the drought situation for the last several years, and consistently, we are fighting with the drought situation, and every session we are

discussing the drought situation prevailing in the country.

I would like to give the background facts regarding the situation that prevails in the Mysore State. In the statement, the hon. Minister has not given the correct statistics regarding the various States. I would like to point out that in Mysore, the drought situation is prevailing consistently every year and it is almost a disease, and people are moving from one place to another in search of food and fodder for their animals. Even the National Council of Applied Economic Research has revealed in a recent survey that in Mysore State, agriculture is carried on under dry conditions, and out of 19 districts, 14 districts have been affected, and sometimes, the rainfall, is less than 7.50 m.m. and sometimes in certain areas, there is no rainfall and the people have no irrigation facilities.

Now, I would like to quote certain statistics, and give the names of the States which have chronically drought-affected areas. The names of the States are : Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore. The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that in Mysore only in certain parts there has been erratic rainfall. But I would like to point out the instances where even the...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should not make any speeches now but should come to the question straight.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Before putting the question, I would like to give the facts to the House to show how Mysore State has been greatly affected. I shall give the House the district-wise and village-wise drought situation prevailing in Mysore State. It is very serious and alarming. In Kolar, the number of villages affected is 867 and the population affected is 0.72 lakhs. In Tumkur, the constituency which I represent, and which is the most affected area, 1408 villages have been affected and the population affected is 2.15 lakhs. In Chitradurga, the number of villages affected is 572 and the population affected is 2.68 lakhs. In Mandya, 1110 villages are affected...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should come to his question now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am giving these figures to focus the attention of the hon. Minister on the serious situation prevailing in Mysore State, which he has not taken into account in his statement. Even in his statement, he has only attributed the situation to erratic condition of rainfall and has said that since then the situation is under control. I would say he has neglected Mysore State...

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly do not make it a habit every time. I was really led to accept this call attention notice because so many other States had been mentioned here.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapura) : It is a very serious situation. You must allow him to place the full facts before the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I have received an alarming telegram from the State recently. It says :

"Drought condition severe and beyond chance of improvement in four taluks of Tumkur, four taluks in Hassan, two taluks and 9 hoblis in Chitradurga, five taluks in Bijapur, three taluks in Mysore, two taluks in Mandya and four taluks in Dharwar district'.

This is a very serious and alarming situation in the State. But no categorical statement has been made by the Minister. He has neglected the State and attributed the situation to only erratic rainfall.

Have the Government of India made any serious attempt to initiate permanent measures to relieve the chronic drought situation prevailing in the country including Mysore State ? If so, what are those steps ? Is it not a fact that Government have failed in their duty by Mysore State which is facing a chronic drought situation by neglecting to initiate and implement irrigation projects in the State ? In view of this, would the Ministry send an expert committee to the State immediately to assess

the situation on the spot and take remedial action ?...

My second question is this. According to the statement, an expert committee was sent. But it visited only Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan in 1970. But even in spite of a request from the State, it was sent not sent to the Mysore State. Does this not show a step-motherly attitude towards the State and is it because of the political differences between the Central Government and the State Government ? If so, is it not the bounden duty of the Centre even now to safeguard the interest of the Mysore State which is facing a chronic drought situation ? What action do Government propose in the light of this ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already placed before the House...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : They are not correct. He must bring out new and correct facts.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not even stated. He has not mentioned anything. Still he says it is not correct—perhaps he has decided to say so already.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : The Minister mentioned only about 1969, not about the situation in 1970.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already placed before the House the actual position of areas affected by drought. Only in April 1970, a detailed report was placed before the House. He must have gone through that report. Since then, there have been rains in Mysore State, but they have been inadequate and erratic. This has affected crops in eleven districts and the position is reported to be particularly difficult in the districts of Hassan, Bijapur and Tumkur. The State Government have informed us that they have released Rs. 1 crore for relief works in which about 40,000 persons are reported to be employed on 1170 relief works. Arrangements have also been made to supply drinking water by trucks in tanks in Hassan district. An emergency feeding programme covering about 3 lakh beneficiaries including children, expectant and

nursing mothers is proposed to be started in three districts from 1st September 1970. The State Government are alive to the situation and have kept it under control through suitable measures. The question of financial assistance to the State Government will be considered on receipt of a request from the State Government.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Have the Government of Mysore made any request for immediate assistance or not ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As the hon. Member is aware, in every year a certain amount of expenditure is incurred by the State Government for the purpose of providing relief of all kinds from natural calamities, and on the expenditure incurred over and above the ceiling fixed by the Finance Commission, 75 per cent is given by the Central Government—50 per cent as grant and 25 per cent as loan—and for that purpose the officers from the Central Government go to make an assessment. So far as the current year is concerned, an assessment will be made and the assistance from the Central Government that is required will be given to the Mysore Government on the basis of that assessment.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : This is a very serious question.

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is not here.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : You can use your discretion. This is a very serious question in Mysore and in other areas also.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down and observe the procedure ?

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : He is not informing the House properly.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the question of doing something for the chronically drought affected areas is concerned, I think the hon. Member is aware that in the present Plan period we are going to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 100 crores. Rs. 25 crores will be incurred during the current year, and for that purpose 40 districts have

been identified. Out of these 40 districts, about 23 we have already taken a decision, and with regard to the others we shall take a decision very soon. Of these 23 districts, 2 districts are in Mysore...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to intervene because he is not giving the correct position.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : ... Chitradurg and Bijapur have been selected.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Tumkur is chronically affected. They have only selected two districts at random and discriminated against my district.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. These interruptions will not be recorded.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : **

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already said that of these 23 districts, two have been selected from Mysore, namely Chitradurg and Bijapur.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My point is that the other districts which are chronically drought affected have been neglected. Tumkur, Mandya, Dharwar and Hassan have been left out.

MR. SPEAKER : You are continuously defying me. Will you please sit down or not ? What is this ? You have said what you wanted to say. Why don't you allow him to reply ? After all, there should be some decorum. You get up any time you like.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This will leave another 17 districts to be taken all over the country. For that, representations have come from all parts of the country and they will be taken into consideration, and we shall select those 17 districts on the basis of certain principles laid down which govern the question of deciding whether a particular area is a chronically drought affected area or not.

So far as the present proposal of assistance is concerned, my information is that

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

till now we have received no proposal from the State Government. When the proposal is received, a team will be sent from here to ascertain the amount and then that will be given.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I asked a specific question; he has not replied. I need your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : I need protection from you, not you from me.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am holding the floor according to the rules of the House.

Will the Minister send a team of experts immediately to assess the situation, tomorrow, with financial assistance ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I inform him that a certain procedure has to be followed. When we receive a request from the State Government we send a team.

श्री श्री खन्व गोयल (चंडीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री लकप्पा की तरह मैं इस बात की आशा तो नहीं रखता था कि मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य कोई स्फूर्ति देने वाला होगा, परन्तु इतनी आशा जरूर रखता था कि वर्तमान स्थिति का पूर्ण उल्लेख उस वक्तव्य में होगा, मगर इस सारे वक्तव्य को पढ़कर मुझे ऐसा लगता है, जैसे कुछ महीने पहले इस वक्तव्य को तैयार किया गया हो और भ्राज इस सदन में इस बात की चिन्ता किए बिना कि पिछले डेढ़ महीने से, विशेषकर आधा जून और जुलाई में जो सारे देश में वर्षा नहीं, उसके अनेकों सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुए हैं, उनकी जानकारी दिए बिना, इस वक्तव्य को यहाँ पेश कर दिया गया।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ— डेढ़ महीने से वर्षा न होने के कारण सारे देश में और विशेषकर सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में तीन बीजों पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा ? पहली—फसल पर। बिहार के राजस्व मंत्री ने अभी कहा

है कि बिहार में तीन ऐसे सब-डिवीज़न्स हैं, जहाँ 90 प्रतिशत फसल जाया होने की आशंका है। इसी प्रकार की चिन्तायें अन्य राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में भी व्यक्त की गई हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में ओवरभ्राल इसका फसल पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

दूसरे अनेक स्थानों से यह सूचना आ रही है कि वहाँ पेय-जल [पीने का पानी] भी नहीं मिलता है। विशेषकर जम्मू-कश्मीर में इस प्रकार की स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर बरफ के पिघलने से पानी आता था, बरफ इस दफा पड़ी नहीं, जिसके कारण अनेक ऐसे स्थान हैं जहाँ पीने के पानी की कठिनाई है। राजस्थान में मैंने स्वयं जाकर देखा, अनेक स्थानों पर जनता को पीने के पानी की कठिनाई महसूस करते हुए पाया। नमकीन पानी की पट्टी पेट पर बन्धी हुई देखी, 10—10 मील से एक घड़ा पानी लाते हुए लोगों को देखा है। मैं इसलिए जानना चाहता हूँ कि पेयजल की कठिनाई सूखे के कारण कहाँ कहाँ उत्पन्न हुई है तथा उस दिशा में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

तीसरे—पिछले वर्ष भी अनेक स्थानों से ऐसे समाचार आए थे कि भुखमरी के कारण, सूखे के कारण लोगों की मृत्यु हुई थी। एक तार डा० सुशीला नैयर के पास बांकुड़ा से आया है— इसमें लिखा है कि—

“Regarding starvation deaths of Bankura denied by Food Minister (Stop) Reported two cases to District Magistrate. Monsoon failed. Santhoda block, Bankura district. Distress prevails.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तार एक गांधी भगत की तरफ से आया है। किसी जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता का नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सूखे के कारण देश के कुछ भागों में इस प्रकार की स्थिति की भी आशंका है कि जहाँ

पर लोगों की भूखमरी से मृत्यु होंगी ? पिछले वर्ष मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि सीधे तौर पर भूखमरी से कोई भी मृत्यु नहीं हुई, सीधे तौर पर होती भी नहीं है, कोई न कोई बीमारी लगती है, तब मृत्यु होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—आजकल ऐसे स्थानों पर आप कुछ नए साधनों का उपयोग करते हैं, जिनके द्वारा आर-जी तौर पर वर्षा की जाती है, क्या इस प्रकार का प्रयोग आपने या प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने ऐसे स्थानों पर किया है, जसा वर्षा नहीं हुई है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन राज्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में आप से सहायता मांगी है, क्योंकि मैंने पढ़ा है कि मंसूर सरकार ने कहा है कि हम एक व्योरेवार रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनकी सहायता के बिना हमारी यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। मैंने यह भी पढ़ा है कि बिहार सरकार ने उनकी दो इरिगेशन की स्कीमों को पास करने के लिए कहा है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके सम्बन्ध में आपने क्या किया है ? क्या अन्य राज्यों ने भी इस स्थिति से उत्पन्न समस्या को हल करने के लिए आप से सहायता मांगी है और अपने यहाँ की सारी स्थिति का वर्णन लिखकर आपके पास भेजा है ?

मुझे अनेक स्थानों पर ऐसा अनुभव हुआ कि जो पुराना फ़ैमीन-कोड है, जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चला आ रहा है, जिसके द्वारा सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में लोगों को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए आप रोजगार वगैरह देते हैं, उसमें पुराने रेट ही अभी तक चले आ रहे हैं, 1 रुपया रोज, 8 आने रोज या 12 आने रोज लोगों को दिये जाते हैं, जिससे लोगों को पेट भर खाना भी नहीं मिलता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इनमें संशोधन करने के लिए तैयार है ?

पिछली दफा सुलाड़िया सरकार के विरुद्ध दोषारोप हुआ था कि केन्द्र ने जो

सहायता उनको दी, उसमें बेईमानी की गई, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसकी कोई जांच-पड़ताल करवाई गई, क्योंकि केन्द्र की ओर से जो सहायता दी जाती है, उसके सम्बन्ध में यदि इस प्रकार का दोषारोपण हो तो केन्द्र का यह कर्तव्य है कि उसकी ओर ध्यान दे ताकि इस प्रकार की सहायता में कोई बेईमानी या झण्टाचार न हो ? क्या इस प्रकार की शिकातें आपके पास आईं ? क्या आपने कोई जांच पड़ताल करवाई, यदि करवाई तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला—यह भी बताने की कृपा करें ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I would like to take the last question posed by the hon. Member, about the Famine Code. I may inform him that this matter is entirely within the jurisdiction of the State Government, but our information is that most of the State Governments have tried to bring Famine Code up-to-date. If there are any defects in any of the States and if any change is desirable, if the hon. Member can point it out to me, I will certainly draw the attention of the State Government to that aspect. Most of the State Governments have brought their Famine Code up-to-date, and...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is not up-to-date in every State. After the famine of 1964, it is not up-to-date.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa, there is no question of debate on it now. Let us follow the rules.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : If there is any such rule, let us change the procedure.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से जब मर्जो हो आप खड़े होकर इन्टरप्ट करें—यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। इस तरह से आप बहुत इफेक्टिव मेंबर नहीं समझे जायेंगे। जिनका सवाल है, उनका जवाब शांति से देने दीजिए।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मंत्री महोदय इतना बता दें कि कौन-कौन सी तब-दीलियां हुई हैं—उससे लोगों का संतोष हो जाएगा।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already said that most of the States have undertaken the revision of their Famine Codes. If in any State that modification has not taken place, if the hon. Member would point it out to me, I shall draw their attention to that aspect of the question (*Interruption*).

So far as the allegation of starvation deaths is concerned, particularly relating to Rajasthan and West Bengal, these allegations have been made from time to time, and all these allegations were referred to the State Government concerned, and on enquiry, no case of such starvation deaths has been established so far. (*Interruption*) The hon. Member has read out a telegram. If he sends a copy of the telegram to me, I shall again enquire into it and ascertain how far the facts as alleged are correct. In the statement which was placed before the House, in April the detailed position was given. After that, there has been the south-west monsoon which started very well. But there was a dry spell in July. But in August the monsoon has been fairly widespread all over the country, except in the southern part of Bihar and some portion of Mysore. From the indications before us, during the last four years, this year's monsoon is perhaps the best. I have map from which hon. members will be able to compare the monsoon this year and during the last four years.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He is reading all incorrect statistics.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have to read this record which has been carefully prepared. (*Interruptions*).

So far as demand for help from States is concerned, for the current year 1970-71, we have not till now received any demand from any State. When it comes, we shall look into it.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : We would request you to allow a discussion on this and fix some time for it.

MR. SPEAKER : You never send any motion and you stand up like this !

12.31 hrs.

RE. FLAG HOISTING CEREMONY AT THE RED FORT

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : I seek your permission, Sir, to raise an important matter. On the 15th August, during the flag hoisting ceremony at the Red Fort, one grave mistake was committed by the Prime Minister. She did not unfurl the flag. In stead of her, an Air official unfurled the flag. (*Interruptions*) This demands an explanation from the Prime Minister. She must express regret to the House.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : THE Prime Minister has no right to perform this function. It is the privilege of the President. I protested against it ten years ago and ever since that time I have been boycotting this function.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : when there was some mistake in the introduction of the Finance Bill, we were all summoned to meet at 10 o'clock in the night. Similarly, are you going to have that ceremony again ? (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। मुझे ताज्जुब है समाचार-पत्रों में खबर आने के बाद भी त तो इसका खण्डन किया गया और न इससे जो देश में बेचैनी पैदा हुई है उसको दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया गया। यदि यह सत्य है कि प्रधान मंत्री के पहुंचने में देर हुई थी तो सरकार की तरफ से खेद प्रकट किया जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं सुरक्षा मंत्री यहां पर हैं, वे कुछ कहना चाहेंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं भी कुछ बताना चाहता हूँ, मैंने वह देखा है। ... (व्यवस्था) ...

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : मैं जो हालत हुई थी, उसको सदन के सामने रख

देना चाहता हूँ। प्राइम मिनिस्टर और मैं नीचे सीढ़ी के पास समय से पहले पहुँचे थे। वहाँ पर हम कुछ देर खड़े रहे। (व्यवधान) .. ऊपर भी हम समय से पहले पहुँचे थे। रोस्ट्रम पर जाने के पहले थोड़ी देर वहाँ भी खड़े रहे, हो सकता है आधा मिनट खड़े रहे हों। ठीक सात बजकर साढ़े 29 मिनट पर प्रधान मंत्री रोस्ट्रम पर पहुँच गईं। गार्ड कमान्डर आफिसर जिसको यह इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स, हिदायतें थीं कि वहाँ पहुँचने के आधा मिनट बाद प्राइम मिनिस्टर भंडा फहरायेंगे और तब वह सलामी देगा और तब उन का भाषण होगा। घबराहट में या नर्वसनेस में जो भी कहिए उन्होंने, अफसर ने, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पहुँचते ही सलामी दी। (व्यवधान) जो स्थिति है वह मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ, उसका अर्थ बाद में आप जो भी चाहें, आप लगा सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने सलामी दे दी साढ़े 29 मिनट पर। उसके बाद एक आफिसर पीछे खड़ा था उसने देखा कि भंडा नहीं फहरा तो उसने भंडा फहरा दिया। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने घूम कर देखा तो भण्डे की रस्सी को बांध दिया।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने देखा है। यह बात सही है कि जन मन गण पहले शुरु हो गया और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भण्डा बाद में फहराया। (व्यवधान) ... इसकी ईश्वारी होनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)...

श्री जगजीवन राम : ईश्वारी कराने के बाद ही मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। मैंने उस बात को छिपाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की है। (व्यवधान)...

जो बात हुई थी वही सदन के सामने रख दी है।... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Some officer made mistake which was made up.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Are you going to have the ceremony again ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Members of the Syndicate boycotted the function....(interruptions)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxer) : CPI is part of Indira Gandhi. You are in the pocket of Indira Gandhi.....(interruptions)

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : She has no right to be there because she is a politician.....(interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, I want to make a submission. On the 15th August, while the national flag was being unfurled in Red Fort the same national flag was being burnt by CPI and CPM in some parts of our country. Are we going to show respect to our national flag in this manner ? So, this House should resolve that all those people who dishonour the national flag and those who connive at it must be condemned.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भट्टा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 अगस्त की बात यहाँ पर उठाई गई है। मैं भी वहाँ पर मौजूद था इसलिए मुझे भी एक मिनट कहने का मौका दिया जाये।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Those who have burnt the national flag must be condemned in unequivocal terms... (व्यवधान)

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MONOPOLIES
AND RESTRACTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT, 1969, AND COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BAGHUNATH REDDY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions under sub-section (2) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 :—

(i) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Rules, 1970 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1037 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1970.

(ii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1122 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1970. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3986/70]

(2) A copy of the Cost Audit (Qualification) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1048 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1970 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in the library. See No. LT-3987/70]

(3) (i) A copy of the India Tourism Development Corporation Amalgamation Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 1199 in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1970, under sub-section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in the library. See No. LT-3988/70]

GOVERNMENT REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.,
NEW DELHI—

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3989/70]

12.40 hrs.

RE-ARREST OF SHRI S. A. DANGE, M. P.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I have already sent you notice of a privilege motion against the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Lakhimpur-Kheri, regarding the wrongful arrest of Shri Dange and the award of imprisonment to him. You have very kindly sent it to the Home Minister. I would only submit to you that Shri Dange—forget for the moment that he is Chairman of the Communist Party—a Member of eminence and aged 71, is locked up in Sitapur Jail where no medical facility is available. I have received a telegram from the lawyer from that place which says that Shri Charan Singh's attitude towards Shri Dange is extremely dangerous. He is a patient of low blood pressure but is in jail in Sitapur without any medical aid. He was not even provided with a bedding and was

shifted from Lucknow to Sitapur Jail. I would request that the Minister should make a statement regarding this.**

(*Interruption*). It is a clear case of breach of privilege. Kindly give me one minute to argue this case...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : It all happened in the State.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अवस्था का प्रश्न है। क्या आप इस चीज को अपने रिकार्ड में जाने देंगे कि चीफ मिनिस्टर के लिए** शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया जाये ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (बक्सर) : बिल्कुल गलत है(अवधान).....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Sir, our country is a democracy ; there cannot be** (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : It falls in the State sphere. About the other matter, I am looking into it...(*Interruption*).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : This remark is totally uncalled for...(*Interruption*). *

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : When somebody, particularly a Chief Minister of a State, not present, are such remarks legitimate and valid and should they go on record ?

MR. SPEAKER : I did not hear it in the shouting. If there are any derogatory remarks, they will not form part of the record...(*Interruption*).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया, उस का क्या उत्तर है ? मेरा कहना यह है...(अवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : All of you are speaking. Unless you sit down, I will not listen to anybody.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां इस हाउस में हाफ ऐन अवॉर्ड डिस्कशन में यह बात उठाई गई थी कि श्री बी० पी० कोइराला को हिन्दुस्तान ने क्यों सर्टिफिकेट ऑफ आइडेंटिटी दिया यूरोप जाने के लिए। मैं ने यह कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान ने यह बिल्कुल ठीक किया और जो बातें उन के खिलाफ कही गई थीं उनका विरोध किया था। लेकिन इंडियन नेशन ने गलत छापा कि श्री शिव चंद्र भा एस० एस० पी० मेम्बर ने उनको सर्टिफिकेट दिए जाने का विरोध किया। मैं ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान ने ठीक किया...

श्री स० कुण्डू (बालासोर) : बिल्कुल ठीक किया।

I support this action of the Government. The Government had at least shown the courage to give this certificate for Shri B. P. Koirala, a great man, a dedicated man and a patriot.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिस्टर बैनर्जी, आप का जहां तक यहां से संबंधित मसला है मैं उस को एग्जामिन करूंगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लें। बैनर्जी साहब ने जो बात उठाई वह हमारे संसद् के सदस्यों से संबंध रखती है इसलिए उठाई। लेकिन यह सत्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश इस वक्त बिल्कुल तानाशाही का गढ़ है और चरण सिंह ने कहा है कि जो नजरबन्दी का कानून लागू किया है वह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की रक्षा से लागू किया है, इसलिए यह प्रश्न उठता है। आज कल वहां जेल में जो भूतपूर्व नेता रहे हैं,

एम एल ए रहे हैं उन को सी क्लास दिया जा रहा है, उन के साथ ठीक न्याय नहीं हो रहा है। श्री उपसेन जो हमारे दल के प्रदेश के अध्यक्ष हैं उनका पत्र आया है सुचेता जी के पास...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां तक हाउस के मेम्बरों का सवाल है उसे मैं एग्जामिन करूंगा। जहां स्टेट का सवाल है, स्टेट से संबंधित मसला है, वह तो यहां नहीं आएगा।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर कहीं गिरफ्तार होता है और जेल में उसे सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती हैं तो उनको सुविधाओं के संबंध में चर्चा यहां चले उस में कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन नेपाल के रास्ते लखीम पुर खीरी में जो हथियार आए हैं और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जो चीनियों के साथ मिल कर यहां बग़ावत करना चाहती थी, कैसे उसको बर्दाश्त किया जा सकता है ?

12.45 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rule of Procedure and Conduct of Bussiness in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Medicine Central Council Bill, 1970, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August, 1970."

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Indian Medicine Central

Council Bill, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKING

PAPER Re. FIFTY SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : I big to lay on the Table a Statement showing replies to recommendations included in Chapter V of the Fifty Seventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the Report.

12.46 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBERS

[*Shri Kamla Misra Madhukar and Shri K. Eswara Reddy.*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 17th August, 1970, from the Superintendent of Jail, Motihari :—

"Shri Kamla Misra Madhukar, Member, Lok Sabha, released from custody on 17th instant."

I have also to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 17th August, 1970 from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Proddatur :—

"On the 16th August, 1970, at about 11 A. M., Shri Y. Eswara Reddy, Member, Lok Sabha, led a batch of 41 persons from Neelapuram village with a view to occupy Reserve Forest banjar land near Neelapuram in Proddatur Taluk, in pursuance of land grab movement launched by Communist Party of India. However, Circle Inspector, Proddatur, followed by Tahsildar and forest officials rushed and arrested all of them under Section 151, Criminal Procedure Code. They were produced before J. S. C. M Proddatur, who released them on bail including Shri Y. Eswara Reddy, Member, Lok Sabha, after obtaining necessary sureties from them."

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. MANUFACTURE
OF SCOOTER IN PUBLIC SECTOR

औद्योगिक बिभास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि सदन को मालूम है कि सरकार ने गत वर्ष स्कूटर निर्माण करने के लिए एक कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगाने का निर्णय किया था और एक उच्च शक्ति सम्पन्न तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों के दल की नियुक्ति यह देखने के लिए की थी कि क्या इसके लिये एक देशी नमूना तथा उत्पादन कार्यक्रम तैयार करना सम्भव है। विशेषज्ञों की इस समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और सरकार ने उसकी जांच की है। समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि दो पारो के आधार पर प्रारम्भ में 1,00,000 स्कूटर प्रति वर्ष निर्माण करने के लिये जिसमें विस्तार की पहले ही व्यवस्था की गई हो, सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना की स्थापना आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहारिक है किन्तु उनका कथन है कि स्कूटर का देशी कोई नमूना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। समिति के अनुसार स्कूटर के नये नमूने को प्रारम्भ से तैयार करने में लगभग 4 से 5 वर्ष लगेंगे और फिर परियोजना के आयोजन तथा उसके कार्यान्वयन में तीन वर्ष और लगेंगे। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि ऐसी सफल परियोजना की स्थापना के लिये जिसके स्कूटर देश तथा विदेश की मण्डियों में बिक सकें यह आवश्यक है कि समूचे विश्व में विद्यमान नमूने में से सबसे अच्छे नमूने का चयन किया जाये।

इस समय देश में पहले ही स्कूटरों की अत्यधिक माँग है और यह प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है। निर्यात की भी अच्छी सम्भावनाएँ हैं। अतः यह वांछनीय नहीं कि इस बड़ी तथा बढ़ती हुई माँग के लिये पूर्णरूपेण देशी नमूने के विकास के लिये वर्षों प्रतीक्षा की जाये।

इसी कारण सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि प्रस्तावित सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजना में किसी परीक्षित विदेशी नमूने के स्कूटर का निर्माण किया जाये जिससे कि उत्पादन को बिना विलम्ब आरम्भ किया जा सके।

इसी आधार पर स्कूटरों के निर्माण के लिये एक उपयुक्त नमूने के चयन के लिये पण उठाये जा रहे हैं ताकि सरकारी क्षेत्र में यथा सम्भव शीघ्रता से स्कूटरों के निर्माण को आरम्भ किया जा सके।

— — —

12.50 hrs.

ADVOCATES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : Sir, I beg to
move :

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by this House to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 1968 and laid on the Table of this House on the 18th February, 1969."

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न उठाते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक राज्य सभा से पारित हो चुका था। राज्य सभा से पारित होने के बाद यह लोकसभा में आया। यहाँ से यह प्रश्न समिति को चला गया। प्रश्न समिति की बैठक हुई और गवाहियाँ आदि की गईं। मैं आपके माध्यम से विधि मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विधि मंत्रालय इतना निष्क्रिय और गाफिल हो गया है कि उस को यह पता ही नहीं है कि विधेयक को बापिस

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

लेना पड़ेगा। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि आखिर प्रवर समिति को सौंप कर बैठकें आदि करा कर और गवाहियां आदि करवा कर क्यों इतना पैसा बेकार में खर्च कराया गया जो इस तरह से अब विधेयक को उस के द्वारा वापिस लिया जा रहा है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह गलत कार्यवाही कहाँ से हुई है? राज्य सभा से विधेयक पारित हो चुका है और इतना सब कुछ हो जाने के बाद अब आज सरकार कह रही है कि इस विधेयक को वापिस लिया जाय। आखिर इस गलती का दोष किस पर आता है? उन के सेक्रेटेरियों पर आता है या उन पर दोष आता है, कौन इस के लिए जिम्मेदार है?

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में माननीय सदस्य को पूरी जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि अब सरकार का नया बिल लाने का निश्चय है। जिस समय हम लोग प्रवर समिति में गवाही ले रहे थे तो अनेकों इस प्रकार के सुझाव आये ऐडवोकेट्स बिल को नये सिरे से संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि जो वर्तमान विधेयक हमारे सामने था उस में केवल इतनी बात थी कि बार कौंसिल के अध्यक्ष, उस के चेयरमैन को नोमिनेटड करने का प्राविधान उस में किया था। बाद में यह खयाल जाहिर किया गया कि वह जो बार कौंसिल का अध्यक्ष हो वह चुना हुआ होना चाहिए। इसलिए इस विधेयक में दुस्स्ती की आवश्यकता अनुभव की गई। अब यह निश्चय हुआ है कि इस पर नये सिरे से विचार कर सरकार एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाये और इसलिए वह वर्तमान बिल वापिस ले रही है। जो नया बिल वह लायेगी वह कम्प्रीहेंसिव होगा।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : इस से मेरी बात बिलकुल सिद्ध हो गई। जब गवाहियां होने के

बाद यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि इस में संशोधन किया जाय तो क्या बिधि मंत्रालय को यह बिलकुल बुद्धि नहीं थी कि इस बिल को सुधारा जाय?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अक्सर ऐसा हो जाता है। अगर वह अब नये सिरे से बिल को लाना चाहते हैं तो उन से पूछ लेना चाहिए कि वह आखिर क्यों लाना चाहते हैं बाकी इस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अभी श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल ने कहा है कि जब, उस में गवाहियां ली जाने लगी तब पता चला कि उस में कुछ सुधार की आवश्यकताएं हैं और उसी की दृष्टि में रख कर यह विधेयक वापिस लिया जा रहा है तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि जो सुझाव आये और उस में जो परिवर्तन आवश्यक समझे गये वे सरकार की ओर से संशोधन की सूत्र में ले आये जाते और उसी विधेयक को क्यों नहीं लाया जा सकता?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I do not want to repeat the points already made. I welcome that there is a desire that a comprehensive Bill should be brought before the House. I would like to have an assurance from the hon Minister that in the garb of bringing a comprehensive Bill this should not be stopped or delayed further. He should bring forward this Bill very soon before the House.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : There is no the part of the Law Ministry at all. The Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha and it was passed in December, 1969 and than it came to this House. When it was discussed there were demands from Members that it should go to a Select Committee and a Select Committee was constituted with Members of this House and also evidence

was taken. In the meanwhile, so many amendments were proposed with technically did not come within the purview of the amending Bill before the House, according to rules. It has to satisfy the Rules of Procedure and if I am asked to proceed with the amending Bill, I have no objection but the point is this. Certain amendments were proposed which technically do not come within rules.

My predecessor Mr. Govinda Menon made a statement before the Select Committee that he would withdraw this Bill with leave of the House and then bring forward a comprehensive Bill in the light of the amendments which have come to light. In March 1970 a committee was appointed regarding legal aid and about constitution of a fund and this is a very important suggestion which has come to the Notice of the Select Committee. Therefore we want to introduce that amendment also. I can assure the House that I am prepared to introduce the Bill in this session and if possible, to refer it to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses.

MR. SPEAKER : It is going to be referred once again ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Yes, Sir. both Houses. So many amendments have come to light. I will introduce it within this session.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Now, the question is :

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to level being granted by this House to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act 1961, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 1968 and laid on the Table of this House on the 18th February, 1969".

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : We will now resume the discussion that is already going on. Shri Nageshwar Dwivedy, not here; Shri Krishnan not here. (Interruption). The House stands adjourned for lunch. Even

if I do not say, we meet after one hour. We meet at 2 0' clock.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I had given a calling-attention-notice on the ultimatum given to the Durgapur workers by the management. But the Lok Sabha Secretariat staff came and informed me that it had been rejected. Would you be so good enough as to ask Government to make a statement whether they want to stick to this ultimatum business to the poor workers of Durgapur who are fighting for their existence or they will withdraw that ultimatum and sit down to negotiate and settle issues amicably ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : But for God's sake, let him not exploit them.

श्री शशि भूषण (झारखण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में पांच छः जिलों में डाकूओं की समस्या इतनी बढ़ गई है कि पिछले दिनों बच्चों को और शिक्षकों को डाकू पकड़ ले जाते हैं। 15 बच्चों को वह पकड़ कर ले गए। सारे क्षेत्र में यह डाकू बढ़ रहे हैं। पुलिस से ज्यादा मादरन हथियार डाकूओं के पास हैं, हैंड ग्रेनेड्स उन के पास हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार से मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसे नेशनल प्राब्लम में समझा जाये और फौज की सहायता से या केन्द्र से ज्यादा पुलिस भेज कर इस प्राब्लम को शीघ्र हल किया जाय। कम से कम 1 हजार डाकू आज इस क्षेत्र में हैं और जनता उन से डरत है। केन्द्रीय सरकार उस पर ध्यान दे।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : इस मामले के ऊपर होम मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेटमेंट दें खास तौर से

[श्री शशिभूषण]

और पार्लियामेंट्री मिनिस्टर महोदय से मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उन की नोटिस में वह इस चीज को लाए। यह सारे देश के बच्चों का मसला है। आज वहाँ यह हो रहा है, कल हमारे यहाँ हो सकता है। यह देश की पास्टरिटी और इज्जत का सवाल है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दीसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मध्य प्रदेश का जो डेक्कायटी का प्राबलम है उस से राजस्थान भी संबंधित हैं। वहाँ जब यह सारी घटनाएँ बढ़ती हैं तो राजस्थान को भी खतरा होता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस का तुरन्त ही इंतजाम किया जाय।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : सारे देश के बच्चों को खतरा है। हमारी पास्टरिटी को खतरा है।

This is something very serious. Government should take serious Notice of this. Let the Parliamentary Affairs Ministry bring it to the notice of Home Minister who should make a statement. This menace has to be met effectively on a national basis.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह (भिड) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में डकैती की गम्भीर समस्या है इस से हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। न प्रांतीय सरकार इस का सफलता पूर्वक इलाज कर रही है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ही, केन्द्र से जो सहायता मांगी जा रही है वह भी केन्द्रीय सरकार नहीं दे रही है। लोग इतने दुखी हैं कि एक पति पत्नी तो संसद भवन के निकट यहाँ घनशान करके बैठे हुए हैं। उन की भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि शासन को आप आदेश दें, सनाह दें कि वह संसद में बयान दें व इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए समय निर्धारित किया जाय।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्मा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था के मामले में मुझे कुछ कहना है। आप जानते हैं कि किसी अवसर के मुताल्लिक यदि विशेषाधिकार का मामला उठाने की बात आती है तो उस सदस्य को मौका दिया जाता है कि वह उठाए और तब यदि स्पीकर यह चाहेंगे कि इस को हम एडीटर से पूछेंगे कि क्या बात है तो तब उस को लिखेंगे। ऐसा पहले हुआ है। तो मैंने पटना के "इंडियन नेशन" के बारे में सवाल उठाना चाहा ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think he raised this point before the lunch recess and it was settled.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्मा : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने यह बात उठाई। यह बात पहले भी जब उठाई गई तो स्पीकर ने पहले सदस्य को मौका दिया अपनी बात उठाने का और तब जा कर के एडीटर से पूछा। मैंने नोटिस दिया पटना के इंडियन नेशन के खिलाफ लेकिन मुझे यह बात उठाने का मौका नहीं दिया गया और कहा गया कि एडीटर को लिखा गया है। अब एडीटर का जबाब आएगा वह मेरे पास भेज दिया जायगा तो सदन को तो मालूम हो नहीं सकेगा कि विशेषाधिकार का मामला क्या था। तो यह डबल नीति क्यों अख्यार कर रहे हैं? आप स्पीकर को कहें कि यह कैसा प्रोसीजर है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know what went on before the lunch recess. If he is referring to rule 225, he has got to obtain the Speaker's permission even before raising it here.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्मा : वह उन की परमीशन आई कम्युनिकेशन के जरिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The rule is very clear. It says. 'The Speaker, if he gives

consent under rule 222.....' I do not know whether he has given consent or not.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उन की कंसेंट आ गई इस तरीके से मुझ को कम्युनिकेट कर दिया गया है कि यह विशेषाधिकार की जो बात है यह एडीटर से पूछी जा रही है तो इस के क्या माने हैं ? इस का मतलब है कि यह ऐडमिट हो गया है लेकिन मुझे इसे उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will explain the procedure. Whenever a member raises this question, the Speaker, before doing anything, ascertains the position from the editor. I think this has been followed in every case.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : No, Sir. In the past also it has happened, two or three privilege motions were brought, and the Members were allowed to stand up in their seats and say whatever they wanted to say, but in my case a communication has been sent to me saying that the matter has been accepted and the Editor has been asked to explain, and that later when his reply comes, it would be sent to me. This is strange. The House would not know what the issue was at all. When a privilege issue is brought up, it should be allowed to be raised here and the House should know what it is about. The House should also know that the matter has been sent to the Editor, and the reply when received, should be communicated to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think that the matter will be brought up before the House when the reply is received.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागो (मुरादाबाद) : मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में स्टेटमेंट दे कि न्यूयार्क में वहाँ की सेनेट की उप-समिति में एक सेनेटर नेल्सन ने इस बात को कहा कि धमरोका की ड्रग कम्पनियाँ भारत पाकिस्तान

और दूसरी विकासोन्मुख देशों में अपनी इवाओं की कीमत 1.5 हजार से 5 हजार प्रतिशत तक वहाँ से अधिक लेती हैं ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This was published in the *Times of India*. I think Members know about it. Kindly send a proper notice if you want to raise this question, not in this way.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की मार्फत मैं इस्पात मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 20 तारीख को बोकारों में वहाँ के कर्मचारी और मजदूर हजारों की तादाद में अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में टोकेन स्ट्राइक करने जा रहे हैं एक दिन का। वहाँ कर्टवटर प्रथा भी जागी है जिस के कारण उनको बहुत कष्ट है। अभी 20 तारीख में देर है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस बीच में इस्पात मंत्री दखल दे कर वहाँ का मसला तय करवा दें ताकि वहाँ हड़ताल न हो और कारखाने के काम को आगे बढ़ाने में आसानी हो। मंत्री महोदय को इस का कोई न कोई हल निकलना ही चाहिये।

14.13 hrs

MOTIONS RE: REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND THE COMMITTEE ON UNTOUCHABILITY—Contd.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली शहर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत धन्यारी हूँ कि आप ने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया।

इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि 23 वर्ष की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भी हरिजनों से सम्बद्ध समस्याओं का सन्तोषजनक समाधान नहीं हो सका। यह खेदजनक है और लज्जाजनक भी है। गाँधी जी ने अपने जिन रचनात्मक कार्यों को ले कर के स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई का संचालन

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

किया था उन में अस्पृश्यता निवारण और हरिजनों के उत्थान की समस्या एक प्रमुख स्थान रखती थी। लेकिन आजादी के बाद इस समस्या पर जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। परिणाम स्वरूप यह हुआ कि आज असन्तोष की मात्रा बढ़ती चली जा रही है, जिस के बारे में आज इस संसद्-भवन में हम अपने प्रतिनिधियों के भाषणों में सुन रहे हैं।

गांधी जी ने जिन रचनात्मक कार्यों को लिया था उन में स्वराज्य की बुनियाद थी। वह बार-बार जोर देते थे यदि इन समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हुआ तो आजादी का कोई अर्थ नहीं होगा। लेकिन इन समस्याओं की तरफ भ्रमवश न तो जनता ने ध्यान दिया और न नेताओं ने ही उतना ध्यान दिया और न ही सरकार ने अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन किया। इसी वजह से चाहे हरिजनों की समस्या हो, चाहे हिन्दू मुसलिम एकता की समस्या हो, चाहे शराबबन्दी की समस्या हो और चाहे राष्ट्र भाषा का प्रश्न हो, हर एक समस्या अपने विकट रूप में इस समय हमारे सामने आई है। हर एक समस्या के समाधान के मार्ग में ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि अगर उन को सुलझाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई तो एक समस्या देश के लिये सिर दर्द बन जायेगी।

आज हरिजनों में बड़ा भारी असन्तोष पैदा हो रहा है। राजनीतिक स्तर पर सब को मतदान का अधिकार मिलेगा, संसद और विधान सभाओं में उन को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व मिलेगा, लेकिन बाकी जो आर्थिक क्षेत्र हैं, सामाजिक क्षेत्र हैं उन में चाहे किसी के भी दोष से हो उन को उस तरह से स्थान नहीं मिल पा रहा है जिस से उन को उचित सन्तोष मिले और इस स्थिति का कोई समाधान-कारक रास्ता निकल सके। उपेक्षा की हालत यह है कि यहां पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर या विधान

सभा के सदस्य चाहे कुछ अपना स्थान सम्मान कायम रखवा भी लें, अपनी बात अपना भी लें, लेकिन नीचे के स्तर पर उन लोगों की उपेक्षा सब जगह उसी तरह से हो रही है चाहे वह शहर में रहते हों या देहात में रहते हों। उनकी आर्थिक हालत बंसी की बंसी है। आर्थिक हालत की खराबी से उनकी शिक्षा सम्बन्धी स्थिति भी उसी तरह खराब है। उस में कोई बहुत बढ़ा सुधार नहीं हो पाया है। जो भी सुधार हुआ है वह सारी समस्या के अनुपात की दृष्टि से कोई बहुत सुन्तोषजनक नहीं है। इस लिये इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस कदम उठाया जाये।

कुछ सदस्यों ने मांग की है कि सेना में भी उन को स्थान दिया जाये। यह मांग अपनी जगह पद बहुत उचित लगती है, लेकिन हम उस परिपाटी का पालन करते आ रहे हैं जिस को अंग्रेजों ने चला रक्खा था। अंग्रेज सरकार ने अपने शासन को चलाने के लिए फौज में उन लोगों को किया भरती जिन्होंने देश में उनकी तरफदारी की थी। जो उनके कहने में नहीं चले जिन्होंने विद्रोह किया उन जातियों को, उन वर्गों को उन्होंने दूर रक्खा। परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज भी उसी पद्धति को अपनाये हम चले आ रहे हैं। फल-स्वरूप आज जो अनुसूचित जाति के नाम से पुकारे जाते हैं, जो बड़े लड़ाकू थे और हमेशा लड़ाई में आगे रहते थे प्राचीन काल में, उन की इस समय बड़ी भारी उपेक्षा हो रही है। आखिर उन्हें वही स्थान अब क्यों न दिया जाये ?

, साथ ही साथ फौज में जो जातियों के नाम पर रेजिमेंट कायम रखी गई हैं उन को भी आज क्यों कायम रक्खा जाये ? जो लोग लड़ने वाले हैं, बहादुर हैं, वह किसी खास जाति की बपोती नहीं हैं। किसी खास जाति में ही लड़ाकू पैदा होते हैं और किसी खास जाति में लड़ाकू पैदा नहीं होते हैं इस बात को

मान्यता न पहले थी और न आज होनी चाहिए। लेकिन जो परिपाटी अंग्रेजों ने रख दी है उसी को हम आज भी कायम रखें इस को किसी तरह से उचित नहीं माना जा सकता।

अनुसूचित जातियों में जिन जातियों को गिना जाता है उन में बहुत सी जातियाँ ऐसी हैं जिन का हमारे धर्म शास्त्रों में, स्मृतियों और पुराणों तक में कोई नाम नहीं है, कोई चर्चा नहीं है। आज उन को शुद्रों की श्रेणी में मानी जाती है। उन में से कई जातियाँ ऐसी हैं जिन के साथ छोटे वर्णों जैसा व्यवहार होता है। इस देश में दोनों तरफ गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई है, जो अपने को ऊँचे मानते हैं उन में भी और जो उन के द्वारा पीड़ित नीचे कहे जाते हैं उन में भी दोनों में जो गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई है। उस को दूर करने के लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार कोई अनुसंधान उस पर करवाये। जो शास्त्र है, जो प्राचीन ग्रंथ है उन की शोध कराई जाये यह जातियाँ पैदा कैसे हुई हैं, उन का आविर्भाव यहाँ से हुआ है। हम ने जो कुछ पढ़ा, देखा और समझा है, उस के मुताबिक हम ऊँची नीची जातियों का कोई उल्लेख पुराने ग्रंथों में नहीं पाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे शोधकर्ता है वह अनुसंधान करके बतलायें कि भगी शब्द की उत्पत्ति कहाँ से हुई, भंगी शब्द कहाँ से आया और इस शब्द का प्रचलन कहाँ से हुआ। मुसलिम पीरियड तक इस का कहीं उल्लेख नहीं है, इस जाति का नाम कहीं नहीं है। अगर हमारे यहाँ इस तरह की कोई जाति नहीं थी, इस तरह की कोई बानें नहीं थी तो यह शब्द कहाँ से आया? इसी तरह से जो दूसरी जातियाँ बनीं उनका कब आविर्भाव हुआ, किस आधार पर हुआ, किन कारणों से हुआ, इसके बारे में भी शोध कार्य सरकारी स्तर पर होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सब की

खोब वैज्ञानिक तथा साहित्यिक दोनों ही दृष्टियों से, दोनों ही ढंगों से की जाए और जो सत्य है उसको सामने ला कर रखा जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो गलतफहमियाँ पैदा हो गई है वे बहुत हद तक दूर हो जाएगी। साथ ही जो भेदभाव पैदा हुए हैं, जो मनमुटाव पैदा हुआ है, दोष जो घ्रा गए हैं, वे भी काफी हद तक दूर हो जाएंगे, उनका भी बहुत कुछ निराकरण हो जाएगा।

एक समस्या जोकि आर्थिक है, वह भी पैदा हो गई है। पुरानी और आज की परिस्थितियों में एक और भी बड़ा अन्तर हो गया है। ऊँची जाति के कहे जाने वाले लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सामान्यतया अच्छी है बनिस्बत उनकी स्थिति के जोकि अनुसूचित जातियों के कहे जाते हैं। पुरानी वर्णक्रम व्यवस्था को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि एक वर्ण वाले लोगों के लिए एक क्षेत्र सीमित रहता था। वे दूसरे क्षेत्र में नहीं जाते थे। जो पुरानी जाति व्यवस्था थी उस में उस समय शासक व्यवस्था दिया करते थे कि कौन वर्ग कौन वर्ण किस क्षेत्र में जाए। गुण दोषों को देख कर प्राचीन काल में इस तरह की व्यवस्था दी जाती थी। आज वह बात नहीं है। कोई व्यवस्था देने वाला नहीं है। समाज अपने ही आप और अपने ही ढंग से काम कर रहा है। सब मनमाने ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं। जिस के मन में जो आ रहा है वह उस तरह से ही काम कर रहा है और इस कारण से एक अव्यवस्था की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इस कारण से कई चीजें ऐसी हैं जो सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से नहीं चल पा रही हैं। ऐसी हालत में एक नई पद्धति क्या अपनाई जाए, समाज का संचालन किस रूप में एक व्यवस्थित ढंग से किया जा सकता है और उसकी रूपरेखा क्या हो, इस पर भी अनुसंधान होना चाहिये।

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

एक वर्ण या एक जाति के लोग आज एक धंधा कर रहे हैं। लेकिन कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हैं जिन की इच्छा होते हुए भी, जो चाहते हुए भी, कोई धंधा नहीं पा रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जिन के पास पैसा है, वे शिक्षित भी हो गये हैं उनके पास जमीन भी आ गई है, अच्छी अच्छी नौकरियां भी उनको मिल गई हैं और व्यापार आदि भी वे करने लग गए हैं। दूसरे वे लोग हैं जिन के पास सब कुछ होते हुए भी पैसे के अभाव में वे शिक्षा भी प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं उनके पास जमीन भी नहीं होती है, उनको कोई धंधा भी नहीं मिल पाता है। सरकार को इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि हर परिवार को कोई न कोई धंधा करने के लिए मिले और ऐसा धंधा उसको मिले जो उसकी योग्यता, उसके काम की शक्ति को देखते हुए उसके उपयुक्त हो। उसके लिए साथ ही साथ किसी दूसरे धंधे की भी व्यवस्था की जाए। एक परिवार तो बढ़ता चला जाए, फलता फूलता चला जाए और दूसरा परिवार मायापच्ची करता रहे और येन केन प्रकारेण पढ़ लिख भी उस में से कोई ले तो उसको नौकरी भी न मिले, रोजगार भी न मिले तो उसका दुष्परिणाम एक असन्तोष के रूप में हमारे सामने प्रकट होगा और वह असन्तोष एक भयंकर रूप फूट पड़ेगा, जिसको दबाना मुश्किल हो जाएगा, जिस पर फौज या पुलिस के बल पर भी काबू नहीं पाया जा सकेगा, उसको दबाया नहीं जा सकेगा। आज परिस्थिति इस रूप में हमारे सामने आ कर खड़ी हो गई है कि जो गरीब हैं वह शिक्षित भी नहीं हो पाता है और अगर किसी प्रकार से शिक्षा प्राप्त कर भी लेता है तो अगर वह किसी बड़ी ऊंची नौकरी पर नहीं है तो उसकी कोई पूछ नहीं है, उसके साथ न्याय नहीं होता है। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख हो रहा है कि गरीब आदमी जो सच्चाई के साथ काम करना चाहता है,

ईमानदारी के साथ रोजी रोटी कमाना चाहता है, मेहनत करना चाहता है, उसको कोई धंधा नहीं मिलता है और इस कारण वह परेशान रहता है बल्कि पुलिस की भी उस के ऊपर कुदृष्टि होती है, न्यायालय से भी पैसा न होने के कारण उसको न्याय नहीं मिल पाया है और पैसा न होने के कारण वह दरखास्त भी नहीं दे पाता है। अगर थोड़ा बहुत पैसा हुआ और दरखास्त दे दी तो बकील को अगर वह पैसा नहीं दे पाता है तो उसके केस की परवा करने वाला कोई नहीं होता है।

आर्थिक स्थिति जैसी अनुसूचित जातियों की है, वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है लेकिन मूसहर जाति के लोगों की तरफ में सरकार का खास तौर पर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। उनकी हालत बंद से बदतर होती चली आ रही है। उनके पास कोई घर नहीं, कोई जमीन नहीं। वे कुछ दिन तक किसी की जमीन में किसी के पेड़ के नीचे टूटी फूटी झोंपड़ी डाल लेते हैं और कुछ दिनों के बाद उसको हटा कर दूसरे के पेड़ के नीचे अपनी झोंपड़ी डाल लेते हैं। उनका कोई भी प्रतिनिधि न पालियामेंट और न ही किसी प्रसिम्बली में है। उनके दुख-दर्द को पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है। वे पुराने आदिवासी हैं। यह जाति ऐसी है कि भयंकर परेशानियों के बावजूद भी इन में से कोई भीख नहीं मांगता है। ये लोग आज भी जूड़ी पतलें उठा कर पुराने ढंग से अपना पेट पालते हैं। उनकी तरफ समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिमी बिहार के भाग में ये बड़ो भारी तादाद में गांव गांव में फैले हुए हैं। उनकी दर्दशा बयान नहीं की जा सकती है। उनकी हालत को सुधारने की ओर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैंने कई कई बार उनके बारे में कहा है और लिखा भी है। उनको न तो अनुसूचित जातियों में शामिल

किया गया है और न ही बनवासियों या आदि-वासियों में उनको घुमार किया गया है और कारण यह है कि वे जंगली क्षेत्रों में नहीं रहते हैं। उनकी हालत को तरफ में आपका खास ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

भूमि देने का आन्दोलन सरकार की तरफ से भी चलाया जा रहा है। पाटियां भी इसके लिए आन्दोलन कर रही हैं कि भूमिहीनों को खेती करने के लिए भूमि दी जाए। अगर भूमि नहीं दी जाती है तो कम से कम इतना प्रबन्ध तो कर ही दिया जाना चाहिये की अनुसूचित जातियों में से जिन लोगों के पास अपना मकान बनाने तक के लिए जमीन नहीं है, उनको अपना मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन तो दे दी जाए। साथ ही अपने जानवरों के लिए चारे का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए तथा अपने लिए कुछ साग सब्जी पैदा करने के लिए कुछ जमीन तो उनको मिलनी ही चाहिये और बिना कीमत के मिलनी चाहिये। साथ ही जहां तक हो सके उसी गांव में मिलनी चाहिये जहां वे रह रहे हैं। हो सके तो उसी जगह पर उनको जमीन मिलनी चाहिये। अगर मकान के लिए, साग सब्जी के लिए जमीन दे दी गई उनको और कोई न कोई धंधा उनको दे दिया गया जिससे वे सम्मान-पूर्वक अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि और चीजें जो हैं उनको बहुत आसानी से सुलझाया जा सकता है।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहूंगा कि सरकारी तौर पर शोध करवाया जाए कि जाति प्रथा और यह ऊंच नीच की भावना कब से आई और किस परिस्थितियों में आई। इस भावना को मिटाने के लिए, इस बीमारी को मिटाने के लिए मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि समुचित उपाय हों और इसके लिए कोई तिथि निर्धारित कर दी जाए। आगे कानून तो बना दिया है कि सुआख्त जो बरतेगा उसको दंडित किया जाएगा। कानून अपनी जगह पर है। लेकिन

उसके बावजूद भी यह बुराई दूर नहीं हुई है। यह कैसे दूर हो इस पर आज गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसको दूर करने के लिए शीघ्रता से पग उठाए जाएंगे।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को फौज में अच्छी सख्या में भरती का मौका मिलना चाहिये और इनको अपना शौर्य और पराक्रम दिखलाने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे कुछ शब्द कहने के लिए अवसर दिया।

श्री एन० ई० होरो (खुंटी) : शंइयूल्ड कास्ट और शंइयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कल्याण से सम्बन्धित प्रतिवेदनो की हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इन लोगों के उत्थान की मांग सभी ओर से की जा रही है। ये कौन लोग हैं ? ये हिन्दुस्तान के मूल निवासियों में से हैं। भारत के प्राचीन भ्रम लोग ये ब्राह्मणों अभी भी अपनी सस्कृति को अपनाए हुए हैं। आर्यों ने जब इस देश में प्रवेश किया, तब उनके साथ इनका संघर्ष हुआ और काफ चक्र के प्रभाव में इनकी हालत खराब हुई। उस संघर्ष के बाद जो एक समाज आया, जो व्यवस्था आई, वह आर्य हिन्दुओं की थी। जिन लोगों ने आर्यों की दासता स्वीकार कर ली वे हरिजन कहलाए। उनकी अवस्था आज भी वसी ही है जैसी हजारों बरसों पहले थी या आर्यों के आने के पहले थी। जिन्होंने आर्यों की दासता स्वीकार न की और जंगलों पहाड़ों में अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा की, ये ही आदिवासी हैं। यह तो उस जमाने की बात हुई। लेकिन हम को आजाद हुए 23 साल हो गए हैं, उसके बाद से भी आज हम यहाँ जो उनकी दयनीय दशा की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, यह इस बात का सबूत है कि आज भी इनकी अवस्था में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ। आज भी इनकी वही अवस्था है जो पहले थी। यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि 22

[श्री एन० ई० होरो]

साल तक कांग्रेस पार्टी ने देश पर शासन किया और उसके द्वारा बने प्रशासन यंत्र ने कभी भी दिल से आदिवासियों एवं हरिजनों के प्रति सहानुभूति नहीं दिखाई और हृदय से उनकी उन्नति और उत्थान के लिए काम नहीं किया। अवश्य ही संविधान में इनके लिए कुछ सुविधायें रखी गई हैं। और भी सुविधायें देने की बात की जा रही है। कमिशन की रिपोर्ट्स में भी बहुत अच्छी अच्छी सिफारिशें हैं।

मगर इन सिफारिशों के बावजूद इस देश में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत खराब है। इस से यह साबित होता है कि सरकार ने इन सिफारिशों को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया है। जैसा कि अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा है, ये सिफारिशें तो बहुत अच्छी हैं, लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार के प्रशासन-तंत्र में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के प्रति कोई बेदना, कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। मैं इसका एक उदाहरण देता हूँ।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, उसमें अधिकतर लोग आदिवासी हैं। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, आज जमीन की समस्या ने सबके मनो को विचलित और आन्दोलित कर दिया है। उसने लोगों के मनो में एक क्रान्ति सी ला दी है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को आर्थिक व्यवस्था जमीन पर आधारित है। उनकी उस जमीन को न केवल महाजन और दूसरे बड़े लोग, जिन के पास अधिक ताकत है, हड़प लेते हैं, बल्कि सरकार भी उनकी जमीन को ले लेती है—वह सरकार, जिसका यह धर्म और कर्तव्य है, तथा वचनबद्ध है कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की जो जमीन गैर कानूनी ढंग से हस्तान्तरित हो गई है, उसको वापस दिलाया जायेगा, वह सरकार भी अपने कुछ कामों के

लिए इन गरीब और कमजोर लोगों की जमीन को ही बिना उचित मुआवजा दिये छीन लेती है।

जितना भी अरबनाइजेशन होता है, जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज या प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाई जाती हैं, उन के लिए सरकार अक्सर ऐसे लोगों की जमीन ही पसन्द और अर्जित करती है जो कमजोर और गरीब हैं। रांची शहर के दस मील के रेडियस में जो सबसे अच्छी पैंडी लैंड थी, जो बहुत ज्यादा उपजाऊ थी उसको अर्जित कर सरकार ने हैबी इंजीनियरिंग कारखाना बनाया। पूर्वी या पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से जो शरणार्थी वहाँ की सरकार के अत्याचार और उत्पीड़न से तबाह होकर या इस देश में अधिक अच्छा जीवन व्यतीत करने व भाग्य बनाने के लिए यहाँ आ रहे हैं, सरकार उनको रुपया-पैसा और मकान आदि देकर दिल्ली के आस पास और दूसरे स्थानों में बसाने का इंतजाम करती है। लेकिन पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग के स्थापित किए जाने से जो लोग अपरूटिड (uprooted) या विस्थापित हो जाते हैं, उन को बसाने की सरकार को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है।

सरकार ने अपने बहुत से अफसरों को इस बात का अध्ययन करने के लिए दूसरे देशों में भेजा कि वहाँ पर विस्थापितों को कैसे बसाया जाता है। उसने इस पर लाखों रुपये खर्च किए होंगे। मैंने पर्सनली देखा है कि पश्चिमी जर्मन सरकार ने लड़ाई के बाद पूर्वी जर्मनी से आए हुए शरणार्थियों को किस तरह बसाया। आज मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदिवासी और गैर-आदिवासी लोग रांची में हैबी इंजीनियरिंग कारखाना बनाये जाने से विस्थापित हो गए, उनको सरकार ने कैसे बसाया है। उनके साथ यह दिखाया गया था कि उनको जमीन के बदले जमीन दी जाएगी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। सरकार ने उन लोगों को कुछ रुपया दिया, लेकिन उसने इन तरह ध्यान

नहीं दिया कि वे लोग उस रुपये से किस तरह अपनी ज़िन्दगी बसर करेंगे। सरकार जानती है और पूरा देश जानता है—कि आदिवासी और हरिजन खेती से सम्बन्धित हैं। और उनको किसी अन्य व्यवसाय या तिजारत का इल्म नहीं है। इस स्थिति में सरकार के लिए यह उचित था कि वह उन लोगों को बसाने के लिए कोई व्यवसाय या इल्म सिखाने का इंतजाम करे। यह सरकार की जवाबदेही थी और है।

इसलिए सरकार एक कानून के जरिये यह पाबन्दी लगा दे कि ग्राइन्दा किसी पब्लिक सैंक्टर या प्राइवेट सैंक्टर के प्राजेक्ट के लिए कोई जमीन अर्जित करने के परिणामस्वरूप जो लोग विस्थापित होंगे, जबतक उनको पूरी तरह से बसाने, उनके लिए जमीन, मकान, शिक्षा और व्यवसाय आदि का पूरा इन्तजाम नहीं कर लिया जायेगा, तब तक उनकी जमीन अर्जित नहीं की जायेगी। सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया। इन लोगों के कल्याण के नाम में गत तेईस सालों में सरकार ने जितना रुपया बर्बाद किया, जितनी मेहनत की और जितना समय दिया, अगर वह उसका पच्चीस परसेंट भी इमानदारी के साथ खर्च करती, तो आज हमारे देश का चेहरा बदल गया होता। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

मुझे लगता है कि आज भी यह सरकार इमानदार नहीं है। वह तीन चार रिपोर्टों को एक साथ सदन में ले आई है। जब सदन के सदस्यों ने आवाज उठाई, तो इस चर्चा के लिए बीस घंटे का समय दिया गया है। यह बहुत स्पष्ट प्रदर्शित करता है कि यह सरकार इमानदार नहीं है। सरकार इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय को ठिसकस करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय भी नहीं देना चाहती थी।

मैं सरकार को यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस आदिवासी क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ,

वहाँ की अवस्था बहुत एक्सप्लेसिव है। जिस लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट के बारे में इतनी बातें हो रही हैं, क्या सरकार ने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि उसकी बुनियाद में, उसके मूल में, क्या कारण है? इस सदन में हर तरफ के सदस्यों ने जो विचार प्रकट किए हैं, सरकार गहराई से उन पर गौर करे। मैं लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट का हिमायती नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये सारी बातें इस लिए हो रही हैं कि जो सरकार का धर्म, कर्तव्य और जवाब देहित्व है, उस को सरकार ने नहीं निभाया है।

बिहार में राष्ट्रपति शासन जब था तब सदन में आदिवासियों की जमीन वापिस दिलाने के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चली थी।

एक कानून बनाया गया जिसके अनुसार आदिवासियों की जो जमीन गैर कानूनी ढंग से हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई है, वह उनको वापिस दिलाई जाएगी। बिहार राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस उतरदायित्व से बच नहीं सकती है। क्या सरकार यह बता सकती है कि कानून में संशोधन के बाद कितने केस सरकार के पास आए, जिनका उसने सैटलमेंट किया? वह नहीं बता सकती है। हमने इस बारे में ग्रान्दोलन करना चाहा है, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि अगर यह काम शान्ति से हो जाए, तो अच्छा है। क्यों? क्योंकि आज देश खतरे में है। वह आदिवासी, वह हरिजन जिनकी आप उपेक्षा करते आ रहे हैं, इतना तो समझते हैं कि अगर हमारे देश में अमन और चैन नहीं रहेगा तो उन्नति नहीं होगी। जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं उनके लिए कुछ नहीं है। अगर आज यहाँ हमारे देश में भ्रंश हो जाए तो वह दूसरे देश में जाकर बस जायेंगे। लेकिन यहाँ जो छोटे लोग हैं, नीचे तबके के लोग हैं उनको तो कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है। वह चाहते हैं कि शान्ति और अमन से अपना काम काम करें। तो सरकार से हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि आज

[श्री एन० ई० होरो]

भी समय रहते हुए आप इनकी प्रगति एवं विकास के लिए मौलिक परिवर्तन लायें और ईमानदारी से जो अधिकार इनके हैं, आप दें और उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करें। चाहे वे नीचे तबके के लोग हों, आदिवासी हों, हरिजन हों, चाहे पिछड़ी जाति के लोग हों, तब आप इस देश में समाजवाद ला सकते हैं और डेमोक्रेसी की रक्षा कर सकते हैं। नहीं तो डेमोक्रेसी और समाजवाद की रक्षा करना आपके दूते की बात नहीं है। यह जिस ढंग से क्रान्ति चल रही है यह सामाजिक व आर्थिक क्रान्ति है, इसको आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। जैसे कहा जाता था कि अंग्रेजों के राज में कभी सूरज नहीं डूबता है इसी प्रकार कांग्रेस दल ने भी सोचा था कि हमारे राज में भी कभी सूरज नहीं डूबेगा। लेकिन क्या हुआ ? आज बहुत सारे राज्यों से आपकी कांग्रेस सरकार गई और प्राज देश में राजनैतिक अस्थिरता है। इसकी गहराई में अगर आप जायेंगे तो मासूम होंगा कि नीचे तबके के लोग अब ऊपर आने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वह समय आया चाहे आप चाहें या न चाहें, व्हेदर यू लाइक इट आर नाट, जब पिछड़ी जाति के लोग, जो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं, वह इस देश की सरकार की बागडोर सम्भालने वाले हैं। आप चाहें या न चाहें यह क्रान्ति आ रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा कि इन प्रतिवेदनों में कई सिफारिशें अच्छी हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन सिफारिशों पर अच्छे ढंग से ध्यान हो। फिलहाल इन को न तो राज्य की सरकारें कर रही हैं, न केन्द्र की सरकार कर रही है। केन्द्र की सरकार पर भी बहुत ज्यादा रेस्पांसिबिलिटी है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कह रहा था कि संविधान में राज्यपाल को कुछ अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। लेकिन कोई राज्यपाल आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष या मौलिक चिन्ता नहीं करता

है। आप रिपोर्ट उठाकर देख लीजिए। आदिवासियों के कल्याण का कोई ठोस काम नहीं हुआ है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि लिग्निस्टिक माइनरिटीज की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में कहा गया है कि मातृभाषा में पढ़ाई होनी चाहिए। हमारे आदिवासियों की अपनी भाषा है। जब यहां संस्कृत नहीं थी इस देश में आदिवासियों की अपनी भाषा थी और है। इनकी अपनी सम्यता थी। मातृभाषा प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा देने के सम्बन्ध में आदेश है कि प्रादिवासियों को अपनी मातृभाषा में शिक्षा देनी चाहिए। लेकिन डाइरेक्टर आफ लिग्निस्टिक माइनरिटीज की रिपोर्ट आप देख लें। बंगाल, बिहार, व उड़ीसा में जहां कि आदिवासियों की संख्या ज्यादा है यहां इन तीन राज्यों से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। ऐसी सूत्र में मध्य प्रदेश की भी है। इनके आँकड़ों की सूची आप देखें तो उसमें बिल्कुल ब्लैक पायेंगे। क्यों ? इस लिए कि वहाँ की सरकारें, वहाँ का प्रशासन और उसमें जो लोग हैं जो इन सरकारों की पालिसी को चलाते हैं वे इसको नहीं चाहते हैं। इनकी ऐसी मशीनरी बनी है जो बिल्कुल अनसम्प्रेषिटीक है। तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि इसकी क्या दवाई है ? सरकार के कर्तव्य हैं जनहित के कार्य करने के। मगर जिन अफसरों के जरिए, जिस प्रशासन व्यवस्था, जिस मशीनरी के जरिए वे इम्प्लीमेंट कराना चाहते हैं जब आगे नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहते। तो क्या दवा है इस की ? इसको तो सोचना पड़ेगा। अगर नहीं सोचेंगे तो आज देश में जहां बायलेंस की बात होती है, हर क्षेत्र में विद्रोह होगा और अव्यवस्था होगी। हरिजन और आदिवासी तथा पिछड़ी जाति के लोग इस देश में जब शक्ति हाथ में लेंगे तो उन्हीं के आगे आपको झुकना पड़ेगा। मैं पूछता हूँ कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों से आप आदिवासी और हरिजनों के उत्थान की बात करते हैं। क्या आप अपनी कैबिनेट में ऐसे लोगों का अधिक संख्या में जगह देंगे ? क्या

आप तैयार हैं इसके लिए ? अगर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कल्याण करना चाहते हैं और दुनिया को यह दिखाना चाहते हैं तो आदिवासी या हरिजन में से किसी व्यक्ति को प्राइम मिनिस्टर बना दें। मगर आपसे यह होगा नहीं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे नेता साउथ अफ्रीका की रंगभेद की नीति की अलोचना करते हैं लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ आप ने उसे एक कालोनी बना कर रखा है। इसीलिए भारखंड तथा उससे सटे बंगाल उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में जहाँ कि आदिवासी हरिजन तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियाँ ज्यादा संख्या में हैं, यह कहना चाहते हैं कि वहाँ एक अलग राज्य हो, एक अलग भारखंड राज्य का निर्माण हो। इस की चर्चा 30 साल से हो रहा है। मैं इस सदन में इस को दोहराना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप अलग भारखंड राज्य नहीं बनाएंगे तब तक वहाँ के लोगों की उन्नति नहीं होगी। क्योंकि हम ने 22 साल तक देखा है न तो राज्य की सरकार उन के साथ सहानुभूति रखती है न केन्द्र की सरकार भीषण शोषण का एक सिलसिला चल रहा है। आज वहाँ एक कालोनी बसी हुई है। आप यह कहेंगे कि यह तो एक दस्तर हो गया है कि हर एक कोने से अलग राज्य की दरखास्त आती है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आप लिबरल-स्टिक स्टेट बनाते हैं, छोटे छोटे स्टेट बनाते हैं, क्या जस्टिफिकेशन उस का है ? जहाँ पर कि आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक और हर प्रकार से अलग राज्य बनाने का जस्टिफिकेशन है, वहाँ के लिए उस तथ्य को तो आप भुज से भूल जाते हैं और छोटे छोटे क्षेत्रों को ले कर आप अलग राज्य बनाते चले जाते हैं। तो इसके नाने यह हैं कि आप की नीति पक्षपातपूर्ण है ? इसके मानी यही हैं कि आप हमारा शोषण करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उस क्षेत्र में बहुत ज्यादा प्रकृतिक धन एवं मिनरल्स हैं। डिफेंस के लिए और

इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के लिए वहाँ सामग्री उपलब्ध है। वहीं से सब चीजें आएंगी, इसलिए हमारे राजनैतिक एवं आर्थिक प्रकांशाओं को दब कर आप शोषण करते रहना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह एरिया एक्सप्लोसिव है। अगर आप ने राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से उस क्षेत्र की बात नहीं सोची तो आप को धोखा होगा। आप को मालूम होना चाहिए कि अगर वहाँ के लोग जो बहुतेर आन्दोलित हैं उन को शोषण से आप नहीं बचाएंगे और शोषण वहाँ की जनता तब तक बच नहीं सकती जब तक वहाँ के लोगों के लिए आप अलग भारखंड राज्य का निर्माण नहीं करेंगे। बगैर इसके उन की उन्नति होगी नहीं और मैं इसमें संदेह नहीं करता कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक प्रगति, इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन और औद्योगिक प्रगति रुक जायगी। आप को बहुत बड़ा धोखा होगा। अगर आप यह सोचते हैं कि वहाँ के लोग अपने मौलिक अधिकारों के लिए लड़ेंगे नहीं तो यह आप की गलती होगी। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को शोभा देता है कि जहाँ आप साउथ अफ्रीका की रंग भेद की नीति की निन्दा करते हैं वहाँ आप भारखंड वासियों के प्रति कोअसिव नीति अपनाते हैं, यय डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं है तो क्या है ?

आज हमारी सरकारों के सामने चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार हो, चाहे राज्य की सरकार हो, चूँकि बहुत से राज्यों में भी इनकी पार्टियों की ही सरकार है, मैं चाहूँगा कि आप आदिवासियों एवं हरिजनों के सम्पूर्ण उत्थान की समस्याओं पर गौर फरमायें और जो समय आपको मिला है, उन्में इस काम को पूरा करें। सरकार में बैठने का जो बहुमूल्य समय आपको मिला है, आप यह समझकर काम करें कि आपकी इतनी ही जिन्दगी है, एक या दो रोज की। अगर आप यह समझें कि आपकी एक रोज की जिन्दगी है और मरने से पहले हम सारा काम कर लें, इस अर्जेंसी के साथ आप काम करेंगे तो आप इस

देश के लोगों की उन्नति कर सकेंगे। आप इसको भूल न जायें उन लोगों की चर्चा हम कर रहे हैं जो भारत की आबादी के 90 फीसदी हैं, जो नीचे तबके के हैं, जिनको उठाना हमारा आपका सबका कर्तव्य है। इस देश में अगर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो सारे वायलेंट डिमास्ट्रेशन्स जो हो रहे हैं, लैंड ग्रेब या हाऊस ग्रेब रुकेंगे नहीं। मैंने जो बातें कही हैं, आशा है कि हमारी सरकार के नेता उस पर गौर फरमायें और सिर्फ आईवाश करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि ठोस काम करने के लिए कदम बढ़ायें। जब आप यह काम करेंगे तो हम बया सारी जनता आपके पीछे रहेगी।

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people is a very vast problem and I would like to confine myself to deal with only two very important aspects of this question, namely, education first, and then the land problem. These two, to my mind, are the most important aspects of the problem affecting these unfortunate people.

Sir, even the commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his latest Report admits the fact that very little progress has been made with regard to these people. I would like to read out the quotation. He says :

"The key to the upliftment of all backward classes lies in the field of education. In spite of the advance made during the last 17 years it must however be confessed that the progress registered is too small in comparison with what should or could have been done."

This is a clear indication of not only failure, but of condemnation of the educational policy of the Government of India and the State Governments. He himself clearly admits that very little progress has been made with regard to these people compared to the general progress all over the country. This quotation clearly shows that these people, scheduled castes and tribes have been discriminated by the Governments both at the Centre and at

State levels in the field of education. And, all this has happened because the Government has not tried to solve the problem in an honest way. Unless Government takes greater care and tries to solve the problem in an honest way, this problem of education of these people can never be solved.

Sir, the ordinary schools and the ordinary schools facilities do not help these poor people very much, because I have seen this with my own eyes in my own constituency. The Harijans who are living there are not only poor, but they are hungry. Poverty is not the problem with regard to these people; the question is of hunger. They don't get even one full meal a day and that is the reason why they can't afford to send their children to schools. Unless you give those children at least one full mid-day meal a day they cannot afford to send their children to school. After three five year plans, and three one year plan and the fourth plan is now running, we find that the condition of these unfortunate people has not improved at all in my district.

So, I would suggest, if you are to be really honest and sincere to give education to these people, you must give them a full midday meal, because, that is an inducement to these people to send their children to schools. They prefer to keep their children at home because they do some little odd jobs for them—they go out to collect the cattle dung and that becomes an earning for them, whereas if they send these children to school, they cannot get that earning. Everybody will be starving. This I have seen in my own constituency. Therefore, you must give them mid-day meal to solve this problem. It is no use starting a school and asking these people to send their children to school.

In the report it is stated that some States are giving midday meals. For instance, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It is stated in the Report that only 6 paise was sanctioned per mid-day meal in Tamil Nadu. In Kerala, it is 5 paise. This is in the Report itself. It is not from my imagination. It is impossible to give a meal with 5 paise or 6 paise. I do not know what kind of meal you can have in these days of high prices, for 5 paise and 6 paise. This is again a dishonest way of doing things. If we

say that we are providing mid-day meals at five or six paise per child, the world will simply laugh at us. And yet, these facts are mentioned in our reports.

My second suggestion would be that besides mid-day meals, we must give these children clothing also, because they are naked. I have seen in my own constituency that they have not even got a shirt to wear. So, how could they go to schools? It is impossible. So, we shall have to give them clothing also. Then, we must give them books, stationery, slates etc. Then only it can be called free education. Free education does not mean only that we do not charge fees. That is not free education with regard to these poor people. But has the Government done this during the last 23 years? Nothing has been done in that regard.

श्री रामसेवक दाब (बारबंकी) : लेकिन रेडियो तो रोज बोलता है ।

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : The radio can say anything it likes. But is there any reality behind it?

Then, there is the question of ashram schools. That is a good scheme. But how many ashram schools are there all over India in the tribal areas? Without these ashram schools, in the isolated areas which are in the forest, it is impossible to bring these children to schools. Sir, my district is a forest district, and 82 per cent of the total area of it consists of forests. There are villages with just three or four houses in each. Surely, we cannot have a school there for four children or three children. Instead of that, we could collect these children in a central village in ashram school and feed them there and give them education. The conception of an ashram school is a very good conception, but unfortunately, these ashram schools have not been started on a large-scale. There are very few ashram schools in the whole country. I would suggest that as far as the tribal areas are concerned, there must be ashram schools all over.

There are also very many isolated and small villages where the Harijans live. For the benefit of the children in those villages, we must have residential schools. That

means that we must have these children live in the hostels, feed them properly and educate them properly. Unless we have the system of ashram schools and residential schools, their condition cannot improve. I am not confining myself at this stage only to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but to other people who are also as poor as these people. When mid-day snacks are given in any particular school to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children, we must include those children also who are suffering from hunger, irrespective of their caste.

The attitude of our Governments is so callous, the Central Government being included in this list. There are Central schools started by the Central Government with the idea that they should be model schools for State Governments and voluntary agencies to copy. According to the latest report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There were 188 Central schools. What is the treatment given to Harijan children in these schools? They have been completely neglected. The commissioner says in his latest report :

"About 118 Central schools functioning through the Central Schools Organisation, Ministry of Education, are imparting education up to the higher Secondary level. In the recent past, complaints were received that in many of these schools, the cases of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students were not considered sympathetically. From the data collected about the enrolment position, it appears that the position was disappointing and the number of students belonging to these categories was almost negligible in the secondary stage of education. It is felt that until and unless specific reservation is prescribed for students of these categories, the position will not improve in the immediate future."

This is another condemnation of the Government of India. I am very sorry that the Education Minister is not present during this debate, but I hope that the hon. Minister present here will convey this re-

mark to the Education Minister. It is a very serious matter. This clearly shows this : take the Central Government, take any State Government, take the government of any political party today, these people are completely neglected.

15 hrs.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI (Karol Bagh) : Except the Jana Sangh Government in Delhi.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : I do not know about Delhi, not being acquainted with conditions here.

But I have made a study of these reports and this is my impression—I am sure many any of my colleagues will share this impression

Then take girls, education. Government claim to take special interest in it, because it is more important, because when the girl is educated and when she becomes a mother, she would like her children to be educated. So the future mother should be first educated. By reason of this special interest, the Government of India give grants to State Governments. Grants are given for the construction of hostels. What is the fact of these hostels ? There is a paragraph in the latest report of the Commissioner. I would read it.

“Though the Government of India have been sanctioning grants for this scheme from year to year, it is observed that necessary details regarding the number of hostels constructed and expenditure incurred thereon have not been made available by the States.....

this is a matter of scheme—

“It is also not known whether these institutions are functioning satisfactorily”—

that is, the girls' hostels—

“and whether the extent of benefit derived by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students is adequate”.

This is another condemnation of the State Governments and the Government of India. It is the duty of the latter to force the former to inform them as to how the money was spent, whether the hostels were constructed and how they are functioning. But the Government of India keep quite

for various reasons, including political. If a State Government does not make a report, the Central Government should not give grant for the next year. But the Central Government do give grant next year and only inform the Commissioner that they do not receive any information whether the money was spent at all or not. This is a fraud on the funds of the Government of India by the State Governments. Such a fraud should not be tolerated.

I have made certain suggestions for the improvement of the education of these children, and for the spread of education also. In the first place, you must bring every child to school and then go on improving education. It is easy for me to make a speech like this here ; it does not cost any money. It is easy also for Government to appoint committees. It costs little money. Except in the sense that Parliament costs money, my making a speech here does not cost any money except the charges for printing it in the debates tomorrow. But in order to put into practice the various suggestions I have made, the Government must come forward for spending adequate amount of money. Finance is the most important. Today educational problems are not properly solved in this country mainly because the Government of India practically spend nothing on education. This I had occasion to show when I spoke two years ago on the Demands for Grants of the of Education Ministry. In our education budget, you will find a provision of about Rs. 100 crores out of a total budget of more than Rs. 3,500 crores. But of these Rs. 10 crores, only about Rs. 25 crores is spent on education proper ; the other portion is spent on museums, the archeological department, map-making etc. I do not say they are unimportant, but it is not education proper. So the Government of India practically do not spend anything on education, including primary education, in spite of the fact that there is mention in the Directive Principles of our Constitution that it is the duty of the Government to make every child educated within ten or 15 years, I forget...

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : They have also forgotten.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI :after the Constitution came into operation. Eighteen years are over, what is the result ? The result is that today—I have calculated—25 per cent of the total number of students, not

of Harijans but of all castes, of school-going age are loitering in the streets in ignorance. And if any body is to be blamed most for this, it is the Central Government because the Central Government does not spend any money on education. It is better they abolish the Education Ministry instead of deceiving the nation like this. This is the crux of the whole problem. The Government of India must spend money.

I know why this is happening. It is due to the policy that we inherited from the old British Government. The old British Government which was not a national Government, was not interested in our education, that is why they gave that responsibility to the State Governments which did not have sufficient money with them. We are following the same policy of the British Government, as if our Central Government is a foreign Government, not interested in the education of our children.

Today the States do not have sufficient money for educating every child. Kerala spends about 40 per cent of its total revenue on education, Tamil Nadu spends about 35 per cent and Mysore about 22 per cent, but it is not enough. So, if you leave this matter only to the States, the problem of problem in this country—I am particularly referring to the primary education—will never be solved. So, I would like to make a request to the Central Government that they must give at least 50 per cent of the total cost to the State Governments for primary education of all the children. The only the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children will be in a position to get education. If you leave this matter to the States alone, it will not be possible.

Then, I would like to say something about the land problem. Today we are blaming those persons and parties who have supported the land grab movement, but how long will the poor people wait? They have waited for nearly a quarter of a century. Land was promised to these poor people, but was it given? No. When land is not given to the landless, certainly there are bound to be movements of this type. I would like particularly the Prime Minister to make a note of this.

Whenever land is given, you will find in the reports that so many acres have been

given in a particular State to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but what kind of land? It is all waste land, unproductive land. Land which cannot produce any thing is given to these poor people. Sometimes I have seen that land is given to these people near the burning ghat in the village or town, which is useless land which is not at all fertile. So, I would suggest that fertile land should be given to them. There are big-estates, they must be fragmented and given to these people.

I come from coastal Mysore area, and I have seen with my own eyes in my district that there are rich cocoanut gardens, and under those cocoanut trees there have been huts of Harijans for centuries, but the land does not belong to them. The cocoanut gardens do not belong to these people, they belong to the landlord who sometimes stays in that village, and is sometimes an absentee landlord. My suggestion would be that all this land should be acquired by Government and distributed to the people who have been living there for centuries.

This is a pathetic tale. What is the use of giving waste land to these people? And Government takes pride in it. Thousands of acres of wasteland are given to these poor people. It is a matter of shame that uneconomic land had been given to these persons. They must give them fertile land. There are big estates. Why do they not acquire those lands and give to these poor people that is the way to solve land problem.

Then there is the question of house sites. The poor people have not even got house sites, leave alone houses. I have seen with my own eyes in coastal Mysore that the Harijans are living in the lands of the landlord as serfs. They must always be at the beck and call of the landlord because they live in huts which are in the gardens of the landlords. They are not houses; they are really small huts. If they do not do what the landlord say their huts may be destroyed by him. The land belongs to the landlords and these huts had been constructed by the poor Harijans. In this big report on untouchability, about 400 or 500 pages, a bulky report, there is reference to their economic conditions. The report says

[Shri Dinkar Desai]

that only 6 per cent of the people got house sites all these years at this rate, it will take a century or more to give house sites to all the Harijans. That means it will never happen; nobody knows what is going to happen after a century.

Many foreign countries will be surprised to learn that there is some kind of slavery in this country even today; I will call it serfdom. In the report it is called bonded labour. But it is not labour, it is slavery or serfdom. There is a whole chapter on it. This system has been going on for a long time and is still prevalent in more than ten States as mentioned in the report. What is bonded labour? Suppose a poor man has no money for the marriage of his son or daughter, particularly a son and he needs money to feed his relations, etc. he goes to a money lender or landlord and asks him to give Rs.100 or Rs.50. That man obliges him. Then the poor fellow is unable to repay it at any time and as long as it is not repaid, it is the custom that he must go and work in his fields. The system is called Kamoti in South Bihar, Jetha in Mysore, Hal in Gujarat and Hari Begari in some other places. That shows that the system was widely prevalent. It is a matter of shame for us that in free India we have not lakhs of persons who are slaves in this way. The Government of India and the State Governments should take stringent measures. They must see to it that this slavery system is abolished in this country.

15.20 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*]

Then I would like to refer to the recommendation made by the Dhebar Commission. There is no dearth of Commissions in this country. The Dhebar Commission was appointed some years ago for improving the condition of the tribal people but nothing has been done. The recommendations are in cold storage. This fact is mentioned in the report. The latest report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes mentions this fact. The Dhebar Commission made a very valuable recommendation. The tribal

people are losing their land and they have lost their land, and in order to prevent the alienation of the land of the tribal people, the Dhebar Commission made certain very good recommendations, and though the Commission was appointed some years ago, their recommendations are still in cold storage. This is again a matter of shame. I am not exaggerating.

I do not want to take all the time that is allotted to my party, because I would like Mr. Krishna to speak later on. Today he is not present. Tomorrow he will speak. That is why I do not want to take more time. (*Interruption*) Our party's time is still available. So, he will also speak on behalf of our party. I do not want to take the full time allotted to my party.

I would now like to summarise what I have said. The crux of the problem is that there is no real interest either in the Central Government or in the State Governments for improving the condition of these people. If the Government of India and the State Governments are really honest to solve the problem of these poor people,—I would say these unfortunate people—they must spend more money and also it is no use just appointing Commissions and Committees and making speeches and having debates. How many debates have we had over this?

There is another instance to show how Government is treating this subject. All the reports for the last three years have been combined. The reports were not discussed for three years, and after a lot of agitation in this House, this debate has come about. This itself is a matter of shame. The Constitution has made a special provision that every year, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, must submit a report to the President through the Ministry concerned, but that report was not discussed in this House for the last three years. That is a reflection on the Ministry. They are not interested; they think this is unimportant, and now we are discussing all the three reports at one time. This is another instance to show how the Central Government is completely neglecting this problem.

I do not want to say anything more. I hope that the Government will take this problem more seriously and will spend adequate amounts of money not only from the Central exchequer but will also give a directive to State Governments as to what can be done. The Central Government can issue a circular to every State Government that if they spend more on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on education and other amenities, the Government of India will bear a certain proportion of that expenditure, and that will give an inducement to the State Governments to spend more amounts for this subject. This must be done.

I have nothing more to add. I thank you for giving me this much of time to speak on this problem.

श्री तुलाराम (अरारिया): सभापति महोदय, आदिवासियों, हरिजनों, खासकर जो मजदूर और थोड़े से किसान हैं उनके बारे में रिपोर्ट तो बनती है, जैसे महाभारत में बातें लिखी गई, रामायण में बातें लिखी गई, गीता और उपनिषद् में भी लिखी गई, लेकिन उन को कार्य के रूप में लाने की कोशिश नहीं होती। अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो यह बीमारी बहुत पहले ही खत्म हो जाती। वैसे जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाती है वह बहुत ईमानदारी से घूम घूम कर तैयार की जाती है, उस में हमारी कमजोरियों और खामियों की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वाद-विवाद के सन्दर्भ में जो बातें मेम्बरों द्वारा कही जाती हैं क्या कभी उन पर अमल किया जाता है? सामाजिक आजादी हो या आर्थिक आजादी, भीख मांगने से आज तक न मिली है और न मिलेगी। अगर संघर्ष किए हुए यह चीज मिलने वाली नहीं है।

मैं हूँ मजूर मैं हूँ किसान,

मैं मानवता का मरन रूप मरघट के

मुँह के समान।

मैं हूँ मजूर मैं हूँ किसान

मैं बरी तिजोरी वाले सेठों का रंगीन स्वाव

मैं वर्तमान, मैं भविष्य, मैं हूँ युग,

मैं हूँ इन्कलाब

है कौन मुझे जो रोक सके,

किस का साहस किस की मजाल

अब मैं हल कर लूंगा

अपनी रोटी का ठुकराया सवाल

ओ पूँजी वाले होशियार,

ओ महलों वाले सावधान

आजादी की बल बेदी पर

हमने बार बार शीघ्र दिये

भूखे नंगों की टोली को

जब चाहा जिसने पीस दिया

स्वातंत्र्य युद्ध का सैनिक,

मैं कंधे में कंधा जोड़ लड़ा

साम्राज्यवाद की छाती पर

मैंने भी खींची थी कमान

मैं हूँ मजूर, मैं हूँ किसान।

क्या हम चाहते हैं? देश के नेताओं से हमारी मांग क्या है? 22 साल तक आपने योजनाएं बनाई, स्कीमें बनाई। पैसा बाहर से अमरीका, रूस, इंग्लैंड आदि से आपको मिला है और भीतर से भी आपने पैसा इकट्ठा किया। 22 साल पहले भी आपने स्कीम बनाई थी और जमीन की सीमा बन्दी का आपने एलान किया था। आज भूमि हड़पो आन्दोलन चल रहा है। मेरी समझ से वह भूमि हड़पों आन्दोलन नहीं हैं बल्कि मुक्ति आन्दोलन है। पहली बात तो यह है कि दूसरों की जमीन पर जो किसान और हरिजन बसे हुए थे, उन गरीबों के लिए कहीं भी जगह नहीं है। वे गरीब बेहाल हैं। हरिजनों की वही हालत है जैसे 22 खिलाड़ियों के बीच में फुटबाल की होती है। जिस के पैर के नजदीक फुटबाल जाता है वही उसको ठोकर मार देता है। यही हालत हरिजनों की है।

जिस पर मेरा हल चल बैठा

वह जमीन मेरी है, मेरी है

[श्री तुलाराध]

अरे यह चप्पा भर जमीन नहीं,
पूरी दुनिया मेरी है, मेरी है।
तुम पूछो रबी खरोफ को,
इस घानी धरती से पूछो
बोल पड़ेगी मेरी ताकत मेरी मेहनत
भरे जेठिया चोमासे में जिस को
बोया मैंने मर कर

खून पसीना एक बना कर
इन महलों की बारहदरी की नींव कहेगी
खड़ी न होती अगर न गिरता यहां पसीना
कुछ मेरी मेहनत का
ए खेम खाह लाल दूशाले मलमल मलमल
बोल रहे हैं हर शिल मिल से
मेरी सूझ बूझ की ताकत मेरी मेहनत
इन रुपये पैसें से पूछो
बोल पड़ेंगे मेरे ही सांचे में
ढल कर बने हुए नकद नाराधण
इसलिए हम पर लागत है
तो मजदूर की ताकत मेहनत
तभी आज मेरा दावा है, सब मेरी है
इस दुनिया के इस्तेमाल की
चीजों की डेरी

अरे यह चप्पा भर जमीन नहीं,
पूरी दुनिया मेरी है, मेरी है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सामाजिक आजादी और उसके साथ साथ आर्थिक आजादी हमें तभी मिल सकती है, जब हमें शिक्षित बना दिया जाए। एक एक बात को सुन कर आपको हंसी आएगी और तकलीफ भी होगी। मेम्बर भी कुछ अपनी तनख्वाह बढ़ा रहे हैं और और जगह भी बढ़ रही है। लेकिन आप देखें कि हरिजन विद्यार्थियों के लिए जो स्कालरशिप की राशि है वह कब फिक्स की गयी। कालेजों और स्कूलों में जो हरिजन विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं, उनको जो मदद मिलती थी, उस में तो कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। वही स्कैल उसका अभी भी है,

15, 20 या 35-40। पैशानें भी बढ़ रही है। उसमें भी परिवर्तन हो चुका है। हरिजन छात्रों की ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आप लोगों की मनोभावना को देखें। बोलते तो कुछ हैं लेकिन भीतर कुछ और ही होता है। अगर मन साफ होता तो जरूर आप नजर दौड़ाते।

आप देखते तो आप को पता चल जाता कि संविधान में तो यह जरूर व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि हरिजनों के वास्ते नौकरियां सुरक्षित रखी जाएंगी। लेकिन क्या आपने इसको देखने की कोशिश की है कि उनको उनका हक मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है? दूर मत जाइये, यहां ही आप देख लीजिये। जब यहां ही हम मनवा नहीं सकते हैं तो दूसरे लोगों से हम कैसे मनवा सकते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार में जितने मंत्री हैं क्या उनकी संख्या निर्धारित करते समय हरिजनों को जो संरक्षण प्राप्त है, उसका ध्यान रखा गया है। क्या उसी अनुपात में हरिजन मंत्रिमंडल में लिये गए हैं? जब यहां ही हम नहीं कर पाते हैं तो बाहर हम क्या करेंगे?

22 साल हो गए हैं फिर भी यह कहा जाता है कि हम को सूटेबल इंजीनियर नहीं मिलते हैं, डाक्टर नहीं मिलते हैं। जहां देखो यही लिख दिया जाता है कि कोई सूटेबल कैंडिडेट नहीं मिला। यह बिल्कुल झूठ बात भी है। फोर्थ ग्रेड की नौकरियों के लिए भी लिख दिया जाता है कि सूटेबल कैंडिडेट नहीं मिला जबकि उसी काम को करने की वजह से आज भी हम अस्पृश्य हैं, हरिजन हैं। फाइलें ढोने के लिए आदमी नहीं मिल रहे हैं। हवाई जहाजों पर क्लीनर का काम करने वाले नहीं मिल रहे हैं। मुझे डा० लोहिया की बात याद आती है। उन्होंने कहा था कि भंगियों की तनख्वाह पांच सौ रुपये और एक हजार रुपये कर दो अगर सामाजिक फार्निश लाना चाहते हो, अगर भंगियों को भंगी बना कर रखना नहीं चाहते हो, हरिजनों की हरिजन बना कर नहीं रखना

चाहते हो। बात ठीक भी है। तब दूसरे लोग भी इन कामों को करने के लिए आगे आएंगे। तब समाज के अन्दर जो विषमता है, जो नफरत है, घृणा है, वह दूर हो जाएगी। अगर आप इसको नहीं मानते हैं तो अच्छी बात है, आप हमें पढ़ा लिखा तो दें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो सामाजिक क्रान्ति सम्भव हो सकती है। जिस काम को करने की वजह से समाज उसके साथ घृणा करता है, अगर आप उससे वही काम कराते रहे तो कैसे छुआछूत को आप दूर कर सकते हैं? कैसे घृणा की भावना को आप निकाल सकते हैं? इस वैज्ञानिक युग में तब आप लाख प्रवचन और भाषण करें और कानून बनाएं, सामाजिक क्रान्ति और सामाजिक आजादी नहीं मिल सकती है। सामाजिक आजादी दिलाने के लिए आपको आमूल परिवर्तन करने होंगे, काम के तौर तरीकों में परिवर्तन लाना होगा।

एक तरफ संगठन की बात चल रही है, हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिक्ख, ईसाई में भेदभाव न हो, सब मिल कर काम करें, यह बात चल रही है और दूसरी तरफ हरिजन स्थान आप बना रहे हैं। हरिजनों के लिए आप अलग से छात्रावास बनाते हैं। इसका क्या मतलब है? सर्वर्ण-अवर्ण को हम एक जगह बिठाना चाहते हैं, छुआछूत को हम दूर करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जब आप योजना बनाते हैं तो गांवों में आप हरिजनों के लिए अलग बस्ती बनाते हैं। इसी तरह से शिक्षण संस्थाओं में भी आप हरिजन छात्रावास बना रहे हैं। इससे उनके अन्दर हीनता की भावना आती है। इस हीनता की भावना को जब तक खत्म नहीं किया जाएगा, उन में तब तक रहानी ताकत नहीं आएगी तब तक सामाजिक क्रान्ति करने की लियाकत भी उसमें नहीं आएगी। इस वास्ते मैंने एक सुझाव दिया था। सुझाव यह था कि जो होस्टल बने

हुए हैं उन में पचास परसेंट दूसरी जाति वाले लड़कों को भी रखा जाए और वे लड़के मेरिट वाले होने चाहिये। ऐसा किया गया तभी तो संस्कृति का आदान प्रदान होगा। आजकल होता यह है कि तमाम हरिजन लड़के ही वहां होते हैं और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति, सामाजिक स्थिति, सांस्कृतिक घरातल ऊंचा नहीं होता है। अगर तमाम कूड़ा करकट एक जगह पर इकट्ठा कर दिया जाए तो वह कूड़ा करकट ही रह जाएगा। इस वास्ते विक्टोर होस्टल होने चाहियें। हरिजन होस्टल को आप जनरल होस्टल के साथ अटैच करें। छुआछूत को मिटाने के लिए जो ऊंची जाति के विद्यार्थी हैं लेकिन जो गरीब हैं, उनको कुछ राहत दे कर आप हरिजन छात्रों के साथ रखें। सरकार ने अपने कई लाख कर्मचारियों को मन्थली पेमेंट करने की व्यवस्था की हुई है। लेकिन हरिजन विद्यार्थियों को जो बजीका मिलता है, वह कैसे दिया जाता है? एक तो उस की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है—उस को टीचर खा रहे हैं, ब्लाक आफिसर खा रहे हैं, दूसरे खा रहे हैं। उचित तो यह है कि विद्यार्थी को बजीका हर महीने मिले, ताकि उस की जरूरत पूरी हो सके और वह अच्छी तरह पढ़ सके, लेकिन उस को वह बजीका छः महीने या एक साल के बाद दिया जाता है। परिणाम यह है कि जिस उद्देश्य से वह बजीका दिया जाता है, उस की पूर्ति नहीं होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार एक तो बजीके में वृद्धि करे और दूसरे, उस की मन्थली पेमेंट करवाने की व्यवस्था करे।

देश की भूमि समस्या से हम सब परिचित हैं। और जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, वह न भूमि हड़पों आन्दोलन है और न ही भूमि मुक्ति आन्दोलन है। जो भूमि के प्रति और समस्याओं के प्रति बफ़ादार नहीं हैं, वे नेता लोग केवल वोट प्राप्त करने के लिए ऐसी जमीनों पर चढ़ाई कर रहे हैं, जो कि खेती लायक नहीं हैं। अगर ये लोग राजनैतिक चालबाजी न कर के

[श्री तुलाराम]

समस्याओं के प्रति वफादार हों और सारी जनता के साथ कन्वे से कन्वा मिला कर प्रयत्न करें और सरकार पर दबाव डालें, तो इन समस्याओं का समाधान होना लाजिमी है। ये लोग तो अपने कामों से इस समस्या को हल्का बना रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भूमि समस्या का समाधान जल्दी से जल्दी किया जाये। अगर नहीं किया जायेगा, तो चार छः महीने के बाद, बरसात खत्म होने के बाद, और भी खूनी क्रांति या आन्दोलन शुरू होने की सम्भवना है।

जब मैं आये-दिन हरिजनों पर अत्याचार और जुल्म की कहानियाँ पढ़ता हूँ तो मुझे तक्लीफ या आश्चर्य नहीं होता, बल्कि खुशी होती है कि हरिजनों में जिदगी आई है, इसी लिये वे लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। मेरे जैसा धादमी इन बातों से घबराता नहीं है। बल्कि मैं सोचता हूँ कि हरिजनों में अब जिन्दगी धा रही है, मरने की लियाकत धा रही है। अगर वे मरना नहीं सीखेंगे, तो वे अच्छी तरह से जी नहीं सकते हैं। इस लिए हरिजनों पर जुल्म और ज्यादती होने से आप को और हम को घबराना नहीं है। जुल्म और ज्यादती तो स्वाभाविक है—बह पहले भी हो रहे थे और आज भी हो रहे हैं।

पाकिस्तान से जो रेफ्यूजी आते हैं, उन से मेरी कोई शिकायत नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि उनको बसाया न जाये, उनको जमीन न दी जाये और न के लिए सब इन्तजाम न किया जाये जरूर किया जाये। लेकिन क्या हरिजन और आदिवासी इस देश में रहते हुए भी रेफ्यूजियों से भी बदतर हालत में नहीं रह रहे हैं? क्या सरकार के पास इस बात का कोई जबाब है? रेफ्यूजी लोगों को सरकार जमीन और मकान देनी है और सब प्रकार की सहायित्वें देती है। लेकिन हम तो आदिकाल से यहां बसे हुए हैं। समाज का काम करते करते हम हरिजन और अस्पृश्य बन गये हैं, लेकिन हम को एक

बालिष्ठ भर भी जमीन नहीं मिल पाई है।

मैं सरकार से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट केवल वाद-विवाद करने के लिए ही यहां नहीं आती है, बल्कि इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस इस लिए होती है कि इस पर अमल किया जाये। यह रिपोर्ट इसी लिए पेश की गई है कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य, नेता और मिनिस्टर इन समस्याओं के बारे में विचार करें और मिल-जुल कर इन के समाधान के लिए कारगर ढंग से काम करें।

मैं सरकार को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की ही समस्या नहीं है—यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। लेकिन आज तक इस समस्या के साथ जो बर्ताव किया गया गया है, वह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझ कर नहीं, बल्कि केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्या समझ कर किया गया है। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बदलती हुई दुनिया और राजनैतिक उथल-पुथल की रोशनी में सरकार और नेता कारगर ढंग से काम करें, ताकि पार्लियामेंट के फ्लोर पर फिर ये शिकवे और शिकायतें सुनने को न मिलें।

श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी (करोलबाग) : सभापति महोदय, कई दिनों से इन रिपोर्टों पर बहस हो रही है। मुझे इस पर आपत्ति है। इन रिपोर्टों पर बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। जब किसी रिपोर्ट पर बहस होती है, तो उससे पहले की सब रिपोर्टों के बारे में एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट भी हाउस में रखी जाती है, लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया है। इसलिए इन रिपोर्टों पर बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए थी।

इसके अतिरिक्त एलियापेरुमाल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी बहस के लिए रख दी गई है। ऐसा करके इस मंत्रालय ने जान-बूझ कर धरातर की है और इस रिपोर्ट को भी कमिशनर की

रिपोर्टों के साथ नत्थी कर दिया है, ताकि इसमें जो कुछ कहा गया है, वह हाउस के सामने न आये और सदस्य उसके बारे में कुछ न कह सकें।

सरकार इस सारे मामले के बारे में हमेशा बदनीयती बरतती रही है। आज भी जब यह बहस हो रही है, तब भी सरकार की बदनीयती हमारे सामने है। तेरह घंटे तक बहस हो चुकी है और इस दौरान में माननीय सदस्यों ने कई पायंट्स सरकार के सम्मुख रखे हैं, लेकिन सरकार का कोई प्रतिनिधि किसी बात का स्पष्टीकरण करने के लिए हाउस में उपस्थित नहीं हुआ है। इससे ज्ञात होता है कि यह सरकार इस रिपोर्ट को कितना महत्व देती है। क्या इस तेरह घंटे की बहस में सरकार को ऐसा कोई भी पायंट नजर नहीं आया, जिसके बारे में वह स्पष्टीकरण करने की जरूरत सभे? असल में वह तो चाहती है कि सदस्य अपनी भड़ास निकाल लें, वह इस कान से सुने और दूसरे कान से निकाल दे, लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाया जाये और हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों की प्रगति में रुकावट डाली जाये।

इस हाउस में कई पायंट्स रेज किये गये हैं। एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है। स्टील प्लांट्स में हरिजनों की भर्ती के बारे में कहा गया है। और भी कई बातें कही गई हैं। लेकिन उन सब का जवाब देने के लिए श्री जगन्नाथ राव ही बैठे हुए हैं। सवाल यह है कि वह एजुकेशन या स्टील प्लांट्स के बारे में क्या कहेंगे। जिस मिनिस्ट्री पर इस देश के दस करोड़ लोगों की उन्नति का दायित्व है, उसको प्लानिंग कमिशन ने बहुत नीचे, शायद बीसवें नम्बर की, प्रायटी दी हुई है। यह सरकार की गलती और बड़-बयानती है। सरकार की नीति हमेशा यह रही है कि इन लोकों का किसी प्रकार का से कोई सुधार न किया जाये।

आखिर सरकार ने इस महत्वपूर्ण काम के

लिए कौनसी मशीनरी बनाई है? एक तो सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री है। उसकी यह हालत है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर कहता है कि ऐसे आंकड़े दिये जायें कि सर्विसज में रूल्ड एंड रैगुलेशन्ज को इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया है या नहीं। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन है या नहीं और उनका क्वोटा पूरा किया गया है या नहीं, लेकिन यह मिनिस्ट्री वह जानकारी नहीं दे पाती है।

मैं इस संदर्भ में एलियापेरुमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से कुछ उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। यह कहने हैं कि यह कमेटी बनी, इसके लिए सेक्रेट्री उन्होंने नियुक्त किया, हमारे सुन्दरम साहब को, आजकल तो शायद हैं नहीं डिपार्टमेंट में और यह एक अनोखी मिसाल है कि कमेटी देश के अन्दर भ्रमण करने के लिए जाये और सेक्रेट्री एक साल तक कमेटी के साथ जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। वह लिखते हैं :

"It is noteworthy that even though many Central Government Departments furnished us the information called for, there was no reply from the Social Welfare Department which is in charge of the welfare of Scheduled Castes."

तो जब ऐसी हालत है कि चोर ही रखवाला हो गया तो फिर क्या हालत होगी। इसी तरह से होम मिनिस्ट्री को सर्विसज का कार्य दिया है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री उनके संरक्षण का क्याल करे लेकिन होम मिनिस्ट्री भी पूरी तरह से फेल हुई है। उसने भी इमानदारी नहीं बरती है। मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आंकड़े शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमेटी की 18 वीं रिपोर्ट से प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। सीनिया-रिट्टी के सम्बन्ध में बड़ा स्पष्ट प्रनएम्बीगुवस शब्द है कि अगर किसी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की तीन साल की सर्विस हो जाये तो उसे कन्फर्म कर दिया जाये और कन्फर्मेशन के बाद फ्राम

वि डेट आफ कन्फर्मेशन उसकी सीनियारिटी काउन्ट की जाये। लेकिन आपकी मिनिस्ट्री, डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री या सेन्ट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमीशन, उसके अन्दर इसकी अवहेलना होती है और इरीगेशन और पावर में भी यही हालत है। इसके अन्दर उन्होंने एप्रूवल लिया होम मिनिस्ट्री से, वह ऐसा करते हैं कि कन्फर्म्ड शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स जो है उसको टेम्पोरेरी आफिशिएटिंग अदर कम्प्युनिटी का जो एम्पलाई है उससे जूनियर कर देते हैं, सीनियारिटी कन्फर्मेशन से नहीं देते हैं और जनाब कहते हैं...

"The Ministry of Defence claimed to have secured the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs to the procedure followed by them."

इसके आलावा डी रिजर्वेशन है नौकरियों का उसका भी यही मामला है। एक केस का इसी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर उल्लेख किया गया है कि एक मिनिस्ट्री ने एक रिजर्व्ड वेंकेन्सी...पर दूसरे व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया और 7 साल होम मिनिस्ट्री से डी रिजर्वेशन के लिए एप्रूवल नहीं लिया। 7 साल के बाद जब वह होम मिनिस्ट्री को लिखते हैं तो वह कहते हैं दोबारा एडवटाइजमेंट किया जाये। जब शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर ने इस मामले को टेकअप किया तो होम मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि मामला लम्बा हो गया है एक आदमी सात साल से काम कर रहा है, अब अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी रखा गया तो उसको हटाना पड़ेगा इस लिए कम्पैशनेट ग्राउन्ड पर उनको रहने दिया जाये।

इसी प्रकार 1955 में होम मिनिस्ट्री ने एक सर्कुलर निकाला कि जहाँ भी सर्विस मैटर्स में जो होम मिनिस्ट्री के रूल्स हैं और सर्कुलर्स हैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में, अगर उनकी अवहेलना हुई तो हेड आफ दि

डिपार्टमेंट के पर्सनली रेस्पॉसिबिल ठहराया जायेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1955 का जो रूल था उसके तहत आज तक आपने कितने ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जिनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है और अगर नहीं की है तो क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि उन्होंने अपनी इयूटी को इमानदारी से निभाया है, उन्होंने किसी रूल की अवहेलना नहीं की है? और अगर की है तो आपने क्यों नहीं उनके खिलाफ आज तक कोई कार्य नहीं की है?

एक और बात मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। जब भी रेकूटमेंट होता है तो इस बिना पर कि कोई सूटेबिल शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कैंडीडेट एवेलेबिल नहीं है, उस पोस्ट को दूसरे आदी से भर दिया जाता है। लेकिन होम स्ट्री की जो बिल्कुल स्पष्ट डायरेक्शन्स हैं आज तक उनका किसी का पालन नहीं होता। मैं इसी रिपोर्ट के पेज 38 से आपके सामने उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। प्रिंसाइब के लिए स्पेसि-

"In regard to de-reservation of posts, according to the instruction contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum.....dated 13th March 1968, the appointing authorities while making a reference for de-reservation of reserved post to the Ministry of Home Affairs, have to give full details in support of the proposals for de-reservation such as the number of reserved vacancies, the qualifications, experience, etc., prescribed for the post, the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe applicants, the number invited for interview/test, where this was necessary, the efforts made to get suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes/Tribes, the precise reasons for non-selection of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates etc. Experience shows that such a reference does not contain all these details especially the precise reasons for non-selection of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates. About the reasons for reselection of candidates all that the appointing authorities

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aver is that they were not found suitable."

प्रिसाइज रोजन के लिए स्पेरोज फिकली इसके अन्दर कहा गया है लेकिन न आजतक...कभी सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री ने और न होम मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बात परवाह की है कि उनसे पूछा जाये। इससे जाहिर होता है कि सरकार की नीयत क्या है। सरकार बास्तव में हरिजनों का उद्धार नहीं चाहती। वह बोट की राजनीति से प्रभावित है। वह समझती है कि अगर ऊपर उठ गया, वह इनकी जो एक्स्प्लायटेशन की पालिसी है उसको समझ गया तो इस सरकार को गिरा देगा और यह सरकार आगे नहीं चल पायेगी।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां इस बहस में उस साइड के लोगों ने बड़े जोर से सरकार की आलोचना की। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है इस बात की लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या वे स्वयं इस बात के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं कि आजतक हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिए कुछ नहीं हो सकता। अगर वह इमानदारी से महसूस करते हैं कि हरिजनों का उद्धार होना चाहिए और यदि वे इमानदारी से समझते हैं कि हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए सरकार ने जितना करना चाहिए या उतना नहीं किया तो मैं उन से कहूँ कि वह बजाय उधर बैठने के इधर बैठना शुरू कर दें ताकि यह सरकार गिरे। लेकिन इसके लिए वे तैयार नहीं होंगे।

सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री के भलावा इनके आरक्षण की देख-भाल के लिए शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर को नियुक्त किया। कांस्टीट्यूशन का प्राविजन है। अगर सरकार में जरा सी भी इमानदारी होती तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर का स्टेटस भी एलेक्शन कमिशनर जैसा होता या फ्राइटर जनरल जैसा होता। लेकिन उन्होंने बदनीयती बरती और उसका स्टेटस जान बूझ कर लोअर रखा और आज की स्थिति ऐसी है कि किसी

रिटायर्ड गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट को कमिशनर बना दिया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अगर उस व्यक्ति को कभी प्राइम मिनिस्ट्रर से डिस्कशन के लिए जाना हो तो वह दो दफा काफी का कप पियेगा, कमरे के अन्दर भाँकेगा और किसी तरह अगर पहुँच भी गया तो हाथ जोड़ कर बैठा रहेगा। उसकी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ेगी कि प्राइम मिनिस्ट्रर से कोई बात करे। तो जब इस तरह की व्यवस्था होती है तो किस मुँह से कहते हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का उद्धार होगा? तो मैं चाहता हूँ अगर जग सी भी इमानदारी इनके अन्दर है तो सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री को पहले तो ठीक करें फिर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर का स्टेटस रेज करें। पहले वो कमिशनर आये। उनके अन्दर कुछ इन्टे-पेन्डेन्स थे, वे इमानदारी से अपनी राय व्यक्त कर सकते थे। लेकिन उसके बाद हमेशा यही प्रयास होता रहा कि कमिशनर का स्टेटस नीचे आता जाये। इसलिए अगर वह चाहते हैं कि इमानदारी से कमिशनर अपनी प्रोपोनियन प्रेसीडेंट को और इस हाउस को दे सके तो कम से कम उसका स्टेटस कैबिनेट रैंक के मिनिस्ट्रर के बराबर का हो। अगर कमिशनर का स्टेटस कैबिनेट रैंक के मिनिस्ट्रर के बराबर होता तो बहुत से साधो उनके अन्दर लग सकते थे। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट को भी कमिशनर न बनाया जाये। हमेशा पब्लिक के अन्दर से आदमी लिया जाये और उसका स्टेटस कम से कम कैबिनेट रैंक के मिनिस्ट्रर के बराबर हो ताकि वह अपनी प्रोपोनियन निर्भीक रूप से दे सके और अपनी रिकमेंडेशन जो करनी चाहिए वह कर सके। अब कमिशनर की क्या हालत है, इस का भी एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। डी० जी० पी० एण्ड टी० में एक व्यक्ति की सविस्तिज को टर्मिनेट कर दिया गया। कमिशनर ने लिखा कि उस की सविस्तिज को क्यों टर्मिनेट किया गया है, उस का रिकार्ड भेजें। उन्होंने साफ इन्कार कर दिया, आप इस से

[श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी]

अन्दाजा लगा लीजिये कि कितने निम्न स्तर का कमिश्नर को समझा जाता है। उन को डी० जी०, पी० एण्ड टी० लिखते हैं—

"While stating in the reply that it is not possible to give reasons for the termination of service of the employee concerned, the DG, P and T has suggested that the Member (Administration), P and T Board will be glad to discuss this case with the Commissioner personally, if he makes it convenient to call on him."

यानी कमिश्नर उन के पास आये। जब इतना छोकर स्टेटस हम ने कमिश्नर का कर दिया है, तो फिर उन से इन्साफ की क्या उम्मीद हो सकती है, किस तरह से उस से दूसरा आदमी प्रभावित हो सकता है? इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उस के स्टेटस को ज्यादा बढ़ाइये।

सर्विसिज के सम्बन्ध में, सभापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने अभी होम मिनिस्ट्री का उदाहरण दिया—वहां पर ईमानदारी नहीं बरती जाती, अगर वे एक प्रतिशत भी ईमानदारी बरतना चाहते हैं तो ज्यादा न सही स्वर्गीय पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जो कुछ कहा था, उसे ही स्वीकार कर लें। सभापति महोदय, 1964 में प्लानिंग कमिशन के तहत एक सेमिनार हुआ था और उस सेमिनार ने कुछ रिकमेन्डेशन की थीं, उस सेमिनार की एक रिकमेन्डेशन में आप के सामने उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—उस रिकमेन्डेशन में कहा गया था—

"A Central executive authority fully qualified with power to nominate candidates against reserved vacancies should be established. In addition to services, this authority should be in general charge of proper implementation of the entire programme."

सभापति महोदय, जब हिन्दुस्तान का बटवारा हुआ था और जब हमारे पुरुषार्थी भाई पाकि-

स्तान से यहां आये, तो उन के रोजगार की समस्या पैदा हुई, उस समस्या को हल करने के लिये इसी सरकार ने एक ट्रांसफर-ब्यूरो का निर्माण किया। ट्रांसफर ब्यूरो में हर वह व्यक्ति जो नौकरी चाहता था, उस का नाम रजिस्टर किया गया और उस ब्यूरो को यह अधिकार था कि जिस क्वालीफिकेशन का आदमी है और जहां उस को जरूरत है, वहां नौ मिनट कर के उस को भेज दिया जाता था। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप ईमानदारी से यह चाहते हैं कि सर्विसिज के अन्दर इन लोगों को पूरा रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिले तो कम से कम ट्रांसफर ब्यूरो जैसी कोई संस्था बनाये और इस सेमिनार ने इसे रिकमेण्ड भी किया था। स्वर्गीय पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इस के सम्बन्ध में तमाम राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को लिखा भी था, क्योंकि उस समय एक आपत्ति उठाई गई थी कि इन रिकमेन्डेशन को रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया जायगा। डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव उस समय इस के चेयरमैन थे और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि इनको रद्दी की टोकरी में नहीं पड़ने देंगे, बल्कि मैं प्रयास करूंगा कि ये रिकमेन्डेशन इम्प्लीमेंट हों और इसी वजह से उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से उस समय तमाम चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को पत्र लिखवाया था। पंडित जी ने उस रिपोर्ट को भेजते हुए लिखा था—

"to take personal interest in seeing that complete action follows on these recommendation."

सभापति महोदय, यह 1970 है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1964 से अब तक क्या किया गया? मैं इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करता कि समस्या ऐसी है, जिस का समाधान नहीं हो सकता, समाधान हो सकता है। हरिजन उत्थान हो सकता है, लेकिन सरकार की नीयत नहीं है, बदनीयती है। अभी दिल्ली में ता० 14 को, आप ने पढ़ा होगा, हरिजनों को 1 लाख बीघा

भूमि बांटने का काम शुरू हुआ है। सन 1952 से हम यह नारा सुनते आ रहे थे, क्या आज दिल्ली में भूमि बढ़ गई है या उस को बढ़ा दिया गया है, लेकिन उन की नीयत नहीं थी, जनसंघ प्रशासन ने इस काम को शुरू कर के दिखा दिया, जब कि पहले की सरकारें इस को नहीं कर पाई।

इसी प्रकार सर्विसिज का मामला है। जनसंघ प्रशासन जब से सत्ता में आया, उस से पहले क्लास 3 के अन्दर साढ़े तीन परसेन्ट से ज्यादा लोग शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के नौकरी में नहीं थे, लेकिन आज उन की परसेन्टेज बढ़ी है और मुझे बताते हुए गर्व होता है कि पिछले दिनों उन्होंने क्लैरीकल ग्रेड का एक टेस्ट लिया, जिस में 100 में से 45 हरिजनों को भरती किया गया, जब कि इस सरकार ने आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया। कारपोरेशन में भी पिछले 2 साल से दूसरे लोगों के लिये नौकरियां बन्द हैं, बैन लगा हुआ है, लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कारपोरेशन में अभी भी रेकूटमेंट हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार अपनी बदनीयती को समाप्त करे, ईमानदारी से इस समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश करे और इन के साथ खिलवाड़ करना छोड़ दे।

श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल (गंगानगर) : हरिजनों की ओपड़ियां कितनी गिराई, कितने बाहर बंटे हुए हैं ?

श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : सभापति महोदय चूंकि इन्होंने इन्टरप्ट किया है, इस लिये मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि ओपड़ियों का जो मामला है—जगन्नाथ राव जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं—मैंने इन से 16 अप्रैल, 1967 को एक सवाल पूछा था, ये उस वक़्त डी० डी० ए० के इन्चार्ज थे—क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि सर्वे करते हुए मास्टर प्लान में बहुत से ऐसे स्थान देखने में आए, जहां रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने कालोनीज बनाई थीं, लेकिन वहां कोई आबादी

नहीं है ? इन्होंने इस बात की स्वीकार किया था। तब मैंने पूछा—क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए आप मास्टर प्लान को अमेण्ड करेंगे ? इन्होंने उत्तर में कहा कि वे इसके लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर यह सरकार मास्टर प्लान में अमेण्डमेंट करे और ऐसी कोशिश करे कि जो लोग जहां आबाद हैं, वहीं पर ट्रिपल स्टोरी या मस्टी स्टोरीज की बिल्डिंग बनाकर आबाद किया जाय तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। दिल्ली का जनसंघ प्रशासन इसके लिए तैयार है और इस सरकार को कह भी चुका है, लेकिन यह सरकार तैयार नहीं है।

जहां तक एजुकेशन का मामला है, दिल्ली में जितने भी प्रोफेशनल कालिजिज हैं, उनके अन्दर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की परसेन्टेज पूरी नहीं है। अभी हाल में ला-कालिज के कुछ लड़के पास आए थे, उसके अन्दर 30 सीटें खाली पड़ी हैं। पिछले साल जो मिनिमम क्वालीफाइंग मार्क्स एन्ट्रन्स के लिए रखे गए थे, उनको बढ़ा दिया गया है। जो कोटा उनके लिए रिजर्व किया गया है, अगर किसी कारण से वह परसेन्टेज पूरी नहीं होती है और वे दाखिला नहीं ले सकते हैं, तो इस बात में आपको क्या आपत्ति है कि आप एक मेरिट लिस्ट बनायें और उसमें से जो टाप के लड़के हैं, उनको दाखिल कर लें। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देते समय इस बात का उल्लेख करें।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर देना चाहता हूं। जैसा मैंने बताया था—आपकी सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री प्लानिंग कमिशन की लिस्ट में 20 वीं है, बिल्कुल नीचे है—आप भी यहां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं। अगर यह मिनिस्ट्री किसी भी चीफ मिनिस्टर को कुछ लिखती है तो कोई भी उसकी परवाह नहीं करता। वह जानते हैं कि सोशल वेलफेयर का मिनिस्टर है—कोन परवाह करेगा। अगर यह सरकार चाहती है कि ईमानदारी के साथ हरिजनों का उद्धार हो तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर का महकमा और

[श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी]

हरिजन उद्धार के इस महकमे को कैबिनेट सिक्रेटारियट के साथ मिला दिया जाए और प्रधान मंत्री सीधी इसकी इन्चार्ज हों। अगर प्रधान मंत्री किसी मामले को लेकर किसी चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखेंगे तो उसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा, आपकी दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज भी उस बात को मानेंगी, इस तरह से हरिजनों का काम हो सकता है। इसलिए अगर एक परसेन्ट भी घ्राप करना चाहते हैं, तो इसे प्रधान मंत्री के आधीन कर दें, ताकि हरिजनों का काम हो सके।

SHRI K. M. Koushik (Chanda) : I fully agree with my hon. colleagues when they say that even after two decades of independence the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not considerably improved. But while saying so, I have to submit that it is not really wise to treat the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on par. In my opinion, the latter are far worse than the former and need greater attention, though I have every respect and sympathy for the Scheduled Castes who also need attention. I say this for the simple reason that in Scheduled Castes have a certain amount of awakening which the others completely lack.

To quote a small instance, a simple villager came to me. He had no place to stop; so he stopped with me. After returning from the court. When I switched on the radio and there was some music. He appeared eager to listen. I asked him whether he was interested in music. He said yes and came near the radio. Same time after the evening news started in Hindi, and it went on repeating the name of Nehru several times. There was no news of Ambedkar and his name was not mentioned. So, After the news was over, he put me this question :

अभी नेहरू जी, नेहरू जी नाम ही घ्राया, हमारे बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर का नाम नहीं आया ?

16 hrs.

So, I say that the Scheduled Castes have a certain amount of awakening which

is totally wanting in the Scheduled Tribes. Today we have lawyers High Court Judges, Members of the Union Public Service Commission and men in other high places from the Scheduled castes, whereas, I can confidently say that so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, it is all a dream.

The Scheduled Castes are really clever people. They have been utilising all the services and the concessions given by the Government Compared to that, the Scheduled Tribes have not been able to utilise the opportunities and concessions which the Government have been giving them, even though they are very small. So, taking all these things into consideration I say that it is incorrect to put them on par, and I, therefore, submit that the Scheduled Tribes require greater attention than the Scheduled Castes,

In 1952, when Pandit Nehru made an opening speech in the Conference on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes he clearly said :

"The first priority in tribal areas as well as elsewhere in the country must be given to roads and communications. Without that nothing we may do will be effective."

In 1967-68, after the last elections, there was a Conference of the Social Welfare Ministers of all States presided over by Shri Asoka Mehta. Dr. Gadgil, as a Member of the Planning Commission was also there. I was one of the invitees from the Scheduled Tribes areas to that Conference. My Constituency is full of Adivasis. These Adivasis live in far off interior parts of the jungles and on the hill slopes. I gave a clear picture that it is most risky even to reach those places, because I had just finished my election tour and, therefore, I know how difficult it was to reach those places. Even a man heavily insured will have to think twice before going to those places in vehicles, and he would not be sure of returning safely. Not only that, even for ten villages you do not have a single well for drinking water. The scoop out the water on the river beds and that is their drinking water. These are the conditions obtaining even today in the tribble areas. When I described this, Mr. Ashoka Mehta

asked me to see him in the evening. Accordingly when I saw him, and he said he would give Rs. 25 lakhs straightaway, another Rs. 25 lakhs in three months and another Rs. 50 lakhs within the year. He actually sanctioned Rs. 1 crore so that this backward area of the tribal people could be developed, but unfortunately I learn that after some time it was withdrawn by the Government. What should we say of this Government? Should we not say that the Government are not interested in the tribals? Probably they needed money for some other purpose. But there are a hundred and one ways of saving money. They do not want to save money at all. Why should there be replacement of furniture every year in the Minister's houses costing lakhs of rupees? Even this year we have seen replacement of furniture, curtains and other things in each Minister's bungalow costing Rs. 17,000 or Rs. 18,000, to the public purse. About Rs. 40,000 was spent on the Prime Minister's bungalow. Why should Jawahar Jyoti be burnt? It is a huge waste of public fund. Why not all that amount be conserved? If you go to the Rail Bhawan or any other Ministry, there secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Additional Secretaries in hundreds gossiping with each other. That is how the administration has come to be top heavy. There are hundreds of magazines which nobody would ever care to read. So much is wasted on the production of these magazines. Money, thus spent should be saved and conserved so that it could be spent for better purposes. I am fortunate the hon. Minister is here when I am speaking. I request him to consider the matter and tell me why the grant which was given, had been withdrawn and further request him to reallocate.

There are no lands for these tribals to cultivate; they are not factory workers. You will not find the Scheduled Tribe people in factories because of their natural shyness. They are far in the interior. I can say without fear of contradiction that more than 75 per cent of the people have not seen a train at all even today. Some of them would run away even now when they see a man with full clothes or when they see a jeep or car. If anyone doubts what I say, I am prepared to take and show him.

Then there is the question of employment. The latest report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes shows that not a single person was forthcoming to fill the 19 posts reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. As against 133 posts reserved for them in another category, only one is appointed. Even with regard to to class III jobs only nine could be found against 48 reserved posts. This will show the lack of education and the seriousness of the matter. So the only thing that they fall back upon is agriculture but they have no land. Attempts must be made to see that land is given to them. Unfortunately our Government is too slow. They have taken no pains to see that landless people are given lands. The stage has now come that land is being forcibly occupied in the "land grab movement." We as a party do not subscribe to this unlawful and illegitimate method of grabbing land. All this is the result of Governments inaction and Collousness to the landless.

In Maharashtra they have nationalised the bidi leaves industry. Previously the contractors used to pay royalty and the Rajgonds and Mariagonds who live in the thick of the forest used to pluck the leaves and take it to the contractor who used to pluck the leaves and take it to the contractor who used to pay them at the rates of Rs. 3.50 paise per unit. There is a Harijan Minister in the Maharashtra Cabinet and after nationalisation he had to be persuaded even to pay Rs. 2.50 per unit, thus resulting in a loss of one rupee per unit to these poor people because of nationalisation. Is it fair in these days of soaring prices? Why does the Ministry deplete their earning? It is his contention that there will be less revenue to the Government if the normal wages are paid to the Tribals and others. Is it not a mere slogan that the Government are interested in the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. If the Tribals are unable to get what they were getting from a private contractor—the normal wages are Rs. 3.50—and if the Government takes that over and gives Re. 1 less, I do not know what they have to say: I do not know whether the Government are sympathetic or are not sympathetic; it is a matter which you have to decide, but give the tribals a living wage.

With regard to education, I would like

[Shri K. M. Kaushik]

to say a word. They only speak Gondi and they do not know any other language in my area. Unless not recruit Gondi speaking teachers, you can not give education to them. Gondi language, they cannot understand. They cannot understand Marathi or Hindi; they cannot understand any other language except Gondi. Therefore, unless you recruit persons knowing Hindi or Marathi along with Gondi, it is not possible to have any sort of education for these people. Therefore, it is necessary that you should get persons who know this language, the medium through which the tribal people could be contacted in my area otherwise it will be difficult. They do not know Marathi or Hindi. Therefore, unless they know Gondi, these teachers are absolutely useless.

There is another point which I wish to make. An effort is being made by certain interested politicians to remove the name of Rajgond from the reservation under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order of 1950. I would request my friends, who have been politically motivated to introduced such a thing, to come with me to visit those places, at my expense. I will take them to those places, because they have not gone to those places at all. They do not go to those areas at all. They have not seen the people there. The people in those areas are still primitive, and the wear only loin-cloth, and even their ladies leave the upper portion of their bodies open. They still have the tribal customs, and live far away in the interior jungles. Now, some people want to remove the name of the Rajgond from the reserved list of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order. There, my humble submission to the hon. Minister is this. I had met the late Mr. Govinda Menon on this connection. He said he would move an amendment and see that these Rajgonds are not removed from the list. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to have a correct appraisal of the tribal people after a visit to the area. These Rajgonds and Mariagonds are found in my district and in the Bastar district which are adjacent to each other Tribes. The argument advanced for removal of reservation is that one or two persons from among these communities are ex-zamin-dars and one or two others are ex-Rulers,

so, the whole Rajgond caste is said to have become civilised and assimilated into civilisation. This a strange argument. I would request my friends to visit these areas, and if you are personally satisfied about their position, you can certainly remove them from the list. But having known them so well, I do feel that a great injustice would be perpetrated in respect of them if their reservation from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes order is removed.

Lastly, there are so many regiments in the army. There is the Maratha Regiment, the Gorkha Regiment and so on. Why not have an Adivasi Regiment? Give them scope and let the Adivasi people come in. I know at present, under suppression they are really mortally afraid of the police. The tribals are a courageous people; they are not afraid of anything. I know of persons from among them who have put their hand into the mouth of the tiger and saved themselves. They are bold and are not afraid of death. Therefore, why not have an Adivasi Regiment? If people from different areas come in, I think it will enable them to integrate themselves into civilised society. I am just giving this idea to the Government for what it is worth. I hope the Minister will give consideration to it.

श्रीमती मिनीमाता अग्रवाल बास गुप्त (जंजगीर) : सभापति महोदय, हरिजन आदि-वासियों के नाम पर यहां जो बहस चल रही है उस पर आप ने मुझ को बोलने का मौका दिया इस के लिए आप को धन्यवाद।

यहां पर बहुत भाषण चलते हैं अगर आयुक्त की लम्बी चौड़ी किताब पर विचार हो सके इस की सम्भावना कम दीखती है। उन में अच्छी बातें भी हैं लेकिन उन पर ठीक से अमल नहीं होता है। इस लिए उन की उन्नति नहीं होती है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्या काफी विकट है फिर भी उन की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता, किन्तु जब तक छुआ छूत के बारे में खास कर कानून में संशोधन न किया जाय और उस का कड़ाई से पालन न किया जाये, साथ

ही जब तक समाज के लोग और उन लोगों से सहानुभूति तथा प्यार करने वाले लोग उन के कष्टों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे तब तक हरिजनों की उन्नति होने की सम्भावना नहीं है। देश में एक कीच को कमजोर बना कर रख देने से कभी भी काम नहीं चलेगा और देश की भी उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी। अतः मैं शासन से अनुरोध करूंगी कि पहले छुआ छूत की प्रथा को हटाया जाय। उस को किस तरह से हटाया जाये इस का हल सरकार निकाले। गांवों में हमें देखने को मिलता है कि कितनी ही शासन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को सुविधा दे, लेकिन सवर्णों को एक चिढ़ हो गई है और वह छुआ छूत को और भी बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। जो उन लोगों के साथ सहानुभूति रखने वाले हैं, जो पुराने लोग हैं, गांधीजी के विचारों को मानने वाले लोग हैं, वह जरूर उन को मदद करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो नये लोग पैदा हो रहे हैं, जिन की भावनायें विरोधाभास की ओर बढ़ रही हैं, उन लोगों ने छुआ छूत को बढ़ावा दिया है और हरिजनों का जीना मुश्किल हो रहा है।

आप आये दिन पेपर्स में पढ़ते होंगे कि हर एक प्रदेश में हरिजनों की हत्या होना तो एक मामूली बात हो गई है। जब कभी हरिजनों की हत्या होती है तब शासन को उस की कड़ाई से जांच करनी चाहिये और जहाँ हत्याएं ज्यादा होती हैं वहां राज्य का शासन उस को सम्भाल नहीं पा रहा है। इस लिये केन्द्रीय शासन वहां अपनी पुलिस रखें, अपने धाने कायम करे। इस तरह की व्यवस्था किये बिना हरिजनों की रक्षा होना सम्भव नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब तक छुआ छूत रहेगी तब हरिजनों का कल्याण होना सम्भव नहीं है। शासन थोड़ी सी सुविधा देता है पढ़ाई और खेती वगैरह में लेकिन उस से हरिजनों की तरक्की हो सकेगी ऐसी सम्भावना मुझ को

नहीं दीख रही है।

आप छात्र वृत्तियों को ही देख लीजिए। जैसा मुझ से पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा, सभी लोगों की मासिक पेंशन तक में वृद्धि हो गई है परन्तु छात्र वृत्ति वही 6 रुपया मिल रही है। हाई स्कूलों के छात्रों को भी 15 रु० मिल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब सभी क्षेत्रों में आज तरक्की हो रही है तब केवल हरिजनों की छात्र वृत्ति में तरक्की क्यों नहीं हो रही है। इस के लिए जिम्मेदार सरकार है। जब तक छात्र-वृत्ति में वृद्धि नहीं होगी तब तक हरिजन और आदिवासी बच्चे पढ़ने में असमर्थ रहेंगे क्योंकि वह गांवों में रहते हैं और उन को कभी अच्छे कपड़े पहनने को नहीं मिलते, अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलता। जो छात्रवृत्ति 6 रु० मासिक की मिलती है अगर उस में किसी बच्चे को कोई अच्छी चीज खाने का कभी शोक लगे तो वह उस को भी पूरा नहीं कर सकता। इस लिए मैं शासन से अनुरोध करूंगी कि उन की छात्र-वृत्ति में बढ़ोतरी की जाए।

विद्यार्थियों को जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है उस में से भी आधी तो मास्टर ले लेते हैं। मेरे पास कई प्रार्थना पत्र आये हैं लड़कों के जिन में लिखा है कि उन को छात्रवृत्ति दी ही नहीं गई है। अगर दी भी गई है तो उस में से आधी मिली है क्योंकि मास्टर कहना है कि इतने प्रतिशत हम को दो तब हम तुम्हारी छात्रवृत्ति दिलवा सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में हरिजन बच्चे कैसे पढ़ सकेंगे, यह मैं समझ नहीं पा रही हूँ। यदि इस छात्रवृत्ति का लालच शासन ने न दिया होता तो हो सकता है कि कुछ प्रतिशत लड़के अपनी हिम्मत से पढ़ने की कोशिश करते। किन्तु आज छात्र सोचते हैं कि छात्र-वृत्ति हमें मिलेगी तब हम अच्छी तरह पढ़ने की कोशिश करेंगे। कहीं पर छात्रवृत्ति का आधे से ज्यादा भाग कर्मचारी और शिक्षक ले लेते हैं। आधा कहीं जा कर विद्यार्थी बच्चों को

[श्रीमती मिनी माता अगम दास गुरु]

मिलता है। आप दुनिया भर की कमेटियां बना बैठे हैं। आयुक्त के दफ्तर में जा कर आप देखें कि वहां क्या काम होता है। ये लोग प्रदेश प्रदेश में घूम कर, जगह जगह जा कर रिपोर्ट देते हैं लेकिन उन रिपोर्टों में जो सिफारिशें की गई होती हैं, जो सुझाव दिये गए होते हैं, उनको किस हद तक लागू किया जाता है। यह सोचने की बात है। वह बहुत बड़ा दफ्तर है, बहुत से कर्मचारी वहां काम करते हैं, बहुत जगह जा कर वे इनवैस्टिगेशंस करते हैं और उसके आधार पर वे सिफारिशें करते हैं, रिपोर्ट देते हैं परन्तु शासन किस तरह से उनको लागू करता है, किस तरह से उन पर भ्रमल करता है, इसकी मैं आज तक भी समझ नहीं पाई हूं। उन पर भ्रमल बहुत ही कम होता है। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहती हूं कि जो सिफारिशें की जाएं उन पर अमल करने की भी कोशिश होनी चाहिए। आप हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जो खर्च करते हैं, मैं मानती हूँ कि आप उसको बढ़ाते गए हैं। तमाम पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में हरिजनों पर खर्च होने वाली राशि में आप थोड़ी बढ़ोतरी करते रहे हैं और उनके लिए सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करते गए हैं। लेकिन इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी आज 23 बरस में हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों की दशा वही की वही है। इस कारण से शासन बदनाम होता जा रहा है। जिस तरह से क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज काम करते हैं, जिस तरह से उन्होंने मिशन की स्थापना कर रखी है, उसी तरह का मिशन आप भी अगर बना कर काम करें तो इनकी दशा बहुत जल्दी सुधर जाएगी। जिस भावना से वे काम करते हैं, उसी भावना से आपको भी काम करना चाहिये। कमेटियां बना कर और रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करके कुछ नहीं आज तक हुआ है और न ही आगे होगा। सब घरी की घरी रह जाती है। रिपोर्टों पर जब बहस होती है तब वे भी जो स्वयं हरिजन होते हैं और वे भी जो

उनके साथ सहानुभूति रखते हैं बोल लेते हैं और कह देते हैं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ये सुविधायें दी जाएं। कह देने मात्र से कुछ नहीं होता है। कुछ लोग हैं जो दिखावे के लिए इस तरह की बातें करते हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ी में एक कहावत है मौसी रोय गर पोटार। बेटी जब बिदा होती है तो मां बिदाई के समय रोती है लेकिन जो मौसी होती है वह जबर्दस्ती आंखों पर धूक लगा कर रोती है। उसको उतना प्रेम तो होता नहीं है लेकिन दिखावे के लिए वह इस तरह से आंखों पर धूक लगा कर रोती है। उसी तरह से हाउस में तो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए कुछ लोग हैं जो बोल देंगे और कह भी देंगे कि छुआछूत एक कलंक है और इसको मिटाया जाना चाहिये लेकिन इसको मिटाने के लिए वे कितना सहयोग देते हैं, कितना काम करते हैं यह देखने वाली बात है। उनको अपने दिल से पूछना चाहिए कि वे छुआछूत को मिटाने के कितनी सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

समय बहुत गुजर गया है। अब हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में शक्ति नहीं रह गई है कि वे और अधिक बरदाश्त कर सकें। उन लोगों में कई प्रकार की शिथिलताएं आ गई हैं, कमजोरियां आ गई हैं। जो भी उनको बरगलाता है, उसके साथ वे हों जाते हैं, उसी का साथ देना शुरू कर देते हैं। वे थक गए हैं। उनकी तरक्की नहीं हुई है। देहातों में जाकर देखें तो आपको आज भी वही भूख और वही नंगापन दिखाई देगा। वहां क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज अपने ध्येय में सफल हो रहे हैं। अगर वे अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो रहे हैं तो क्या कारण है कि शासन सफल नहीं हो सकता है। मिशन समझ कर इस काम को किया जाना चाहिये। हरिजनों ही पढ़ाई, लिखाई, उनके वास्ते खेती की जमीन आदि की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज की तरफ वे क्यों आकर्षित होते हैं? उनके पास कम से कम

इनको देने के लिए प्रेम तो होता है। यहां तो प्रेम के दो शब्द भी नहीं कहे जाते हैं। सबएँ हिन्दू जो हैं वे हरिजनों को अपने से दूर रखते हैं। अगर कोई सवर्ण हिन्दू छू जाता है तो जा कर नहाता है। कोर्ट का चपड़ासी जो ब्राह्मण अगर हुआ तो अगर चमार या मोची से उसकी धोती छू जाती है तो घर जा कर नहाता है। लेकिन जब वह ड्यूटी करता है और माथे पर त्रिपुंड उसके लगा होता है तो वह जो पेट्टी बांधे होता है, वह भी तो चमड़े की होती है और उसको बांधे बांधे ही वह पानी पी लेता है। उसका उसको कोई परहेज नहीं है। उससे उसका धर्म भ्रष्ट नहीं होता है। कमेटी वगैरह के चक्कर में आप न पड़ें। हमारे वास्ते आप एक मिशन की स्थापना करें जो हमारी सुविधाओं की ओर ध्यान दें और उसी तरह से वह काम करे जिस तरह से क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज करते हैं।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र में गई हूँ। चार साल से वहाँ पर अकाल की स्थिति है। वहाँ मुझे क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज को देखने का मौका मिला है। चार जगह ये मिशनरीज काम कर रहे हैं। दस हजार हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और गरीब मजदूरों को इन्होंने काम पर लगा रखा है। वहाँ लोग ईसाई होने तक के लिए तैयार हो गए हैं। मैंने उन लोगों से पूछा कि क्यों आप धर्म परिवर्तन करते हो तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम भूखों मर रहे हैं, रोटी खाने को नहीं मिलती है, क्या करें। मैंने कहा कि आप मजदूरी तो कर ही रहे हैं और आपको पैसा भी मिल रहा है फिर धर्म परिवर्तन क्यों करते हो। उन्होंने कहा कि गिरजाघर जाएंगे तभी मजदूरी मिलेगी, वरना नहीं मिलेगी। तीन बार मैं गई हूँ और उनको समझाया है। किन्तु वे कहते हैं कि जब तक हम को मजदूरी देते हैं तब तक हम जाएंगे गिरजाघर में और हमारा धर्म बचे या न बचे, इसकी हमें चिन्ता नहीं है। अगर हम भूखों मरेंगे तो धर्म हमें

बचा नहीं सकेगा। हमें भूखों तो नहीं मरना है। आप हरिजन और अधिक बरदाश्त करने वाले नहीं हैं। जब तक आप हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए मिशन बना कर उनकी तरक्की और उन्नति के काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक उनकी उन्नति और तरक्की होने वाली नहीं है। आप ने सुविधायें तो दे रखी हैं लेकिन जो अफसर लोग हैं वे इन से बहुत चिढ़े हुए हैं। वे कहते हैं कि ये सरकार के दामाद हैं। इनको कब तक समाज इस तरह से पालेगा ? मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप इनकी तरफ समुचित ध्यान दें। मैं यह भी चाहूँगी कि राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के पास आदिवासी और हरिजन विभाग होना चाहिये। यहाँ केन्द्र में भी यह विभाग प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ में होना चाहिये। मैं उदाहरण देती हूँ। चार साल की रिपोर्टों एक साथ संसद में पेश हुई हैं और उन पर विचार हो रहा है। यह उपेक्षा वृत्ति अगर यह विभाग प्रधान मंत्री के पास आ जाएगी तो नहीं बरती जा सकेगी। साथ ही अमल भी इस पर कितना होगा, मैं नहीं जानती। वह भी मेरी समझ के बाहर की बात है।

छात्रावासों की भी समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। हर एक जिले में हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के लिए आज तक भी एक एक छात्रावास नहीं बन सका है। छात्रावासों में छात्राश्रित को दूर करने के लिए सभी जातियों के जो गरीब लड़के होते हैं, रखे जाने चाहिए। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को छोड़ कर और भी बहुत से गरीब बच्चे होते हैं जिन को वे पढ़ा नहीं सकते हैं। इस वास्ते हरिजनों के छात्रावासों में 25 प्रतिशत सवर्ण लोगों के बच्चे जो गरीब हों, रखे जाएँ और सवर्णों के होस्टलों में पच्चीस प्रतिशत हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बच्चों को रखा जाए। इससे जो मनोमालिन्य है, वह मिटेगा और विद्यार्थी

[श्रीमती मिनीमाता अग्रम दास गुरू]

जीवन में वे एक दूसरे के नजदीक आएंगे। इस तरह से छुआछूत को मिटाने में आपको सहायता मिलेगा। आज तक प्रत्येक जिले में हरिजनों के बास्ते एक एक छात्रावास की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। इन छात्रावासों की कमी सर्वत्र अनुभव की जा रही है। मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने तीस हरिजन छात्रावास खोलने की कोशिश की है। मैंने जोर लगा कर उन में से पांच लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास बनाने का आग्रह किया था जिस को मान लिया गया है। लेकिन जुलाई और अगस्त माह तक इन छात्रावासों में एक लड़की भी प्रवेश नहीं कर सकी है। कारण यह है कि ये बस्ती के बीच में हैं, वहां पानी की कोई सुविधा नहीं है और न ही लड़कियाँ वहां रह कर सुरक्षित अनुभव करती हैं। इस बास्ते कोई भी मां बाप अपनी बच्चियों को वहां भेजने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि हर जिले में एक छात्रावास लड़कियों के लिए और एक छात्रावास लड़कों के लिए खोला जाना चाहिए। इन में कम में कम, सौ सौ सीटों का होना आवश्यक है। कुछ निजी संस्थाएँ भी हैं जो छात्रावास चला रही हैं। इसको उन्होंने दुकानदारा बना रखा है, रोजी रोटी का सवाल भी उसके साथ जोड़ रखा है। निजी संस्थाएँ इनको ईमानदारी से नहीं चला सकती हैं। इस बास्ते हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आपको एक लड़कों और एक लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

भूमि वितरण का आन्दोलन भी चल रहा है। उधर भूमि को हड़पने का आन्दोलन भी चलाया जा रहा है। बड़ा जलूस बना कर भूमि पर कब्जा करने की कोशिशें हो रही हैं। अगर इस तरह से किसी कि भूमि पर कब्जा भी इन्होंने कर लिया तो मैं समझ नहीं पा रही हूँ कि किस तरह से उस कब्जे को बनाए रखा

जा सकेगा। जमीन में जा कर हल चला दिया और जलूस वापिस चला गया तो बाद में कैसे उस भूमि पर कब्जा करके रखा जाएगा। घर गोसाइयों ला परोसी डरवावे। यह एक छत्तीसगढ़ी की कहावत है। भूमि हमारी है, हम आदिवासी और हरिजन जन्म से ही भूमि के मालिक रहे हैं। अब जिन की भूमि है वही आप से भूमि मांगें यह कितने शर्म की बात है। जिस भूमि को दस साल पहले दे दिया गया था वहां भी देखा गया है कि, सबणों ने, ठाकुरों, ब्राह्मणों ने उस भूमि पर इन लोगों को कब्जा करने नहीं दिया है। जहां कब्जा किया भी है, वहां से भी इनको निकाल बाहर किया गया है। अब इस भूमि हड़पो आन्दोलन से कैसे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को भूमि प्राप्त हो जाएगी, यह मेरी समझ में बात नहीं आई है। ये जा कर वहां हल चलवा देंगे और वापिस चले जाएंगे। अब जो हरिजन या आदिवासी वहां बैठ जाएंगे उनको मार बाहर किया जाएगा, उनको हटा दिया जाएगा। किस तरह से हरिजनों को आप भूमि दिलाएंगे? आज भी दो दो और तीन तीन हजार एकड़ भूमि जमींदारों के पास है। एस० बी० डी० के श्री गोविन्द नारायण सिंह, जो कि मध्य प्रदेश में चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उनके पास दो हजार एकड़ भूमि है। वह उदारता से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जमीन दें न।... (व्यवधान)... इन लोगों का भूमि हड़पो आन्दोलन तो ठीक है, लेकिन उस से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जमीन कैसे मिल पायेगी? इन्होंने किसी जमीन पर हल चला दिया और चले गये, लेकिन जिस हरिजन या आदिवासी को वह जमीन देंगे, दूसरे दिन उस की हत्या हो जाएगी। जिस ठाकुर, ब्राह्मण या जमींदार की वह जमीन है, वह उस जमीन पर हरिजन या आदिवासी का कब्जा नहीं होने देगा। मैं तो भुक्त-भोगी हूँ। हम ने पचास हरिजन आदिवासियों को जमीन दिलाई, लेकिन आज तक वे उस पर कब्जा नहीं कर सके हैं,

क्लेक्टर द्वारा पट्टा देने पर भी कब्जा नहीं कर सके हैं। वहाँ पर पुलिस आई और चली गई। फिर उन लोगों को लाठी मार कर भगा दिया गया।... (व्यवधान)... यहाँ भूमि दिलाने की बात कहना एक बात है, लेकिन उन लोगों को कब्जा दिलाना दूसरी बात है। माननीय सदस्य उन को कब्जा दिलाएं। जिन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जमीन मिल गई है, उन को कब्जा दिलाएं। मैं इन की योजना से सहमत हूँ। जब बात बर्दाश्त से बाहर हो जाती है, तो अदमी लूट कर खाता है। लेकिन मैं यह समझ नहीं सकी हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य किस प्रकार हरिजन आदिवासियों को कब्जा दिलायेंगे।... (व्यवधान)... माननीय सदस्य हरिजन-आदिवासियों की हत्याएँ करायें सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाना चाहिए। अभी तक कई प्रदेशों में लैंड सीलिंग नहीं हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश में कानून बन गया है, लेकिन पेट में जो चार महीने का बच्चा है, उस के नाम जमीन दिला दी जाती है। इस हालत में हरिजन आदिवासियों को जमीन कैसे मिलेगी? इस आन्दोलन से तो और हरिजन आदिवासी मरेंगे। मैं इस आन्दोलन के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, लेकिन हरिजन आदिवासियों को जमीन दिलाने में, उस पर उन का कब्जा दिलाने में, ये आन्दोलनकारी कैसे काम याब होंगे, यह मेरी समझ से बाहर की बात है। शासन को ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए कि प्रत्येक परिवार इतनी जमीन रख सकता है। बाकी जमीन को कानूनन हरिजन-आदिवासियों को दे दिया जाये। तभी वह जमीन उन की हो सकेगी, वरना नहीं।

यह निश्चित जानिये कि इस आन्दोलन से और हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की हत्याएँ होंगी। मैं शासन ने अनुरोध करूँगी कि जिस प्रदेश या इलाके में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की हत्याएँ हो रही हैं, उस में केन्द्र की ही

पुलिस बैठे और केन्द्र के ही थाने बनें। तभी हरिजन आदिवासियों का कल्याण होगा, वरना नहीं।

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री (धलीगढ़) : सभा पति महोदय, संस्कृत साहित्य में हमने एक प्रसंग पढ़ा कि एक राजा ने अपने दरबार के कवियों को दण्डिता का वर्णन करने के लिए एक समस्या दी। राजा स्वयं भी कवि था। उसने भी उस समस्या की पूर्ति की। जब सब कवियों ने अपनी रचनाएँ सामने रखीं और वे एक निर्णायक को दी गई कि गरीबी और दरिद्रता का सब से बढ़िया वर्णन किस ने किया है, तो जो राजा था, उसका वर्णन सर्वश्रेष्ठ माना गया।

यही स्थिति इस सदन में भी है। जब हरिजनों, गरीबों, और मजदूरों के उद्धार की बात कही जाती है, तब मैं यहाँ भी वही दृश्य देखता हूँ। जिनका गरीबी से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, जो मजदूर के दुख और दर्द को नहीं जानते हैं, जिनके सिघेट की आग कभी नहीं बुझती है, जो कार के बिना एक कदम भी नहीं चल सकते, वे मजदूर के लिए आँसू बहाते हैं। यही बात हरिजनों के उद्धार के सम्बन्ध में भी है। जिन को परिस्थिति का प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान नहीं है, वे कल्पना शक्ति के आधार पर, कल्पनाओं के परोपकार उड़कर इन समस्याओं का वर्णन करते हैं और उसी प्रकार से उनका उद्धार करना चाहते हैं।

"चाल दुनिया की तुम्हें महसूस हो, दुस्वार है, यह जमी तेजो से चलती है, मगर हिलती नहीं।" समस्या का समाधान तो तब होगा, जब हम उसका ठीक प्रकार से विश्लेषण करें।

यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि बीच का जमाना इस प्रकार की अविद्या और जहालत का था। कि कुछ लोग समाज में ऐसे सिद्धांत

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

व्यवहार में ले आए, जिनको समझ और बुद्धि से कोई ताल मेल नहीं है। जरा विचार कीजिये कि जो आदमी गन्दगी फैलाये, वह ऊँचा हो गया और जो गन्दगी को साफ करदे, वह नीच हो गया। घोबी इसलिए नीच है कि वह मैले कपड़े धो देता है और स्वर्ण कहलाने वाले इस लिए ऊँचे हैं कि वे कपड़े को मैला कर बेते हैं। जो शौचालय, टट्टी, में जाकर गन्दगी डाल देता है, वह तो ऊँचा हो गया और मेहतर इस लिए नीच कहलाया कि उसने गन्दगी को साफ कर दिया।

जहाँ तक बुद्धि और धर्म शास्त्र की मर्यादा का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें अस्पृश्य और छुआछूत नाम मात्र भी नहीं हैं। और गन्दगी भी नहीं है। बीच के समय में न जाने कौन औंधी खो-पड़ी के लोग आए, जिन्होंने इसकी रचना की। यह बड़ी बुद्धिसंगत बात है कि जो चीज मनुष्य अपने शरीर की आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिए व्यक्तिगत रूप से करता है, वही चीज उसी प्रकार से समाज में भी लागू होनी चाहिए।

हम मस्तिष्क से सोचने का काम करते हैं। हम हाथों से अपने शरीर के कष्ट का निवारण करते हैं और उसकी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करते हैं। पेट में जाकर खुराक रस और रक्त बनकर जिस्म के एक एक हिस्से में बंट जाती है। हमारे नीचे का भाग जो पैर है, वे शरीर की आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिए जहाँ कहीं जाना होता है, उसको लेकर चले जाते हैं। जिस तरह से मनुष्य ने अपनी आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिए शरीर का बंटवारा किया हुआ है, कुदरती और ईश्वरीय व्यवस्था के तौर पर वह स्थिति समाज में भी काम के बंटवारे की रहनी चाहिए। जो अविद्या और जहालत से लड़े, जो अन्धकार को दूर करने का काम करें, उनका समाज के शरीर में वह स्थान है, जो हमारे शरीर में मस्तिष्क का है। उसी प्रकार जो दुनियाँ में अन्याय और

अत्याचार को मिटाने के लिए आगे बढ़ें, चाहे वे पुलिस में हों या फौज में, उनका समाज में स्थान है, जो हमारे शरीर में हाथों का है। उसी तरह अभाव और कमी को दूर करने के लिए, चाहे कारखानों के उत्पादन के द्वारा और चाहे कृषि के उत्पादन के द्वारा, जो जनता की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करें, उनका समाज में वही स्थान है, जो हमारे शरीर में पेट का है। जो परिश्रम और मेहनत के द्वारा जहाँ कहीं भी समाज को ले जाने की सेवा करें, उनका समाज में वह स्थान है, जो हमारे शरीर में पैरों का है।

लेकिन इसमें ऊँच और नीच की कोई भावना नहीं है। अगर पैर में काँटा लगता है, तो आँखों में से आंसू निकलते हैं। देहात में हम ने पशु चराने वालों को देखा है, कि अगर पैर में काँटा लग गया, तो सुई या कांटे से उसको निकालने की कोशिश की और कांटा थोड़ा सा ऊपर ऊभर आया, तो दाँत से कांटे को खींचा जाता है। वहाँ ऊँच और नीच का प्रश्न नहीं है।

ठीक इसी प्रकार की फीलिंग और अनुभूति सारे समाज में रहनी चाहिये। इसमें ऊँच और नीच का प्रश्न नहीं होना चाहिए। वह तो काम का विभाजन है, और वह व्यवस्थापूर्वक, बुद्धि-पूर्वक और योग्यतापूर्वक किया गया है। उसी के आधार पर समाज चल सकता है।

हम प्रतिदिन यह देखते हैं कि जो काम मेहतर करता है, वही काम हममें से हरेक आदमी दिन में एक या दो बार, और अगर जुलाब लग जाए तो, तो इससे भी ज्यादा, करता है। हम गन्दगी को साफ करके हाथ को साफ कर लेते हैं। आजकल के बाबुओं के खाने की पद्धति को तो छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन पुराने लोगों का तरीका यह है कि दाँय हाथ से

हम खाना प्रारम्भ करते हैं और जिस बायें हाथ ने मेहतर का काम किया था, उस सेवा के बदले में उसको इतना आनर और इज्जत दी जाती है कि जो खाना शुद्ध रखा हुआ है, उसको बायां हाथ परोस परोस कर दूसरे को देता है। इसमें छुआछूत की बात नहीं है।

अगर बिच्छू को अछूत माना जाए, तो समझ में आता है। कोई उसको हाथ लगाकर देखे, तो पता चल जाए। सांप को अछूत माना तो ठीक है। लेकिन एक हमारी जैसी आकृति वाला मनुष्य अछूत समझ लिया जाय, इससे अधिक मनुष्यता का निरादर नहीं हो सकता। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विशद रूप से वर्ण व्यवस्था में भी इन सब चीजों का समावेश था। लेकिन बीच के समय में अविद्या और जहालत के समय में इस प्रकार की चीजें बिगड़ कर दूर हो गईं। तो इस समस्या का बहुत बढ़िया समाधान तो वही था कि जो स्वामी दयानन्द ने बताया था कि बीच के समय में जों ये बुरी बातें आ गई हैं उन्हें साफ कर दिया जाय। यह जो हरिजन के नाम पर एक अलाहिदा बिरादरी खड़ी हो गई उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं भी रहती। अब डा० अम्बेडकर जैसा विधि का विद्वान, उसको हरिजन कहना किस तरह उचित है? पुरानी व्यवस्था जो शास्त्रों की है, शास्त्रीय मर्यादा के तौर पर उसमें उसको ब्राह्मण का हक मिलना चाहिए। और वही दर्जा उसे देना चाहिए। यह हरिजन के नाम पर जो एक अलाहिदा वर्ग हो गया, हमने देखा है कि चाहे कितनी भी बात उनके हित की कही जाय उसके मन में भी यही विद्वेष की भावना रहती है कि उन्होंने हमको बहुत सताया है, हम भी अब उसका बदला निकालेंगे तो समाज में फूट और दरार तो वैसी की वैसी ही चली आ रही है जिसको आप दूर करना चाहते हैं। वह हमारा लक्ष्य कहीं पूरा हुआ? लक्ष्य तो यही है कि ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र इन सब को योग्यतानुसार ऊपर जाने का मौका हो। यही बात शादी और सम्बन्ध की भी है। विवाह के

लिए गुण, कर्म, और स्वभाव की बात देखी जाती है। उसमें बिरादरी की बात कहीं आती है? जिसका जिसके साथ गुण, कर्म, स्वभाव मिलता है उनको आपस में विवाह का अधिकार है, शास्त्र इस बात की आज्ञा देता है। वह इस समय भी हो सकता है।

अब चूँकि समय नहीं है, मैं कुछ अपने सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अभी मेरे — एक भाई ने बड़ी उपयोगी बात कही थी कि अगर भारत में हम एकता लाना चाहते हैं और इस मनमुटाव को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो यह पृथक वर्ग जो बनाकर चल रहे हैं कि यह हरिजन छात्रावास है, यह फलां चीज है अलाहिदा से हरिजन नाम करके गिनाना ही एक इस तरह की भावना पैदा करता है जो ठीक नहीं है। उसके बजाय एक ही छात्रावास में से उनको भी समान अवसर मिलना चाहिए और घुलमिलकर चलना चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ एक बात जो बहुत आवश्यक है वह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि—हरिजन के नाम पर भी हरिजनों में कुछ ही वर्ग ऐसे हैं जो लाभ उठा रहे हैं। तो शरीर तो स्वस्थ मनुष्य का तभी होगा जब ऊपर से नीचे तक प्रत्येक अंग प्रत्यंग काम करने में समर्थ हो। हरिजनों की उन्नति और उत्थान भी तभी होगा जब जो उसमें परिगणित कर दिये गए हैं, उन सब पर आपकी दृष्टि जाय, सदा प्रजातन्त्रवाद में यह होता है कि जो ज्यादा शोर मचाता है वह ज्यादा मुनाफे में रहता है चाहे पहले से कितने मुनाफे में वह क्यों न हो और जो कि कुछ नहीं कहता है, जिसको योग्यता नहीं है अपनी बात कहने की, तो वह उस लाभ से वंचित रहता है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इन सब पर दृष्टि डाली जाय, सबके ही विकास का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाय। बाह्य रूप में तो बहुत हो चुका, अब क्रियात्मक रूप में तो बहुत हो चुका, अब क्रियात्मक रूप में हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। समय की कमी से मैं इन्हीं बौद्धे शब्दों में अपने विचार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

श्री अम्बुल गनी शार (गुड़गांव) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात पर शर्म आती है कि यहसरकार जो गांधी जी का बड़ा ही प्रचार करती है, उनको इस बात का एहसास होना चाहिए कि आज जो यह डिबेट है यह 20 घंटे की बयों रखी गई ? आखिर यह उनके माथे पर बहुत बड़ा कलंक का टीका है और हिस्टोरियन जो हिस्ट्री लिखते हैं वह किसी को माफ नहीं करते। वह कहेंगे कि हुकूमत का कौल और फॉन बिलकुल सुस्तलिफ था ; इस लिए लोग खफा हो हुये।

नज़ा पिलाकर गिराना तो सबको आता है।

मजा तो जब है कि गिरतों को धाम्ह ले सकी ॥

तीनों रिपोर्टों को मैंने देखा, उसके बाद जो आई और उससे पहले जो आई, जबसे मैं पालियामेंट में आया, मैंने इन रिपोर्टों को देखा। उसमें बड़े साफतौर पर कहा गया है, लेकिन मैं इस गवर्नमेंट को मुबारक भी देता हूं कि बड़े ही साफ तौर पर उसमें कितना ही उसकी टीका टिप्पणी हो, उसके ऊपर कुछ भी असर नहीं होता। चौधरी रणधीर सिंह जी नाराज हो जायेंगे, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मजाल क्या है कि कोई जाट चारपाई पर बैठा हो और कोई रोगी हरिजन भी सामने चारपाई पर बैठ जाय। चारपाई पर मुकाबले में नहीं बैठ सकता। चौधरी साहब ने कहा कि बेचारों के कुं भी बनते हैं तो ऐसी जगह कि मकानों के साथ वह भी हूब जाते हैं। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि कोई जगह नहीं जहां उस रिपोर्ट में गवर्नमेंट की टीका-टिप्पणी न की गई हो। तीनों रिपोर्टों को ले लीजिए, तालीम ले लीजिए, मंदिरों को ले लीजिये, खाने पीने की जगह को ले लीजिये उनकी इनवसाइटि हालत को ले लीजिए, उनकी स्कालरशिप को ले लीजिए, बड़ी बड़ी जगह तो क्या, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भेज रहे थे चौधरी रणधीर सिंह। मामूली चपरासियों में देख लीजिए, उनके लिए जगह नहीं है।

तो सरकार बड़ी हिम्मत वाली है कि सब टीका टिप्पणी सुनती है, लेकिन एक कान से सुनकर दूसरे कान से निकाल देती है। यह बड़ी जुर्रत की बात है, बड़ी हिम्मत की बात है।

अभी एक भाई ने, जिन्होंने कविता भी पढ़ी, कहा कि कभी भिक्षा मांगने से कोई चीज मिलती है ? हरिजन को भी भिक्षा मांगने से कोई चीज मिलने वाली नहीं है। ठीक है। हजारों वर्षों से करोड़ों इंसानों के बिमाग में यह बात बिठा दी जाए कि वह बिरादरी में बराबर के नहीं हैं, उनका दर्जा कम है, यह एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है, पाप है जो उनके बिमाग में आज भी बैठा हुआ है। बरना मैं आपसे साफ कहना चाहता हूँ—मौलाना आजाद ने गुवारे खातिर में लिखा है कि एक चिड़िया के बच्चे को, चूजे को वह दाना खिला रहे थे, पर ज्यों ही उसको एहसास हुआ कि मैं उड़ सकता हूँ। वह उनके हाथ से उड़ा और छत पर बैठकर मौलाना आजाद का मजाक उड़ाने लगा। वह फरमाते हैं कि उसने चूँ चूँ करना शुरू किया, कि तुम क्या दाना खिलाओगे, दाना मैं अपनी हिम्मत से खुद खा सकता हूँ। तो रिपोर्ट का कोई बकं लीजिए, जिसमें मज्जमत न की गई हो, जिसमें हुकूमत की बेवफाई का जिक्र न किया गया हो, जिसमें सभा सोसाइटी की बेवफाई का जिक्र न किया गया हो। जिस दिन हरिजन भाइयों को और धादिवासियों को यह एहसास हो जाएगा कि इस देश के हम इसी तरह मालिक हैं जैसे दूसरे भाई मालिक हैं तो मैं यकीन से कह सकता हूँ कि वह उसी चिड़िया के बच्चे की तरह पेश आएंगे जिसने मजाक उड़ाया मौलाना आजाद का। यह हरिजन भाई जो आज कमजोर हैं, ज्यों ही यह महसूस करेंगे कि यह सारी हुकूमत इनके कंधों पर खड़ी है। धाज जगजीवन राम आंखें फेर लें, इंदिरा की हुकूमत गई। बड़ी सीधी सीधी बात है। दूसरी सारी दुनियां को देखिए। काले गोरे की क्या तमीज हो, यहाँ संजीवैया तो इतने खूबमूरत हैं कि दूसरे बड़े-बड़े हिन्दू सम्राज्यों, रणधीर सिंह न शरमाएं वह बात दूसरी है।

भी रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : आपसे कम खूबसूरत हैं ।

भी अखिल गनी डार : मेरी तो भाई अपनी बीत चुकी । अब बिताओ आप क्योंकि आप को बितानी है, मैं तो बिता चुका । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ बिना किसी लाप-लपेट के, जो रिपोर्ट भी आई उसमें बड़ी मेहनत से कमिशनर साहिब ने रिपोर्ट दी, बड़ी मेहनत से तमाम मजालिम को वह सामने लाए और मैं कई दफा मुसलमानों को कहता हूँ, जब कोई मुझ से कहता है कि इतने लाख कट गए तो मैं कहता हूँ कि हरिजन इनसे ज्यादा कटे । हरिजनों को काटने की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? मैं किसी पर नहीं डालता । आप तो मुसलमान को काटने की जिम्मेदारी जनसंघ पर डालते हैं पर मैं नहीं डालता । लेकिन बस्तर के राजा को किसने मारा ? वह आदिवासी था । राजा होना उस का जुर्म नहीं था । उसके दिमाग में यह खुद-दारी आई थी कि इस हिन्दुस्तान के हम भी उसी तरह मालिक हैं । जैसे हिन्दुस्तान के और बहुत से हिन्दू मालिक हैं । जिस दिन बगावत का यह ख्याल शिवनारायण के दिमाग में आ गया, जिस दिन एक एक हरिजन भाई बहन के दिमाग में यह ख्याल आया, वह मुल्क में एक इन्कलाब ला देंगे क्योंकि उनके बिना देश चल नहीं सकता । मैं आप से कहता हूँ, आप सबसे बड़े भाई हैं, आपकी सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है । हिन्दू भाई जो हैं वह इस मुल्क के निजाम को जिस तरह चाहे बदल सकते हैं । उन्होंने हरिजन भाइयों को भी एहसास कराया कि वह हरिजन हैं, वह कमजोर हैं तो उनका फर्ज है कि वह इसको भी पूरा करें । कैसे करें ? कुछ महकमें हैं जो सरकार के अपने हाथ में हैं । जैसे रेलवे की कंटीन है । तमाम जगह कहे कि हरिजन ही खाना बनायेंगे, हरिजन ही खिलायेंगे, जिसको खाना हो जाए, जिसको भूखा मरना हो भूखा मरे । यह तो दीजिए, यह तो आपके

हाथ की बात है । यह पब्लिक सेक्टर है । इसमें न कोई यूनिजन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन है न सवाडिनेट सर्विसेज सेलेक्शन कमीशन है, न कोई प्राविशियल मामला है । इसमें आप हरिजनों को बड़ी आसानी से रख सकते हैं । वह इतने पढ़े लिखे तो हैं कि आप उन्हें आफिसर बनाकर भेजिए । क्या जरूरत है कि आप आई० ए० एस०, आई० सी० एस० ही भेजें, आप अपने साले के साले के साले के साले को भेजें ? इसके तो आप ही मालिक हैं । मैं सिर्फ सरकार से वह बात कह रहा हूँ जहाँकि उनका अपना अख्यार है, वहाँ तो हरिजनों को एकोमोडेट कर सकते हैं, वहाँ तो दिक्कत की कोई बात नहीं है । पुलिस के मामले में हालांकि स्टेट्स को आपने अधिकार दे रखे हैं, लेकिन कुछ अखिन्या-रात सेक्टर के पास भी हैं, जैसे बार्डर पुलिस है, इंडस्ट्रीयल पुलिस है, रेलवे की पुलिस है । इनके मामले में सेक्टर को अखिन्यारात है, आप इनमें हरिजनों को मौका दीजिए; ताकि उनको अहसास हो कि वे भी इसी मुल्क के रखवाले हैं ।

मेरे हाथ में यह 8वीं रिपोर्ट है, जो कमेटी आपने बनाई थी, इसमें वह कहते हैं कि कई मिनिस्ट्री ऐसी नहीं हैं, जो तआवुन देती हो । स्कूलरशिप के मामले में कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है, कई ऐसी बातें हैं, इसलिए मैं इन्दिरा बहन से कहना चाहता हूँ, पब्लिक सेक्टर में ज्यादा से ज्यादा हरिजनों को मौका दें और कोई भी दुकान जो खाने पीने की हो और सरकार की मदद से खुलने वाली हो उसको अधिक तौर पर नहीं बल्कि पूरे तौर पर हरिजनों को दिया जाये, उसमें हरिजनों को ही रखा जाय ताकि हर मुसलमान, सिख, हिन्दू, ईसाई, जिसके पेट में भूख की आग लगती है, वह वहाँ जाकर आग बुझायेगा और हरिजनों के हाथ का जरूर खायेगा ।

अब रहा मन्दिरों, मस्जिदों और गुफ़ारों का सवाल अल्लामा इकबाल ने कहा है—

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

आ गया ऐन लड़ाई में अगर बक्ते
नमाज,

किबला रु हो के जमी बोल हुई कोमे
हिजाज ।

एक ही सफ में खड़े हो गए महमूदो
अयाज,

न कोई बन्दा रहा न कोई बन्दा
नवाज ।

बन्दाओ साहिबो मुहताजो गनी एक
हुए,

तेरी दरगाह में पहुंचे तो सभी
एक हुए ।

उस की दरगाह में सब एक हैं । मुसलमानों में कोई हरिजन नहीं है, ईसाइयों में कोई हरिजन नहीं है, दुनियावालों में कोई हरिजन नहीं है, तो फिर आप जो सब के नेता रहे हैं, जिन्होंने दुनिया को दीन, धर्म आत्मा, परमात्मा का सबक दिया, आप के यहां हरिजनों का किस्सा क्या है—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । सभापति जी, जो देश सारी दुनिया को सम्यता सिखाये, उन के यहां उन के ही जिस्म के एक टुकड़े को क्यों इस तरह से अलग रखा जाय कि वह केंसर है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार के हाथ में जितने भी साधन हैं उन का इस्तेमाल सरकार करे । स्टेशन पर पानी मिलाने का काम हरिजन को दिया जाय, वही पानी पिलाये, वही खाना खिलाये । पब्लिक सेक्टर में उन को मौका दिया जाय, पुलिस में मौका दिया जाय । मैं सूबों के बारे में अर्ज नहीं कर रहा हूं, क्योंकि यहाँ तो सेंटर सरकार है, इस लिए मैं इंदिरा बहन की सरकार को मुलातिब हो कर कह रहा हूं—वह जितना अपने बेटे संजय को प्यार

करती हैं, उतना ही हरिजनों को प्यार करें । पब्लिक सेक्टर में अगर वह अपने बेटे को कार बनाने का काम दे सकती है तो किसी हरिजन बेटे को भी दे सकती हैं, इस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है, क्योंकि रुपया सरकार ने लगाया है, घर से नहीं लगना है । 80 परसेंट यह सरकार बे और दूसरी सरकारें दें क्योंकि उन को खुश करने के लिए उन के साथ मिलने के लिए कोई भी मुल्क यह कहेगा कि हम कार बनाने के लिए रुपया लगाने को तैयार हैं, क्योंकि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर का बेटा है । तो कम से कम पब्लिक सेक्टर में सब हरिजनों को भरती करें ताकि हरिजन ज्यादा से ज्यादा महसूस करें कि इन्दिरा बहन उन की बात सुनती हैं और चाहती हैं कि हकीकतन हरिजनों की जो मुश्किलत हैं, उन को हल किया जाय ।

अगर यह नहीं करते और आप आज के जमाने में, 20वीं सदी में, किसी को हरिजन तसम्बुर करते हैं और हरिजन के दिमाग में यह बात बैठती है कि वह हरिजन हैं, तो फिर मेरे बस की बात नहीं है । चाहे मेरे भाई नाराज हो जाये, वे कितने ही प्रोप्रेसिब हों लेफ्ट हों, राइट हों, मुझे इस से बहस नहीं है, वे आज जमीन पर कब्जा करने का रहे हैं, खुदा करे कल वे बजाय जमीनों के असली जगह पर जा बंटे, असली जगह पर कब्जा करें, असली वह है—जहां रणधीर सिंह इतनी मेहनत के बावजूद नहीं पहुंच पाए, तो इतने सीनियर होने के बावजूद भी मिनिस्टर नहीं बन पाये वह जगह है—हुकूमत, अगर वह हुकूमत उन के हाथ में आजाय मेरा मतलब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से है, जिस ने इस सरकार को, जो माइनोरिटी की, अकलियत की सरकार है, सहारा दे रखा है, अगर वे वहां पहुंच गये

तो अपने आप मिटा देगे, मन्दिर, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारे, सब खत्म हो जायेंगे, न कोई हरिजन रहेगा, न छूत रहेगी न छात रहेगी, सब अपने प्राप खत्म, हो जायेगी। अगर उन में वहां जाने की हिम्मत नहीं है और वे समझते हैं कि हम में हिम्मत नहीं है, तो फिर उन को इतने नारे नहीं लगाने चाहिये। यह इतनी सस्ती बात नहीं है। यूँ ही जमीन पर कब्जा कर के अगर वह समझते हैं कि हम हरिजनों को खुश कर लेंगे, तो वे मुंठो भर हरिजनों को भी खुश नहीं कर पायेंगे मुल्क में ला लेस नेस पैदा कर के वह जमीनों की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं अपने नेता डा० राम सुभाष सिंह से अपील करता हूँ कहां गये महाराना प्रताप, जिनकी आप श्रीलाद हैं, कहां गये शिवाजी, कहां गये राजपूत जिन्होंने बड़ी शान से आप को पैदा किया था आज आप के होते हुए इस सोसायटी के एक बहुत बड़े अंग को हरिजन कह कर, अछूत कह कर, उन को परेशान किया जाय। वह कहते हैं—

बसाने नक्शे पाये राहे रवां कुए तमन्ना में,
नहीं उठने की ताकत है, क्या करें लाचार बैठे हैं।

आज उन को इस तरह जलीलो-खार किया जा रहा है। मेरे इन भाइयों ने अभी बतलाला कि एक तरफ प्लान मंजूर करते हैं, दूसरे हाथ से को छीन लेते हैं। एक तरफ रिजर्वेशन करते हैं, दूसरी तरफ उन को भरती नहीं करते हैं। मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में इन्होंने कहा—पहले में उनका नम्बर 1.6 परसेन्ट है, दूसरे में 2.3 परसेन्ट है, तीसरे में 3 परसेन्ट—इस के माइने क्या है? आप उनको 10 परसेन्ट भी देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं अगर आप उनको इतना हक भी देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, तो तैयार हो जाइये, यहां पर खून की नदियां बहेंगी। वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब हमारे भूखे मरने वाले बाच एण्ड वाइ के लोग, पुलिस के लोग, हमारे घरों में सफाई करने वाले लोग उठेंगे उन के

हाथ में तलवार हांगी और अब्दुलगनी की गर्दने होगी। मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि बहुत जल्द मुल्क के अन्दर रेवोल्यूशन आयेगा और उस रेवोल्यूशन को मुल्क की कोई ताकत रोक नहीं सकेगी। कब तक वह इस जुल्म को बरदास्त करते रहेंगे—एक वक्त आयेगा जब वह फील करेंगे कि हमारे नन्हे नन्हे बच्चे बगैर दवाई के तड़प कर मर जाते हैं, सफाई न होने की वजह से, निचान की वजह से, मखियों के शिकार होने की वजह से और जैसा रणधीर सिंह ने बताया—देहातों के जो हरिजन हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है—इन चीजों को अब वे बरदास्त नहीं करेंगे। इस सरकार को यह बात समझ लेनी चाहिये—किसी वक्त 100 फीस दी हरिजन उन के साथ होते थे, लेकिन आज वे उन से क्यों हट रहे थे? बाबू जगजीवन राम कब तक कोहै-हिमालय बन कर खड़े रहेंगे, क्योंकि जग ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी का बहाव आयेगा, तो वह उस हिमालय, उस पहाड़ी को, उस चट्टान को भी बहा कर ले जायगा और बाबू जी की कोई भी नहीं सुनेगा। अब वह ज्यादा पागल बनने को तैयार नहीं हैं, ज्यादा बहकावे में आने को तैयार नहीं हैं। इसी लिये मैं कहा करता हूँ—

तमन्नाओं में उलझाया गया हूँ,
खिलौने दे के बहलाया गया हूँ।

हरिजन अब आप की इन बातों में नहीं आयेंगे। शिव नारायण जी यहां बैठे हैं, मैं उन से कहता हूँ—बगावत का झण्डा बुलन्द करो, खुल्लमखुला बुलन्द करो, फांसी पर चढ़ जाओ, जौन आफ आर्क का रोल प्ले करो अब हरिजन भाई यह कहें कि हम इस मुल्क के मालिक हैं, हम को कौन रोकने वाला है।

सभापति, महोदय, मुसलमानों ने एक एक गलती की थी। बावजूद इस के कि वे 90 फीसदी हिन्दुओं की ओलाद हैं, पहले वह राजपूत थे, लेकिन मुसलमान होने के बाद राजपूत

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

नहीं रहे, अब्दुल गनी दार एक ब्राह्मण की ओलाद था, लेकिन अब्दुल गनी दार बनने के बाद ब्राह्मण नहीं रहा—यह बात उन के दिमागों में कैसे आयी, इसी लिये उन को ठोकरे लगी, उन्होंने घोल खाया, लेकिन आज के हरिजनों

तो मुल्क के साथ सिवाय वफादारी के कुछ नहीं किया, उसने कुछ नहीं किया, उसने कभी भी मुल्क के किसी भी मफाद के साथ बेवफाई नहीं की—फिर उसके साथ ऐसा बर्ताव क्यों? आज मनु भगवान का नाम क्यों लेते हैं, वह तो पांच हजार साल पहले की बात है। आज मनु भगवान नहीं; आज तो इन्दिरा भगवान हैं। इन्दिरा भगवान के होते हुए उनके साथ बेइन्साफी हो—अगर कौन की रिपोर्टें पुकार पुकार कर रही है कि उनके साथ जुल्म हो रहा है, अन्याय हो रहा है। मैं पूछता हूँ—महाभारत की लड़ाई क्या थी—वहाँ भी न्याय और अन्याय का झगडा था सत्य और असत्य का झगडा था...

शरीर की लफ्फ़ी ठोकर (ठोकरें) समझाती है
महोदय—मैंने सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा कि
सरकार को जाना है कि जो चीजें का बुराई करती हैं
असल में, सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा जा रहा है कि
आज जो भी चीजें हैं वे भी हैं मुश्किलों की किशोर लकीरें
क्योंकि वे अधिकारी हैं उन के माथे पर कंक का बहरे
बुराई की लकीरें और मुश्किलों में जो मुश्किलें लकड़ें हैं
वे किसी तरह के मानव नहीं हैं कि वे कहें कि वे
असल में सरकारों का कर्तव्य है लकड़ें को लकड़ें
असल में वे कि कक्षा में हैं

नशे लाकर कि ना तो सब को नाश
मरने के जब कि वे कि लकड़ें को लकड़ें लकड़ें
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میں یہ بات بٹھادی جلتے کہ وہ برالاسہ
 کے نہیں ہیں ان کا درجہ کم ہے یہ ایک بھٹی
 ایلے سٹ۔ پاپے حوران کے دامغوں میں
 آج بھی بیٹھا ہوا ہے ورنہ میں آپ سے صاف
 کہنا چاہتا ہوں مولانا آزاد نے غبارِ خاطر میں
 لکھتے کہ اب چڑیا کے بچے کو چوڑے کو وہ
 دانہ کھلا رہے تھے پر جو وہ اس کو احساس
 ہوا کہ میں اس کا سکتا ہوں وہ ان کے ہاتھ سے
 اڑا اڑ چھوڑ کر بیوی کو مولانا آزاد کا ناق
 اڑانے لگا۔ وہ فرماتے ہیں کہ اس نے چوں چوں
 کرنا شروع کیا کہ تم کیا دانہ کھلاؤ گے دانہ میل پتی
 ہمت سے خود کھا سکتا ہوں۔ تو ریل کا کوئی
 درق لیجیے جس میں غارتہ نہ کی گئی ہو جو میں
 حکومت کی بے وفائی کا درنہ کیا گیا ہو۔ جس دن
 ہر کچن بھائیوں کو اور آدمی و اسید کو یہ احساس
 ہو جائے گا کہ دیش کے ہم اسی طرح ماکہ میں جیسے
 دو سرے بھائی ماکہ ہیں تو یہ یقین سے کہہ
 سکتا ہوں کہ وہ اسی چوڑیا کے بچے کی طرح پیش
 آئیں گے جس نے مولانا آزاد کا ناق اڑا۔
 یہی ہر کچن بھائی جو آج کمرہ میں جوں ہی وہ
 محسوس کریں گے کہ ساری حکومت ان کے
 کن حصوں پر کھڑی ہے۔ آج جگجگ اڑا آ نکھیں
 پھریں ان کی حکومت گئی۔ بروی سبھی
 رما دی بابت دوسری ساری دنیا کی دیکھیے
 کالے گورنر کی کیا تمیز یہ یہاں سنجیدہ
 اتنے خوبصورت ہیں کہ دوسرے بڑے بڑے
 ہندو شرمنا جاویں۔ ونا جھرنکھ نہ شرمنا
 وہ بات دوسری ہے

شرمنا رہنا جھرنکھ۔ آپ کو خوبصورت ہیں
 شرمنا رہنا الغم ڈار۔ میری تو بھائی ۱۶ اپنی
 بیت چینی ہے اب بتاؤ آپ کیونکہ آپ کو بتائی
 ہے۔ میں تو تاج چکا ہوں۔

لیکن میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں بنا کسی لاگ لپیٹ
 کے جو رپورٹ بھی آئی اس میں بڑی محنت سے
 کمشنر صاحب نے رپورٹ دی بروی محنت سے
 تمام مظالم کہ وہ سامنے لائے ۱۲ درمیں کوئی دفعہ
 مسلمانوں کے کہنا ہوں جب کوئی محنت کہنا ہے
 کہ اتنے لاکھ کھٹے لڑکیں کہنا ہوں کہ نہ ہر کچن
 ان سے زیادہ کھٹے نہ ہر کچن کی ذمہ
 داری کس پر ہے۔ میں کسی پر نہیں ڈالتا آپ
 کی مسلمانوں کے کھانے کی ذمہ داری جو سنگھ پر
 ڈالتے ہیں میں نہیں ڈالتا لیکن بستر کے راجہ
 کو کس نے مارا وہ آدمی داسی تھا راجہ جیونا
 کوئی ۱۶ اس کا جرم نہیں تھا اس کے دماغ میں یہ
 خود رانی ماتی تھی کہ اس ہندوستان کے ہم
 کبھی اسی طرح ماکہ ہیں جیسے ہندوستان کے
 اور بہت سے ہندو ماکہ ہیں جس دن بقا
 کا یہ خیال شیونارا س کے دماغ میں آگیا جس
 دن ایک ایک ہر کچن بھائی بہن کے دماغ میں
 یہ خیال آیا کہ وہ ملک میں ایک انقلاب لا دیں
 گے کیونکہ ان کے بنا دیش نہیں چل سکتا۔ میں
 آپ سے کہتا ہوں آپ سب سے بڑے بھائی
 ہیں آپ کی سب سے بڑی ذمہ داری ہے۔
 ہندو بھائی مجھ میں وہ اس ملک کے نظام کو
 جس طرح چاہیں بدل سکتے ہیں انھوں نے ہر کچن
 بھائیوں کی بھی احساس کرایا کہ وہ ہر کچن ہیں
 وہ گورنر ہیں۔ ان کا فرس ہے کہ وہ اس کو بھی پورا کریں

لیسے کریں۔ یہ کچھ سسرال کے سسرال کے اپنے ہاں
میں ہیں۔ جسے ریلوے کی کابینہ میں نماز
کے کہ ہر تہن کی ہی کھانا بنائیں گے۔ ہر تہن ہی
کھلا میں گے۔ جس کو کھانا ہو کھائے جس کو کھانا
منا ہو مرے۔ یہ تو دیکھتے ہیں۔ یہ تو آپ کے ہاتھ
کی بات ہے یہ پبلک سیکرٹری اس میں نہ کوئی
یہ نہیں پبلک سسرال میں کیش ہے اور نہ سب ریلوے

سر سسرال میں کیش ہے نہ کوئی زیادہ پیش معاملہ
ہے اس میں آپ ہر تہن کو بری آسانی سے رکھ
سکتے ہیں وہ اتنے پڑھے لکھے تو ہیں کہ آپ ان کو آج
بنائے بھیجے کیا ضرورت ہے کہ آپ آئی۔ ایس
آئی۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ بھیجیں آپ اپنے سالے کے سالے
کے سالے کو بھیجیں اس کے تو آپ ہی مالک ہیں۔ میں
صرف سرکار سے وہ بات کہ رہا میں جہاں ان کا
اپنا اختیار ہے وہاں تو ہر تہن کو ایک مریڈیٹ
کر سکتے ہیں وہاں تو وقت کی کوئی بات نہیں ہے
پولیس کے معاملہ میں حالانکہ سسرال کو اپنے اڈے
دے رکھے ہیں لیکن کچھ اختیارات سسرال کے پاس بھی
ہیں جیسے لو رڈ پولیس ہے انٹر سٹریٹ پولیس ہے
ریلوے کی پولیس ہے ان کے معاملہ میں سسرال کو

اختیارات ہیں آپ ان میں ہر تہن کو موقع دیکھیں
تاکہ ان کو احساس ہو کہ وہ بھی اسی ملک کے رکھنے
ہیں۔ میرے ہاتھ میں یہ آفیس ہے پورٹ ہے جو کیلی
آپ نے بنائی تھی اس میں وہ کہتے ہیں کہ کوئی ٹنڈر
ایسی نہیں ہے جو تعداد دی ہو سکے اسٹپ کے معاملہ
میں سسرال میں نہیں ہوتی ہے کئی ایسی باتیں ہیں اس
لئے میں ان کو اس سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں پبلک سیکرٹری
میں زیادہ سے زیادہ ہر تہن کو موقع دیں اور کوئی

میں دکان جو کھانے بیچنے کی ہے اور سرکار کی مار سے
کھانے دکانی ہو اس کو ادھک طے پر نہیں بلکہ پورے طور
پر ہر تہن کو دیا جائے اس میں ہر تہن کو ہی رکھا جائے
تاکہ ہر مسلمان سکھ۔ عیسائی رہیں۔ جس کے پیٹ
میں بھوک کی آگ لگتی ہے وہ وہاں جا کر آگ بجھا لے
اور ہر تہن کے ہاتھ کا ضرور رکھے گا۔

اب رہا میں ریلوے میں ریلوے اور گورنروں کا
سوال۔ حلالہ اقبال نے کہا ہے۔

آج میں رہا میں اگر وقت شمار
قبلہ وہ ہوئے کہ میں بوس ہو گی تو حجاج
ایک ہی صف میں کھڑے ہو گئے محمود دایاز
نہ کوئی رہا نہ کوئی بہت نہ کوئی نہ
بہرہ صاحب دمنڈا ز غنی ایک ہوئے

نیری درگاہ میں پہنچے تو سمجھی ایک ہوئے۔
اس کی درگاہ میں سب ایک میں مسلمانوں میں کئی
ہر تہن نہیں ہے عیاں میں کوئی ہر تہن نہیں ہے
دنیا والوں میں کوئی ہر تہن نہیں ہے پھر آپ جو سب
کے نبی رہتے ہیں جھینڈے دنیا کو دین دھرم۔ آتما
پر ماتما کا سبق دیا آپ کے یہاں ہر تہن کا قصہ کیا
چہ میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا سچا جی۔ جو دیش ساری
دنیا کو سمجھنا سکھائے ان کے یہاں ان کے ہی جہم کے
کے ٹکڑے کو یہاں اس طرح سے الگ رکھا جائے کہ وہ
کینسر ہے۔

میں چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار کے ہاتھ میں جتنے بھی سادھ
میں ان کا استعمال سرکار کرے۔ سیشن پیر پانی پلانے کا
کام ہر تہن کو دیا جائے وہی پانی پلانے وہی کھانا
کھلائے وہ پبلک سیکرٹری ان کو موقع دیا جائے میں
سرکار کے بارے میں عرض نہیں کر رہا ہوں کیونکہ

کہا تھا میں آج اسے ہمارا مطلب کیونٹے پارٹی
تہ جس نے اس سرکار کو جو مانیٹو رہی کہ
فلیت کی سرکار بہت سہارا دے رکھتے آئے
ہاں پہنچ گئے تو آپ ہمارے مندر مسجد
رہو دارے سب ختم ہو جا میں گئے۔ نہ کوئی ہر
ہے گا نہ چھت رہے گی سب اپنے آپ ختم ہو
ا اگر ان میں وہاں جانے کی ہمت نہیں ہے اور وہ
مجھے ہیں کہ ہم میں ہمت نہیں ہے تو پھر ان کو
نا کو اتنے لغز نہیں لگتے نہیں چاہیں یہ اتنی سستی بات
نہیں ہے لیکن وہ زمین پر قبضہ کر کے وہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہم ہر
خوش کر لیں گے تو وہ سب ہر ہر ہر خوش نہیں
را پا میں گے ملک میں لالیں نہیں پیا کر کے وہ زمین
کی سمیا حل نہیں کر سکیں گے۔ ہیں اپنے نینا ڈاکٹر رام
سبھاگ سنگھ سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ کہاں گئے مہا نا پارٹا
ہیں کی آپ ادا لا رہیں۔ کہاں گئے مشیو ا جی۔ کہاں گئے وہ
اجیت جھنڈو نے بڑی شان سے آپ کو پیا کیا تھا
آج آپ کے ہوتے ہوئے اس سوسائٹی کے بہت بڑے
نگ کو ہر ہر کہہ کر۔ اچھوت کہہ کر ان کو پریشان کیا جائے
ہکتے ہیں
بائے نقش پات ۲۰ ہٹ رو ان کو دے تمنا میں
نہیں اٹھے کی طاقت نہ کیا کریں لا چاہیے ہیں
آج ان کو اس طرح ذلیل و خوار کیا جا رہا ہے میرے
ان بھائیوں نے ابھی بتایا کہ اس طرف پلان منظور
کرتے ہیں دوسرے طاقت اسے چھین لیتے ہیں ایک

یہاں تو سینٹر سرکار ہے اس نے میں ان راہیں کی
سرکار کو مخاطب کر رہا ہوں وہ جتنا اپنے بیٹے کو
پیارا کرتی ہیں اتنا ہی ہر ہر ہر کو پیار کریں ایک
سیکڑ میں اگر وہ اپنے بیٹے کو کار بنائے گا ہم دیکھتی
ہیں تو کسی ہر ہر ہر بیٹے کو بھی دے سکتی ہیں اس میں کوئی
ہر ج نہیں ہے گھر سے نہیں لگنا ہٹ اسٹی پر سینٹ
یہ سرکار دے اور وہ سرکار میں دیں کیونکہ ان
کو خوش کر کے ان کے ساتھ ملنے کے لئے کوئی
بھ ملک یہ کہہ گا کہ ہم کار بنانے کے لئے روپیہ لگاتے
کو دنیا رہیں کیونکہ وہ یہ ہم سرکار بیٹے لاکر ایک ملک
سیکڑ میں سب ہر ہر ہر کو بھرتی کر دیتا کہ ہر ہر زیادہ
سے زیادہ محسوس کریں کہ ان راہیں انکی بات سستی
ہیں اور چاہتی ہیں کہ جو شکلیں ہیں ان کو حل کیا جائے
اگر یہ نہیں کرتے تو آپ آج کے زمانے میں، بسید میں
صدا میں کسی کو ہر ہر ہر تصور کرتے ہیں اور ہر ہر کے
دماغ میں یہ بات بٹھانے ہیں کہ وہ ہر ہر ہر کو بھرتی
میرے بس کی بات نہیں ہے جا ہے میرے بھائی ناراض
ہو جا میں وہ کہتے ہی رہ رہ رہ رہ رہوں۔ لیفٹ
ہوں رائٹ ہوں مجھے اس سے بحث نہیں وہ
آج زمین پر قبضہ کرنے جا رہے ہیں خدا کے کل
وہ بجائے زمینوں کے اصلی جگہ پہ ما بیٹھیں اصلی
جگہ پر قبضہ کریں اصلی جگہ وہ ہے جہاں رہا ہر
منگتے اتنی محنت کے باوجود نہ پہنچ پائے۔
جو اتنے سفیر ہوئے کہ باوجود بھی سسر نہیں بن
پائے وہ حکم ہے حکومت اگر وہ حکمت ان

طرف رہیں۔ دیش کرتے ہیں دوسری طرف ان کو بھرتی نہیں کرتے ہیں میرے ایک سوال کے جواب میں انھوں نے کہا کہ پہلے ہیں اس کا نمبر 106 پر سینٹ ہے دوسرے میں 3-2 پر سینٹ ہے۔ تیسرے میں 3 پر سینٹ ہے اس کے معنی کیا ہیں آپ ان کو دوسرے پر سینٹ بھی دینے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں۔ اگر آپ ان کو اتنا حق بھی دینے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں تو تیار ہو جا میں یہاں پر خون کی ندیاں بہیں گی وہ دن دور نہیں ہے جب ہمارے بھوکے مرنے والے داہج اینڈ دارٹ کے لوگ پولیس کے لوگ ہمارے گھروں میں صفائی کرتے۔ اگلے لوگ اٹھیں گے ان کے ہاتھ میں تلوار ہوگی اور

عبدلعفی کی گردن ہوگی۔ میں یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ بہت جلد ملک کے اندر ریوولیوشن آئیگا اور اس ریوولیوشن کو ملک کی کوئی طاقت روک نہیں سکے گی۔ کب تک وہ اس ظلم کو برداشت کرتے رہیں گے ایک وقت آئے گا جب وہ ٹیل کریم کے ہمارے ننھے ننھے بچے بغیر دہائی کے تڑپ کر پڑ جائے ہیں۔ عفا فی منہ ہونے کی وجہ سے۔ نجان کی وجہ سے کھجور کا شکار ہونے کی وجہ سے اور جیسارن جیسر سکھنے بنا یا دیہاتوں کے جو ترحیم ہیں انکی کیا حالت ہے ان چیزوں کو وہ اب برداشت نہیں کریں گے۔ اس پر کہا کو یہ بات سمجھ لینی چاہیے کہ کسی وقت سو فیصدی ترحیم ان کے ساتھ ہوتے تھے۔ لیکن آج وہ ان سے کیوں ہٹ گئے ہیں۔ بالیہ جاگجوں نام کب تک وہ ہمالیہ میں کرکھڑے رہیں گے کیونکہ جب برہمن پڑ کے پانی کا بہاؤ آج تک وہ اس ہمالیہ۔ اس پہاڑی کو۔ اس چٹان کی کبھی بہا کر لے جائے گا اور بالیہ جی

کی کوئی بھی نہیں سنے گا اب وہ زیادہ پاگل بننے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں زیادہ ہسکا دے دیں آئے کو تیار نہیں ہیں اسی لئے میں کہا کرتا ہوں۔ تمناؤں میں اٹھایا گیا ہوں

کھلونے دے کے بہلایا گیا ہوں۔ ترحیم اب آپ کی ان باتوں میں نہیں آئیں گے شیونا رائے جی یہاں بیٹھے ہیں ان سے کہنا ہوں بغاوت کا جھنڈا بلند کرنا۔ کھلم کھلا بلند کرنا۔ بھجانی پیر چڑھ جاؤ جان آتھ آرک کارڈل پلے کرنا۔ اب ترحیم بھائی میرے کہیں کہ ہم اس ملک کے مالک ہیں ہم کو کون روکنے والا ہے۔

سمجھاؤں مہروے۔ مسلمانوں نے ایک غلطی کی تھی باوجود اس کے کہ لڑنے فیصلہ ہی ہنروؤں کی اولاد میں پہلے وہ راجپوت تھے لیکن مسلمان ہونے کے بعد راجپوت نہیں رہے۔ عبدلعفی ڈار ایک براہمن کی اولاد تھا لیکن عبدلعفی ڈار بننے کے بعد براہمن نہیں رہا یہ بات ان کے دماغوں میں کیسے آئے اسی لئے ان کو کھوکھلے لگی۔ انھوں نے دھوکا کھایا لیکن آج کے ترحیم نے تو ملک کے ساتھ سوائے روٹن داری کے کچھ نہیں کیا اس نے کبھی بھی ملک کی کسی بھی مفاد کے ساتھ بے وفائی نہیں کی پھر اس کے ساتھ ایسا بڑا مذاکیروں بہ آج منوجکوان کا نام کیوں بیٹے ہیں وہ تو پانچ ہزار سال پہلے کی بات ہے آج منوجکوان نہیں آج تیرا نارا منوجکوان میں۔ انارا منوجکوان کے ہوتے سہرے مان کے ساتھ بے انصافی ہے۔ کمشنر کی ریپورٹ پکار رہا کہ کہہ رہی ہے کہ ان کے ساتھ ظلم ہو رہا ہے انیسے ہورہا ہے میں پوچھتا ہوں مہاراج کی لڑائی کوئی تھی وہاں بھی نیامے اور انیسے کا جھگڑا تھا ستھ اور ستھ کا جھگڑا تھا۔

17 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. INTERIM RELIEF TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up the discussion under rule 193 regarding interim relief to Government employees. As the time allotted is one hour, I request hon. Members to be brief.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : When the Business Advisory Committee discussed it, they could not give it more than one hour but I am sure that with you in the chair, the time will be increased because many members want to take part.

I move that this House take note of the growing discontent among the Central Government employees throughout the country because of abnormal delay in payment of interim relief.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are simply to raise a discussion, there is no question of moving a formal motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not saying that this should be taken into consideration. I am doing this under rule 193. There is no right of reply and I am not trying to establish one.

After the heroic strike of 19 September, 1968 which showed the growing discontent among the Central Government employees and in which nearly 7.5 lakhs of Central Government employees took part, Government was forced to appoint a Pay Commission. That was also one of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour. The hon. Prime Minister who was also the Finance Minister then announced it in the House and my hon. friends Shri Nath Pai, Shri Nambiar, Shri S. M. Joshi and last, but not the least, Shri M. L. Sonधि at that time raised the question of interim relief because we were aware that once the Commission started functioning, it would take at least 2-3 years. So we were more concerned with the payment of interim relief. We

were assured in the House that this question will be referred to the Commission, though there was no need of referring it to them and the Government could have straightaway declared interim relief and the Commission could have been asked to submit its report on interim relief as early as possible. Even today when we are discussing this issue, thousands of Central Government employees in Delhi and outside also—nearly 22 lakhs—are demonstrating that interim relief should be paid. At least here 20—30,000 demonstrated under the banner of All India Railwaymen's Federation. They wanted to come to Parliament House but Parliament was adjourned. Even today thousands of Central Government employees are demonstrating before the Chairman of the Pay Commission demanding immediate payment of interim relief. I request the hon. Minister Shri Shukla to declare here and now that Government is prepared to pay interim relief immediately or to ask the Commission to expedite payment or submission of their report on interim relief in this month itself. We have all submitted memoranda before them. That the prices of all essential commodities have shown an upward trend is not contested by the Government; in fact the Finance Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan said on the 5th August 1970 in reply to a call attention notice of my hon. friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee that "certain essential commodities have shown a tendency of rising prices; there is no question of not looking into the realities. Hon. Members mentioned certain figures; I have got the same list. I have never denied that increase in the case of rice is there; increase in the case of food items, vegetables, edible oil and milk is there; in raw cotton there is increase". When another pertinent question was asked by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee he also said that this increase had affected mostly salaried person. Who are the salaried employees, Sir? The Central Government employees who have to pay income-tax and other taxes. They cannot evade tax because it is deducted from their salaries. Naturally, Mr. Chavan, the Finance Minister of the Union Government, has agreed, and has accepted that the prices have gone up and there is no question of not paying interim relief.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Six per cent.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It may be more I would request you to kindly allow me to read certain figures. What is the minimum salary today for the Central Government employee, and what is the minimum pay in our industries? In the Life Insurance Corporation, the minimum is Rs. 202; in the Central Government, it is Rs. 141. The minimum in the State Trade Corporation, with allowances, of course, is Rs. 185; Central Government, Rs. 141. Reserve Bank of India, Rs. 208; Central Government, Rs. 241. IOC, Rs. 195; Central Government, Rs. 141. In the field of petroleum, Burmah-Shell and ESSO pay Rs. 271; Central Government, Rs. 141. Caltax, Rs. 239; Central Government, Rs. 141. Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, Rs. 200; Central Government, Rs. 141. Then, Telco, Jamshedpur, Rs. 200; HAL, Bangalore, Rs. 185; Central Government, Rs. 141. Textile Industry, Ahmedabad and Bombay, Rs. 231 and Rs. 214; here, it is Rs. 141. Then, in the Pharmaceutical and Drug Industries, it is abnormal. In Glaxo Laboratories, the minimum is Rs. 328; Pfizer, Rs. 305. The difference is Rs. 164. There is an absolute gap. What is the gap? The gap ranges like this: Rs. 61, Rs. 44, Rs. 67, Rs. 54, Rs. 131 and so on. In certain cases, it is Rs. 164, Rs. 160 and Rs. 187.

Now, it is generally propagated against the Central Government employees that they are getting more and they are better off. Who is better off today? A Central Government employee is getting a basic salary, plus a dearness allowance, of Rs. 141. In the industries which the same Government is controlling, like the HEC, HAL, BEL and in the other public sector corporations, the employees are better off. They get paid according to the award of the Engineering Wage Board. But here, the Central Government employees' case, not a single pie has been paid to the employees and that is why a demand has been made that interim relief should be paid soon.

We have demanded, all the federations including the Confederation of Central Government employees, have demanded this. What is the demand? "In common

with all the Central Government employees,"—this is from the All-India Defence Employees' Association—this is a general demand—"we demand an interim relief of Rs. 70 for all the employees, permanent, regular, temporary, casual worker and work-charged establishment, up to the limit of Rs. 350 per month and 20 per cent of pay for others, and this should be payable from 1st February, 1969."

The question may be asked: after all, the Commission is there, and it is for the Commission to decide what should be the quantum of interim relief to be given. That may be correct, but the Government has come to the conclusion that the prices have increased. This Government which is talking of socialism here and outside has miserably failed to hold the price-line. It has not been able to hold the price-line in any industry in respect of any product. Even in regard to drugs, even after the notification, what is the price of a common drug in the open market? People have to pay through their nose, and the time has come when they should realise that 22 lakhs of Government employees are agitated. They supported Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government; they supported her at the time of bank nationalisation; they condemned the vested interests in the country. They fought against the reactionary elements and they stood by the side of Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the time of nationalisation. They support the progressive decision of any Government. They are prepared to support them. But what is the condition of the Central Government employees? They get Rs. 141 which is the minimum salary. I say that you should really consider this aspect.

When the third Pay Commission was appointed, Members from all parties in Parliament demanded an immediate payment of interim relief; we demanded it, the moment the Commission was appointed. The Second Pay Commission could not do justice. Why do we want a minimum need based wage? It was the recommendation, the unanimous recommendation, of the 15th Indian Labour Conference held in Delhi in 1957. Mr. G. L. Nanda, then Labour Minister, was presiding over it. Everybody from the Government's side as well as the

workers' side, the representatives of INTUC, AITUC, HMS and ITUC and the employers, representative, Mr Naval Tata, all of them unanimously agreed that there should be a need-based minimum wage, which was Rs. 125 at that time and which is now Rs. 287 after counting various increases in the cost of living index. Therefore, if we demand Rs. 70 as interim relief, it is not anything abnormal which the Government cannot meet. At that time this unanimous recommendation of the Indian Labour Conference was not considered by the Second Pay Commission. Mr. Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister and he thought that this unanimous recommendations was not mandatory and Government may or may not accept it. Wisdom has dawned on Mr. Morarji Desai only after coming to this side and he has started supporting everything. But at that time he stood like a rock and a letter was sent by an Under Secretary to the Pay Commission saying that this was not mandatory and the Second Pay Commission never considered it.

Sir, I am happy that at least after the heroic struggle and sacrifice of the Central Government employees—12 employees sacrificed their lives and become martyrs in the 19th September strike; let us not forget what happened at Indraprastha Bhavan, at Pathankot, Bikaner, Shahdole and Gauhati; after the arrest of 55,000 employees and the termination of Service of 48,000 employees, after that heroic struggle of the Central Government employees, this Government realised its importance an need-based minimum wage is one of the terms of reference now. Interim relief is also one of the terms of reference, but I am told that it is not going to be paid immediately. We request that the interim relief should be paid in this month. I am not trying to threaten this Government, but in all fairness, I would warn the Government of the dire consequences if this is not paid this month. It is my earnest desire and request to the Minister through you that interim relief should be paid. We do not want any vague assurance that the Pay Commission will be asked to do it. We are demonstrating before the Pay Commission, knowing fully well that this Government has to procure the money for that. If this Government say that they have no money, nobody is going to believe it when there is drain to the tune of crores

and there are income-tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 533 crores. Due to the rise in the cost of living, there has been erosion into the real wages of the Central Government employees and the wages now stand at the 1947 level. Through you I would request the Minister, Mr. V. C. Shukla, to give this assurance that if the Government is unable to declare an interim relief immediately, at least they will ask the Pay Commission to see that this recommendation about interim relief is sent to the Government immediately without any further agitation. Let them not wait for another countrywide agitation. I am sure they will realise it. If they do not, naturally we cannot ask the workers to wait indefinitely. After all, starving workers will be agitated. When everybody in the various corporations has got a wage increase, why should not the Central Government employee get it? With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement.

While initiating this discussion, I must salute those martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the sake of the Central Government employees. I am sorry to say that the dependents of those government employees have not been paid any compensation though they were brutally murdered by this Government. I would request you, Sir, to convey our feelings to the family members of those martyrs who were shot down because they wanted interim relief and a need-based minimum wage. Today it is becoming a reality, thanks to those martyrs.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful you for given me this opportunity to join with the hon. Member who preceded me in demanding that the Central Government employees should be given immediately interim compensation. As we look at the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission, though they fixed the dearness allowance at a lower rate which caused a lot of discontent at that time, the Commission were conscious of the fact that this arrangement would not last, it is going to be a very temporary affair. I would like to repeat the words of their recommendation which make it very clear that they wanted this to be a temporary affair.

“Even if prices do not rise, the question of the revision of the pay structure

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of this class of employees will have to be examined at the end of two years".

Because there are so many anomalies and justice has not been done to them and as the entire arrangement of the salaries and allowances of class 3 and class 4 Central Government employees is a kind of patchwork, the Commission was very clear in its mind that there should be a revision even if the prices have not risen. It further says that :

"...government should sanction some suitable interim compensation to all the employees whose salaries would be revised, by the appointment of the Pay Commission or otherwise."

The very basis of the demand for interim compensation, apart from the point of view which has been made by the hon. Member, is that there has been a rise in prices. That is an additional reason why they should be given this interim compensation. But even if there had not been any rise in prices, their demand would have been just, and that was the reason why the Government was forced—it never accepted their demand with pleasure—to accept that demand by announcing the appointment of the Pay Commission. That makes it very clear that there is need for the revision of the pay scales. If there is need for revision of the scales, there is all the more reason why there should be interim compensation even if the prices have not risen. Now that the prices have actually risen, there is all the more necessity for giving them immediate relief.

The Gajendragadkar Commission had further recommended that over a twelve month period if the index had gone beyond 245 then the entire range of the salaries of the employees should be revised. But the Government of India simply gave them a lollipop. Here I would like to repeat what Shri Abdul Gani Dar has stated, because it is applicable here :

तमन्नाओं में उलझाया गया है,
खिलौने दे के बहलाया गया है ।

The very basis of the announcement of the Pay Commission has been to provide the Central Government employees with a lollipop, because both the two conditions have been fulfilled and the demand is very relevant.

One of the demands of the employees has been about their representative in the Pay Commission. When we look at the history of the Pay Commissions, both the first and second Pay Commission did not consider the entire pay structure of the Central Government employees but did some kind of patch work and, therefore, from the point of view of the due consideration of the problem it was very necessary that the representative of the employees should be there in the Commission. But, so far as I know, that demand has not been conceded. When the associations of the Central Government employees, in spite of all their differences, have jointly opted for one person to be taken as the representative of the Government employees in the Pay Commission, I do not know why the Central Government should view that with suspicion. But so far nothing has been done. That makes everybody feel very suspicious about the *bona-fides* of Government.

Secondly, why did Government not accept it as an award. If the employees' representative had been there on the Commission, there was no harm in accepting it as an award. Actually, it would have attached greater sanctity to the entire recommendations; otherwise, who believes this Government ? The Government gives statements everyday that this will be done and that will be done. All this is announced without any follow-up. We have seen the fate of bank nationalisation and the same fate is going to overtake this.

I know, the announcement of the Pay Commission's recommendations will come at the time of elections just to give a lollipop to the Central Government employees. After that the Government will come out with the very patent theory, which has become out-of-date and worn out, that they have no capacity to pay. They have capacity to spend on other things but not for rationalisation of pay scales ! I do not ask

you to give them fabulous salaries but there must be some rationalisation of the entire pay structure of the Central Government employees.

What is the minimum demand? The minimum demand is a living wage. A living wage has been accepted by the Government itself. The Government accepted it in their own joint machinery. In the 15th Indian Labour Conference the workers passed a resolution about a need-based minimum wage and, I think, the Government accepted this as a principle. Even after accepting this principle, the Government has not come out with a categorical assurance that a need-based wage will be given. This is the minimum demand that can be made of any civilised Government. The very basis of a civilised government's existence is that its own employees at least would be paid a living wage, not a comfortable wage but a living wage. The Government should have acted as a model employer. If the Government cannot satisfy own their criteria, the Government has no justification to stay as the government and say that it is the biggest employer in the country.

The hon. Member who preceded me has pointed out that there has been erosion of wages. I would like to quote some figures. They are figures not coined by me but they are from the record. The erosion has been from 5 to 22 per cent in the case of Class IV employees and from 16 to 84 per cent in the case of Class III employees, which is not such a comfortable class or range; they all live from hand to mouth. This is the extent of erosion of their wages.

Then, I would like to quote some figures about the comparable wages (pay and DA) as per the recommendations of the First Pay Commission at COL index 80 and the Second Pay Commission at COL index 115. The corresponding wages at COL index 215 with full neutralisation with reference to the recommendations of the First Pay Commission and of the Second Pay Commission should be 148 and 151; 161 and 160; 175 and 169; 188 and 179 and so on respectively. The wages actually granted at COL index 215 with reference to the recommendations of the First Pay Commission and the Second Pay Commission are 141, 146, 151,

156, 166, and so on and so forth. Therefore, the erosion is quite obvious. The extent of wage erosion being suffered at COL index 215 absolute value with reference to the recommendations of the First Pay Commission and the Second Pay Commission respectively are 7 and 10; 15 and 14; 24 and 18 and so on. That has been the erosion of wages. I do not know what kind of calculations the Government enters into that it does not enter the Government's mind.

Therefore, there is every reason to give them interim compensation, not only because of the rise in prices but because the Government is committed, the moment Government announces the appointment of the Pay Commission itself, to the principal of granting them a revision of salaries to give them at least sustenance in their life. Therefore the very basis of the announcement of the Pay Commission included the announcement of an interim compensation. The price rise is an additional factor that it should be paid.

But I have a grievance against all the Members of the Opposition parties who have come to this Parliament as the Opposition. There was a chance when Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of a party which was united—this party has now separated and Mrs. Indira Gandhi has gone out of this party. But that time she could have done something. I would like to submit that whatever may have happened, the situation today is that there is a majority of the Opposition groups in Parliament. The Government, in spite of hundred per cent attendance, will have only 218 or 220 Members and the rest of the Members belong to Opposition groups. Each Opposition group, including our party, has committed itself to the grant of an interim relief to the Central Government employees. I would like to say let the Opposition groups prove their *bona fides* not in words but in action. If anybody asks Government, what about your promises? "It can apply to Opposition groups also. They can ask Opposition parties, "You made promises that you will deliver the goods. What about your promises?"

Here are the Opposition groups having a majority who vouchsafe for the workers so much and so loudly. The hon. Member who preceded me is one of the very strong spokesman not only of the Government employees but of the Communist party. What has happened to the Opposition groups

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

in Parliament ? Why can't they compel the Government to grant an interim relief to Central Government employees ? Why be at the mercy of the Government. If all the Opposition parties were united, we would have seen that the Government comes down on this reasonable demand of the Central Government employees. This has nothing to do with the political views of different parties. It has to do with the stomach, the belly of the Central Government employees.

I have a grievance. Let us all Opposition groups unite on this issue. We are all sitting in the Opposition. Why not all the Opposition groups take advantage of the position, swell the numbers, make a majority, and compel the Government to grant an interim relief to the Central Government employees through our strength and not through the mercy of the ruling party. Let us combine our strength together and let us tell the workers that we are sincere to them. It applies to the Government because they have also made promises. And it applies to the Opposition parties also because they too have made promises. The basic demand of the Central Government employees is :

बुलन्दवादों की हस्तियों पर हम जी कर
क्या करेंगे हमें जमीन दे दो, हम आजमा
लेगें ।

But the blame will be shared by the Opposition parties more because they are not coming up to their own responsibility and obligations and they are not fulfilling the promises which they had given to deliver the goods. Because of their own affiliations with the ruling party, they are shy of compelling the ruling party. Let us all join together and compel the Government to grant an interim relief to the Central Government employees.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : On a point of order Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of clarification, Sir.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I submit, let not these two allies quarrel bet-

ween themselves and harm the cause of the Central Government servants. Let the cause of the Central Government employees not suffer by their quarrel. If they are sincere enough, let them support it openly.

श्री शशि भूषण : माननीय सदस्या जरूरत से ज्यादा क्रान्ति की काल दे गई हैं। गवर्नमेंट रिलिफ देने वाली है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : आपके मुंह में घी शक्कर। एनाउंस करवा दीजिये, जरूर घी शक्कर खिलाऊंगी।

श्री बलराज मधोक : वे मिचं खाने के घादी हैं, घी शक्कर नहीं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I just refresh the memory of my hon. friend, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha ? In this House, on the substitute motion of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the President's Address, we all had voted for the interim relief to the Central Government employees. Perhaps, she has forgotten that conveniently.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I have not forgotten that. We were short of the numbers. We have the strength. But we did not put in all our strength. That is my complaint.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति जी, सब से पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ मुझे अवसर देने के लिए; वहाँ भगवान का भी मैं शुक करता हूँ कि उसने भूले हुए लोगों को रास्ते पर ला दिया है : श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा किसी समय फाइनंस मिनिस्ट्री में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर थीं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : जब थी तब थी, अब तो नहीं हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : डिप्टी मिनिस्टर की जो हालत होती है, उनसे पूछ लीजिए। मिनिस्टर्स तक की क्या हालत होती है, उनसे पूछ लीजिए, उसके बाद बात कीजिए।

समापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि जब भूले हुए लोग रास्ते पर आ जायें, तो मैं सभ्यता है कि भगवान हमारे साथ है और इसमें कोई शक नहीं रह जाता है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इन्टेरिम रिलीफ मिलेगा। जो लोग इसके विरोधी थे, जिन्होंने इस सरकार में रहकर उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया, आज वे कहते हैं कि हमने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है और आज वे इस सदन में टसुप बहा रहे हैं। यह बात शोभा नहीं देती है।

इस मंत्रालय में इस वक्त जो मंत्री हैं, उस समय उनमें से किसी का भी ताल्लुक फिनांस या लेबर मंत्रालयों के साथ नहीं था। इसलिए जो लोग दूसरों के बारे में नुकता चीनी करते हैं पहले उन्हें अपने गिरेबान में मुँह डालकर देख लेना चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बारे में इस प्रस्ताव को यहां पर लाने के लिए मैं श्री बनर्जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ; उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करके इस सदन, सरकार और देश का ध्यान सरकारी कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं की ओर दिलाया है। इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि इस हाउस में सभी सदस्य इस विचार के हैं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इन्टेरिम रिलीफ दिया जाना चाहिए। जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है, जब पहले एक बार इस बारे में सीटिंग हुई थी तो सब सदस्यों ने उसके हक में वोट दिया था। मैं नहीं समझता कि आज भी किसी भी दल का कोई सदस्य इस बात का विरोधी होगा। लेकिन यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का दंड केवल अपोजीशन के ही दिल में है या केवल लोग सरकारी कर्मचारियों की नुमायदगी करके हैं। ऐसा

कहना अन्याय होगा जहां विरोधी दल के सदस्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों का केवल पक्ष ही पेश करते हैं, वहां हम लोग, और यह सरकार केवल उन का पक्ष ही पेश नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि उन के लिए कुछ करते भी हैं।

इस सरकार ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों और दूसरे वर्जेंज के लिए अब तक क्या किया है, यह जानने के लिए माननीय सदस्य 1947 के लेबर कानूनों को देखें और आज 1970 के लेबर कानूनों को भी देखें। 1947 में इस देश के मजदूर अपनी मांगों के बारे में बोल भी नहीं करते थे, जब कि आज वे अपने अधिकारों के लिए आन्दोलन करते हैं, कई तरीकों से अपनी आवाज गवर्नमेंट तक पहुंचाते हैं और गवर्नमेंट को हिला देने तक की कोशिश करते हैं। आज मजदूरों को इतनी आजादी मिली हुई है कि वे सरकारी दफ्तरों और मिलों को बन्द कर सकते हैं। यह काम इस सरकार ने ही किया है। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि उस के सभी सदस्य इस बात के हक में हैं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इन्टेरिम रिलीफ दिया जाना चाहिए।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के सबा लाख एन० जी० ओ० ने अपनी मांगों के सिलसिले में पैंतीस रोज तक हड़ताल कर के हिन्दुस्तान में एक रिकार्ड कायम कर दिया। भारत सरकार ने उनकी बात मान ली और इस के लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी, श्री चव्हाण और श्री ~~...~~ को धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों को 83 फीसदी तक सी० सी० ए० मिलता है, जब कि वहां पर काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को केवल 6-1/4 फीसदी सी० सी० ए० मिलता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को भी स्टेट कर्मचारियों

[श्री प्रेमचन्द बर्मा]

के बराबर सी० सी० ए० दिया जाना चाहिए ।

सरकार को यह कहना नहीं चाहिए कि ये कमोशन ही इन्टरिम रिलीफ के बारे में फंसला करेगा । आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान के सरकारी कर्मचारी अपना हक हासिल करने के लिए तुल गये हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार इस बात की ओर ध्यान नहीं देगी । मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को इन्टरिम रिलीफ देने के बारे में फोरन निर्णय करेगी और जो लोग सरकारी कर्मचारियों के असंतोष से नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, उन को शरारत करने का मौका नहीं देगी ।

मैं सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों से भी यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे ऐसे लोगों से गुमराह न हों, जो उन के जज्बात और उन की माँगों का उन के संगठन की शक्ति का राजनैतिक तौर पर नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, जो बोट लेने के लिए उन का इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं । मैं आपोजीशन के उन लोगों को भी यह बारनिग देना चाहता हूँ कि वे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के जज्बात से न खेलें और उन का नाम ले कर अपना पोलिटिकल कैपिटल न बनायें । अगर कोई व्यक्ति ट्रेड यूनियन के नाते कुछ कहता है, चाहे वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सदस्य हो और चाहे किसी और पार्टी का, तो हम उस को बलकम करते हैं । लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का कोई सेम्बर उन से पीछे नहीं है ।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इन्टरिम रिलीफ देने की बात को मान ले, ताकि इस महंगाई में उनकी थोड़ी बहुत सहायता हो जाये ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as an ex-Government servant, I think I have more sympathy for the Government servants than any one here. And this is the reason why I want this relief to be real and not illusory.

We should not make the mistake that by merely offering them an interim relief we are satisfying them. We must make sure that there is real relief. I want to say this because, I see, the movement you give relief, there will be a corresponding rise in price. You must realise the economics of dearness allowance. If you give dearness allowance to one party and if production does not rise, it simply means a shift of income. It means that some people whose income does not rise have to give to those whose income rises. I am going to put that question squarely to our friends here. Is it their intention to shift income? So, Sir, the basic cause of this must be sought elsewhere.

Now, has there been a rise in prices? The Hon. Minister, I am sure, will point out that the rise in prices has been 7 per cent and 10 per cent as required for the relief to be due under the old basis. He will give the figure. They can argue that the rise is not 10 per cent. We can argue that the method of calculating price-index is not right we can argue that 10 per cent fixed is wrong. I leave it to my good friends to do that. But here, I am concerned with the bigger cause : What is it that you are going to do, to make this interim relief or salary to be real, to see that the Government servant takes home a packet which feeds him and his children and keeps him going?

The greatest villain of the piece is the Government itself; the next villain of the piece are my good friends, the socialists, because, the Government has been creating an anarchy in the Government, due to its policy. By playing politics; by obliging groups, it has superseded economics. They have destroyed investment climate in the country. Production therefore will not rise. They have kept on increasing taxes; that is well known; I think it will not be delighting my friends that immediately after the Budget there has been a very steep price rise.

Now, therefore, the Government has to think in terms of something fundamental. It has got to think in terms of putting a freeze. The first freeze must be on taxes. If there is not going to be a freeze on taxes, you will pay more in dearness allowance alone than you take by way of increases in your budget. As far as the calculation goes, you will be paying more in dearness allowance to your own staff than the amount of Rs. 70 odd crores which was budgeted for, due to additional taxes. That must stop. And all of us must be united in seeing that there must be a halt on taxes, a complete freeze.

My next point is freeze on prices. Freeze on prices will probably follow to some extent from the freeze on taxes, because the taxes are added to the prices. But even more than that, the Government has to see that it does not play with prices as it has been doing, for instance, with drug prices. They know nothing of the subject of prices. They know no economics, and they interfere. I would like to tell my hon. friends that these controls of which they are thinking so much are the cause of the price rise. They must stop these controls. They must let the natural mechanism work. So, let us have a price freeze for the time being till the natural mechanism is restored. Let Government stop playing with the economy through these controls.

My third point is about wage freeze. We have to make up our minds very seriously whether we want a real wage or we want a wage which is immediately cancelled by a price rise. If my hon. friends are going to make up their minds that corresponding with the price freeze, there has to be a wage freeze, they are going to do themselves a much greater service, and they are going to do the worker a much greater service than by merely inflating wages which are meaningless because they will be caught up by the prices. So, let us make up our minds very seriously on this matter. Let not my hon. friends play the Government's game by putting up prices by insisting on a wage rise. Let us have a price freeze; let us have a tax freeze, and let us have a freeze, lastly, on this playing politics...instead of economics, and let us have more sense in this matter.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balsore) : He may ask the Government to stabilise the prices.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am glad that Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, is an M. A. in Economics; he will realise how unreal our finances have been so far. Let Government take counsel of those who know some economics. There are some economists here in our country who are not politicians, and who know the subject and who have the interests of the country at heart. Let Government consult them. Let them stop playing politics. Let them not go and which-hunt capital, because it is capital that creates employment. If they are going to hound everyone as a monopolist, then they are going to get no investment and no employment.

Let us have a freeze on these controls. Government know nothing about prices. They just jump into the fray and fix prices and then again they re-fix them, and this process goes on, and this process is a very costly one for the people.

These are my few observations, and I have made them because we have to think very carefully before we play in this game of raising the wages on one side and of raising the prices on the other. This kind of see-saw should not have as its victims the poor workers and the Government servants.

We want some economics: we want some thinking on the subject of wages and prices. If this discussion can make the Government do some thinking about what is necessary to hold the economy and to reduce the anarchy that has come in, we shall have served a great cause, and we shall have reason to thank Shri S. M. Banerjee that he had brought up this subject before us.

I am wholly for the Government servants getting a fair deal, but I am not sure that he gets a fair deal when his salary is raised and immediately it is cancelled by a price rise due to a tax rise.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : This debate not only calls for the expression of sympathy for those who are suffering but it requires from all of us to bring a modern

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approach to a subject which is of crucial importance.

The Government, after all, makes its policies on the basis of facts. But what are these facts? As you know, Mr. Chairman somebody said, there are lies, greater lies and statistics. Today, nothing expose the wickedness of those in authority more than the ambiguity of our Government's statistics. There is an effort on their part to mislead public opinion and to mislead Parliament. When we ask them what steps have been taken to provide full neutralisation, so that Government employees' representatives may be able to understand what is in store for them in the future, when the Economic Survey presented by Government itself gives us a very gloomy price front, the answer we get from them is a very strange one. In an answer to a question put by me, Government have stated :—

“The question of Government discussing any steps with Government employees does not arise”.

Mark these words. They do not even want to discuss the steps which Government employees may like them to take. In other words, this Government sets itself up against a dialogue with its own employees.

What is the position? In January this year, the index was 215. Today it is 225, a rise of 10 points. And this Government has the cheek to come here and present before us a purely glacial outlook, an outlook which is deeply frozen. I find that today when we talk of the twelve-monthly average, they say the DA was allowed at 215. But today the twelve-monthly average has already risen to where we want to ask them whether this 10 point rise is reflected in the statistics they use.

What are the questions uppermost in the minds of hundreds of thousands of Government employees, people whom you want to be nation-builders, whom you want to take this country forward because you are dedicated to the view that it is right for the public sector advance. The question are not whether you will give interim relief are not. The Government employees will see to it that they get interim relief. But

there are three question : first, whether you will ante-date it, and if so, to what period? Second, why this delay? Why are you causing so much confusion and suspicion all round? What is it that the mask on your face tries to hide? Third, will you give substantial help or only tinker with the problem?

This morning, the wives of some government employees went to see the Prime Minister was too busy to see them. But they left her a memorandum. I would crave your indulgence to read a small paragraph from it, though the whole of it is worth reading. These ladies, these women, who are the wives of government employees serving in New Delhi, say :—

“We as the Grihalakshmis as you have addressed us in your Independence Day speech have the painful responsibility of feeding, clothing and caring for all the human and social needs of the menfolk who run the huge machinery of our Government. Besides the menfolk the children and the old and infirm presents or in-laws are also to be looked after. As a woman, you can well imagine the plight and suffering of we who belong to your own class”.

Then they detail the factors responsible for their plight.

This Parliament have the obligation to protest the rights of workers, of employees who with their skill and toil bring it about that our country and our nation is able to function as a civilised society. May I remind my hon. fellow parliamentarians on the other side of the word of Gandhiji in 1943 when he said :—

“Has a freezing man ever been warmed by the promise of the warmth of of sunshine coming at some future date?”

These were the words of Gandhiji, that was the metaphor of those days. But today what are the speeches we got from the other side? They reflect a contradiction in the ruling party not being able to live up to the promise it makes. Today there are

dark clouds over our national landscape. There is the miserable plight of the government employees whose homes I have myself visited on more than one occasion. There is a grim problem facing every housewife. They would like a answer to a simple question. I would like the hon. Minister to answer when he tells us about the doleful tale of the Government's financial difficulties : why should the Central Government employees alone be crucified for the economic blunders of the Government ? Why it is, to quote a Biblical expression, that the unscrupulous money changers of the temple of Indian society are able to work this havoc ? Today the Government itself joins these money changers. A confrontation between Government and its employees is inevitable now, as I see it, because mutual confidence was broken in 1968. After that, we, several of us on all sides of the House, thought that something would be done to heal the wounds. Today it seems the history of the last few years has again been forgotten and Government is again appearing to us red in tooth and claw. It is again arming itself with powers and these powers will one day again be used against the Central Government employees. What is wanted is that this Government should recognise the imbalance in the relationship between the Government and its employees. We ask for relief, something which is an emergency measure, something which cannot wait, but Government has been justifying its procrastination by various devices. I would appeal to members on both sides that we should no longer blind ourselves to the plain fact that Government is today demanding a total surrender from Government employees who had dared to raise their heads in 1968. Is this a policy which befits democracy ? Democracy is Government by dialogue, where you do not stand of false prestige, but you welcome exchange of ideas to maintain future economic security. Therefore, I would say that this Government; in terms of its own professed policies, should come forward and suggest a plan by which we integrate security with economic environment.

My learned colleague Shri Banerjee, who has great experience in the trade union movement, has quoted statistics and told

us how in other avenues of Government employment and in private companies a high level of pay is ensured for certain categories. What is the lesson ? I seem that this Government is keen on maintaining the structure that they have inherited from the East India Company, and that they will not even modernise the structure of employment in terms of categorisation of workers and the manner in which wages should be equated to skill and the necessities of living. It should be made clear today in terms of this debate...I recognise that there will be a few quips and a few interesting side-lights...that the consensus of this House is that we want that parliament and Government should do everything to strengthen the employees. We have every right to appeal to every employees to put forth his best effort for nation building, but first we must assure the employee something which keeps his body and soul together. We have the recommendations of the various Labour conferences and the various ways in which minimum need-based wage have been defined. Today I would like that we take the debate above the common level and we emphasise the design, the design which was made clear by Lokamanya Tilak years ago when he said that the tyrannical power of Government should be opposed, the mechanisms of bureaucracy should not be allowed to stand in the way of the economic progress which we want.

The Prime Minister has said that she does not worry about the price rises. I do not quote the example of USA or Britain, I am quoting the example of a country which is a neutral, Finland. In Finland consumer prices have advanced only by 2.7 per cent in the last twelve months at a time when industrial output was expanding by 12 per cent. Let these real and true statistics mean something to those frozen faces on the other side.

Therefore, in conclusion I would say that we find that there are double standards. While India's flag, the symbol of our sacrifice and the sacrifice of many of those who adorn these benches, is desecrated, this Government does not lift a little finger, but when the Central Government employees who serve them with loyalty and dedication raised their voice, particularly this Minister who

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is sitting here was responsible for building up a spirit of terror in New Delhi, whether it was the Police agitation or the Indraprastha incident.

SARI SHASHI BHUSAN (Khargone) : This is a personal attack. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This does conduce to respect and affection for him. Respect and affection are private matters. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : He represents New Delhi and Government servants and he has a right to speak for Government employees.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The tradition of democracy is that Members of the Opposition have every right to criticise those in authority. They occupy the Treasury Benches, we do not. It is they who have to be prevented from the arrogance of power because power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Therefore, today is not the occasion for hair-splitting. The obligation of this Parliament is clear. What is Parliament's duty at the time of this crisis? Let our thoughts go back to 1947, to the dawn of freedom. Instead of that, today we seem to be heading for a rendezvous with fear. We have our obligations to pensioners. We have obligations to those who toil; we have obligations to those who are the weaker sections of our society. Interim relief today is a necessity. I conclude on a lighter vein so that I may please them. After all this is a minority Government; interim Government; let them give interim relief.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : In the discussion on interim relief to the Central Government employees, we have more heat than light. If turns into a political discussion the employees and their problem would be forgotten. Even though all the parties in this House are agreed on the need to give interim relief to the Central Government employees, I do not know why we are playing hide and seek with them? After all their position is known to us; it is, as the *Hindu*

writes :

"On the basis of random sample opinion may be ventured that the average government employee is heavily indebted and derives no benefit. A very substantial part of his earnings are usually earmarked month after month for repayment of loans the interest on which reaches the unbelievable 2300 per cent per annum when required for tiding over the end of the monthly difficulties."

It is enough to show how the Central Government employees are striving to make both their ends meet. The actual value of the rupee has fallen. It has been calculated that between 1962 and 1970 the rupee has shrunk to 58 paise. In this condition nobody can dispute the fact that the price rise has affected us and it should be neutralised. The real wages have gone down and this has not been met by the Government. From the Ruling Congress Mr. Verma pointed out that they have given many things to the employees. I fully agree with him but all of them tended to be promises. On this side the Swatantra Member Mr. Lobo Prabhu gave us some economic policies or theories which belonged to the age of Adam Smith.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What is your age? Meet my points...(*Interruptions*.)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I live in the country. After all there is immediate need for giving this interim relief. We know what is the fate of these Pay Commissions. We had a Commission in 1957 and it took two years to submit its recommendations. The Second Pay Commission had to deal with 17 lakh employees. Now the number has gone up to 27 or 28 lakhs and the Third pay Commission has to deal with this number and it may submit its recommendations in 1972 or 1973. That is why all of us demand that interim relief should be given to the employees, pending the final report of the Pay Commission. Very recently 125 MLAs signed a memorandum and gave it to the Prime Minister suggesting that interim relief should be given to them. The All India unions have been unanimously

demanding from the Government that interim relief should be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Would you finish in one or two minutes ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I shall take a few more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then you may continue next time.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday August 19, 1970/Sravana 28, 1892 (Saka)