

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 2.00

CONTENTS

No. 14—Thursday, November 29, 1973/Agrahayana 8, 1895 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :	Columns
*Starred Questions Nos. 262 to 265, 268 and 269	1—30
 Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 267 and 270 to 281.	30—40
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2605 to 2668, 2670 to 2680, 2682 to 2684, 2686 to 2708, 2710 and 2712 to 2791	40—188
 Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	
Reported warning issued <i>re.</i> locust invasion in Rajasthan and other Northern States	189—200
<i>Re.</i> Arrest of Harijans in Haryana	201—202
Papers laid on the Table	202—204
Message from Rajya Sabha	204—205
 Matter under Rule 377—	
Alleged maltreatment of political prisoners	206—208
Motions <i>re.</i> Sixth Report of Committee of Privileges	208—220
<i>Re.</i> Death of two C.P.M. workers in Raigarh	220—221, 224—230
Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill	222—323
Motion to consider	222
Shri Shankar Dayal Singh	222—224, 230—236
Shri Vasant Sathe	236—238
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	239—241
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	241—243
Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	243—245
Shri Swami Brahmanandji	246
Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya	246—247
Dr. Kailas	247—250

*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Columns

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury	251—254
Shri D. Basumatari	254—255
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	255—257
Shri Shivrath Singh	257—260
Shri Md. Jamilurrahman	260—270
Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai	271—273
Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi	273—297
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	
Motion to pass	314
Shri Madhu Limaye	314—319
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	319—320
Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi	321—323
Discussion <i>re.</i> Reorganisation of I.C.A.R	323—324
Shri H. M. Patel	324—330
Shri Vayalar Ravi	331—332
Shri Anantrao Patil	332—334
Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya	334
Shri B. V. Naik	335—336
Shri P. G. Mayalankar	336—337
Shri F. A. Ahmed	338—349
Statement <i>re.</i> Death of two C.I.T.U. workers in Raniganj on 26-11-73	
Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	349—352

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 29, 1973/
Agrahayana 8, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अभ्रक की खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

*262. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या
इस बात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अभ्रक खानों का
राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बारे में विचार कर
रही है ?

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कोयला
खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद अभ्रक खानों
के मालिक अभ्रक की खानों को बरबाद कर
रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच
करने के लिए किसी विशेष समिति का गठन
करने का विचार कर रही है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a)
There is no proposal before the Govern-
ment to nationalise Mica Mines.

(b) Government have not received
any such reports so far.

(c) Does not arise.

2412LS-2.

2

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : कोयला खानों
का जब से राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है तब से यह
मांग जा रही है कि अभ्रक खानों का भी
राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। अभ्रक
खानों के जो मालिक हैं वे इस भय से कि
उनकी खानों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो
जाएगा, इन खानों को बरबाद कर रहे हैं।
अभ्रक एक ऐसा पदार्थ है जिसका अस्ती
प्रतिशत भाग एक्सपोर्ट होता है। 1971-
72 में हमने लगभग अठारह करोड़ रुपये
का एक्सपोर्ट किया था। इसको महेनजर
रखते हुए क्यों नहीं सरकार कोयला खानों
के समान ही अभ्रक खानों का भी राष्ट्रीय-
करण करती है ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY IN-
DUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI T. A. PAI): The problem of
the mica industry is entirely different
from that of the coal industry. As
it is, the number of mines employing
upto 50 people is 443 while the num-
ber of mines employing more than
250 people is only three. So, the mica
industry is being worked on a highly
decentralised basis through small
mines.

So far as export is concerned, I
find that the fortunes of the mica in-
dustry are very closely linked with
our ability to export mica, and what
is necessary is to look into the pro-
blems of this industry as a whole to
find out why a long term strategy
should not be evolved to encourage
more of exports and more of fabri-
cation of mica rather than take over
the mines.

7

2

7

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को लगभग आठ से दस रुपये रोज मिलते हैं जबकि माइका माइज में नीचे जाकर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनको भी मुश्किल से तीन रुपये रोज मिलते हैं। इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए और समाजवाद का इन मजदूरों को भी लाभ मिले इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या माइका माइज के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में आप कोई विशेषज्ञ समिति बनाएंगे ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The minimum wage in the mica industry varies from State to State but largely in the range of Rs. 2.31 to Rs. 3.5 as in October 1971. If the mica workers have got to be paid as much as in any other mining industry, ultimately, it would depend upon the fortunes of the industry itself. As a matter of fact, most of the mines are getting closed because they find it uneconomic to mine and if the Government takes them over, the situation is not going to be altered. In the light of the fact that more than 80 per cent of the mica produced, as the hon. Member himself pointed out, has to be exported and if the fortunes of the mica industry are built up as a result of our continuous efforts, it will become possible for us also to improve the working conditions of the labour.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: I wanted to know whether there is any possibility of setting up an experts' committee in this regard.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Certainly, since the mica mines are now being leased out by the State Governments and the Centre has not intervened so far, I personally feel that in our Ministry we shall do everything to see that the problem of evolving a long-term strategy for the development of mica exports is attended to.

DR. RANEN SEN: In view of the importance of mica in strategic industries and also for military purposes and in view of the fact that there have been persistent reports in the papers about destruction or waste-

ful use of the mica mines by the mine-owners, has the Government thought it necessary—now, the Minister says that the Government may think it over—why do not the Government think it necessary to set up a committee to inquire into the conditions of the mica industry which brings us so much of foreign exchange?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shankar Dayal Singh also put the same question and he has replied to it.

DR. RANEN SEN: The Minister just now in his reply said that the Government may consider the question of setting up some sort of an inquiry committee. I said that in view of these reports which were coming in the newspapers very often in Bihar and Bengal, why do not the Government go into the whole matter? As far as I know, the Bihar Government has also made some representations to the Central Government.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I never said that I am going to set up an inquiry committee to look into the allegations that I have received. Allegations have often been made of the mine-owners working the mines and destroying them and all that from time to time and have been looked into and we found that there has not been much of a justification. What I hinted was that this industry requires a lot of attention from the point of view of our building up our exports and, therefore, we would go into the strategy of long-term exports so that this industry could be stabilised.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I find some kind of an inconsistency in the stand of the Government on this issue because I feel that while the Government has not been hesitant in taking over the sick textile mills, why is it hesitating in taking over the mica mines? What is the reason, specially when, as the Minister himself said, this industry is very important from the point of our exports?

SHRI T. A. PAI: There is no inconsistency whatsoever. What I said was that in many of the mines, when the mining operations become uneconomic, they get closed down. It is difficult to do underground mining and deep mining. So, the difficulties are inherent in this industry itself. If the Government taking them over would make any improvement, I would certainly consider it, but, personally, I feel that the problems besetting this industry have to be looked at purely from the point of view of assistance that may be required to stabilise this industry and that is the urgent problem that requires to be looked into and I shall certainly take the necessary steps.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: In the case of the sick textile mills what has happened is that the Government has taken over those sick textile mills. So, I want to know why the same thing cannot be done in the case of the mica mines also.

SHRI T. A. PAI: In the case of sick textile mills large number of labour has been employed. According to the figures of 1968, out of 518 mines 443 are responsible for average daily employment upto 50 persons, 68 are responsible for average daily appointment of 51 to 150; 4 are responsible for appointing 151 to 250 persons and 3 are responsible for appointing persons above 250. Unless the hon. Member alleges that the whole mica industry is sick and therefore it has to be taken over, I am afraid, he cannot just take up the case of individual textile mills and compare them. That does not appear to be relevant.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What is the total production after nationalisation of the coal industry and whether it is under loss or it is on the gain side? If it is loss, what is the reason?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We are discussing about mica.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I ask about production of mica industry after the nationalisation of the coal industry.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister follows he can reply. I have not understood it.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My question is about total production of mica in the country after the nationalisation of the coal industry. Because, Sir, the question makes particular reference to the mica industry.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not asked about the main question. There is no question of enquiry about the total production. The question is about the Government's proposal for nationalising it.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I want to know the total production of the mica industry after the coal nationalisation. If it is under loss, what is the reason?

SHRI T. A. PAI: He hints that after the nationalisation of the coal industry the production has gone down and nationalisation of the mica industry production will go down. I repudiate this suggestion. Now, regarding the production of the mica industry the 1965 figures are 32,100 tonnes and the 1972 figures are 18,263. We have realised value for exports, because the prices have gone up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: India holds monopoly in the world market in the production of mica. According to the Ministry's own admission, the country's future lies in the continuous export of mica. May I know whether the foreign industrialists (including those from the Communist countries) purchase mica directly from the big mine-owners instead of through the MMTC, as a result of which the small mica mine-owners are suffering, and that is the reason for the closures? I want to know from the Government whether Government is thinking of mica export being done through the MMTC and not directly through the industrialists?

MR. SPEAKER: My dear learned Professor, this question is not relevant to the main question. You can table a separate question. He is ready to answer the question. I have to see whether it is relevant or not. You better give a separate notice for this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would only make a submission to you that my question arises out of the reply given by the hon. Minister. The Minister says that the future depends on the continuous processing of exports. And so my supplementary follows out of it.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot help it if you keep on standing.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as small mica miners are concerned, the M.M.T.C. has directive to export whatever they produce. The major portion of export goes to the U.S.S.R. and then our major export is to U.S.A., France and Germany. At present mica is exported to 30 countries. And we are not able to get a maximum value out of it because we are exporting processed mica and not in fabricated form. It has got to be improved by fabrication and manufacturing. In order to get the maximum out of the mica exports we should try to reorganise this industry.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में माइका का उत्पादन घटा है। मैं य नना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में कई माइका खदानें बीस बीस वर्षों के लिए लीज पर दी गई हैं, लेकिन खदान मालिक उन में से माइका नहीं निकाल रहे हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन लीजिज को समाप्त कर के स्वयं माइका निकालने का काम करेगी, ताकि माइका का उत्पादन बढ़ सके?

SHRI T. A. PAI: As I have already pointed out, the production has gone down because the export possibilities are also not being fully exploited. If these leases are not working to the full capacity, it means mica industry is not profitable. Unless the whole thing is re-examined, I am unable to say anything.

MR. SPEAKER: May I say that this is question hour and not mica hour? This has taken 20 minutes. This is such a simple question.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को भत्ता

*263. श्री बनशाह प्रधान : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को, जब तक उन्हें रोजगार प्राप्त नहीं होता, दैनिक भत्ता, देने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें सरकारी, अर्ध-सरकारी और केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त कार्यालयों, कारखानों और संस्थानों में अंशकालिक रोजगार देने की योजना भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) क्या इन कार्यालयों आदि में समयोपरि भत्ता समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा ; और इन को वहां खपाया जायेगा ; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव या स्कीम सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

श्री बनशाह प्रधान : देश के शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को कुछ राहत देने के प्रयत्न पर सरकार उदारतापूर्वक को विचार करना

चाहिए था ताकि वे जीवन-दापन करने में सक्षम हो सकें, किन्तु खेद है कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहकर इस प्रश्न को टाल दिया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रधान सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका कारण क्या है। क्या विदेशों में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को भता नहीं मिलता है? यदि हम उन्हें कोई सहायता नहीं देते हैं तो क्या वे लोग जहर खाकर मर जायें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य प्लेटफार्म की तरह न बोलें। वह सवाल करें।

श्री बनशाह प्रधान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन क्यों नहीं है।

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा : हमारे देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था अभी उस ढाँचे में नहीं आई है कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, हम उस को कर सकें। माननीय सदस्य ने विदेशों की बात कही है। वहाँ की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बहुत विकसित है। वहाँ अनएम्प्लायमेंट बहुत फ़ैशनल है, इसलिए वहाँ एनाउंस या इन्शोरेंस या ओल्ड-एज पेन्शन के द्वारा इसकी व्यवस्था की जाती है। हमारे यहाँ अभी वह व्यवस्था नहीं आई है कि हम उस को कर सकें। माननीय सदस्य ने दो मुद्दे उठाए हैं। एक तो कहते हैं कि एजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड हैं उन को अनएम्प्लायमेंट का भत्ता दिया जाय। दूसरे कहते हैं कि ओवर टाइम

बन्द किया जाये। ओवरटाइम बन्द करें तो हमें नये घादमी लगाने पड़ेंगे जो काम खतम नहीं है उसको पूरा करने के लिए और अगर थोड़े दिन के लिए उन को लगाएं और उसके बाद निकाल दें तो उन्हें बड़ा फ़ैस्टेशन होगा और उनकी उस वक्त क्या हालत होगी? फिर इस के भलावा कुछ आर्थिक परेशानियाँ भी पैदा हो जायेंगी क्योंकि इन्फ़्लेशन बर्बर रहा वैसे ही बढ़ रहा है। अगर भत्ता दे तो और भी बढ़ जायेगा। तो हम को यह आशा करनी चाहिए कि जैसे ही हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था ठीक हो जायगी हम इस काम को करेंगे।

श्री बनशाह प्रधान : अभी वह क्या खाएंगे? यह मेरा प्रश्न है। क्या इन नौजवानों के कीमती समय और उनकी शक्ति का उपयोग सरकार नहीं करना चाहती है?

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा : सरकार भी आप ही लोगों की है। जनता की है। सरकार को चिन्ता जरूर है। लेकिन क्या खाएंगे यह प्रश्न तो बड़ा जटिल सा है। अगर भगवान ने मुंह दिया तो दो हाथ भी दिए हैं। कुछ भी कर सकते हैं वह।

श्री बनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मेरे प्रश्न का ख और ग भाग बाकी है, अभी तो मैंने केवल क के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए आप के दो सप्लीमेंट्री हो चुके हैं। ख और ग इस तरह से सप्लीमेंट्री में नहीं लगते।

श्री बनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय भारत में शिक्षित बेकारों की संख्या 50 लाख है। इसके लिए वह सबन को आस्था-

सन दे कि इन शिक्षित बेकारों को वह कब तक बेकारी का भत्ता देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ख और ग उसी में कर लिया करें। यह नहीं कि इस तरह से यह चलता ही रहे।

श्री बाल गोंविंद वर्मा : यह आशवासन हम कैसे दे सकते हैं सदन को कि हम इन लोगों को अनएम्प्लायमेंट एलावस देंगे ? मैं ने पहले बता दिया कि हमारी स्थिति अभी ऐसी नहीं है कि हम ऐसा कर सकें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार अपनी पंच वर्यीय योजनाओं के द्वारा भरसक प्रयत्न कर रही है कि अधिक से अधिक लोग को काम दे सके :

MR. SPEAKER: Let him please keep on sitting. I am not allowing him. Let him not get up every time like this.

SHRI A. S. KASTURE: In view of the large number of educated unemployed persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and in view of the large number of reserved posts in various Ministries which have not been filled up so far, will Government consider the proposal to grant daily allowance to these persons till these reserved posts are filled up?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We cannot differentiate between person and person. Certainly, we are doing a lot for these educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes men. We have opened centres at various places including one at Delhi where we are giving them necessary education or guidance to appear at the examinations and seek employment.

श्री नृसिंह डांगी : पहले, दूरे और तीसरे पे कमीशन ने और मानवीय विन मंत्री जी ने यह बार बार घोषणा की

कि ओवर टाइम एलावेंस को डिस्करेज किया जाय, तो साथ यह बताएं कभी आप ने की इस जांच की कि प्रति वर्ष आप कितना ओवर टाइम एलावेंस देते हैं और उसके बदले मैं कितने शिक्षित बेकारों को आप नौकरी दे सकते हैं ?

श्री बालगोंविंद वर्मा : श्रीमान, यह सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि कितना हम ओवर टाइम भत्ता दें कभी सरकार ने कोई फैसला इस पर नहीं लिया है। यह जो उन्होंने बताया है तीसरे पे कमीशन के बारे में उस मैं सरकार ने वहाँ फैसला किया है कि जहाँ पर ओवर टाइम चल रहा है उसका वैसे ही चलने दिया जाय। नान-इंडस्ट्रियल संस्थान में ऐसे ही चलने दिया जाय और जहाँ इंडस्ट्रियल संस्थान हैं उनमें भी उसी प्रकार से चलने दिया जाय जब तक कि हम कोई फैसला नहीं कर लेते।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि बेरोजगारी को काम देने के लिए सरकार ने एक क्रेश प्रोग्राम बनाया था ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत अभी तक कितने ऐसे लोगों को रोजगार मिला है और दूसरे वान उस प्रोग्राम पर कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है ? तीसरा वान क्या यह सच है कि वह क्रेश प्रोग्राम क्रैश कर गया ?

श्री बालगोंविंद वर्मा : यह बिल्कुल सत्य है कि पिछले वर्ष क्रेश प्रोग्राम हमारे यहाँ चालू किया गया था। पिछले वर्ष हम ने 50 करोड़ रुपया खर्चा था यह सब खर्च

नहीं हुआ। करीब 33 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ था क्योंकि यह रुपया राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खर्च किया जाना था और वह उस का पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाए। उस में ऐक्चुअल फिगर तो नहीं है हमारे पास कि कितना हुआ है लेकिन काफी सबस्टेंशियल लोगों को काम मिला है।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : कितनों को ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : हमारे पास अभी वह फिगर्स नहीं हैं। यह हम आपको भोजवा देंगे।

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : जैसा माननीय मंत्री जो ने फरमाया, एकीसिक्सी बढ़ाना, प्रीडिक्टिविटी बढ़ाना और नये रोजगार देना यह आप की श्रम नीति की मुख्य बातें हैं। नये रोजगार न देकर ओवर टाइम से काम लेना और डबल पैसा देना क्या आप की श्रम नीति के विपरीत नहीं है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जैसा कि बताया गया, ऐसा था कि काम ज्यादा होने की वजह से यह सोचा गया कि जो लोग आलरेडी नौकरी में हैं उन को कुल और काम करने का मौका दिया जाये जिस से वह काम खत्म हो सके। जैसा कि आप कहते हैं यह बिल्कुल सत्य है, तिसरे पे कमीशन ने यह नुजाव दिया है कि हम इन ओवर टाइम को खत्म कर दें और ओवर टाइम में जो मिलता है वह रुपये में न देकर हम उसको छुट्टी के रूप में दे दें। जितना ओवर टाइम मिलता है उसके बराबर उतनी छुट्टी हम उन को दे दें। अगर किये हुए काम की अवधि 6 दिन

के एक हफ्ते में 48 घंटे से ज्यादा हो जाये तब उसको ओवर टाइम गिनें। इस पर कुछ फैसला गवर्नमेंट को लेना है। उस के उपर पूर्ण रूप से किसी नतीजे पर हम नहीं पहुँचे हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: We find that the achievement of the Five Year Plans is the growth of unemployment and poverty. To remove unemployment and poverty, will Government provide necessary funds in the Fifth Plan?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Economic growth is being reoriented. I may tell the hon. member that in the Fifth Plan we are going to take up so many things and we have already begun. During 1972-73 we had made provision for more than Rs. 26 crores in the States sphere and nearly Rs. 0.50 crores for Union Territories with the hope that equal amounts would be added by the States and Union Territories respectively and they would create 3.70 lakh job opportunities.

Then again, special measures have been taken whereby Rs. 100 crores have been set apart in 1973-74. State Ministries asked to prepare their plans. They have already done so and those plans have been approved by the Planning Commission. They are going to launch their schemes whereby a very substantial number of...

MR. SPEAKER: Say 'We are providing substantial sums for it'. Do not make long speeches.

Strike Notice by Calcutta Importers, Exporters and Clearing Agents Employees Union

*264. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Importers, Exporters and Clearing Agents Employees' Union gave notice of conti-

aneous strike from the 23rd November, 1973;

(b) if so, the issues involved in the strike notice;

(c) whether the matter has been discussed with the Ministry of Shipping to meet the legitimate demands of the employees by convening a Conference of the management of the importers and exporters firms concerned; and if so, the outcome of such an effort; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to avert the threatened strike by finding a reasonable solution of the issues raised by the Union?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strike notice related to 20 demands. A statement giving a list of these demands is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5853/73].

(c) and (d). No discussion was held with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, as they were not directly concerned. Conciliation proceedings were, however, held by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta on 18th, 20th and 22nd November, 1973. As a result individual settlements were reached with twenty employers and some more employers are expected to enter into settlements. The union has, therefore, deferred the strike by a fortnight.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Government always accuses us of provoking or inciting strikes, but I can tell the Government that recently they had their annual conference which I had the opportunity to open, and where we requested them not to resort to strike, and adopt all the legitimate means to redress their grievances. On the basis of that, they deferred their strike. I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact that the importers, exporters and clearing

agents have in the public sector have one set of pay-scales and other benefits, whereas in the private sector they have a different pay-scale. The Minister just now mentioned that only 20 employers have agreed to some understanding with the workers there, and the others are refusing, as a result of which not only the security of their service is in danger but they are not getting any benefit whatsoever. In view of this fact, may I know whether the Government will try to equate the benefits given by the public sector employers with the benefits given to the employees doing similar work in the private sector who are now getting less emoluments?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The matter is under conciliation and therefore I do not want to say anything in the House now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My second question is whether, in case the representatives of these unions want to see the Ministers of the Central Government and seek their advice and guidance in the matter to settle their problems, they will agree to that course.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry has gone into the question of the service conditions of the employees both in the private and the public sectors in view of the demands placed by these workers? The Minister says there is conciliation going on. But if there is a discrimination between the public sector workers and the private sector workers in respect of service conditions, may I know what steps will be the Labour Ministry take in that respect?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very specific question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: He is Mr. Giri, and you are Mr. Samar Guha. If the question has some relevancy certainly I would accept it; but for you, I have to shout and cry, and in the

meanwhile you are already up. I invited his attention, and it is up to him to accept or not to accept it.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Shall I repeat the question?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha is holding it as relevant, and I allow it.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We make no difference between the public sector and the private sector. We are doing our best and conciliation proceedings are going on by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta, and we hope there will be a settlement.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: May I know whether it is not a fact that there is discrimination between the public sector and the private sector workers in respect of their service conditions? The discrimination is there. How does the Government hope to solve the problem? That is what I asked; he has not answered.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: There are hundred employers. Out of them 26 settlements have taken place. We are taking the rest in hand and we are sure they will come round.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is there discrimination in the service conditions of the private sector employees and the public sector employees? That was the important question. I did not insist. When my hon. friend asked and the hon. Minister is evading the question, I thought this should be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: He was asking that question. Till the time he stood up, you were fully satisfied; you never raised it. Now he is satisfied and you are raising it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is not satisfied.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Is it a fact that grievances about the different conditions of service of the clearing agents employees and the stevedors employees in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are there, about service rules, pay scales, other facilities, etc. Has the Government any scheme to bring in legislation so that there may be uniform conditions in all the docks and ports in the country?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It is a separate question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Kindly see the statement. The grievances are with regard to pay scales and service conditions. Once you compare the service conditions in Calcutta and Bombay you will find the difference.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Most of the employers where this conciliation had taken place have come round. They have agreed in principle to follow the service rules and other conditions prevalent in Bombay. In course of time when these conciliations have taken place they will come round; they will adopt the same procedure which is in Bombay.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: When the stevedors of Calcutta raised the demand for bonus, the employers there conceded. From Bombay came the objection. Why don't you bring uniform service conditions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Bonus in Calcutta is decided by negotiation between the parties concerned. Bonus at Madras is also settled by negotiations between the parties concerned. When conciliation proceedings are going on before the conciliation officer, we do not want to express any view or comment on this question. We expect the conciliation proceedings will be over soon. If there are difficulties the matter will be gone in detail to see what remedial action can be taken.

Common West-Asia Policy by Non-Aligned Countries

*265. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some steps have been taken to contact other non-aligned countries for evolving common West Asia Policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) After the eruption of the recent fighting, representatives of the Non-aligned countries met at the UN to consider the situation and issued a statement in which they also decided to continue their contacts to consider further action. Non-aligned countries members in the Security Council held intensive consultations and played a vital role in the Council discussions. They initiated the proposal for the creation of UN Emergency Force and took an active part in its eventual establishment.

More recently, consultations have been taking place, particularly among the Chairman and member countries of the Non-aligned Coordinating Committee with a view to meeting together for further considering and co-ordinating their views on the situation in West Asia.

India has been taking an active part in all these consultations.

(b) The views of Non-aligned countries on the West Asia situation are reflected in the declaration of the Algiers Summit and the statement issued by their representatives in New York on 10th October, 1973. Its salient features are the call for a just and lasting peace in West Asia, the vacation of Israeli occupation of Arab territories and restoration of the rights of Palestinian people. Resolution 340 sponsored by the Non-aligned countries and adopted by the Se-

curity Council called for the observance of immediate and complete ceasefire and withdrawal to positions occupied on 22nd October, 1973.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the minister whether the non-aligned nations at the meeting at the UN to which reference is made in the reply, took note of the fact that during the visit of Mr. Nixon to Moscow, in the course of the talks between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet representatives, they had evolved a code of conduct towards each other in which they had resolved that they should not allow local conflicts like the conflict between Arab and Israel to be escalated so as to lead to their mutual confrontation and they further agreed not to interfere with each other's alliance systems or undermine them and also agreed not to undermine each other's influence in any region like the Arab world or Israel?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The question does not come under the purview of this question. It is hardly proper for me to comment on what transpired between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet representatives.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it your opinion, Sir, that this question is not relevant?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is "whether some steps have been taken to contact other non-aligned countries for evolving common West-Asia policy." It is not about President Nixon and Soviet Russia.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The second part of the question is "if so, the salient features thereof".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about non-aligned powers. I am not going to argue about it with you; I am only concerned with the relevancy. We will argue it in my chamber.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will put my second supplementary. Again it is related to it in a different way. America and Russia are in the

throes of detente. Detente, however does not rule out local conflicts like Arab-Israel war in which the two may be involved in providing arms and supplies to opposite camps so long as the conflict is kept within manageable dimension and the local influence of either super power is not seriously impaired. I would like to know whether it is not a matter of concern for the non-aligned nations that the two super powers, Soviet Russia and America, helped actually with arms and other supplies both these nations which were in conflict. They perpetuated the conflict between the two....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is untimely.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have a little tolerance for a point of view different from yours. It is not the hon. member who is to decide the scope of the question; it is you, Sir, who have to decide. I would like to know whether it is not a matter of concern for the non-aligned nations, namely, this involvement of super powers both in perpetuation of conflict and in 'ordered peace'? Against that, would you not like a positive alternative policy to be followed by the non-aligned countries, which will be more positive in content and a better substitute for the power-oriented role of the super powers?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I shall confine myself to the limits of the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said in the last part of the question..

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not go on talking all the time.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
वे अपनी बात कह रहे हैं, आप डांट क्यों
रहे हैं? उनका सवाल रेलिवेन्ट नहीं है
तो डिस्एलाउ कीजिये :

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the first time he has got up. Why should he get up again and again?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He did not get up again and again?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let it remain on record that he refused to answer the last part of the question which referred..

MR. SPEAKER: He has already put his question. Let the Minister reply. Why should he interfere every time?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The non-aligned countries are naturally exercised and anxious about the developments in the West Asia situation. The policy and attitude adopted by them has been very clearly spelt out by their representatives. They have clearly condemned Israeli aggression. They have also given their full support to the rights of the Palestinians. All these things have been very clearly spelt out. May I just say in the end that whatever action or decision the non-aligned group has taken it has been taken with our knowledge and consent. We have been in touch with them all along. We know their approach and thinking and whatever we have said it has been done after consulting them. So, it is not a question of being vague or lethargic.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: What is the Government's reasoning in considering the Arab nations as non-aligned when they have aligned themselves against Israel?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The hon. Member is putting a wrong interpretation on the word "non-aligned". The Arab nations are not aligned against Israel. They have only got together for a limited purpose of getting their territories vacated.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is get together; not alignment!

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Because of the role played by India in the West Asia crisis, in

the Arab Summit conference they have called on the non-aligned countries to act decisively. I would like to know the reaction of the Indian Government to the term "act decisively."

MR. SPEAKER: The simple question is whether Government have taken some steps to contact other non-aligned countries for evolving a common West Asia Policy.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: I want to know whether the Indian Government will take the initiative in this?

MR. SPEAKER: I completely abdicate my right to declare whether it is relevant or not relevant.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The question is based on newspaper reports. We have not received any authentic information on the decision taken at the Arab Summit meeting. Once we receive that information we will come out with our reaction.

MR. SPEAKER: May I also tell you that because of the practice we are following, we are seldom going through about four or five Questions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is a very important question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I start from the centre, go to the left and then to the right.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You can go leftward, rightward, forward and then backward.

MR. SPEAKER: In your case, you are not backward.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, गुट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के पुराने प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, जिस में वह कहा गया था कि इजराइल को अरब इलाके को खाली कर देना चाहिये,

पश्चिम एशिया में शान्ति स्थापना की मांग का समर्थन किया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि नान-एलाइन्ड राष्ट्रों में ऐसे भी राष्ट्र हैं जो इस प्रस्ताव के इस अंश को नहीं मानते कि अरब राष्ट्रों को इजराइल के अस्तित्व को भी स्वीकार करना चाहिये ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इल्म में ऐसा कोई मुल्क नहीं है नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज में। शायद दो, चार ऐसे हों जो इस को रिकग्नाइज करने को तैयार न हों। यह हो सकता है कि कुछ कन्ट्रीज ऐसे हों नान-एलाइन्ड कन्ट्रीज में जो तैयार न हों इजराइल को रिकग्ना ज करने के लिये।

जहां तक इस बात का सवाल है कि उन की टेरिटरी को बैकैट करें इजराइल, इस मामले में सभी सहमत हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दोनों सवाल जुड़े हुए हैं, उन को अलग कैसे किया जा सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप को थोड़े ही करना है। उन्हीं को करना है। अपने मसले तो हल नहीं होते, उन के मसले हल करवाते हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As far as we understand, India and other non-aligned nations in the United Nations have lent support to the unanimous resolution one of whose points is the recognition of the existence of Israel as a separate State.

My question is: In view of the continuing explosive situation in West Asia, in view of the fact that the United Nations resolution is not being conformed to by Israel in respect of

vacation of territories occupied by her and, therefore, recurrence of hostilities cannot be ruled out and in view of the fact that today's information is that one of the nine-points agreed on in the Arab Summit is that they should have closer contacts and co-ordination with non-aligned countries to support their cause, in view of all that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in addition to their efforts made within the United Nations, India is taking any initiative along with other non-aligned countries outside the United Nations, that is, through diplomatic channels to exercise their influence to see that recurrence of armed conflict can be averted by proper implementation of the United Nations resolution. Have you taken any initiative or are you going to take any initiative in that regard?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: India is in close touch with all non-aligned countries and other friendly countries in regard to a just and peaceful settlement in West Asia. On diplomatic front, action is being taken by India.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know whether the major powers or the super powers and, of course, the non-aligned countries have offered any proposal for the settlement of the problem? Secondly, I want to know whether the United Nations have approached the non-aligned nations for contribution to the peace-keeping forces?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The United Nations Secretary-General has approached a number of countries for contributing to the peace-keeping emergency force. I think, about four or five countries have agreed to sending troops to the emergency force.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Whether the major powers or the super powers and, of course, the non-

aligned countries have offered any proposal for the settlement of the problem.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: No. Sir.

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिम एशिया में जो संघर्ष चल रहा है उस का मूल है फिलिस्तीनी अरब लोगों के अधिकार जिन का हनन किया गया है। उसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं करता है, और ज्यादा महत्व मिश्र और सीरिया का जो इलाका इजराइल ने लिया है उस को दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह 1947-48 में भारत की सरकार ने फिलिस्तीन के विभाजन का विरोध कर के फिलिस्तीन में संयुक्त राज्य अरब और यहूदियों का होना चाहिये इस बात पर जोर दिया था, तो क्या अभी जो गुट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों का सम्मेलन हुआ था उस में भारत ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा कि विवाद का मूल मिश्र और सीरिया का जो इलाका लिया गया है वह नहीं है, वह तो वापस मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन अंतिम हल निकालने के लिये दुबारा इस बात पर जोर दिया जाय कि फिलिस्तीन में मिला जुला राज्य बने यहूदियों और फिलिस्तीनियों का, और जो शरणार्थी लोग हैं उन को भी वापस जाने का मौका मिले?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : हम ने तो हमेशा यही स्टैंड लिया है कि फकत अरब देशों का जो इलाका इजराइल ने ले लिया है उस की वापसी से ही हल नहीं होगा इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि पैलेस्टीनियन्स के राइट्स रेस्टोर हो जायें।

New Coal Washeries

+

*268. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASHWAN:

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

(a) whether Government have approved of a proposal to set up new coal washeries and the expansion of the existing ones;

(b) if so, the number of new washeries to be set up; and

(c) the total expenditure involves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to construct seven new washeries during the Fifth Plan with a capacity to wash 12.50 million tonnes of raw coal per annum. The estimated cost will be Rs. 89.30 crores.

Proposed reorganisation of existing washeries at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.34 crores is expected to increase washing capacity by another 0.58 million tonnes per year.

The proposal has been discussed in the Planning Commission. The decision will be known after finalisation of the Fifth Plan.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन जगहों पर वाशरीज कायम कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : इस के लिये नोटिस की जरूरत है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Your supplementary has been washed away.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : जो कोल वाशरीज की कमी हो रही है उस बारे में क्या पहले से सोच विचार करते हैं या जब

कमी हो गयी है उसके बाद सोचना शुरू कर दिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): All steps that are necessary to meet the commitment of producing 14.29 million tonnes of steel by 1978-79 would be taken and the required capacity of washeries which would be required to wash 33.30 million tonnes of coal would be set up, and they would be set up nearer the coal fields so that there would be only one way movement from the washeries to the steel plants.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know what is the requirement today of washed coal for steel plants and how much do we produce and whether the new seven washeries will meet the demand in full?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The present washery capacity is more than what is immediately required for the steel produced in the country. But frequent breakdowns in power and other difficulties that are being created are responsible for this washery capacity not being utilised fully. We are fully conscious of it and we are concentrating our attention to see....

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: What is the production and what is the demand?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The production is nearly 75 per cent of the capacity installed, i.e. nearly 11 million tonnes.

Break in Service of Temporary Employees of Kores India Limited

*269. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 769 on the 26th July 1973 regarding Break in Service of Temporary employees of Kores India Ltd. and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to the information made available by the Government of Maharashtra, 99 persons out of a total complement of 826 employed in the units of the Company in Maharashtra are temporary employees. Temporary employees are given nominal breaks in their services for a day or two after a period of about three months' service. None of the temporary employees have more than three years service. As intimated by the Delhi Administration, there are 68 employees in the units of the Company in Delhi and no instances of break in the service at fixed intervals of workers who continuously work for several years have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration. It is open to any aggrieved employee to lake specific complaints in this regard to the concerned State Industrial Relations Machinery and seek necessary protection in the matter.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि तीन-तीन महीने के बाद नौकरी जब वे कर लेते हैं तो उनको दो तीन दिन का ब्रेक दे दिया जाता है और उसके बाद फिर से उनको नौकरी पर रख लिया जाता है। इस तरह के साथ प्रतिशत लोग वहां हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इसकी जांच करवायेंगे? उनका जो प्राविडेंट फंड होता है, उसका जो लाभ उनको मिलना चाहिये इस तरह से नहीं मिल पाता है। और बोनस का भी जो लाभ उनको मिलना चाहिए नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसे केसिस की आप जांच करा देंगे?

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा : यही प्रश्न सदस्य महोदय ने पिछली जुलाई को भी किया था। हम बराबर लिखापढ़ी राज्य सरकारों से कर रहे हैं। हमें केवल महाराष्ट्र और दिल्ली से सूचना मिली है। बंगाल और कर्नाटक से भी अभी तक नहीं मिल पाई है। जहां तक महाराष्ट्र का संबंध है मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अभी तक कानून पास किया है रिकगनिशन आफ ट्रेड यूनियज एंड प्रिवेशन आफ अनफेयर लेबर प्रेक्टिसिस एक्ट, 1971 इसको वे शीघ्र लागू करने जा रहे हैं और जहां भी इस प्रकार की बात होगी उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर सकेंगे।

जहां तक दिल्ली की बात है, हमें कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि इस प्रकार की बात होती है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Unemployed workers of Indian Mining Association, Calcutta

*266. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that employees of the Indian Mining Association, Calcutta and that of the Indian Mining Federation and the Joint Working Committee, Calcutta are out of employment since the taking over of coking and non-coking coal industries and mines by Government, and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken for providing employment to these employees?

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

(b) Since the Indian Mining Association, Indian Mining Federation and Joint Working Committee are not coal mines according to the definition given in the Coal Mines (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1973, the management of which has been taken over by the Central Government, the question of absorbing the employees of these organisations does not arise. Nevertheless three such employees have been appointed temporarily in the Secretariat of the Joint Bipartite Negotiation Committee for Coal Industry.

Deportation of Indians from U.K.

*267. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians are facing deportation from U.K. after enactment of the Commonwealth Immigration Act of 1971; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The details as on 20-11-1973, are given below:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) No. of Indians already deported | 166 |
| (ii) No. of Indians on whom deportation orders have been served and are awaiting documentation | 21 |
| (iii) No. of Indian in whose cases instructions of Home Office, London regarding deportation are still awaited | 76 |

(b) We have expressed in strongest terms and at the highest level the hope that any action under the Immigration Act would not result in a witch-hunt or in harassment of those Indians who are settled in U.K. legally. We have also informed the U.K. authorities that from our side

we have no desire to encourage illegal immigration into U.K. The British Home Secretary in response to representations made by various organisations gave the assurance in the British Parliament that he would ensure that there was no witch-hunting under the cover of the Immigration Act of 1971 and that each case would be thoroughly studied before issue of any deportation order.

Steel Exports

*270. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to stop steel exports; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a). No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Employees of Indian Oxygen Limited, Delhi

*271. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Delhi Branch of the Indian Oxygen Limited are on strike from the 27th August, 1973 demanding increase in House Rent Allowance with retrospective effect from August, 1970 on the basis of previous agreement with the company;

(b) whether he had presided over the arbitration on the dispute;

(c) whether while arbitrating he had heard all the contending parties including the All India Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Employees' Federation, who had a specific demand of the same nature since 1962;

(d) whether the said Arbitration Award has been given; and

(e) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) to (e). The workers of the Indian Oxygen Limited, (Delhi Factory) went strike from August 23, 1973 in support of their demand relating to house rent allowance. The strike was called off and work resumed in the Factory following a settlement signed by the parties on August 29, 1973. Under this settlement, the disputed issue whether the workmen as represented by the Indian Oxygen Karamchari Sangh are entitled to house rent allowance from September 1 1970 to April 30, 1973 under a previous agreement signed by the parties on August 31, 1970, was referred to the arbitration of the Union Labour Minister who heard the parties to the dispute recently last month and is likely to give his award shortly.

Committee on problems of Refugees from East Pakistan

***272. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendation of the Committee set up to go into the problems of refugees from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal are contained in twelve reports so far submitted by it out of which one report pertains to the Department of Social Welfare. Out of the remaining eleven reports concerning the Department of Rehabilitation, six have by and large been accepted by the Government and five are under consideration. The broad outlines of the six reports already accepted are given in a statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5854/73].

2412LS-3.

Road connecting Jamnagar City and Indian Air Lines Airport Lounge

***273. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

* Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Indian Airlines airport lounge within the Jamnagar Indian Air Force area which does not have any proper approach road to the city;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation for allotment of land for an approach road; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There is an approach road connecting Jamnagar city with the Indian Air Force Airfield. However, a small stretch of 1 Km of the road leading to the Civil Aviation Enclave is not in good condition. As there is no Air Force traffic on this portion of the road, which is used exclusively by the IAC, the same is not being maintained by the IAF. There is a proposal to transfer the road to the State Government for maintenance. There is no proposal in the Ministry of Defence for the allotment of land for another approach road.

Covering of Employees of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry under E.P.F. Act, 1952

***274. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:**

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4212 on the 22nd March, 1973 regarding the covering of Employees of Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry under E.P.F. Act, 1952 and state:

(a) whether the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta have implemented the directives of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal bringing the Chamber under the purview of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Act 1952 and the E.P.F. Scheme framed thereunder with effect from the 1st August, 1972;

(b) whether contributions payable by the Chamber from the 1st August, 1972 have been deposited with the statutory fund by the Chamber within a fortnight from the date of receipt of said directives; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken by Government to recover the contributions from the Chamber to safeguard the interests of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) The establishment has paid the Provident Fund contributions from the date of coverage i.e. from the 1st August 1972 to October, 1973 in full.

(b). Information regarding date of payment is being collected from the Regional Office.

(c). The question of requiring the establishment to submit the statement of past accumulations and transfer the amount standing to the credit of the employees as on 1st August, 1972 is under examination.

Accident of IAF Plane in Andhra Pradesh

*275. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an IAF aircraft had met with an accident on the 11th October, 1973 in Madak District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for the accident;

(c) whether any preventive measures had been taken by Government to avert such accidents; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). An IAF aircraft met with an accident on the 3rd November, 1973 near Dundigal.

(b) to (d). A court of Inquiry has been set up to investigate the cause(s) of the accident. Its proceedings have not yet been finalised.

खेतीहर मजदूरों के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना

* 276. श्री मूल चम्ब डाला : : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में खेतीहर मजदूरों के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना लागू की जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या भावी योजना विषयक समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में यह सिफारिश की है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना बागानों में काम करने वाले खेतीहर मजदूरों पर भी लागू की जानी चाहिए ?

अन्न मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने निम्न-लिखित सूचना भेजी है :—

(क) बागान श्रमिकों को छोड़ कर, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग): भावी योजना विषयक समिति ने ग्रन्थ बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को बागानों पर आंशिक रूप से लागू किया जाय, यानी केवल नगदी लाभ लिये जाय । चिकित्सा की सुविधा पहले से ही मुफ्त मिल रही है । कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की विकास की ऐसी अवस्था में लाखों गावों में फैले बहुत बड़ी संख्या में दूसरे खेतिहर श्रमिकों को इसके अन्तर्गत लाने के लिये चिकित्सकीय तथा संगठन ढांचे को स्थापित करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है । इसके अलावा, अधिकांश कृषि रोजगार मौसमी ढंग का है । इस लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को उस पर लागू करने में गम्भीर कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी ।

Impact on West Asia War on India's Relations with U.S.A. and West European Countries

*277. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state how far the recent West Asia war affected our economic and political relations with USA and West European countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): The recent West Asia War has not affected India's political or economic relations with the USA and West European countries.

Shifting of site of proposed Tractor Factory at Fatwah in Bihar

*278. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal by the Government of Bihar to shift the site of the proposed Tractor Factory at Fatwah;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Industrial Gases for Public Sector Steel Plants

*279. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 298 on the 6th April, 1972 regarding supply of Oxygen Gas by the Indian Oxygen Limited to plants under the Hindustan Steel Limited and Government owned mines and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a standby arrangement for supplying industrial gases in all the steel plants including those of the Hindustan Steel Limited by the Indian Oxygen Limited;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to organise a separate standby arrangement of their own at least in the plants in the public sector; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) According to the information available with Government, there is no stand-by arrangement by Indian Oxygen Limited for supplying industrial gases to the Steel Plants of Hindustan Steel Limited. The requirements of Oxygen gas of the Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants are met from their own Torrage Oxygen Plants. However, Bhilai Steel Plant purchases its requirement of acetylene gas from outside parties like Asiatic Oxygen Limited and Acetylene Co. Kumharl. A small quantity of argon gas is procured by the Rourkela Steel Plant from outside sources like FCI and Indian Oxygen Limited. The bulk of

the requirements of Oxygen gas of Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steels plant of Durgapur Steels Plant are met by the Torrage Oxygen plant of Durgapur Steel Plant. Small quantities are, however, purchased occasionally from Indian Oxygen Limited, Asiatic Oxygen and M/s. Hindustan Gas and Industries Limited etc. by Durgapur Steel Plant and by Alloy Steel Plant. Other industrial gases like acetylene and argon are purchased from outside parties by Durgapur Steel Plant.

At present Bokaro Steel Plant gets its supply of industrial gases from Indian Oxygen Ltd., Eastern Oxygen and Acetylene Ltd. and Asiatic Oxygen Ltd.

TISCO have a long-term agreement with M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited for supply of their requirements of General Purpose Oxygen and Dissolved Acetylene from its plant at Jamshedpur, TISCO also have an Oxygen Plant of their own which is maintained and operated by M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited, Jamshedpur.

The entire supply of piped Oxygen to TISCO is made by Indian Oxygen Limited from their plant at Gopalpur.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

Visit by a Canadian Delegation

*280. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 17-member Canadian Delegation visited India in November, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the possibilities of expanding trade and economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions held?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The discussions which were full and friendly covered areas of mutual cooperation in various fields such as Canadian development assistance to India, trade between the two countries, joint ventures in India, Canada and third countries, food, civil aviation and tourism cultural relations and cooperation in the fields of science and technology. The talks, which have led to a still better understanding of the respective points of view, will help in the identification of new areas of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

IAF Plane Crash Near Srinagar

*281. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held into the IAF plane crash on the 31st October, 1973 near Srinagar; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). An aircraft accident occurred near Srinagar on 30th October, 1973. A Court of Inquiry has been set up to investigate the cause of the accident. Its proceedings have not yet been finalised.

Office Building and Staff Quarters for R.P.F.C. Office, Trivandrum

2603. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) progress made in the construction work of the office building and staff quarters for the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office at Trivandrum; and

(b) whether the work has been progressing as per schedule and if so, the time by which it is to be completed as per the latest estimates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) and (b). The Central Board of Trustees, Employees, Provident Fund in their meeting held at Ahmedabad on 7th November, 1973 accorded expenditure sanction for the construction of Regional Office building and staff quarters on the Organisation's plot of land in Pattam Palace area at Trivandrum on the basis of drawings and estimates finalised for the same. The work on the project will be taken up after selection of suitable contractors by inviting competitive tenders. Development work of the site is expected to be taken up by February, 1974. The entire project of office building and staff quarters will take about 2 years for completion and the buildings are likely to be ready by the end of 1975.

Mining of Mineral Deposits in Kerala

2604. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3398, on the 7th December, 1972 regarding China Clay in Kerala and state:

(a) whether the Task Forces set up by the Kerala State Planning Board to formulate proposals to mine economically workable mineral resources have submitted their proposals; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the actions taken thereon?

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

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2605. श्री गंगा चरण शीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और लान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में अब तक कितने कर्मचारी भर्ती किए जा चुके हैं और पदों की अपेक्षित संख्या पूरी करने के लिए कितने व्यक्ति भर्ती किए जाने हैं;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने कर्मचारी एवं अधिकारी भर्ती किए गए हैं और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सर्वोच्च पदों पर पदाधिकारी मध्य प्रदेश से नहीं लिए जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) काम कर रहे अधिकारियों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है,

इस्पात और लान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री

(श्री सुबोध हंसवा) : (क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में 1-4-1973 को स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या, इस समय काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा रिक्त पदों का व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

प्रशासकीय पद				अप्रशासकीय पद		
स्वीकृत पद	इस समय काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या	रिक्त पद		स्वीकृत पद	इस समय काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या	रिक्त पद
3019	2692	327	50,326	44 343		5,983

रिक्त पदों का भरना, कारखाने के विस्तार कार्यक्रम के कार्य की गति, तथा आन्तरिक प्रौद्योगिक परिवर्तनों के अनुरूप जन-शक्ति के समायोजन पर निर्भर है।

(ख) से (घ). हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के अधीन इस्पात कारखानों में रोजगार के आंकड़े जन्म स्थान अथवा निवास स्थान के आधार पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

भर्ती के मामले में सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली नीति सरकार द्वारा पहले ही निर्धारित हैं। इस नीति के अनुसार अकुशल और कुशल, कामगर लिपिकों और दूसरे गैर तकनीकी कर्मचारियों, जिनके वेतनमान अपेक्षाकृत कम होते हैं, के खाली पद प्रायोजना के निकट के रोजगार कार्यालयों की माफत भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाते हैं।

इन पदों को भरते समय प्रायोजना के लिए प्राप्त किए गए क्षेत्रों से विस्थापित हुए व्यक्तियों अथवा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों (अर्थात् आदिवासियों) और ऐसे लोगों, जो यदि कुछ दूर के भी रहने वाले हों, जिनकी दूसरे सरकारी उपक्रमों से छंटनी की गई हो अथवा की जाने वाली हो, को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है बशर्ते कि वे मौलिक योग्यता और अनुभव रखते हों। मध्यम स्तर के तकनीकी और गैर-तकनीकी पद, जिनका आरम्भिक वेतन अधिक होता है और सरकार के प्रथम श्रेणी के वेतन भान के समान होता है, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर भरे जाते हैं। मुख्य मापदण्ड योग्यता और अर्हता होता है।

जबलपुर: आयुध कारखाने में अतैनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2606. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि काम प्रदेश के जबलपुर आयुध कारखाने में काम करने वाले अतैनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) :
जबलपुर के आयुध कारखानों में लगभग 21,200 अतैनिक कर्मचारी काम करते हैं।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्रों में इस्पात पिण्डों का उत्पादन

2607. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में क्रमशः भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में इस्पात पिण्डों कितनी मात्रा का उत्पादन हुआ ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 का इस्पात पिण्ड का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	(हजार टन)
1969-70	1859
1970-71	1940
1971-72	1953

मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले में
तांबे की खुदाई

2608 श्री गंगाधरजी बीक्षित : क्या
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के
बालाघाट जिले में तांबे की खुदाई का कार्य
इस बीच शुरू कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक
क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

इस्पात और खान पत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) :
जी, नहीं। तथापि मध्य प्रदेश के
मालेजखंड ताम्र निक्षेप के लिए खनन और
संकेन्द्रक संकुल की प्रारूप परियोजना रिपोर्ट
तैयार करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड ने रूसी
एजेंसी के साथ में एक करार पर
हस्ताक्षर किये।

क्षेत्रीय खनन विभागों द्वारा मध्य-

प्रदेश का सर्वेक्षण

2609 श्री गंगाधरजी बीक्षित : क्या
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के खान निगम ने
क्षेत्रीय खनन विभागों को अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों
का सर्वेक्षण करने और प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत
करने का निदेश दिया है ;

(ख) छत्तीसगढ़ के विभिन्न जिलों में
जिलावार कितनी खानों का अब तक पता
लगाया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) जिन खानों में काम चल रहा है
उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा पांचवी योजना के
बीरान जिन खानों में कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा
उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

स्पात और खान पत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य खनन निगम को क्षेत्रीय
खनन विभागों को सर्वेक्षण करने के
सम्बन्ध में आदेश जारी करने का कोई
अधिकार नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : जानकारी एकत्र की
जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख
दी जाएगी।

Low Wages of Brick Kiln Workers

2610. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA: Will the Minister of
LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
that the daily wages of the brick kiln
workers are much lower as compared
to the daily wages of workers of other
industries; and

(b) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to take steps to bring uniformity
in wages of low paid workers at
least?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-
GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b).
The State Governments are the "ap-
propriate Government" for adding
the employment in brick kiln, to the
Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act,
1948 and for fixing and revising the
wages. Information is not available
in regard to the wages fixed by them
for this employment and the compari-
son of such wages with those fixed for
other employments.

New Aircraft Carriers

2611. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of
DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of ac-
quiring or manufacturing new air-
craft carriers has been considere-
and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There is no proposal either to acquire or to manufacture new aircraft carriers for the present.

Payment of Pensions by Money Orders

2612. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of sending pension to employees by Money Order is restricted to only some categories among the Defence personnel; and

(b) if so, the categories now getting this benefit and whether it will be extended to all?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The pension is sent by Money Order at Government expense on the request of the pensioners to those Armed Forces pensioners only who are in receipt of pension upto Rs. 100 p.m. These orders are based on the orders issued on the civil side. As and when the general orders are further liberalised, their extension to Armed Forces pensioners will also be considered.

In addition, the facility of drawing pensions by Money Orders is also available to those Armed Forces pensioners who are drawing their pension through treasuries/sub-treasuries and Pension Paymasters if their pension is between Rs. 101 to Rs. 250 p.m. In these cases the pension is sent by Money Order at the expense of the pensioners.

Steel Development Programme in Fifth Five Year Plan

2613. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any Steel Development

Programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the programme includes development of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4.75 M.T. on a continuous basis, the Bhilai Steel Plant 2.5 M.T. to about 4.0 M.T. and the Tata Iron and Steel Plant from 2 M.T. to about 4 M.T. or 4.5 M.T.; and

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating to complete the construction of Vijayanagar, Visakhapatnam and Salem Steel Plants during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). According to the draft proposals under consideration or the Government for steel development in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant is to be increased from 2.5 million ingot tonnes to 4 million ingot tonnes and work on Bokaro Steel Plant is to be continued to achieve a capacity of 4.75 million ingot tonnes by 1978-79. In addition, proposals are under consideration for expansion of the Jamshedpur Works of Tata Iron and Steel Company to a capacity of about 4.5 million tonnes. Further, the electric arc furnace industry is expected to contribute about a million tonnes of steel.

In the steel development programme special emphasis is being laid to maximise production from existing plants, providing, as required, balancing facilities.

Work is also to be continued during the Fifth Plan period on the setting up of three new steel plants at Visakhapatnam, Vijayanagar and Salem.

Erection of Gas Plants for Vijayanagar, Visakhapatnam and Salem Steel Plants

2614. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to erect their own gas plants

for supply of gases required for Steel Plants in Vijayanagar, Visakhapatnam and Salem; and

(b) if so, the arrangements for erection of such gas plants and whether those would be imported or made indigenously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Presumably the reference is to Oxygen Plants required by the Vijayanagar, Visakhapatnam and Salem Steel Projects. If so, the process requirements demand setting up of captive facilities for the purpose in these three steel plants.

(b) Indigenous capability exists for manufacture of Oxygen Plants within the country, and in keeping with the Government policy, this would be utilised to maximum extent.

Payment of H.R.A. and C.C.A. to Employees of Defence Installations

2615. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Defence installations around Calcutta city, particularly at Dum Dum and Cossipore are eligible for House Rent Allowance at rates as are applicable to 'A' class cities, whereas employees situated a little further away at Kankinara in the E.S.D. (M), are not extended the facilities of 'A' class city for purpose of City Compensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowance etc.; and

(b) if so, what steps are Government contemplating to extend 'A' class facilities for purposes of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance to Defence employees working in Kankinara, West Bengal?

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

(b) Certain decisions have recently been taken by Government on the basis of the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission relating to CCA

and HRA which have a bearing on Kankinara; detailed orders in implementation of these decisions will issue shortly.

3rd Pay Commission's Recommendations Accepted for the Defence Personnel

2616. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has accepted in principle, the 3rd Pay Commission's recommendations regarding extension of Boundary limits from the present 8 Kms. to 32 Kms. limits for payment of enhanced C.C.A. and H.R.A., to Defence workers working in large metropolitan areas like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras etc;

(b) if so, from when this principle will be implemented in all Defence installations; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) be in the negative the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). According to the third Pay Commission's recommendations Compensatory (City) Allowance should be admissible to Central Government employees whose place of work falls anywhere within the 'urban agglomeration' of a city or town as adopted for the population census of 1971; an urban agglomeration should also be treated as one unit of population for the purpose of determining the class to which the city belongs. This recommendation has been accepted by Government. Formal Government orders are expected to be issued shortly.

The Commission has not recommended the concept of urban agglomeration' for the grant of house rent allowance. The existing criteria relating to territorial limits for grant of house rent allowance will, therefore, continue to apply.

Appointment of D.G.M. (Administration) in CSD (I)

2617. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of D.G.M. (Administration) in the CSD(I) has been recently filled up by a deputationist from the Navy, in utter violation of Government's decision to fill up these posts from within the cadres of its own officers, that has been built up new; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for suppressing the rights of the present A.G.Ms. and not giving any one of them a chance, when there is a clear cut decision of the Government on the basis of a Study Team's Report vide the Ministry of Defence letter No. B/00054/QCan. 6101/DC (Mvo) dated 2nd July, 1970 and Ministry of Finance OM No. 10(24)-E-III(B)/60 dated 27th January, 1970 and 13th June, 1973, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Recruitment Rules notified by Government on 18th June, 1973, which have superseded all previous instructions on the subject provide that the post of Deputy General Manager (Administration and Inspection) are to be filled in by deputation, failing which by promotion and failing both by direct recruitment and the posts of Deputy General Manager (Stores) and Deputy General Manager (Accounts) are to be filled in by promotion, failing which by deputation and failing both by direct recruitment. In arriving at a decision in regard to these recruitment rules the general guide-lines contained in the communications mentioned by the Hon'ble Member were kept in view. The post of Deputy General Manager (Administration and Inspection) in Canteen Stores Department (India) has been accordingly filled in, in October 1973 by a Naval officer on deputation.

Selling of Coal to Unemployed Youth

2618. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the take-over of Coal Mines the Coal Mines Authority Ltd., and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., have been passing draft orders for selling coal to unemployed youth;

(b) if so, the number of such youth whom the letters have been issued and whether they are on permanent basis; and

(c) the basis and forms of securing such orders from the coal mine managements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Coal Mines Authority Ltd., have fixed some monthly quotas to those claiming to be unemployed youth normally in respect of low grade slack coal. The number of such delivery orders to October, 1973 was about 1500. It is intended to withdraw this progressively Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., are not issuing any such delivery orders.

(c) Nominal monthly quotas have been fixed for each person. Applicants claiming to be unemployed youth are being made to furnish evidence to this effect such as employment exchange cards.

Enquiry into Crash of Two IAF Planes in Haryana

2619. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the two IAF planes crash in Haryana on 13th October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry have not yet been finalised.

Location of Coal Resources in Damodar Valley for setting up of a synthetic Petroleum Plant

2620. **SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many years ago the Department of Geological Survey of India (at the directive of the then Government of India) located new sources of coal in Damodar Valley for setting up a synthetic petroleum plant;

(b) if so, the reasons why the proposal was decided to be shelved;

(c) whether Government intend to take up the proposal of producing synthetic petrol there; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Geological Survey of India had carried out investigations in the Damodar Valley in 1948 to find out and assess quarriable coal resources suitable for the manufacture of synthetic petroleum.

(b) After the passage of so many years it has not been possible to locate the records showing why the proposal for setting up a synthetic petroleum plant was not pursued. The Central Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad had carried out some laboratory tests on the feasibility of manufacturing synthetic petroleum from India coals. A report was also obtained on the feasibility of manufacturing synthetic crude from Assam coals.

(c) and (d). The proposal for setting up a synthetic oil plant has been again taken up for consideration by the Government.

Development of Automatic Machines to manufacture glass bottles and containers in Industrial Estate, Baroda

2621. **SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high speed fully automatic machine has been developed to

manufacture glass bottles and containers at the Industrial Estate in Baroda;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the annual production of the bottles in the plant; and

(d) whether the Union Government are considering to set up these plants in Delhi and other States where the shortage of bottles exist?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) M/s. Shreno Ltd., Bardoa have been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to manufacture five numbers of bottle making machines per annum.

(c) Each machine is capable of manufacturing 6000 (six thousand) tons of glass bottle per annum.

(d) The following capacities have already been licensed/approved in addition to the capacity mentioned against (b) above:—

(i) *Licensed :*

Haryana . . . 6 Nos. per annum.

Maharashtra . . . 7 Nos. per annum.

(ii) *Capacity approved (i.e. Letters of Intent granted):*

Haryana . . . 10 Nos. per annum.

Gujarat . . . 15 Nos. per annum.

Maharashtra . . . 12 Nos. per annum.

Manufacture of Radar by Bharat Electronics Equipment, Ghaziabad

2622. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics being set up at Ghaziabad would manufacture radar equipment for air defence;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) when it is likely to be commissioned; and

(d) whether this would be done in collaboration with the foreign firm, if so, the name of the firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The second unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd., being set up at Ghaziabad (U.P.) would manufacture microwave and radar equipment for air defence.

(c) The factory construction is still in progress. However, production on a small scale has already started from September, 1973.

(d) Part of the equipment will be produce with foreign technical collaboration while the rest will be produced by indigenous development. It will not be in the public interest to give further details.

Import of Steel scrap to feed Mini-Steel Plants

2623. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are planning to import steel scrap to feed the various mini-steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity sought to be imported and the value thereof; and

(c) whether any obligation would be imposed on the mills which would be allocated the imported steel scrap to export finished steel goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Under the current Import Policy, Steel Scrap import is canalised through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd., who have valid release orders for 1,20,650 tonnes. However, in view of difficult supply position of scrap abroad, the MSTC is experiencing difficulties in procuring the heavy melting scrap at competitive and economical prices.

Proposals have been received from some electric furnace units to allow them to import scrap at the prevailing prices and export bars and rods produced from this scrap. The matter is under examination.

Dariba Copper Deposit Project

2624. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dariba Copper Project has since been commissioned and production started; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Concentrator Plant of this project has been completed and has started functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Dariba Copper Project has been commissioned ahead of schedule and regular production of concentrates at the concentrator Plant commenced in August, 1973.

(c) Does not arise.

मास्को में विश्व शान्ति कांग्रेस

2625. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विशेष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मास्को में 25 अक्टूबर से 31 अक्टूबर 1973 तक विश्व शान्ति कांग्रेस का आयोजन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें भाग लेने वाले विभिन्न देशों के प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ग) उन भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या कितनी थी जो कांग्रेस में उपस्थित थे ; और इन में से महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) कांग्रेस में लिये गये निर्णयों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

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

(ख) शांतिप्रिय शक्तियों की विश्व कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष के अनुसार इस सम्मेलन में 143 देशों के 3000 से अधिक प्रतिनिधि शामिल हुए ।

(ग) भारत के लगभग 230 प्रतिनिधियों ने इसमें हिस्सा लिया। शांतिप्रिय शक्तियों की विश्व कांग्रेस में शामिल होने वाले लोगों को नामों की अखिल भारतीय शांति एवं एकता संगठन ने जो सूची दी है उसमें महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के नाम सम्मिलित हैं जिसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी है । [प्रन्धालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-5855/73].

(घ) शांतिप्रिय शक्तियों की विश्व कांग्रेस की समाप्ति के बाद जारी किए गए मुख्य दस्तावेज ये हैं :—

- (1) एक अपील
- (2) अनुगामी कार्यवाही कार्यक्रम
- (3) विज्ञप्ति

Stipends Available in Sainik Schools for children of employees of Defence/ Home Ministries

2626. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the criteria for admission and stipends available in Sainik Schools in respect of children of the employees of the Defence Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs separately?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Requisite information has already been given in

reply to Parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred question No. 4943 answered in the Lok Sabha on 30-8-1973.

Model School in Jodhpur Military Mess, New Delhi

2627. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an educational institution under the name of Model School is being run in Jodhpur Military Mess building near India Gate in New Delhi area; and

(b) if so, its facts indicating year of start, formation of owner organisation, fees charged, payment made to the Defence Department in respect of rent, number of students and teachers and amount collected from students and payment made to teachers, yearly income and expenditure and taxes paid to Govt., year-wise since the inception of the institution?

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

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Fuel in the Capital due to Faulty Distribution

2628. SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps in ending the acute fuel shortage in the Capital;

(b) whether the shortage of soft coke has been due to faulty distribution; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Investment priorities for production of Cars in Fifth Plan

2629. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made any investment priorities for the production of cars in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) whether there is going to be big expansion of the existing plants in the Fifth Plan; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. One of the existing manufacturers has applied for expansion of capacity by 4,000 cars annually and another is likely to increase the production during the Fifth Plan period marginally to a level of 5,000 cars a year from their present achievable capacity of 3,400 cars a year.

Wage Board for Non-Journalists

2630. SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to set up a Wage Board for non-journalists; and

(b) if so, the date by which such a Board will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Contract for Supply of Heavy Cranes to Zambia

2631. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Consortium for power projects has won a contract worth Rs. 1.20 crore for supply of heavy cranes to Zambia;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has secured the contract against International Competition;

(c) if so, the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned; and

(d) whether this is the first contract secured by the Corporation?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The amount of net foreign exchange earning is expected to be about Rs. 65 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir. This is the 9th export Contract secured by the Indian Consortium for power projects.

Shifting of Office of DGS&D Department from Jamnagar House to South Extension Area

2632. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints were received about the shifting of the Director (Inspection) in the DGS&D Department of Supply office to a building in the South Extension area at a monthly rent of Rs. 22,000;

(b) whether the ostensible reason for shifting the office from Jamnagar House was that the Jamnagar premises were leaking;

(c) whether the shifting arrangements have since been cancelled;

(d) whether the officer responsible for this extravagant proposal has been disciplined and punished; and

(e) if not, the reason for the leniency shown to him?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The monthly rent would have worked out to Rs. 16,240 and not Rs. 22,000 at the rate of Rs. 1.60 per sq. ft. per month of the carpet area.

(b) Besides the fact that the premises were leaking the main reasons were that certain rooms were declared dangerous by the CPWD, there was shortage of office accommodation and the Directorate of Estates was unable to provide any alternative Government accommodation;

(c) Yes, Sir. On further consideration, Government decided not to proceed with the proposal.

(d) There was no extravagant proposal. The question of any disciplinary action against any officer does not arise.

(e) The question does not arise.

Manufacture of Electric Lamp making Machinery by HMT

2633. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools is planning to manufacture electric lamp making machinery with the collaboration of a foreign country;

(b) whether the possible alternative avenues for manufacturing the said machinery have been fully explored; and

(c) whether Bijlee Products (India) Private Limited, Poona have suggested any such alternative; and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) M/s. Bijlee Products (India) Pvt. Ltd., Poona had written to the Government about their ability to manufacture semi-automatic lamp-making machines. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited are planning to produce high speed GLS chains involving a highly sophisticated technology which is not yet available in the country. Government are, therefore, of the opinion that the two schemes are complementary and not competitive as such.

Increase in Wages of Workers of B.H.E.L. and H.E.L.

2634. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Committee in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Heavy Electricals India Limited have agreed for an increase in the minimum wage in the two plants; and

(b) if so, the increase recommended and what will be the additional financial burden on the Exchequer of the two Companies?

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

(b) The amount of increase in the minimum wage, as agreed to is Rs. 55 per month. This increase takes effect from 1st September, 1973. The additional financial burden as a result of this increase is approximately Rs. 2.52 crores per annum.

Aluminium Industry hit by Power Shortage

2635. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether industries have been hit by an acute shortage of power during the current year;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a statement issued by Mr. D. P. Mandelia, Adviser to the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation that on account of the acute shortage of power, aluminium industry during the current year has been hit badly; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Power shortage has affected all industries including the aluminium industry. Steps to increase power generation to the extent possible are continuously being taken by Government.

भारत-नेपाल सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों

को बढावा देना

2636. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत नेपाल सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों को बढावा देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : भारत और नेपाल के लोगों में एक दूसरे के साथ परंपरागत गहरे और व्यापक सांस्कृतिक संबंध रहे हैं। भारत सरकार शिष्ट-मंडलों और प्रमुख व्यक्तियों के भेजने/बुलाने के व्यापक कार्यक्रम द्वारा, प्रदर्शनियों के आयोजनों, व्याख्यानों, गोष्ठियों द्वारा तथा शिक्षा-प्रध्ययन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अन्य शिक्षा संबंधी सुविधाएं तथा छात्रवृत्तियां देकर इन सम्बन्धों को सुदृढ़ करने और उसमें विविधता लाने के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न

बीमारी से मरे पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी

2637. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या कुछ पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी बीमारी से मर गये थे ; और ,
(ख) यदि हां तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

- (क) और (ख). 68 पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी बीमारी से मर गये हैं।

भारत में उद्योग शुरू करने के लिए विदेशी पूंजीपतियों को निमंत्रण

2638. श्री घनशंकर प्रधान : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या उन्होंने अपनी विदेश यात्रा के दौरान कहा था कि अब यह ठीक समय है जबकि विदेशी पूंजीपतियों को अपनी पूंजी लगाकर भारत में उद्योग शुरू करने चाहिए और यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार का निमंत्रण सरकार की ओर से औपचारिक रूप से दिया गया है अथवा दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे निमन्त्रण किन देशों को दिये गये थे और किन देशों से स्वेच्छा से प्रेरित आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हो गये हैं ;

(ग) विदेशी पूंजीपतियों द्वारा किन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन किया जायेगा ;

(घ) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने भारत की घरेलू आवश्यकताओं और निर्यात क्षमता की वृद्धि के उपयुक्त उत्पादन के लिए निमन्त्रण का उत्तर दिया है ; और

(छ) इस बारे में उनके प्रस्ताव की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बल बोर सिंह) : (क) से (छ) : अधिक व्यापार, तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक सहयोग के लिए भारत पोलैण्ड संयुक्त आयोग की एक पहली बैठक में भारतीय शिष्टमण्डल के नेता के रूप में भारी उद्योग मंत्री पोलैण्ड गये थे। इस विदेश यात्रा के सहयोग में वह ब्रिटेन, स्वीडन और जर्मनी भी गए थे। जहां भारी उद्योग क्षेत्र में कुछ एककों को देखने के अलावा जिन्होंने उन एककों के प्रमुख उद्योगपतियों के साथ बात-चीत भी की थी जिनको वे देखने गए थे। बात-चीत के दौरान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उद्योग के कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में, जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं और जिनमें जटिलतम टेक्नोलोजी अन्तर्निहित है, भारत सरकार की नीति विदेशी सहभागिता को अनुमति देने की रही है, जिसमें समय समय पर अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों में वितीय सहभागिता भी शामिल है। मंत्री जी ने यह अवश्य अनुभव किया कि इस प्रकार के सहयोग के लिए यह उपयुक्त समय होगा क्योंकि औद्योगीकृत देशों में स्थानीय श्रमिकों की कमी के कारण लागत में वृद्धि हो रही है और वास्तव में उद्योग-पति उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए बाहर स्थानों की तलाश कर रहे हैं, मंत्री जी ने उनसे कहा कि बाहर से श्रमिक लाकर अपने उद्योगों को विद्यमान स्थानों में चलाने और विस्तार करते रहने के बजाय उन्हें भारत जैसे स्थानों पर उद्योग स्थानान्तरित करने चाहिए, जहां

कि प्रयाप्त श्रमिक शक्ति होगी और जिनमें बिना विलंब के दक्षता प्राप्त करने की क्षमता है। इससे निर्यात क्षमता भी बढ़ेगी। उद्योग पतियों की प्रतिक्रियाएँ सामान्यतः अनुकूल थीं।

सैनिकों को घटिया खाद्य पदार्थों की सप्लाई

2739. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ठेकेदारों द्वारा सैनिकों को घटिया किस्म का आटा, चावल, दाले और सब्जियां सप्लाई की जा रही हैं और वे खाने योग्य नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मामले की जांच के लिए तथा घटिया किस्म के खाद्य पदार्थों की सप्लाई रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) अच्छा तथा पोष्टिक खाद्य पदार्थ सप्लाई करने के लिए क्या प्रबंध किए जा रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी नहीं श्रीमन ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए प्राप्त की जाने वाली खाद्य सामग्री का विधिवत निरीक्षण किया जाता है और उनको स्वीकार करने से पूर्व जहां अपेक्षित होता है योग्य खाद्य प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा उनका परीक्षण किया जाता है ।

Increase in Growth of Employment in Public and Private Sectors

2640. SHRI FATE SINGH RAO GA-EKWAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any increase in employment growth in the public and private sectors during the current year;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement containing the latest available data relating to employment growth in the Organised Sector is attached.

(c). Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Employment Growth in the Organised Sector @ December, 1971—December, 1972.

As at end of	Employment (in lakhs)		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
December, 1971	110.99	67.34	178.33
December, 1972(P)	116.37	69.24	185.61
<i>Percentage Growth*</i>			
1972/1971 (P)	+4.9%	+2.8%	+4.1%
1971/1970	+4.5%	-0.03%	+2.8%

P Provisional.

@ Covers the entire public sector and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons.

*Percentage derived from absolute figures.

Invitation to Afghan Leaders to Visit India

2641. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Afghan Leaders have accepted the invitation for visiting India; and

(b) if so, when the visit is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) During his visit to Kabul recently, the Minister of External Affairs on behalf of the President and the Prime Minister of India conveyed a cordial invitation to H.E. Mr. Mohd. Daud President of the Republic of Afghanistan to pay a visit to India. The President accepted the invitation with pleasure.

(b) No date for the visit has so far been fixed.

(b) if so the salient features thereof; and

Joint Ventures Proposed Consequent to Protocol Signed between India and G.D.R.

2642. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state item-wise volume of trade expected to be transacted between India and German Democratic Republic during the ensuing year and the broad outlines of joint ventures proposed to be set up in either country as a result of Protocol signed on 17th October, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The volume of trade expected to be transacted between India and the German Democratic Republic as envisaged in the Trade Plan for the year 1974 is Rs. 824 million; imports at Rs. 423 million and exports at Rs. 401 million.

In the Protocol signed on October 17, 1973 between the Minister of Planning and the Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, areas of mutual cooperation were identified but no specific joint venture was decided upon.

Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Foreign Countries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2643. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration for resettling the emigrants from former East Pakistan, Sri Lanka and other countries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(c) what are the other schemes for the rehabilitation of the emigrants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) It is tentatively proposed to resettle about 2,200 (2000 in agriculture and 200 in small trade etc.) migrant families from former East Pakistan, about 2,000 (in agriculture) families of repatriates from Sri Lanka in Little Andaman Island and about 750 families of repatriates from Sri Lanka in a rubber plantation in Katchal Island during the Fifth Five Year Plan period subject to outlays for rehabilitation schemes in the Fifth Five Year Plan period being finally accepted.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Some Burma repatriates are reported to have gone on their own to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They are also considered for grant of business loans under the general scheme as applicable to Burma repatriates.

STATEMENT

(i) *Families to be resettled in agriculture.*—The families to be resettled in agriculture are to be given 5 acres of reclaimed land for cultivation, 1/3 acre of homestead land maintenance during the initial stages, financial assistance for housing, plough animals, agricultural tools and implement, seeds fertilisers and pesticides, paddy bunding and soil conservation measures, house hold equipment, utensils etc. according to the prescribed scales.

(ii) *Families to be resettled in small trade/business.*—Families to be resettled in small trade/business are to be given business-cum-homestead land 2/3 acres and housing and small trade loans according to the prescribed scales.

(iii) *Families to be resettled in rubber plantation.*—The families to be resettled in rubber plantation in Katchal will be provided employment and housing in the plantation besides jump sum grant before departure from the mainland for purchase of house hold equipment etc. and cash doles for a period of 3 months after arrival according to the prescribed scales.

Memorandum by All India Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Employees Federation

2644. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry received a memorandum dated the 17th August, 1973 from the All-India Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Employees' Federation requesting the Ministry to intervene and resolve the dispute relating to the Charter of Demands submitted by the Federation to Indian Oxygen Limited;

(b) whether Government are aware that the employees of India Oxygen Limited at its various Branches in Kanpur, Calcutta Asansol, Khardah and other places are conducting relay hunger strike for redressal of their charter of demands;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is a continued unrest amongst employees of Indian Oxygen Limited all over the country and they are threatening an all-out strike; and

(d) if so the steps taken for redressal of the grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a). Presumably reference is to the Federation's communication dated August 17, 1973 addressed to the Union Labour Minister.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected.

Coverage of Indian Jute Mills Association and Indian Tea Association, Calcutta under EPF Act

2645. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Engineering Association Calcutta is covered under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act 1952 and the EPF scheme framed there under with effect from December, 1971; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to cover similarly the Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta and the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta under the provisions of the said Act and scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Employees Bordered Surplus due to Amendment of EPF Act

2646. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the latest amendment in the Employees Provident Funds Act a substantial number of employees of several State Governments have become surplus;

(b) whether the West Bengal Labour Minister made any representation in the matter; and

(c) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Transfer of powers of the appropriate Government under certain sections to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner/Regional Provident Fund Commissioners under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund (Amendment) Act, 1973 will not materially affect the staff position in the State Governments.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Labour Minister, West Bengal, has been informed of the position as stated at (a) above.

Incidence of serious Accidents in Factories

2647. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of serious accidents in the factories situated all over the country in last two years has increased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedy suggested?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The number of injuries due to accidents in factories covered under the Factories Act, 1948 during the years 1970 and 1971 are given below:—

Year	No. of injuries due to accidents in factories.		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
1970	613	287,495	288,108
1971 (Provisional)	584	319,589	320,173

(b) Increase in accidents is generally due to obsolete machinery, faulty maintenance of machinery, lack of required facilities, lack of knowledge skills and attitude towards accident reduction.

(c) The safety requirements laid down in the State Factories Rules framed under the Factories Act, 1948 are being enforced, constantly reviewed, enlarged and improved upon wherever necessary. Safety training and education is also being imparted through the Central Labour Institute, Regional Labour Institute and the National Safety Council. Amendment of the Factories Act, 1948 to strengthen the safety measures is also under consideration.

Housing Colony for ex-Servicemen in Jamnagar

2648. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a housing colony for ex-servicemen in Jamnagar in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**POWs belonging to Gujarat State
arrested in Bangladesh**

2649. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any POWs belonging to Gujarat State who were arrested in Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether they have approached the Government to remain in India; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). No Pakistan Prisoners of War belonging to Gujarat State was arrested in Bangladesh. However, one civilian claiming to belong to Gujarat was arrested alongwith Pakistani Prisoners of War in Bangladesh and his claim is being examined.

Indian Oxygen as a strategic Industry

2650. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider Indian Oxygen Limited as a strategic Industry in the sense of Defence purposes; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plans to cover the undertaking

producing Defence products in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government do not consider the Indian Oxygen Limited as a strategic industry because they are not the only source supplying industrial gases to the Defence production undertakings.

(b) No, Sir

Violation of agreement in Jute Industry in West Bengal

2651. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the last agreement in jute industry in West Bengal in May, 1973 is being violated by the Management except in the case of wage increase;

(b) whether all the Central Trade Unions have already brought this to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information jute workers in West Bengal have threatened to go on strike in December, 1973 over the issue of alleged non-implementation of certain items of the settlement which was concluded in May, 1972—and not May, 1973—before the Joint Labour Commissioner, West Bengal. The State Industrial Relations Machinery is seized of the matter.

Compensation to Workman on death during Pendency of Industrial Dispute

2652. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a lacuna existing in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and as a result of which the heirs cannot get any benefit in case a workman dies during the pendency of the industrial dispute; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Scheme to re-open closed Coal Mines

2653. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to re-open the closed coal mines in the country;

(b) if so, the number of coal mines which are lying closed and since when; and

(c) the time by which these mines will be re-opened?

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

have drawn up a scheme to reorganise and amalgamate the small mines, as a result of which some of the mines would be reopened.

(b) The number of the closed coal mines is 297; and many of them are lying closed for years.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the precise time by which the closed mines will be re-opened, as it depends on a number of factors including technoeconomic considerations.

Proposal for a Non-aligned Conference to discuss Arab-Israel War

2654. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to convene a Non-aligned Conference to go into the question of Arab-Israel War;

(b) whether India has accepted this suggestion; and

(c) when the meeting is likely to be called?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) to (c). Consultations are taking place, particularly among the Chairman and member countries of the non-aligned Coordinating Committee

with a view to meeting together for further considering and coordinating their views on the situation in West Asia. India is actively involved in these consultations, and cooperating with the others concerned, in this connection. However, no details have been finalised as yet.

Strikes in Public Undertakings

2655. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN:

SHRI SEZHIYAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labour strikes in different public sector undertakings all over India during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the total number of man-days lost due to these strikes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to available information, the number of strikes and the number of man-days lost due to strikes in the public sector during 1971, 1972 and January to June, 1973 were as under:—

Year	No. of strikes	No. of Man-day lost due to strikes
1971	382	2,026,307
1972	526	2,995,714
(Provisional)		
1973 (January to June) (Provisional)	306	968,375

सिन्ध से आये शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास की योजना

2656. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के युद्ध के दौरान सिन्ध (पाकिस्तान) से आये शरणार्थियों की इस समय कितनी संख्या है;

(ख) क्या उन के पुनर्वास की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जी० बॅकटस्वामी) :

(क) से (ग) : भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष 1971 के फलस्वरूप भारत आए उन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या, जो अभी भी भारत में हैं, 60,941 है (1-8-1973 की स्थिति) ।

विदेशी होने के कारण इन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के वापस पाकिस्तान लौट जाने की आशा है । शिमला करार के अनुसरण में हुए पत्र-व्यवहार के फलस्वरूप पाकिस्तान ने भारत को सूचित किया है कि वे दिसम्बर, 1971 के संघर्ष में सिन्ध से बेघर हुए पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को वापस लेने को सहमत हैं । फिलहाल, इन व्यक्तियों को माननीय आचार पर शिविरों में राहत सहायता दी जा रही है ।

**Strike in West Coast Paper Mill,
Dandeli**

2657. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the West Coast Paper Mill at Dandeli proceeded on a strike to get redressal of their demands and if so, what were their demands;

(b) whether any assurances were given when the strike was called off; if so, by whom and the outlines thereof; and

(c) whether these assurances have been fulfilled and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State Sphere. According to available information, workers in this mill had gone on strike from May 3, 1973 in support of their demands. Conciliation having failed, the dispute over the demands was referred by the State Government to adjudication on June 20, 1973. The strike was called off by the workers on June 26, 1973.

**Likely saving of foreign exchange on
production of steel at Vizag, Salem
and Hospet**

2658. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the saving of foreign exchange due to cessation of import of steel when the Vizag, Salem and Hospet steel mills go into production;

(b) whether the three steel mills will be permitted sale of steel at premium price to enable to produce steel at break-even cost; and

(c) if not, the manner it is proposed to make good the heavy capital investment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Even though near self-sufficiency in steel is envisaged by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, there would be no cessation in imports of steel even after the Visakhapatnam, Salem and Hospet steel mills go into full production for the following reasons:—

- (i) Increasing steel demand, which might outpace availability;
- (ii) Surpluses in certain grades and qualities but deficits in certain others;
- (iii) Production within the country of all the qualities and sizes of steel required might not be economically feasible;

(b) and (c). On the basis of the current selling prices of steel, all the three southern steel plants are likely to generate some profits on full utilisation of capacity.

**Increased capacity of Visakhapatnam
and Vijayanagar Steel plants**

2659. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the capacity of the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel plants to three million tonnes each; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In the initial concept, the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Plants were to be planned for a capacity of about 2 million ingot tonnes each. On account of the high investment and operating costs, the techno-economic feasibility reports prepared by the Consultants, on this basis, indicated substantial recurring losses. It is now proposed to consider increasing the capacities of these two projects to

about 3 million ingot tonnes each to make their operations more viable. The capital outlay on each of the two projects is estimated to be about Rs. 854 crores.

Expert Group for iron testing facilities

2660. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Expert Group is being set up to study the existing facilities for testing iron ore in the country; and

(b) if so, the composition of this Group and its main objective?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Group of study "Existing facilities for testing of iron ore in the country, the adequacy of such facilities and the arrangements and facilities which exist in the country for beneficiation of iron ore" and the composition is under consideration.

Cut in Production of Cars and Scooters

2661. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the present situation created by the scarcity of petrol, Government are considering to impose a cut in the production of cars/scooters in the country; and

(b) if so, the extent of cut proposed to be imposed and the repercussion it will have on the workers employed by the firms manufacturing these items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of steel

2662. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

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

(a) whether the present system of allotment of steel has been found to be defective;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to streamline the system of allotment of steel; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The present system of distribution has been working satisfactory. However, the system of distribution is reviewed from time to time and changes therein are made, whenever necessary. A statement indicating recommendations of a Departmental Study Group on Steel Distribution System, which have recently been accepted by Government and are being implemented, is attached.

Statement

Recommendations of the Study Group on Steel Distribution system which have been accepted by Government and are being implemented.

Sl. No. Recommendation in brief.

1. Indent form to be rationalised by deletion of certain redundant Clauses and to be made computer oriented.
2. Choice of the Producers in respect of each indent may be done on the basis of the relevant data by the computer.
3. Earnest Money exemption limited to be recouped quarterly.
4. Orders placed by exporters of engineering goods to be exempt from payment of Earnest Money.

5. Time for planning of indents to be reduced from two weeks to one week and for issue of sale Orders from 41 days to 21 days.
6. Priority requisitions to go direct to J.P.C. with copy to sponsoring authority.
7. Allocation work relating to compact group industries to be done by Main producers as per guidelines by Iron and Steel Controller.
8. Quantities earmarked for matching reserves to be linked to only those items which are infrequently rolled and are normally in critical supply.
9. The number of Priority Groupings for purposes of Stockyard distribution to be reduced from 7 to 3.
10. Specific percentages may be earmarked for each group of registered demand.
11. Release orders of Stockyards may be issued by Regional Iron and Steel Controller.
12. The frequency of placement of wagons at Stockyard sidings to be on the basis of mutual consultation between local Railway authorities and the stockyards.
13. Railway to post an Officer of suitable rank at the Stockyard sidings to decide about re-weighment of wagons where shortages are expected.
14. Railways have to meet promptly the requests of stockyards for wagons for outward movement, particularly of long length material.
15. A fairly broad based distribution can be achieved through canalising agencies i.e. S.S.I. corporations.
16. It is necessary that the Corporations initiate steps to augment their financial resources and strengthen their organisational capability to do their work effectively.
17. A model system regarding placement of indents and efficient and equitable distribution of received materials through net-work of depots by SSI Corporations has been proposed.
18. The materials meant for small scale industries but presently routed through Stockyards e.g. defective sheets/plates and sheet cuttings may be despatched to the S.S.I. Corporations directly.
19. In order to provide for a continuous review of the working of Corporations, a Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of DCSSI has been suggested.
20. The appraisal through J.P.C. and Iron and Steel Control Organisation in respect of performance of Main Producers against approved rolling and despatch programmes stipulated by J.P.C. need to be more effective. Periodical visits to Plants by appraisal officers and their close liaison with order departments of plants would be particularly beneficial.
21. Although legal sanctions are adequate, it is essential that cases of misutilisation are properly detected, specifically investigated and vigorously prosecuted.
22. State Directors of Industries, D.G.S.&D. and other authorities should develop their enforcement apparatus and systems in order to avoid misuse of material received by their Constituents.
23. Sponsoring authorities should also look into the stocks held by consumers whose demands

are sponsored by them from time to time and ensure that they do not hold unreasonably large inventories, thereby creating an artificial shortage in the country.

24. Sponsoring authorities should have close liaison with the Regional Iron and Steel Controllers and *vice versa* for exchange of information, co-ordination in carrying out inspections and in the follow up action required to be taken.
25. Another opportunity may be given for conversion of old orders of the traders on the books of the producers. In this context the possibility of exemption from the two-year clause with regard to converted orders of traders may be considered by J.P.C.
26. With a view to make the distribution of B.R.C. material broad-based, another attempt should be made to select dealers from unrepresented districts.

Indian Oxygen Ltd. products supplied for Defence purposes

2663. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the products of Indian Oxygen Limited which are supplied to the Government for Defence purposes;

(b) whether the entire requirements for Defence Aviation are supplied by Indian Oxygen Limited;

(c) whether various parts and spares required for manufacture of Tanks for Defence purposes are supplied by Indian Oxygen Limited;

(d) if so, whether Government have any plans to produce these products for Defence purposes in their own factories or establishments; and

(e) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The following products of Indian Oxygen Ltd., are supplied for Defence purposes:—

- (i) Oxygen including high altitude oxygen. Compressed Oxygen and Medical Oxygen.
- (ii) Compressed Air.
- (iii) Nitrogen including Compressed Nitrogen.
- (iv) Argon.
- (v) Dissolved Accetylene and
- (vi) Hydrogen.

(b) The entire requirements of Air Force for the following Compressed Gases are at present being met from the Indian Oxygen Ltd., under rate running Contracts entered into by DGS&D.

- (i) High altitude Oxygen.
- (ii) Compressed Air.
- (iii) Compressed Nitrogen.
- (iv) Argon.

Repair of cylinders containing these gases is also carried out by Indian Oxygen Ltd., under the (said) contract.

(c) The reference is presumably to cylinders/containers for holding the gases referred to in answers to parts (a) and (b) of the Question. These containers are not at present being made in this country.

(d) and (e). No Sir. But the question of setting up a small mobile oxygen manufacturing plant as a pilot project is engaging the attention of Government.

Revision of wages in Sugar Industry

2664. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a revision of wages in the Sugar Industry has been discussed

at a tripartite meeting convened by him in November, 1973;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decision arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Discussions were held with the representatives of the State Governments on 26th November, 1973 and with the representatives of employers and workers on the 27th November, 1973 on the question of wage revision and payment of retaining allowance. It was decided to have another meeting with the representatives of workers and employers on the 6th December, 1973.

Movement of pig iron and finished steel from Bhilai and Rourkela plants

2665. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Minister has asked the Steel Ministry to take urgent steps to make better use of wagons made available for the movement of pig iron and finished steel from Bhilai and Rourkela plants;

(b) if so, the extent the Ministry has made use of the railway wagons; and

(c) the total stock piled up at the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. In this letter he has referred to the handling of wagons in all Steel Plants.

(b) The steel plants are making every effort for the optimum use of the railway wagons supplied for movement of pig iron and finished steel. In the last two months, concerted efforts on the part of the plants and

the railways have resulted in bringing down the stocks of pig iron and saleable steel. Government have also set up a Committee to consider rationalisation of Steel Plant Traffic, which will inter alia review and recommend specific proposals for rationalising movement of finished products from the steel plants.

(c) As on 1-11-1973, the Bhilai Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant had the following stocks of pig iron and saleable steel:—

	(in tonnes)	
	PIG Iron	Saleable Steel.
Bhilai Steel Plant	43,000	1,20,000
Rourkela Steel Plant.	13,143	28,427

Malfunctioning of E.P.F. office, Trivendrum

2666. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the manner in which the Provident Fund Commissioner's office is functioning in Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify these complaints;

(c) whether there was a proposal to bifurcate this office and shift part of it to the northern part of the State for the convenience of workers from Cochin and Malabar area; and

(d) if so, when this proposal is going to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) and (b). The specific nature of complaints regarding functioning of the Regional Office at Kerala has not

been indicated in the question. In view of this, it is difficult to furnish the account of complaints received in the matter. However, certain representations had been received from various quarters regarding delay in issue of annual statements of accounts, grant of advance: etc. Suitable necessary action to redress the grievances of the members has been/and is being taken in specific cases of complaints.

(c) and (d). "Several requests have been received for opening a Sub-Regional Office either at Kozhikode or Trichur. Broad Guide lines for opening of sub-regional offices in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation have been finalised, and the Board of Trustees of the Fund have desired that every proposal for opening of sub-Regional Office should first be examined by the Regional Committee concerned and then placed before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund for further consideration. Appropriate action for opening of a Sub-Regional Office, as per the approved guidelines will be taken accordingly.

Negotiations to promote Indo-Arab friendly relations

2667. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite India throwing all her weight in favour of Arab countries some Arab countries have not been given due consideration to India as a friendly country.

(b) whether negotiations at any level have taken place or are in progress thereabout; and

(c) the reaction of the Arab countries in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) to (c). Arab countries collectively

and individually have on a number of occasions expressed their appreciation for India's consistent and principled support to the Arab cause. During the recent hostilities Arab diplomats in Delhi publicly expressed their appreciation and thanks for India's stand. Arab leaders have also expressed their appreciation in messages through diplomatic channels. The question of negotiations in this matter has, therefore, not arisen.

Decisive steps by U.N. against White Minority Government in South Africa

2668. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has urged in the Special Political Committee of the United Nations to take decisive steps against the white Minority Government in South Africa;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the United Nations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). India has played a prominent role in the Special Political Committee of the United Nations to take decisive steps against the White Minority Government in South Africa. As the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on Apartheid, India has piloted and supported eight resolutions in the Special Political Committee on the following subjects:—

- (1) Political Prisoners in South Africa;
- (2) Trade Union Action against Apartheid;
- (3) Programme of Work of the Special Committee on Apartheid;

- (4) Dissemination of Information on Apartheid;
- (5) Intensification and Coordination of United Nations Action against Apartheid;
- (6) Action by Intergovernmental and Non-governmental Organisations;
- (7) United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;
- (8) Situation in South Africa resulting from the Policies of Apartheid.

The last resolution requests the Security Council to consider urgently the situation in South Africa and the aggressive actions of the South African Regime with a view to adopting effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter to resolve the grave situation in the area.

All these resolutions have been adopted by the Special Political Committee. The resolution on political prisoners has since been approved by the General Assembly. All the other resolutions are also expected to be approved by the General Assembly within the next few days.

भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा मजदूर संघ द्वारा भूख हड़ताल

2670. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1973 के प्रथम सप्ताह में भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा मजदूर संघ के सदस्यों ने आर०के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली में डायरेक्टर आफ मिलिट्री फार्म के कार्यालय के समक्ष भूख हड़ताल की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) जी हां श्रीमन् ।

(ख) मिलिट्री फार्म के कर्मचारियों के संघों में से एक संघ ने प्राधिकारियों के विचारार्थ कतिपय मांगे रखी थीं । उन मांगों पर विचार किया गया था और कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को स्थिति बता दी गई थी । भूख-हड़ताल 9-11-1973 को समाप्त कर दी गई थी ।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा पाक अधि- कृत छम्ब क्षेत्र में मीनारों का निर्माण

2671. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने पाक अधि-कृत छम्ब क्षेत्र में कुछ मीनारों का निर्माण कर लिया है;

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कि जाने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां श्रीमन् ।

(ख) और (ग) . हमारी रक्षा योजनाओं का पुनरीक्षण करते समय उन सभी सम्बन्धित गतिविधियों पर विचार किया जाता है जिनका हमारी सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

भारी उद्योग के उत्पादों का निर्यात

2672. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में भारी उद्योगों द्वारा किन-किन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन किया और किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया;

(ख) इस निर्यात से वर्षवार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान उक्त वस्तुओं के निर्यात से अनुमानतः कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जा सकेगी और भारतीय मुद्रा में उसका क्या मूल्य होगा ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में कर्मचारी

2673. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उनमें कितने कर्मचारी अस्थाई हैं ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) 298, इसमें वदेयुत उद्योग के अनुसंधान तथा विकास

संगठन, जो इस समय तक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय है, के 93 कर्मचारी भी सम्मिलित हैं ।

(ख) 157, इस में से 89 कर्मचारी वदेयुत उद्योग के अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन में हैं ।

रक्षा मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2674. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय रक्षा मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) इनमें कितने कर्मचारी अस्थाई हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे. बी. पटनायक) : (क) 1240 ।

(ख) 269 ।

Kerala Engineering Units hit by Shortage of Pig Iron

2675. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Engineering units have been hit by pig iron shortage in the State of Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): There is no State-wise allocation of pig iron. A situation of shortage had developed from April, 1973 onwards, mainly due to shortage of power and transport difficulties. Pig Iron is at present being despatched to consumers on the basis of offtake during 1972-73, with some weightage being given to the requirements of priority sectors like the cast iron spun pipe manufacturers,

Railway sleeper manufacturers, Government Departments, public sector undertakings and the export oriented industries. A Committee has also been set up to lay down guidelines for distribution of pig iron.

Requirement of Tractors in Kerala State

2676. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have submitted any proposal during 1973-74 regarding the requirement of tractors; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received from the State Government of Kerala, but a request for 20 Zetor tractors has been received from the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation. Action is being taken to allot these tractors.

Coal Requirement of Kerala Thermal Power Stations

2677. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal required for the thermal power stations in the State of Kerala at present; and

(b) the action taken by Government to meet their coal requirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There are no thermal power stations in the state of Kerala at present.

(b) Does not arise.

2412LS-5.

Non-payment of 8.33 per cent bonus by Public Sector Industries in Kerala

2678. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector industries in the State of Kerala where 8.33 per cent bonus has not been paid so far in spite of the law having been passed in this regard; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The information is not available.

(b) This would be a matter for consideration by the State Government since the bulk of the industry falls in the State sphere. If any case of non-payment of bonus by any establishment falling in the Central sphere is reported, necessary action can be taken by the Central Government

Setting up of Heavy Industries in Kerala

2679. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of heavy industries proposed to be set up in the State of Kerala during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans; and

(b) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No proposal has been received or mooted so far, for setting up any Heavy Industries in Kerala, during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Jute Workers in West Bengal

2680. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute workers in West Bengal went on one day's token strike on the 5th November, 1973, thus totally paralysing the production in the industry;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) what was their demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). According to available information, jute workers in West Bengal went on a day's token strike on November 5, 1973 in support of their main demands concerning nationalisation of the jute industry, remunerative price to jute growers by an upward revision of raw jute price, etc.

Manufacture of Industrial Gases by Indian Oxygen Limited for I.I.S.CO.

2682. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the entire supply of industrial gases, required for steel making in the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur, is made by the Indian Oxygen Limited through its plant at Gopalpur;

(b) whether by virtue of their monopoly in the trade, the Indian Oxygen Limited is dictating their terms in regard to prices of gases supplied to I.I.S.CO;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to have their own plants in Indian Iron and Steel Company for supply of required gases as in the case

of Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants of the HSL; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The entire supply of piped oxygen to the Steel Works of Indian Iron and Steel Company at Burnpur is being made by Indian Oxygen Ltd., from their plant at Gopalpur.

(b) The terms of Indian Oxygen Ltd., in regard to price of oxygen supplied to Indian Iron and Steel Company are considered reasonable by the latter.

(c) No, Sir. The consumption of oxygen by Indian Iron and Steel Company is not large enough for considering the installation of a captive plant.

(d) Does not arise.

Steel Plant in India on gaseous reduction technology

2683. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating to introduce gaseous reduction technology in steel making in this country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): It is presumed that the reference is to the manufacture of sponge iron by the direct reduction of iron ore with gaseous reductants. If so, the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has been granted a Letter of Intent on 19th November 1973 for the manufacture of 180,000 tonnes of sponge iron per annum utilising natural gas as reductant.

Posts of Ambassadors/High Commissioners held by IFS and non-IFS personnel

2684. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the countries where posts of Ambassadors and High Commissioners are held by I.F.S. officials and those held by non-I.F.S. officials separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The names of the countries where posts of Ambassadors and High Commissioners are held by I.F.S. officials and those held by non-I.F.S. officials are furnished in the statements I & II respectively laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5856/73].

Allocation of Steel to Punjab

2686. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation of steel for the quarter October—December, 1973 has been made to Punjab to accomplish the programme of manufacture of the Agro-industries in the State; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). During the quarter October—December, 1973 a total quantity of 3,368 tonnes of steel materials has been allotted to the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation by the Steel Priority Committee.

Shortage of Pig Iron

2687. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of pig iron required for small-scale industries;

(b) whether new coke oven battery has been charged at Bokaro to produce pig iron; and

(c) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The availability of pig iron in the country at present is short of the total demand. suitable steps are being taken to improve the position of availability.

(b) and (c). The second Coke Oven Battery (Battery No. III) of the Bokaro Steel Plant was commissioned on October 18, 1973.

Allocation made for Plant to manufacture Heavy Machinery in Fifth Plan

2688. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for the public sector plant to manufacture heavy machines in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) the projects which would be given top priority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the new Heavy

Machine Building Plant proposed to be set up in the Fifth Plan period.

National Industrial Development Corporation have been commissioned to prepare a feasibility report for the project. This report which is expected in December, 1973 will indicate the approximate expenditure likely to be incurred on the project.

(b) As it is proposed to set up only one new Heavy Machine Building Plant in the Fifth Plan Period, the question of interse priority does not arise.

Committee on finding substitutes for Steel

2689. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up by his Ministry to make recommendations for finding substitutes for steel; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). A Commission has been set up to make recommendations for economising consumption of steel in the country. The Committee is expected to submit its report by 31-12-1973.

पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार के
तापीय बिजली घरों को घटिया
किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई

2690. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार
के यापॉय जिले के घरों को घटिया किस्म
के कोयले की सप्लाई की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें अपनी आवश्यकता
के अनुसार तथा समय पर कोयले की सप्लाई
भी नहीं की जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही
की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सुबोध हंसदा) (क) और (ख).
पश्चिमी बंगाल और बिहार के बिजली
स्टेशनों को कोयले की किस्म और अपर्याप्त
पूर्ति के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई
हैं :

(ग) कोयले की पूर्ति को प्रभावित
करने के मुख्य कारण अपर्याप्त रेल परिवहन,
अलप्र से पूर्वी क्षेत्र में बिजली की अत्यधिक
कर्मा विस्फोटकों की कमी और मूल्यनों
अन्तः/आन्तरी वैमनस्य से उत्पन्न श्रमिक
संकट हैं;

रेलवे और कोयला उत्पादक एजेंसियों
द्वारा सभी बिजली घरों को कोयले की
पूर्ति पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है
और बिजली घरों के कार्य संचालन में किसी
प्रकार की रुकावट के बिना स्थिति में सुधार
करना संभव हुआ है। रेल बोर्ड में एक
नियंत्रण कक्ष स्थापित किया है ताकि किसी
भी समय किसी बिजली घर के कोयला
स्टॉक में एक दम भारी कमी होने पर उसे
तत्काल कोयले की पूर्ति के लिए आपसी
कार्यवाही की जा सके।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि कर्मचारियों की
हड़ताल

2691. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और
विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारी भविष्य
निधि कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी

मांगों के समर्थन में अक्टूबर के तीसरे सप्ताह में हड़ताल की थी और घटना दिया था;

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

(ग) उनकी मांगों को अब तक पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार जूचित किया है:—

(क) अखिल भारतीय कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी-वर्ग महासंघ और उसकी सम्बद्ध यूनिटों ने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों/केन्द्रीय कार्यालय और श्रम शक्ति भवन में भी, 72 घंटों तक टोनियां बनाकर नारे लगाये और बारी-बारी से भूख हड़ताल की।

(ख) मांग-पत्र की एक प्रति संलग्न है।

(ग) महासंघ की वेतन-मानों में संशोधन करने की मांग, न्यासी बोर्ड की एक उप-समिति के विचाराधीन है। केन्द्रीय कार्यालय तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में संगठनों को अनुशासन संहिता के अनुसार मान्यता देने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। श्रमिकों (जो निधि के सदस्य हैं) के संगठनों को न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड तथा क्षेत्रीय समितियों में पहले ही प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त है। शेष मांगों को इस समय मंजूर करना संभव नहीं है। प्रत्येक मांग के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति महासंघ को समझा दी गई है।

विवरण

1. इस संगठन के कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान 'क' श्रेणी के बैंकों में प्रचलित वेतन-मानों के समान कर दिये जायें। इस मांग पर निर्णय किए जाने तक प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को वेतन का 25 प्रतिशत अन्तरिम सहायता के रूप में भुगतान किया जाये।

2. इस संगठन के सभी कर्मचारियों को बोनस स्वीकृत किया जाये। इस मांग पर निर्णय किए जाने तक, एक महीने के वेतन के बराबर की राशि का अनुग्रह पूर्वक भुगतान किया जाये।

3. अखिल भारतीय कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी-वर्ग महासंघ तथा उसकी सम्बन्ध इकाइयों को शीघ्र मान्यता प्रदान की जाए।

4. कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम की धारा 5ख और 5 घ का संशोधन किया जाये और महासंघ के 2 कर्मचारी प्रतिनिधियों को केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड में और प्रत्येक इकाई के 2 कर्मचारी प्रतिनिधियों को क्षेत्रीय समितियों में सम्मिलित किया जाये।

5. परिवार पेंशन के अतिरिक्त कार्य को देखते हुए क्षेत्रीय कार्य कार्यालयों के लेखा पक्ष में कार्य-भार को घटाकर 750 लेखे कर दिये जायें तथा क्षेत्रीय पक्ष में 30 से अनधिक प्रतिष्ठान और 25

से अनधिक फाइलें कर दी जाये। केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के लिए भी मापदण्ड निर्धारित किया जाय।

6. उपर्युक्त मांग संख्या 4 के अनुसार, पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारियों को मंजूरी दी जानी चाहिए।

7. निम्न-श्रेणी लिपिकों और उच्च-श्रेणी लिपिकों द्वारा किए जाने वाले समान काम को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उनका विलयन।

8. निम्नलिखित संवर्गों में नए पदों का सृजन किया जाना चाहिए:—

(क) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में सहायक। क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के जिन उच्च-श्रेणी लिपिकों ने सेवा के सात वर्ष पूरे कर लिए हैं, उनकी सहायक के रूप में पदोन्नति कर दी जानी चाहिए।

(ख) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में अधीक्षक। क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के प्रधान-लिपिकों का पद-नाम अधीक्षक कर दिया जाना चाहिए और उन्हें अधीक्षक का वेतन मान दिया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) सतर्कता संगठन और पद्धतियों की जांच तथा भविष्य निधि की वसूली सम्बन्धी स्थिति को बिगड़ने से रोकने के लिए सतर्कता निरीक्षकों और भविष्य निधि निरीक्षकों के पदों का सृजन किया जाए।

(घ) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों/केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में अभिलेख दायकों, फराश और जमादार के पदों का सृजन किया जाना चाहिए।

ग्राल इंडिया प्राविडेंट फंड स्टाफ फंडेशन को मान्यता देना

2692. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अर्थ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्राल इंडिया प्राविडेंट फंड स्टाफ फंडेशन को मान्यता प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो फंडेशन को इस बारे में सूचना देने तथा इसकी घोषणा करने में असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

अर्थ मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचना दी है:—(क) और (ख) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड ने 7-11-1973 को अहमदाबाद में हुई अपनी 60वीं बैठक में यह निर्णय किया कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में बनाए गए पंजीकृत मजदूर संघों को उद्योग की अनुशासन संहिता के अन्तर्गत मान्यता प्रदान की जाए। उद्योग की अनुशासन-संहिता में निर्धारित निधि के अनुसार प्रत्येक संघ/महासंघ की सदस्यता संख्या का संत्यापन करने के लिए कार्यवाही पहले ही शुरू कर दी गई है।

दनैया नाला योजना, पटना

2693. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना जिले के भनेर थाना के अन्तर्गत दनैया नाला योजना क्रियान्वित न होने के कारण बरसात का पानी दानापुर छावनी से होकर बहने वाले एक नाले से होकर सोन नदी में गिरता है;

(ब) क्या छावनी बोर्ड के अधिकारी मछुओं को यह नाला नीलाम करते हैं;

(ग) क्या मछुओं द्वारा नाले में बलिपारी लगा देने से पानी के बहाव में रुकावट पैदा हो जाने के फलस्वरूप मनेर और दानापुर थाना क्षेत्रों को हजारों एकड़ धान की फसल हर साल नष्ट हो जाती है और पानी जमा रहने के कारण रबी की बोवाई भी नहीं हो पाती; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त नाले को नीलाम करने का क्या औचित्य है और भविष्य में इस समस्या को रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) यह सच है कि बरसात का पानी दानापुर छावनी से होकर बहने वाले एक नाले से हांकर सोन नदी में गिरता है । लेकिन दानापुर की छावनी बोर्ड को किसी दैन्या नाला योजना की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमन् ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Stock of Finished Steel with Steel Paints

2694. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, despite reduced production of steel, the stock of finished steel with the steel plants is one lakh tonnes more than the normal stock; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Production of Electricity in Neyveli Lignite Project

2695 SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

SHRI SEZHIYAN:

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

(a) the total production of electricity in the Neyveli Lignite Project during the past three years;

(b) the reasons for the shortfall in production; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The net generation of power in the Neyveli Power Plant during the past three years was as under:—

1970-71	1801 KW HR.
1971-72	2168 KW HR.
1972-73	1730 KW HR.

(b) The shortfall in the generation of power with reference to installed capacity of the Neyveli Power Plant was due to inadequate supply of lignite from the Neyveli Lignite Mine.

(c) The Government have taken the following steps to increase the generation of power from the Neyveli Power Plant:—

(i) As an immediate measure, the Government have decided to convert two units of 50 MW each of the Power Plant to

oil firing till such time adequate quantity of lignite is available from the Neyveli Lignite Mines. It is expected that the two converted units would be put to operation by March, 1974 and June 1974 respectively.

- (ii) The present production capacity of the Neyveli Lignite Mine is about 3.6 million tonnes per annum. In order to increase the output of the Power Plant on a permanent basis, the production of lignite is planned to be increased to 4.5 million tonnes by 1975-76 in the first stage for which ancillary equipment worth Rs. 11.62 crores including replacement equipment, is in various stages of procurement.

- (iii) It has been estimated that about 6 to 6.5 million tonnes of lignite will be required to operate the different consuming units including the Power Plant, at their optimum levels. Accordingly a proposal to increase further lignite production capacity from 4.5 million tonnes to 6.5 million tonnes per annum with an investment of Rs. 36 crores on specialised mining equipment is also under active consideration of the Government.

Alleged Sale of Pig-Iron to Big Foundries on a Premium

2696. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by the Weekly 'Blitz' in the issue dated the 20th October, 1973 captioned "How Ruling Party collects funds—Rs. 11 million pay to big Biz on Pig iron and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The report published in 'Blitz' is totally incorrect.

Permits issued for Steel to Maruti Ltd.

2697. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the details of permits issued for steel to Maruti Limited, Haryana, up-to-date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): A statement based on information readily available, is laid on the Table of the House. Details of further permits and despatches, if any, upto date are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Source	Permits issued conforming to actual Despatches (In M/T)	Remarks.
JPC	799	All returns of despatch during period January-March not received by BRC to Aug' 73.
BRC	649.880	
Stockyards		
HSL	852.407	Including demand for imported steel.
TISCO	**310.122	**117.897 M/T were lifted by the party in April' 74.
IISCO,	536.066	
TOTAL	1,698.529	

Competition schedule of Bokaro Steel Project

2698. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work of Bokaro Steel Project was scheduled to be completed and to go on stream;

(b) the number of times the construction schedule has been revised to date and the reasons for revision on each occasion;

(c) whether the work on Bokaro may be further delayed; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether a day's delay involves a net drainage of Rs. 1 lakh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) According to the latest construction schedule, the 1st stage of Bokaro Steel Plant, except the Cold Rolling Mill, is due for commissioning in the fourth quarter of 1974. The Cold Rolling Mill is, however, scheduled to be commissioned one year later.

(b) The construction schedule has been revised four times. The necessity of these revisions arose largely due to delay in the commencement of civil works is a result of delay in taking possession of land under the then prevailing drought conditions, delay in the finalisation of sub-contracts for civil engineering work, delay in the commencement of structural erection work, delay in supply of equipment by indigenous manufacturers, serious slippages in the delivery of refractories, frequent troubles among con-

tractors labour and consequent delay in construction work.

(c) All efforts are being made to adhere to the present construction schedule.

(d) It is difficult to determine precisely the loss in financial terms on account of the delay.

Employment growth rate in organised sector

2699. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the employment growth rates in the organised sector, zone-wise and year-wise, from 1969-70 to 1971-72;

(b) the reasons why some States and some zones are lagging behind others in respect of employment; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce and ultimately eliminate the regional imbalances in employment in the organised sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) A statement showing employment growth rates in the organised sector, zone-wise and year-wise, for the period 1969-70 to 1971-72 is attached (Appendix-I).

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the position regarding regional imbalances in employment growth and remedial measures is also attached (Appendix-II).

Statement—I

Employment growth rates in Organised Sector* during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 by Zones.†

Zone†	Percentage rate of employment growth during		
	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70
1	2	3	4
Northern	+ 5.5	+ 4.0	+ 4.0
Central	+ 2.1	+ 2.1	+ 3.0
North-Eastern	+ 4.9	} 0.03 **	} 1.1 **
Eastern	+ 1.2		
Western	+ 1.6	+ 5.2	+ 3.2
Southern	+ 4.0	+ 2.3	+ 2.3
ALL ZONES	+ 2.8	+ 2.5	+ 2.5

*Covers all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more persons in the private sector.

†As constituted for the purpose of Zonal Councils envisaged under the States Re-Organisation Act, 1956.

**Figures relate to (composite) Eastern zone before bifurcation.

Statement-II

Regional imbalances in regard to employment are linked with relative progress of industrialisation and other aspects of economic development in various regions and States of the country. The failure of a number of areas to have their due share in the development process owes itself to a number of factors, either acting singly or in combination. In several cases, relative stagnation is attributable to historical reasons. During the pre-independence days certain areas considered to be relatively unimportant from the point of commercial and political interest received less attention than others. In particular, areas under the rule of Indian princes and those under Zamindari system had often more unfavourable conditions

for development. Poor infra-structure and the resulting absence of external economies are another important casual factor for backwardness of certain areas. Moreover relative backwardness of some areas itself accentuates and perpetuates backwardness in these areas.

The successive Five Year Plans have been concerned, in varying degrees, with the problem of backward areas. During the Fourth Five Year Plan a scheme was introduced for development of 225 districts which were identified, according to certain pre-determined criteria, as industrially backward. These districts were made eligible for concessional finance involving loans at lower rates of interest and a longer amortisation period

from all-India term-lending institutions. Further, a scheme for giving an outright grant or subsidy amounting to 10 per cent of fixed capital investments of new and existing units having a total fixed investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs was initiated in mid-1970 in 44 industrially backward districts/areas. The coverage of this scheme has now been extended to 89 districts/areas as well as to units having fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs, subject to the subsidy being limited to Rs. 5 lakhs. Recently the rate of subsidy has been increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the investment.

Licensing of new industries continues to be guided by the overall objective of balanced regional development. Further, the policy of uniform prices of indigenous steel and cement throughout the country favours the development of far and distant places which would otherwise be at a locational disadvantage. A scheme under which Central Government subsidises transport costs on raw materials and finished products from selected rail-points to the extent of 50 per cent, has been introduced for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States/Union Territories, Himachal Pradesh and the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

The steps enumerated above, will, it is hoped, substantially reduce the regional imbalances in the matter of industrial development in the organised sector, which will, in turn, reduce regional imbalances in employment in this sector.

**Economic strategy evolved at
Algiers Non-aligned meet**

2700. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Algiers Non-aligned meeting, some headway was made to evolve an economic strategy; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the efforts to link Special Drawing Rights with developmental finances aid?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):**

(a) Following the adoption of an Action Programme for Economic Cooperation at the Georgetown meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned countries in August 1972, the Algiers Summit of Non-aligned countries reviewed the progress achieved with respect to its implementations. An Economic Declaration as well as a further Action Programme for Economic Cooperation were adopted.

(b) In the Economic Declaration adopted at Algiers, Non-aligned countries emphasised that the reform of the international monetary system, in all its aspects, was of great concern to the developing countries. The Action Programme for Economic Cooperation called for a link to be established between Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and development financing in the interests of developing countries. This objective is being vigorously pursued by developing countries in the relevant forums where this matter is under consideration.

**Progress made by Khetri Copper
Complex, Rajasthan**

2701. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether completion of Khetri Copper complex in Rajasthan has been inordinately delayed;

(b) the time by which the complex is now likely to reach optimum production and what was the date of optimum level production according to the original schedule;

(c) the extent to which the cost of the project is likely to rise in the light of latest stage of development of the project as compared to the original estimate;

(d) the latest progress in respect of different aspects of the project; and

(e) the names of private consultants, if any, engaged for the construction of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) According to the time schedule prepared in 1970, Khetri Copper Complex was to be completed in the last quarter of 1973-74. The progress of construction of the Project has been adversely affected due to drastic cut in power supply during April to June, 1973 and shortage of Cement and Acetylene gas. As a result, some delay is now anticipated in the final commissioning of the Project.

(b) According to the 1970 time schedule, the optimum production at the project was expected to be achieved by 1977. However, the progress of mine development is behind schedule as it has not been possible to achieve the expected rate of progress due to technical reasons. Hindustan Copper Limited is taking necessary steps to accelerate the pace of mine development.

(c) Hindustan Copper Limited has prepared detailed cost estimates for Khetri Copper Project towards the end of 1971, amounting to Rs. 115 crores. Since then, there has been considerable rise in the general price level in the country and the currency rates of rupees—franc have also been adversely affected. This may result in some increase in the capital cost estimated for the project.

(d) the first stream of the concentrator plant was commissioned on 1st

July, 1973. The civil construction work of the smelter plant has progressed by 94 per cent and the work of erection of technological structures and process equipment is in progress. The civil construction work for the refinery section has progressed by about 96 per cent and the work of installation of equipment is in hand. The progress of civil construction work at the Acid-cum-Fertilizer Plant is 72 per cent.

(e) The process design consultants for concentrator, smelter (outside flash furnace area) and refinery are M/s Venot-Pic and Ensa, France. The Flash Furnace of Smelter is based on the patented flash smelting process of M/s Outokumpu Oy. The design consultants for the Flash Furnace area are M/s. Power Gas Ltd. Bombay. The consultants for Acid-cum-Fertilizer Plant are M/s. FACT Engineering and Design Organisation (FEDO). Except FEDO, none other consultants are engaged on actual plant construction.

Requirement and Availability of Copper

2702. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual estimated requirement and availability of copper during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the quantum of it produced indigenously, and how much was imported, country-wise, indicating cost of import; and

(c) the reasons for slow progress in the development of copper resource in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The actual availability of copper during 1971-72, 1972-73 was:

	Indigenous production	Imports	Total (IN M/T.)
1971-72	8,405	56,137	64,542
1972-73	12,596	49,702	62,298

As regards, 1973-74, the estimated requirement of copper metal is about 80,000 tonnes. It is likely that about 13,000 tonnes of metal would be produced indigenously. It is not possible to give the estimated figures of import of copper metal because of the uncertainties created by the steep rise in the international price of copper. However, 33,182 tonnes of copper have been imported in 1973-74 from 1-4-73 to 31.10.1973.

(b) The desired information is given in the attached statement.

(c) The development of copper resources is a time-consuming process. In recent years Government have

taken a number of steps for the speedy development of copper resources in the country as a result of which substantial increase in the indigenous copper production would be achieved in the next few years. All the promising known deposits of copper have been taken up for development and these include Khetri & Koliha mines, Dariba and Chandmari in Rajasthan. The Indian Copper Complex was taken over by the Government and steps are being taken to further develop and utilise the copper resources in Bihar for increasing the metal production. The Malanjkhand copper deposits in Madhya Pradesh are also being taken up for development.

STATEMENT

Details regarding availability of copper during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given below:—

	Indigenous production	Imports	Total (IN M/T)
1971-72	8,405	56,137	64,542
1972-73	12,596	49,702	62,298
1973-74 (upto 31-10-1973)	6,380	33,182	39,562

The details with regard to country-wise imports with costs during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 are shown below:—

A. Imports during 1971-72

As regards imports in 1971-72, the total quantity imported was 56,137 tonnes valued at Rs. 5118 lakhs. Of this 29,739 tonnes, valued at Rs. 2428 lakhs was imported through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., as per details given below. The balance amounts were imported directly by actual users, as at that time the imports of copper were not canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

Quantity : M/T.
Value : Rs. lakhs.

Country	1971-72	
	Quantity	Value
1 U.S.A.	1063	84.03
2 U.S.S.R.	123	9.27
3. Belgium	18	1.64
4. U. K.	7189	591.81
5. Congo	200	16.63
6. Zambia	17004	1369.52
7. Zaire.	4005	350.51
8. Other adjustments including previous years.	47	4.59
TOTAL	29739	2428.00

Imports during 1972-73 and 1973-74

Quantity : M/T
Value : Rs. lakhs.

Country	1972-73		1973-74 (upto 31st Oct. 1973)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. U.S.S.R.	1100	90.45	..	..
2. Belgium	..	..	..	..
3. U. K.	74	6.95	299	38.79
4. Congo	..	..	..	..
5. Zambia	28724	2403.37	20881	2700.11
6. Zaire.	6998	587.09	2649	332.50
7. Other adjustments including previous year.	2	0.01	..	..
8. Canada	24	2.22	500	40.00
9. Japan	10966	866.95	4853	509.56
10. East Germany	17	1.54	..	..
11. Peru	1500	118.45	..	..
12. Malaysia	197	15.49	..	..
13. Lebanon	100	8.01	..	..
14. West Germany	..	..	4000	473.52
TOTAL	49702	4100.73	33182	4094.48

Geological Survey of Rajasthan during Fifth Five Year Plan

2703. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for geological survey of different parts of Rajasthan has been submitted by Rajasthan Government for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and cost thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. However, mineral surveys and exploration would be carried out by the Geological Survey of India and the State Government, during the Fifth Plan, according to the annual field programme which is chalked out from year to year.

(b) Does not arise.

Lock-out in Singho Mica Mining Company of Giridih in Bihar

2704. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Singho Mica Mining Company of Biridih in Bihar has illegally looked out eight of its mica mines for more than a month causing unemployment to thousands of workers, loss of production and foreign exchange and endangering the very safety of the mines;

(b) whether Government have been approached by the Bihar Mica Mazdoor Saghtan and A.I.T.U.C.; and

(c) if so, the action taken for removing lockout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The management of M/s. Singho Mica Mining Company Ltd., have declared a lock-

out in eight of their mica mines situated in District Giridih, Bihar, with effect from 1st October, 1973, affecting about 600 workers.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Assistant Labour Commissioner has submitted his report of failure of conciliation. However, the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery are continuing their efforts to resolve the dispute.

Mineral Utilisation Policy

2705. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI JAGGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article entitled 'Who is killing India's Future' in the 'Science Today' of August, 1973;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to examine afresh our mineral export policy and mineral utilization policy; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Implementation of Pay Commission's Recommendations in respect of Defence Employees

2706. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anomalies arising on of Pay Commission Report in Pay Scales of Defence employees have

been rectified in consultation with the Representatives of the Defence employees;

(b) whether a small committee of the Departmental Council of J.C.M., has been formed to deal with all anomalies; and

(c) if not, the reasons of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Among the matters discussed with the representatives of the Staff Side recently on the Report of Third Central Pay Commission, was the subject of anomalies as well. It was made clear during those discussions as to what could constitute anomalies and the steps which would be taken to remove them by issue of general orders. Necessary action is being taken on those lines. If, however, any particular case of a genuine anomaly on implementing the decision of Government on a recommendation of the Commission is brought to notice, steps will be taken to rectify it wherever feasible. In view of this position, no Committee of the Departmental Council has so far been formed in this connection.

Production of Migs

2707. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Migs planes has been increased; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The production programme of Mig has been drawn up to meet the requirements of Indian Air Force, and production is progressing as per schedule.

It is not in the public interest to give details of production.

Production of Avro-748 at Kanpur

2708. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a pressure to close down the H.A.L., Kanpur where Avro-748 is being manufactured;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken a final decision not to close down this Unit; and

(c) whether production in this Unit has increased; and if so, the number of AVROs manufactured during 1972 and upto July, 1973?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir. 9 aircraft were manufactured during 1972-73. Out of these, eight aircraft have not been delivered. The production target for the current year is 12 aircraft. No aircraft has so far been delivered.

Strikes and Lock-Outs in 1973

2710. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes and lock-outs which took place during the first ten months of 1973 in the whole country;

(b) the total loss of production and revenue on account of the said industrial unrest; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to maintain industrial peace so that production is enhanced,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to available provisional information, the number of strikes and

lockouts during January to August 1973 and value of production lost due to these strikes/lockouts were as follows:

Contingency	Total number	Value of production lost.
<hr/>		
(i) <i>Strikes</i> ;		Rs. in crores. ₹
January-August 1973 (Provisional)	1,671	55.37 Crores
(ii) <i>Lockouts</i>		
January—August, 1973 (Provisional)	220	8.04 Crores

Figures of production loss in the case of strikes relate to 920 cases, and in the case of lockouts to 62 cases for which information is readily available.

(c) The Industrial Relation Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages due to industrial dispute through informal mediation, conciliation adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Setting up of Heavy Industries in Haryana

2712. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up some more heavy industries in the State of Haryana in the near future;

(b) if so the names of places where these industries will be set up; and

(c) the broad outlines thereof.

2412 LS-6.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No proposal has been received or mooted so far, for setting up any new Heavy Industries in Haryana in the near future.

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

Malpractices by Regional Commissioners of Employees Provident Fund Organisation

2713. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the Regional Commissioners freely demand conveyance and accommodation from the employees, when on tours, and ask the subordinate officers to meet the expenses incurred on account of Regional Commissioners of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation; and

(b) if so, how the Central Provident Fund Commissioner is contemplating to stop this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) No instance of such a nature has come to the notice of the Employees' Provident Fund authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of Hospitals and Messes in Bihar for covering them under E.P.F. Act

2714. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of Hospitals and messes (excluding Military Messes), has been made in Bihar region;

(b) the number and names of such Hospitals and messes covered after they have been brought under the schedule head of the E.P.F. Act, 1952 and the dates on which coverage letters have been issued to them; and

(c) whether several Hospitals run by Shri Lakshmi Narain Trust, Dhanbad, Kurji Hospital, Patna and Tata Hospital, Jamshedpur have been covered; and if so, the number of employees and the number of subscribers in all the Hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of Sabha in due course.

Crude Oil for Defence

2715. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken a study of the impact of the cuts in crude oil output and exports and increase in prices imposed by the oil-producing Arab States on the supply of petroleum products to our Defence services;

(b) whether the Defence Forces have accumulated enough stocks of these strategic products;

(c) whether any economy measures calculated to reduce the wasteful consumption of these products by the Defence Services have been effected; if so, the nature thereof and

(d) whether as a matter of policy the Defence Forces will request the Government to supply defence needs, as far as possible, from indigenous crude and refined products; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The impact of the cuts in crude oil import and increase in prices imposed

by the oil producing States on the supply of petroleum products to various sectors of our economy, including Defence Services, has been considered from time to time. Instructions have been issued to the three services to curtail consumption of the petroleum products to the maximum extent by curtailing use of aircraft, vehicles, etc., and to institute a study of the specific measures that can be taken to reduce the consumption of the products further without detriment to defence preparedness and to implement these measures.

Adequate stocks of petroleum products, as authorised for the Defence Forces are being held, in addition to the day to day maintenance requirements. The Defence Services are accorded highest priority in the matter of supply of their needs of petroleum products from the available supplies.

Implementation of Recommendations of National Labour Commission

2716. SHRI MADHU LIMAYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to introduce shortly any comprehensive legislation to implement the action of the National Labour Commission;

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

(c) whether organised labour has been or is being consulted in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Efforts are being made by Government to introduce in Parliament as early as possible a comprehensive Industrial Relation Bill, in the light of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour and the consequent discussions thereon.

(b) The details of the proposed Bill are being worked out.

(c) Government have already had discussions/consultations with the Central Workers' Organisations.

Army delegation to Indonesia

2717. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief of Army Staff General Bewoor, is leading a delegation of Indian Army to Indonesia;

(b) if so, who are the other personnel accompanying the General;

(c) how long the visit is scheduled to take place; and

(d) the purpose of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The Chief of the Army Staff General G. G. Bewoor visited Indonesia between 30th October and 5th November this year. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bewoor, Brig. P. K. Mitra and Lt.-Col. U. K. Saxena. This was a goodwill visit.

Demand and Supply of Steel

2718. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the position of demand and supply of Steel in the country and the contribution thereto of the mini-steel plants;

(b) the position in regard to supply of scrap and sponge iron to the mini-steel plants;

(c) the action taken; if any, to arrange adequate power supply, extension of period of 'development rebate' and other facilities to mini-steel plants; and

(d) the feasibility of permitting mini-steel plants to manufacture alloy steel and other varieties of mild steel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Task Force on Iron and Steel (Fifth plan) set up by the Planning Commission has estimated the domestic demand for steel at about 6.7 million tonnes, in 1973-74. According to present indications, production from the integrated steel plants is expected to be about 5 million tonnes in 1973-74. The total liquid metal production from electric furnace units during 1972-73 was about one million tonnes of liquid metal. A number of units which have been accorded registration or granted letters of Intent/Industrial Licences are in the process of being set up and the anticipated production in 1973-74 from these units is about 1.2 million tonnes of liquid metal.

(b) In addition to indigenous availability of scrap, the current Import Policy permits import of heavy melting scrap/sponge iron/metalised iron ore/ pre-reduced pellets to the extent of 20 per cent of the requirements by the Actual Users. At present, there is no commercial production of sponge iron in the country.

(c) No special facilities are extended to these units.

(d) Almost all the electric furnace units are permitted to manufacture mild steel. The question of allowing these units to manufacture certain categories of "Alloy steels" also is being examined.

भारत का प्रतिरक्षा-व्यय

2719. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जेथी :

श्री विश्वनाथ झुनझुनावाला :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध से पहले भारत का वार्षिक रक्षा-व्यय कितना था; और

(ख) शिमला और दिल्ली करारों के अन्तर्गत युद्ध में अधिग्रहीत की गई पाकिस्तानी जमीन की वापसी और युद्ध-बन्धियों की स्वदेश वापसी के कारण पैदा हुए रक्षित-पूर्ण और शान्तिपूर्ण वातावरण के कारण प्रतिरक्षा व्यय में कितनी कटौती की हुई है अथवा करते का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में
रक्षा मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क)
1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72
के दौरान रक्षा के अधीन बर्षिक व्यय
निम्नांकित है :—

(शुद्ध आंकड़े करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	बजट प्राक्कलन	संशोधित प्राक्कलन	वास्तविक व्यय
1969-70	1100.00	1104.74	1100.83
1970-71	1151.51	1182.83	1199.28
1971-72	1241.66	1410.97	1525.34

(ख) वर्तमान समय में सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए तत्परता और आनुवंशिक व्यय में कोई कमी नहीं की जा सकती ।

Meeting of Labour Ministers of States and Centre

2720. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held a meeting with Labour Ministers of the States in Delhi on the 17th September, 1973;

(b) the decisions taken in the meeting; and

(c) the steps taken by Central Government to implement these decisions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). A meeting was held on 17th September, 1973 at New Delhi with the Labour Ministers of some States to review the progress made in the implementation

of the decisions taken in their earlier meeting held on 17th January, 1973, for revising the wages of bidi workers in certain cases. The Governments of Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa had revised the minimum wages. The Government of Tripura have notified the proposals for the revision of wages for comments. In West Bengal and Kerala, the wages are reported to be already higher than those agreed to at the State Labour Ministers' meeting held on 17th January, 1973. The matter is being pursued with the remaining States.

Reopening of Meckenzie's Limited, Bombay

2721. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand by the employees of Meckenzie's Limited, Bombay to reopen the factory by taking over the same or otherwise; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Some of the representatives of the employees of this concern met the Union Labour Minister on November, 17, 1973 and suggested that the unit be taken over by Government under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Ministry of Heavy Industry.

Fixation of minimum wages of workers in industries in private sector, Central and State Government undertakings

2722. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum wages have been fixed for workers in all the industries in private sector and in the Central and State Government undertakings;

(b) if not, the industries yet to be covered, State-wise; and

(c) the emoluments paid to the lowest category of employees and to senior-most executive, including all perquisites in cash or kind, both in the private and public sector undertakings set up by the Central and State Governments, industries and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Statutory minimum wages can be fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for employments originally included in the Schedule and those which are added to the Schedule under section 27. The employments which have been added to the Schedule by the Central Government are shown in the Statement enclosed. Information regarding the additions made by the State Governments is not available.

(c) Available information regarding minimum wages fixed under the Act for different employments is given in Table 4.11 of the publication "Indian

Labour Statistics, 1973". No information is available with regard to the remuneration paid and perquisites allowed to executives.

Statement

Employments added to the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, by the Central Government.

1. Employment in maintenance of buildings and employment in the construction and maintenance of runways.
2. Employment in gypsum mines.
3. Employment in barytes mines.
4. Employment in bauxite mines.
5. Employment in manganese mines.
6. Employment in china clay mines.
7. Employment in kyanite mines.
8. Employment in copper mines.
9. Employment in clay mines.
10. Employment in magnesite mines.
11. Employment in stone mines.
12. Employment in white clay mines.
13. Employment in ochre mines.
14. Employment in steatite (including soapstone and talc) mines.
15. Employment in asbestos mines.
16. Employment in fire clay mines.

Diversification scheme of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

2723. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation has implemented its diversification scheme; and

(b) if so, the main items being manufactured by the Corporation at present?

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

(b) The main items of Machinery and equipment which are being manu-

factured by MAMC under the programme of diversification are as follows:—

- (1) Equipment for bulk handling of raw materials for ports/Power Stations/Fertilizer Industry e.g. Stackers, Reclaimers, Ship Loaders, Salt Scraper and Heavy Duty Conveyors.
- (2) Sand Plants for Mines.
- (3) Forging for Railways.
- (4) Heavy Duty Gear Box (up-to-50 HP) and fluid Couplings.
- (5) Feeders, Special pumps, technological structures, various types of castings and forgings for steel plants.
- (6) Hydraulic Props.
- (7) Equipments and components for coal washeries.
- (8) Special items like cable stranding machines for the Cable Industry.
- (9) Annealing Furnace for steel industry.

Irregularities in administration of E.P.F. by M/s. Bata Shoe Company (Private) Limited

2724. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have since inquired into the allegations of serious irregularities in the administration of the provident fund of M/s. Bata Shoe Company (Private) Limited;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken against the management for these irregularities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The investigation is in progress.

Hindu migrate from Pakistan during 1971 war

2725. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindus that have migrated from Pakistan to India during the 1971 war;

(b) the attempts made to rehabilitate them; and

(c) the number of Hindus that went back to Pakistan after the cessation of hostilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). No separate figures are available community-wise. The total number of Pak-nationals who migrated in the wake of Indo-Pak hostilities of 1971 and were still in India as on 1-8-1973, was 60,941.

These Pakistani nationals being foreigners are expected to go back to Pakistan. Following an exchange of correspondence after the Simla Agreement, Pakistan had informed India that they are willing to take back the Pakistani nationals displaced by the December, 1971 conflict from Sind. In the meanwhile, these persons are being given relief assistance in camps on humanitarian grounds.

(c) So far, about 13,000 Pak nationals have returned to Pakistan.

Production and import of steel category-wise

2726. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the different categories of steel that are required in the country;

(b) the category-wise production of steel and the quantity imported; and

(c) the attempts made to step up production of steel and with what success?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The main categories of steel that are required in the country are flat products like Plates, Sheets, Strips, Skelp, non-flat products like Joists, Channels, Angles, Rounds, Squares, Bars, Rods and semis like Blooms and Billots.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) During the last about two years, a number of measures have been taken to overcome the various short-comings and impediments standing in the way of improved production in all the plants. These, among others, include provision of balancing facilities and programme of renovation/capital repairs aimed at correcting existing imbalances in production facilities and at better equipment availability. The concerned State Governments and the Damodar Valley Corporation have been specifically requested to ensure the highest priority for power supply to the Steel Plants, Collieries and Coal Washeries.

Progress made at Malanjkhand Copper mines

2727. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in starting exploration of Malanjkhand Copper mines; and

(b) when Government expect the mines to become operative?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Exploration through surface drilling has been done to the extent of about 13,000 metres at Malanjkhand deposits.

(b) Recently an agreement has been signed between Hindustan Copper Limited and a Soviet Agency for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for the Mining and concentrator complex for the Malanjkhand Copper Deposit, Madhya Pradesh. At this stage it is not possible to indicate when the mines will become operative.

Progress made by TISCO

2728. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved by the Indian Iron and Steel Company since its takeover by Government; and

(b) whether Government succeeded in getting help of the Internal Development Authority and World Bank in financing the rehabilitation programme of this steel mill?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The rapid downward trend in production has been arrested. The technical health of the various items of plant and equipment has been examined and a scheme drawn up for their rehabilitation, wherever necessary. The scheme is now being implemented. The necessary changes in the organisational set up of the company are being progressively made.

(b) There was no intention to approach the World Bank for assistance for financing the plant Rehabilitation Scheme. It is proposed to obtain the financial assistance from a Consortium of financial institutions/commercial Banks headed by the Industrial Development Bank of India. This has been agreed to in principle, and the formalities are now being completed.

Workers in sugar industry and retaining allowance paid to them

2729. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seasonal and permanent workers in all the sugar factories of the country State-wise in 1972-73;

(b) the average number of days for which the seasonal workers were idle in Sugar factories, State-wise in 1972-73;

(c) how many seasonal workers were paid 25 per cent and 50 per cent retaining allowance in that year in Sugar factories State-wise and the total amount of retaining allowance paid; and

(d) whether any State pays retaining allowance to all seasonal sugar factory workers; and if so, how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). Information is not available.

Manufacture of High Current Rectifier Equipment by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal

2730. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal have saved a considerable amount of foreign exchange by manufacturing high current rectifier equipment; and

(b) if so, whether the saving is in part or as a whole as regards the import of this item?

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

(b) In part.

झांसी में तांबे के निक्षेप

2731. श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्रों यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी जिले में तांबे के निक्षेपों की खोज के लिए चल रहे सर्वेक्षण कार्य का क्या परिणाम निकला और उक्त सर्वेक्षण कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) तांबे के उत्पादन और परिस्करण-काय के कब तक प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के भूतल और खान निदेशालय द्वारा तांबे के लिए किए जा रहे सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप अब तक झांसी जिले के मिसनारी और सोनरा ग्रामों में निम्न श्रेणी के ताम्र निक्षेपों का पता लगाया गया है। क्षेत्र का विस्तृत मानचित्रण, ड्रिलिंग, भू-भौतिकीय और भू-रसायन सर्वेक्षण द्वारा खोज कार्य जारी है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से इस कार्य के 1974 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त निक्षेपों की अब तक किए गए सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर व्यापक रूप से जांच की जा रही है और इस स्थिति में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इन निक्षेपों का तांबा घातु निकालने के लिए उपयोग किया जाएगा अथवा नहीं।

**Diet given to boys of Sainik School
Kunjpura, Karnal, Haryana**

**2732. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaints about insufficient diet being given to the boys of Sainik School, Kunjpura, Karnal, Haryana;

(b) the amount per day per boy being spent at present and the items of food that can be purchased with the above money per day per boy;

(c) the number of calories that these item contain and the number of calories per day necessary for a young, healthy growing child; and

(d) how the gap in the calories required and the calories being given is to be met?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rs. 2.75 paise is being spent on food at present, per day per boy. Food supplied has to comprise of item such as atta, maida, rice, ghee, dals, tea, sugar, vegetables, fruit, butter, jam, eggs, meat, condiments, pickle and papad.

(c) Items of food supplied to boys will contain about 2700 calories per day. Daily allowance of calories for the different groups of boys as recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research is given below:—

10—12 years..2100 calories

13—15 years..2500 calories.

(d) Does not arise.

Rise in industrial accidents

**2733. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial accidents are reported to be rising in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-
GOVIND VERMA):** (a) The number of injuries due to accidents in factories covered under the Factories Act, 1948 rose from 288,108 in 1970 to 320,173 (provisional) in 1971.

(b) The increase in accidents is generally due to obsolete machinery, faulty maintenance of machinery, lack of required facilities, lack of knowledge skills and attitude towards accident reduction.

(c) The safety requirements laid down in the State Factories Rules framed under the Factories Act, 1948 are being enforced, constantly reviewed enlarged and improved upon wherever necessary. Safety training and education is also being imparted through the Central Labour Institute, Regional Labour Institutes and the National Safety Council. Amendment of the Factories Act, 1948 to strengthen the safety measures is also under consideration.

**Inquiry Against Mysore Iron and Steel
Plant Ltd.**

2734. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government propose to order a probe, under the Commission of Inquiries Act, into the irregularities of the Mysore Iron and Steel Plant Limited; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka have intimated that they do not propose to order any such probe.

Activities of American Trawlers in Bay of Bengal

2735. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangladesh Government has drawn the attention of Indian Government to the suspicious activities of two American trawlers belonging to the Union Carbide Company in the Bay of Bengal;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereof?

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

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

Production Schedules of Copper Ore and Metal

2736. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the take-over, there have been serious shortfalls in the production schedules of both copper ore and metal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

Coal Dumps at Selected Locations

2737. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to set up coal dumps at selected locations for enabling the speedy transportation of coal to different regions; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A proposal for setting up coal dumps at selected locations is being considered by the Government in consultation with the State Government concerned.

(b) Under the proposed scheme, coal for small scale industries, brick kilns and domestic purposes will move in train loads to selected destinations by rail consigned to the State Government or to the agencies to be appointed by them. The State Governments will arrange to distribute the coal to individual consumers by road or other means. This will ensure better utilisation of transport capacity and greater availability of coal to small consumers.

Increase in Unemployment during Quarter Ending December, 1972

2738. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges has increased by 6.3 per cent during the quarter ending December, 1972.

(b) whether this increase was 100 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). No of job-seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges.

	(Nos. in lakhs.)	
	1971	1972
As on 30th September	49.29	64.57
30th December.	51.00	68.96
Percentage increase	3.5	6.8

(c) Government is aware of the rise in the number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges and is taking all possible measures for providing employment to them. Various development programme included in the 4th Five Year Plan are expected to generate a large number of opportunities for all categories of employment seekers. In addition to this, special measures have also been taken by the Government, from time to time, for creating additional employment opportunities for special categories of employment seekers such as the educated, the weaker sections of the community in rural areas, unemployed engineers and highly qualified technologists, etc. Employment being directly related to the growth rate of the economy, steps are also being taken to increase the growth rate of the economy both in Agricultural and Industrial sectors which will result in the creation of larger employment opportunities.

Strike Notices by Tea Garden and Jute Workers

2739. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour and employees trade unions in Tea Garden

and Jute Industry had given strike notices to the management during the last six months if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) how many times the strikes actually took place in these industries during that period; and

(c) the total financial loss to the management Government, Public and the employees on the account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere.

Committee to Review Courses and other matters in respect of Sainik Schools

2740. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Government to review the courses and other allied matters in the Sainik Schools of the Country has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of this Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the likely date by which the report of the Committee would be received?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The Committee for Re-appraisal of Sainik Schools Scheme was constituted on the 12th July, 1973. Its first meeting was held in Delhi on the 17th August 1973 and the Committee decided that a number of Schools should be visited by as many members of the Committee as practicable. These visits are likely to be completed in a few months time. The Committee is expected to submit its Report thereafter.

Amount Sanctioned for Diet in Sainik School Kunjpura (Haryana)

2741. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned per student per day for diet in Sainik School Kunjpura, (Haryana) when the school was opened in 1961 as also the amount being spent at present; and

(b) whether the increase in the amount is proportionate to the increase in the prices?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). Amount sanctioned per student per day for diet in Sainik School, Kunjpura in 1961 was Rs. 2/-; the amount being spent at present is Rs. 2.75.

(b) Diet charges are reviewed periodically to ensure that boys get the requisite daily allowance of calories. The present scale is considered adequate from this point of view.

Sulphide Belt Parallel to Khetri Belt

2742. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has discovered a sulphide belt containing copper and other metals, which runs parallel to the Khetri belt in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to exploit the metals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Attitude Towards West Asian War

2743. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's interest in the opening up of the Suez Canal has been a factor in her attitude towards the West Asian War; and

(b) if so, how this interest has been articulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government's spokesmen have in the past referred to the economic benefits of the reopening of the Suez Canal both to India as well as to other countries, including Egypt through whose territory it passes. Government's attitude to the West Asia war has throughout been based on the fundamental principles that Israel must vacate territories occupied by aggression and that the rights of the Palestinian people must be restored. In Government's views these are the basic requirements for a just and durable peace in the area which is a prerequisite for these economic benefits to be fully realised.

Study of Technique, Strategy and Weapons used in Arab-Israeli War

2744. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special study team has been set up to study the latest technique strategy and weapons used in the last Arab-Israeli war;

(b) if not, whether Government will consider it desirable to do so;

(c) whether air, tank and armoured battles formed the special feature of the war;

(d) whether special type of missiles proved very effective against attacking aircraft; and

(e) the observation of the Indian Defence study regarding the technique, tactics, strategy and weapons used in the last Arab-Israeli war for the benefit of Indian defence preparation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (e). It is the normal practice to evaluate the techniques, tactics, strategy and weapon systems employed in different wars in order to draw profitable lessons for our own defence. The same exercise is in progress in relation to the recent Arab-Israeli war. It would not be in the public interest to give further information on the subject.

रक्षा उपक्रमों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व

2745. श्री महाबोपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा उपक्रमों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों को कोई प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) और (ख). यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि रक्षा उपक्रमों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। इन उपक्रमों में से कुछ में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व निर्धारित स्तर तक अवश्य नहीं है, विशेषकर

प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी में। परन्तु इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकारी प्रादेशों के अनुसार कदम उठाये गये हैं।

Military Aircraft Landing Ground in Tulsindrai in Tripura

2746. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of constructing Military Aircraft landing ground in Tulsindrai, near Telimara in Tripura, has been abandoned;

(b) if so, whether the land so far acquired for the purpose is going to be restored to the original land-holders; and

(c) if not, when the payment of compensation for the acquired land in each case will be completed?

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

(b) The land has been offered to the State Government.

(c) Out of the total compensation amount of Rs. 12,57,210.40, a sum of Rs. 8,57,030.97 has been disbursed. The payment of the balance is held up because of dispute in ownership. The payment will be made as soon as the title to the properties is established.

Average Prices Allowed to Indian Steel Producers Company to Steel Makers Abroad

2747. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state how the average prices allowed to Indian Steel Producers compare to those earned by steel makers abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The average prices realised by the Indian Steel producers are lower than those realised in most other countries including Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands and United Kingdom.

High Grades Manganese Ore required by Steel Plants during Fifth Plan

2748. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of our steel plants of high grade manganese ore during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the special measures proposed to achieve the production target of high grade manganese ore such as the extent of mechanisation propose, order

of investment on mechanisation and operations to be mechanised in general and in respect of Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. in particular;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to ban export of manganese ore containing less than 46 per cent manganese but having low phosphorus to help production of steel; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Steel Plants utilise high grade manganese ore indirectly through Ferro-Manganese. The requirement of high grade manganese ore for production of Ferro-Manganese for use in steel plants in India during the Fifth Five Year Plan are estimated as under:—

(in '000 tonnes)

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
310	375	375	410	438

(b) Manganese Ore India Ltd. meets about 60 per cent of the present requirement of high grade manganese ore required by the Ferro-Manganese Industry. By the end of Fifth Plan they are expected to meet almost the full requirement. MOIL have programmes for expansion of mechanisation of screening process and beneficiation by establishing Heavy Media Separation plants at a total estimated cost of about Rs. 9.45 crores. Exploration of additional high grade manganese ore belts is in progress. Studies on dephosphorisation of Manganese ore are in progress in various research institutions in the country.

(c) Restrictions have already been imposed on the export of the higher grades of manganese ore.

(d) Does not arise.

I.B.R.D. Loan for Coal Industry

2749. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Mining Companies who have raised more than Rs. 50 lakhs as shareholders' capital since the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loan to Government for coal industry;

(b) the amounts to their credit in the books of the Bharat Coking Coal and the Coal Mines Authority as on the 1st June, 1973, 31st August, 1973 and the latest position;

(c) the amounts paid till the above dates to the nationalised Banks on behalf of the above owners; and

(d) the balance of their short term borrowings on the above dates in respect of the coalmines?

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

Coal Mining Companies/Mine Owners' Petitions before Supreme Court

2750. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of coal mining companies or mine owners who have more than Rs. 75 lakhs capital and have filed petitions before the Supreme Court;

(b) whether they have challenged the take-over of the coal mines or any other units or the amounts of compensation;

(c) the book value of the assets taken over, as per last statement of accounts, available with Government; and

(d) the value as per their contentions and the basis of their contention, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) In all, 155 Writ petitions have been filed challenging the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. The break up of them according to the capital investment of the concerned companies/owners is neither readily available nor would its disclosure be in public interest as the cases are sub-judice.

(b) They have challenged the validity of the Act.

(c) and (d). All this information is neither readily available nor would its disclosure be in the public interest especially when all the cases of writ petitions are sub-judice.

Case of take-over of Coal Mines before Supreme Court

2751. SHRI D. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Companies who have challenged the take-over of the coal mines before the Supreme Court in individual petitions;

(b) the dates on which they filed the petitions, the dates of interim stay, the dates of the final stay and its contents; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of the Companies who have challenged the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, the dates of filing writ petitions and dates of interim/stay orders is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5857/73]. The interim/stay orders passed by the Supreme Court are almost similar in all the Writ Petitions and are briefly summarised as under:

- (i) Proceeds of hypothecated or mortgaged assets received be paid only in discharge of any corresponding liabilities of the petitioner as on 30-4-1973.
- (ii) No liabilities shall be paid by the respondents incurred before 30-4-1973 without the consent of the petitioners.
- (iii) Respondents should keep separate accounts in respect of money realised from sundry debtors and Coal Board subsidies.
- (iv) Freezing of bank accounts will be limited to the extent of coal business.

(v) the respondents shall be retrained from incurring any liabilities other than in the normal course of business.

(vi) the mines taken over shall be worked as separate and distinct coal mines as before taking over of the management.

(vii) There will be stay of taking over of the management of the petitioners' engineering concerns.

(c) Steps are being taken to contest all these writ petitions.

Generators for Kalinadi Project

2752. SHRI G. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether the State of Karnataka has made any demand for permitting them to place orders with the Bharat Heavy Electricals, Bhopal for generators for the Kalinadi Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Yes Sir, Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal has received the order for 6 sets of Generators for Kalinadi Project.

Foreign Technology for Super Alloys

2753. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government are considering buying foreign technology for manufacture of super alloys needed for Defence purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Agreements for transfer of technology for the manufacture of special metals and superalloys required for aeronautics,

electronics, rockets, missiles and instrument industries have been signed with the 3 foreign concerns.

Closure of Ferro-chrome Plant at Jaipur Road, Orissa

2754. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-owned ferro-chrome plant at Jaipur Road in Orissa is facing closure;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Intrusion by Nepalese Customs Sepoys into Indian Territory

2755. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nepalese Customs sepoy's intruded into Indian territory and fired two rounds at two Indian civilians on the Sukhiapokhri-Mirik Road on the Indo-Nepal border, 26 km. from Darjeeling on the 20th September, 1973;

(b) whether the sepoy's took away into their territory two cows from the Indian side and beat up an Indian with lathies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of India have seen some reports concerning this incident. These reports are being examined and appropriate action will be taken as necessary.

Disappearance of Guns and Rifles from Rifles Factory, Ichapore

2756. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Free Press' dated the 29th October, 1973 that 270 guns including ten .22 rifles have disappeared from Defence Ministry Rifle Factory at Ichapore (Calcutta); and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct that any weapons have disappeared from Rifle Factory, Ichapore as reported in the 'Free Press' dated 29th October 1973. In respect of supply of 260 Nos. 12 bore DBBL guns and 22 and 10 Nos. .315 rifles to some dealers, the money receipts ostensibly issued by a bank, have on verification been found to be not genuine. The cases are under police investigation.

Failure of Bharat Heavy Electricals, Bhopal to deliver Ninth and Tenth Units of Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Projects on Schedule

2757. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the failure of the Bharat Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, to deliver the ninth and tenth units of the Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project as scheduled the State of Karnataka has been losing a lot of money;

2412 LS—7.

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered by State of Karnataka annually; and

(c) whether any assurance has been given by the Central Government in this regard; and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). It would not be correct to say that BHEL failed to deliver the 9th and 10th units for the Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project. At the request of the Karnataka State Electricity Board, HEIL, Bhopal had agreed to import the turbine for the 9th set and other components for the 9th and 10th units for Sharavathi. These imported items were subject to delays ranging from 4 to 9 months and there has been some delays in transporting these items of equipment by rail. It is understood that these were to be commissioned for Peaking purposes. This Ministry, however, has no information whether any loss has been sustained by the State of Karnataka which could be attributed solely to the delays cited.

Notification covering Hospitals under E.P.F. Act, 1952

2758. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the recent notification under the E.P.F. Act, 1952, covering the Hospitals is very vague inasmuch as several Regional Commissioners are having different meanings in the said notification;

(b) whether Government hospitals are not covered under the said notification; and

(c) whether the railway hospitals are covered under the said notification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The notification is very clear as it extends the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 to hospitals run by any individual, association or institution. As and when clarifications are sought by Regional Commissioners these are given by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner's Office.

(b) and (c). Government hospitals and Railway hospitals are not covered under the said notification.

Report of Sub-Committee of E.P.F.O. on pay structure of officers and staff

2759. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sub-Committee of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation met recently and finalised the pay structure of the officers and staff and submitted its report to the Central Board of Trustees on the 7th November, 1973, when it met at Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, the salient feature of the recommendations made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) The Sub-Committee constituted by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, to recommend the pay scale for officers and staff of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation on the basis of the report of the Third Pay Commission with suitable adaptation, wherever necessary, met last on the 27th October, 1973 and it will meet again on the 7th December, 1973 to finalise its recommendations.

(b) Does not arise.

Coverage of Patneswari Bakery, Hanuman Biscuit Factory and Hosliery Factory in Patna under E.P.F. Act, 1952

2760. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Patneswari Bakery, Ranighat, Patna-6, Hanuman Biscuit Factory, Maroofganj, Patna City and Hosliery Factory at 'Chimnighat' Patna City have not been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

T.A. Bills of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners

2761. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of T.A. Bills of all the Regional Commissioners individually and regionally for the last two years;

(b) whether some of the Regional Commissioners are habitant in demanding hospitalities from the employees and gifts and presents from the subordinate staff; and

(c) whether some of the Regional Commissioners do not pay rent charges of hotels and Government Rest Houses and meals charges when they go outside and instead ask the subordinate officers to pay the amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) and (c). The Provident Fund authorities have reported that no such case has come to their notice.

Inter-Ministerial Group to study recommendation to Expert Committee on Unemployment

2762. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inter-Ministerial working group constituted to study the recommendation of the Expert Committee on Unemployment has submitted the proposals to the Government regarding unemployment situation in Rural areas;

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

(c) the steps suggested to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No Sir.

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

Demand of Coal in Orissa during 1972-73 and 1973-74

2763. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Assessment of Demands of Coal assessed the demand of coal in Orissa for 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) if so, what was the annual requirement and quantum supplied in 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Committee on Assessment of Demand estimated in 1971 the demand of coal in Orissa in 1972-73 and 1973-74, as 4.77 million tonnes and 4.84 million tonnes, respectively. Against this demand, the provisional figures of supply of coal in 1972-73 is 3.29 million tonnes and that for 1973-74 (upto 30th June 1973) is 0.83 million tonnes.

Scheme to Employ Ex-Servicemen as Security Personnel in Industrial Units in Public Sector

2764. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has worked out a scheme to employ ex-servicemen as security personnel in the public sector;

(b) if so the main features of the plan in this regard; and

(c) how the new Force is likely to work along with the Industrial Security Force already set up for the industrial units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). No special scheme for employment of ex-servicemen as security personnel in the Central Industrial Security Force has been worked out. Ex-servicemen who satisfy the conditions laid down in the Central Industrial Security Force Rules are however eligible for appointment in the vacancies reserved for them.

Employment of Workers in Shri Amritnagar Selected Colliery, Raniganj Coal Belt

2765. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a reference bearing Ref. No. 40/72 on the question of 124 wor-

kers of Shri Amritnagar Selected Colliery, Raniganj Coal belt is pending for adjudication before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether the said Tribunal could not give an award in view of Nationalisation (Non-coking Coal Mines) Act, 1973 and held that the Tribunal had no jurisdiction to pass an award; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps for employment of such workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). In its award dated the 6th September, 1973, the Tribunal has rejected the reference in view of the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(c) The Coal Mines Authority have stated that the production of this colliery at present does not justify the re-employment of these 124 workers.

Nationalisation of Tisco and Iisco-controlled Coal Mines

2766. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to take-over and nationalise the coal mines controlled by T.I.S.C.O. and I.I.S.C.O. and to bring them at par with other coal mines;

(b) if so, when and how; and

(c) the percentage of shares of Government in the above companies and the amount involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is as under:

Name of Company	Total value of ordinary shares issued	Total value of ordinary shares held by Government, Public financial Institutions and Insurance Companies	Percentage of column 3 to column 2
1	2	3	4
	(Rupees)	(Rupees)	
Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. . . .	38,73,96,225	13,32,68,100	34.4
Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. . . .	24,88,17,980	8,94,16,720	35.9

Recommendation of National Commission on Labour for Reduction of Working Hours of Labourers

2767. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recommendations of the National Labour Commission to reduce the hours of work of the labourers;

(b) what are the recommendations made by the Commission; and

(c) whether these have been implemented; and if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The National Commission on Labour has

not proposed immediate reduction in working hours in view of the current requirement of the economy. The Commission has recommended reduction of working hours to 40 a week to be kept as a goal to be reached in two stages. The Government have decided that the question of reduction in working hours may be considered at the appropriate time when circumstances permit such reduction. The Commission has also suggested that immediate reduction in hours of work in industries where obnoxious processes have to be looked after or where workers are exposed to fumes and gases may be called for. This matter is under examination.

Relaxation of ban on import of tractors

2768. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to relax ban on the import of tractors in view of the inadequate indigenous production; and

(b) if so, the total demand and production of tractors for 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no ban as such on the import of tractors and the question of relaxing the ban does not arise. In the view of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, the indigenous production is adequate to meet the current effective demand and there is no need for imports.

(b) No proper estimate of demand was made in respect of the year 1972-73. The production during that year was about 20,000. As for the year 1973-74, both demand and production are likely to be between 30,000 and 35,000 Nos.

Steps to Increase indigenous Production of Non-Ferrous metals

2769. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether urgent steps are being taken to increase the indigenous production of non-ferrous metals like Copper, zinc, lead and aluminium, the import of which is costing the country about Rs. 220 crores a year; and

(b) if so, what are these steps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5858/173.]

Rehabilitation of Refugees from former East Pakistan in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2770. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the plan for rehabilitation of remaining refugees from former East Pakistan, and if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether a high power Committee recommended rehabilitation of 150,000 former East Pakistan refugees in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and if so, the number of such refugees so far rehabilitated there;

(c) the broad outlines of the new schemes for sending more East Pakistan refugees to these Islands and the reasons for retardation of the scheme of rehabilitation of such refugees in these Islands; and

(d) whether compensation for the properties left in former East Pakistan will be given to the refugees, as has been done in the case of refugees from former West Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) It is estimated that by the end of the current financial year, there will be 23,500 families of new migrants from former East Pakistan in relief and work-site camps awaiting rehabilitation. Taking into account the present indications about availability of land, it is estimated that about 17,500 families can be resettled in agriculture. The rest of the families are likely to be resettled in non-agricultural occupations mainly by grant of loans for small trade/business and for housing.

(b) No, Sir. However, an inter-departmental Team constituted by the Ministry of Rehabilitation had, in its Report submitted in 1965, stated that, as a first stage target, the doubling of the population of the Islands from 75,000 to 1.5 lakhs could be visualised. It recommended that the future colonisation programme in the Islands should aim at settlement of not only migrants from former East Pakistan but also persons from other sources, such as repatriates from Sri Lanka, ex-servicemen etc.

562 families of migrants from former East Pakistan have already been rehabilitated in the Islands (excluding 2,861 families resettled earlier under the old colonisation scheme). 125 more families have been moved during the current year.

(c) The reasons for retardation of rehabilitation schemes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in general were lack of adequate communication facilities and absence of arrangements for the utilisation of commercial timber in the forest areas to be reclaimed. Taking into account the progress already achieved/likely to be achieved in this direction and subject to availability of necessary funds for rehabilitation schemes, in the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is tentatively proposed to resettle 2,200 families of migrants from former East Pakistan in Little

Andaman Island. Of this, 2,000 families are likely to be resettled in agriculture and 200 families in small trades. Families to be resettled in agriculture are to be allotted 5 acres of reclaimed land for cultivation and 1/3 acre of homestead land and other rehabilitation assistance according to the prescribed scales. The families to be resettled in small trade are to be given 2/3 acre of homestead land and business and housing loans according to the prescribed scale.

(d) Under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, 1950, the migrants from East Pakistan retained proprietary rights in the properties left behind by them and they could sell, exchange or dispose of their properties in any manner they liked. Hence, no compensation was paid to them.

Increase in price of coal since take-over of coal mines

2771. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase of price of coal for supply to (i) industries, (ii) Railways and (iii) for house-hold consumption since take-over of coal mines by Government; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to decrease prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There has been no increase in pit-head prices of coal for supply to industries and railways. The pit-head prices of domestic soft coke had been revised from Rs. 65 to Rs. 72 for superior quality and from Rs. 55 to Rs. 60 for ordinary quality from 1-5-72. Price of soft coke of Mugma and Salanpur coal-fields have been brought up from Rs. 48 and Rs. 55 per tonne to the prevailing price of similar soft coke of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., i.e. Rs. 60 per tonne from 1st November, 1973.

(b) As the liabilities on account of wage revision, bonus, dearness allowance etc. have increased, it will not be possible to decrease the prices of coal and coke at present.

हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड तथा भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों का भरा जाना

2772. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड तथा भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रत्याशियों के लिए आरक्षण संबंधी आदेशों का दृढ़ता से अनुसरण नहीं किया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से योग्यता प्राप्त प्रत्याशियों का चयन नहीं हो सका; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड में 43 प्रत्याशियों में से केवल एक तथा भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड में 11 प्रत्याशियों में केवल सात प्रत्याशियों का चयन करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णुचरण शुक्ल) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड तथा भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड दोनों ही अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए आरक्षण तथा अन्य रियायतों के संबंध में सरकारी निदेशों का कठोरता से पालन करते रहे हैं ।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड के मामले में अनुमानतः 1971 में मैनेजमेंट ट्रेनी (तकनीकी) और डिजाइन ट्रेनी के चयन का प्रसंग है । वस्तुतः

स्थिति यह है कि परीक्षा/साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाए गए 49 अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों में से केवल 29 ही आए । उनमें से एक का तो प्रथमतः ही चयन कर लिया गया । ग्यारह और उम्मीदवार जिन्हें पहले नहीं लिया गया था, उन्हें चयन के मानक में और छूट देकर दूसरे साक्षात्कार में चयन कर लिया गया । इस प्रकार से परीक्षा/साक्षात्कार के लिए अनुसूचित जाति के जो 29 अर्हर्थी आए थे उनमें से कुल 12 का चयन कर लिया गया ।

भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड के मामले में 11 व्यक्तियों में से सात के चयन का प्रसंग साफ नहीं है । तथापि, 1-1-72 से 31-10-73 के दौरान इस कंपनी में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति से प्रथम श्रेणी के लिए 4, द्वितीय श्रेणी के लिए 45 और तृतीय श्रेणी पदों के लिए 638 व्यक्ति भर्ती किए गए थे ।

रक्षा उपक्रमों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

2773. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा उपक्रमों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के हजारों लोग बेरोजगार हैं;

(ख) क्या उनको प्रशिक्षण देने वाले उपक्रम उनको रोजगार देने में असफल रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार के निदेशों को कहां तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है और यदि क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णुचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सरकारी क्षेत्रों के रक्षा उपकरणों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये आरक्षण

2774. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के अनेक रक्षा उपकरणों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय ने उन उपकरणों का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन उपकरणों का बीड़ा क्या है जिन्होंने आरक्षण संबंधी वायित्वों को पूरा किया है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णुचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। सरकारी क्षेत्रों के सभी रक्षा उपकरण 1970 और 1971 में सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये निदेशों के अनुसार विभिन्न पदों पर भर्ती/पदोन्नति में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए आरक्षण कर रहे हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी रक्षा उपकरण इस विषय पर उनको जारी किए

गये निदेशों का पालन कर रहे हैं। जिन मामलों में उपक्रम निर्धारित स्तर प्राप्त करने में असफल रहते हैं, उनमें इन निदेशों के अनुसार कमी को पूरा करने के लिये उपकरणों द्वारा कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Algiers Conference call for Restructuring of UNCTAD

2775. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Algiers Conference has given a call for restructuring of UNCTAD; and

(b) whether there was a strong opinion that UNCTAD Nations do not take non-aligned countries into confidence while making decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However the Conference urged speedy implementation of the special measures and targets set by the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade. In this context, it may be mentioned that there is a general feeling among developing countries that UNCTAD as a negotiating body should be strengthened and made more effective.

Training to War Widows at Gujarat Government Training Centre

2776. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a novel training scheme for war widows and the dependents of the soldiers who died in the Indo-Pak War has been started in the Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Training Institute in Gujarat Government Centre;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have also decided to help the State Government in implementing the scheme; and

(d) if so, to what extent Union Government have agreed to help?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (d). The training facilities available at the Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Training Institute, Baroda have been made available to the war widows and the dependents. It had been proposed by the Government of Gujarat that stipend upto Rs. 50 may be made available to such of the category who seek admission and are admitted to the Institute in addition to waving of the fees.

2. There were 10 casualties from Gujarat in the last Indo-Pak Conflict, out of which four were married. The requirement of training assistance has been enquired from each one of them. Since they have been well provided both by the Central Government in the form of enhanced pensions under which the widow of a jawan is entitled to draw the full pay and allowances drawn by her deceased husband for life, and that of an officer 3/4ths of the emoluments of the rank held by him at the time of death for a period of 7 years or the deemed date of retirement whichever is later, as well as free education to their children upto the first degree level, and by the State Government in the form of land and housing, none of these families have desired assistance for training in any trade.

3. In view of this, the question of assisting the State Government for this purpose does not arise.

Help to Landless Flood-hit labourers in Broach district of Gujarat

2777. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has asked the State Government of Gujarat to immediately help the flood-affected landless labourers in Broach District of Gujarat; and

(b) what help his Ministry is considering to give to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Maruti Ltd.

2778. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Limited has not yet submitted its prototypes for testing at the Ahmednagar Vehicle Depot;

(b) whether its 2-stroke engine has been found to be unsuitable and a new engine is being developed at the Maruti factory;

(c) the extensions granted up-to-date to the original Letter of Intent;

(d) whether the technical team has been primarily set up by the Ministry to probe the manufacture of the Maruti car and secondarily to carry a random check of other passenger automobiles in view of the deterioration in the quality; and

(e) if so, when the Committee will submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to the latest information received by Government, the prototype is expected to be submitted to the VRDE, Ahmednagar by the 20th December, 1973.

(b) Yes Sir, but not for unsuitability but by way of distinct technical and operational advantages.

(c) The letter of intent was issued on 30-9-70. Its validity has been extended three times. It was last extended upto the 31st December, 1973.

(b) The Technical Team has been set up to review the progress made by all the parties who have been granted letters of intent for the manufacture of cars, including M/s. Maruti Ltd. The Team has not been asked to carry out any check on the quantity of the cars being produced in the country.

(e) The Committee has been asked to submit its report as soon as possible. No definite date has been set.

Difficulty experienced by Transport Undertakings in obtaining chassis from Manufacturers

2779. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that transport undertakings in the public sector (including Central State and Municipal undertakings) are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining chassis from the manufacturers;

(b) whether Tata trucks are selling at a premium of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000.

(c) whether Government are aware that the manufacturers/distributors prefer to sell their quotas to private operators in order to secure the premium and prefer to go slow on the orders placed by the public undertakings; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to sanction liberally additional quota to the manufacturers and requisition the entire additional production for distribution among the public undertakings; if not, the reasons for not doing this?

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

(b) There is no Government control on the sale and distribution of commercial vehicles at present. It is, therefore, possible that Tata trucks are being 'resold' at prices higher than those fixed by the manufacturers. Government has, however, no precise information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) All possible assistance is being provided to the manufacturers to manufacture vehicles upto their production capacity. They have also been asked to meet the requirements of State Undertakings on a priority basis and to earmark 50 per cent of their production for this purpose. They are, in fact, doing so. Therefore, requisitioning any part of the production for distribution among the public undertakings is unnecessary.

Aid to Arab Countries by India during War with Israel

2780. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid was asked by the Arab countries recently from India at the time of War with Israel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). During the recent Arab-Israeli War India offered full support to the Arabs in their just struggle to liberate Arab territories occupied by Israeli aggression, his support included diplomatic and political support and despatch of doctors with medical equipment, drugs medicines as well as other stores. Aid of this nature was provided both to Egypt and Syria.

Merger of I.N.T.U.C. and HMS Trade Unions

2781 SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move for the merger of the I.N.T.U.C. and the HMS trade unions; and

(b) the latest verified membership of each organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Government have no information.

(b) The verified membership as on 31-12-1968, which is the latest, is as follows:

INTUC—13.26.152

HNS—4.63,772.

Adoption of latest Techniques in Survey to locate Mineral Resources

2782. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to adopt the latest technique to survey and locate mineral resources;

(b) if so, whether any collaboration from foreign countries had been sought for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the main outline thereof and the areas to be covered under the new project?

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

(c) A programme of multi-instrument airborne geo-physical surveys was launched in June, 1971, in collaboration with BUREAU DE RECHERCHES GEOLOGIQUES AND MINIERES (BRGM), Paris, a French Government organisation. Under this programme, selected areas in Rajasthan,

Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore were covered aggregating a total coverage of over 80,000 sq. kms. which involved production flying of nearly 143,000 line km. The survey has been completed and ground follow up work is in progress.

Decline in Production of Steel

2783. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of steel has declined considerably during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to import more steel to meet the demand; and

(d) the extent of increase in imports during the current year and the foreign exchange involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Total production of steel from the main steel plants in the first quarter of the calendar year 1973 was better than in the previous quarters. But production during the current financial year, i.e., April-October, at 336 million tonnes of ingots and 2.46 million tonnes of saleable steel has been less than the production in the corresponding period of the previous financial year which was 3.40 million tonnes of ingots and 2.61 million tonnes of saleable steel.

(b) The principal factors responsible for lower production were power shortage, directly curtailing production at Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants and TISCO and IISCO; inadequate coal availability, also due to power shortage, affecting Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants and TISCO and IISCO; and disturbed industrial relations at Durgapur. The strike by

the workers of the Cast House Section of the Blast Furnace Department of Durgapur Steel Plant during August-September 1973 paralysed the operation of the entire plant for 25 days.

(c) and (d). The current import policy provides for adequate imports to meet the gap between demand and indigenous availability. Actual imports would, however, depend mainly on the availability of required categories of steel in the international market at competitive prices.

Report of Bonus Review Committee

2784. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bonus Review Committee has submitted its final report;

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

(c) whether the question of granting bonus to all Central Government employees, including those working in departmentally-run undertakings, will be considered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Committee is, however, likely to submit its final report by the end of December, 1973.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Anti-Indian Propaganda by some U.S. Senators over Soviet Wheat offer to India

2785. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Times of India (Delhi Edition)', dated the 3rd October, 1973 to the effect that there was a powerful anti-Indian

propaganda by some of the U.S. Senators regarding Soviet Union's wheat offer to India; and

(b) if so, whether Government have protested against the propaganda; and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen the news-item but have not come across any evidence of anti-Indian propaganda by U.S. Senators regarding Soviet Union's wheat offer to India.

(b) Does not arise.

खेतड़ी परियोजना के कार्यालय को कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित करना

2786. श्री मूल सन्ध झागा : क्या इस्पात और जल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतड़ी परियोजना का कार्यालय जयपुर भयवा खेतड़ी से कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित करने से सरकार को क्या लाभ है ;

(ख) क्या खेतड़ी परियोजना के कार्यालय को कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित करने से राजस्थान को बिक्री कर और उत्पादन शुल्क आदि के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाली आय की हानि होगी ; और

(ग) खेतड़ी परियोजना कार्यालय के लिए सरकार ने कलकत्ते में इमारत प्रति वर्ष कितने किराये पर ली है ?

हस्तात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद :) (क) खेतड़ी ग्राम परियोजना के कार्यालय को खेतड़ी, राजस्थान से स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया है। केवल हिन्दुस्तान टापर लिमिटेड के पंजीकृत कार्यालय को कलकत्ता को स्थानान्तरित किया गया।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कपड़ा उद्योग में सात दिवसीय सप्ताह सम्बन्धी योजना की प्रगति

2787. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई-अगस्त, 1973 में बम्बई में लागू की गई कपड़ा उद्योग में सात दिवसीय सप्ताह सम्बन्धी नई योजना के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ख) का देश के अन्य भागों में भी कपड़ा उद्योगों में यह योजना लागू की जायेगी या इसे बम्बई तक ही सीमित रखा जायेगा ?

अम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) इस योजना के परिणामों का मूल्यांकन इतनी जल्दी नहीं हो सकता।

(ख) अन्य क्षेत्रों में लागू करने के लिए, अभी तक इस योजना के ब्यौरे नहीं बनाये गये हैं।

खानों में सुरक्षा के बारे में तीसरे सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों को भी कार्यान्वयन

2788 श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या अम मंत्री खानों में सुरक्षा के बारे में तीसरे सम्मेलन के बारे में 9 अगस्त, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2669 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इन सिफारिशों को कानून बना कर लागू करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कानून कब तक बनाये जायेंगे ?

अम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ख). इस सम्मेलन की कुछ सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए नये कानून बनाने अथवा वर्तमान कानून के संशोधन की आवश्यकता हो सकती है। इस समय कोई समय-सीमा निर्दिष्ट करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Expansion of Aluminium Industries

2789. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Aluminium Industries in India which are under expansion programme;

(b) the year in which these will start giving full production after expansion; and

(c) the total power needed for their expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The details of schemes for ex-

pansion of the existing Aluminium plants in India, their production schedules and power requirements for expansion are indicated below:—

Name of Aluminium Industry	Location of the plant	Expansion programmes;
1. Indian Aluminium Company	Belgaum (Karnataka)	20,000 tonnes p.a.
2. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation	Renukoot (Uttar Pradesh)	60,000 tonnes per annum.
3. Madras Aluminium Company	Mettur (Tamil Nadu)	75,000 tonnes per annum.

Power consumption per 1000 tonnes of aluminium production upto metal stage, is about 2.1 MW.

The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation have already installed a capacity of 35,000 tonnes (of which 15,000 tonnes capacity is lying idle for want of power) against the additional 60,000 tonne capacity licensed.

The Madras Aluminium Company have already installed a capacity of 5,000 tonnes against the additional 15,000 tonnes capacity licensed.

It is expected that full production against expanded capacities will be available in 1975-76 provided adequate power is available.

Defence Personnel Killed in Clashes with Pakistan

2790. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of our defence personnel who have been killed in counter clashes with Pakistan on the border areas in 1973 after April;

(b) whether Indian Government has warned the Pakistan Government and asked for the compensation for their lives; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). From April 1973 to November 1973, two Army personnel lost their lives in border incidents with Pakistan. It is not the practice to ask for compensation for the lives lost in such clashes. Such incidents are sought to be prevented through flag meetings between local commanders.

Steps to Strengthen Armed Forces of India

2791. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to strengthen its forces taking into consideration the defence preparedness of Pakistan in these days after the last war;

(b) whether the attention of the Government was drawn to the statement of the Prime Minister of Pakistan alleging that India is increasing its armed forces whereas the fact is otherwise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Our Defence arrangements are constantly reviewed taking into consideration Pakistan's preparations.

(b) and (c). Statements made by Pakistani leaders to this effect are obviously designed to mislead international opinion.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED WARNING ISSUED re. LOCUST
INVASION IN RAJASTHAN AND OTHER
NORTHERN STATES

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (शुभुनू) : मैं
लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर माननीय
कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और
प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक
वक्तव्य दें :

“राजस्थान और अन्य उत्तरी राज्यों में
टिड्डी दल के आक्रमण के बारे में
दी गई कथित चेतावनी तथा
उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए
किए जाने वाले उपाय”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): In
the first fortnight of October 1973 the
staff of the Locust Warning Organi-
zation under the Directorate of Plant
Protection Quarantine and Storage
(Ministry of Agriculture) observed
several hopper bands in Shahgarh,
Kishangarh, Mohangarh and Nachna
areas of Jaisalmer District of Rajas-
than. Immediate control operations
were organized against the hopper
bands. In the second fortnight of
October 1973 one loose yellow swarm
of 4x3 KM in dimensions and two
pink locust swarms of newly emerged
adults were detected in the same area.
Control operations were organized
against these swarms at three places
of their halting. The entire infested
area has been divided into zones and
sub-zones and is being carefully sur-
veyed by the locust staff. Small
patches of hoppers and concentrations
of newly emerged adults were observ-
ed at a number of places in the area.
These locust populations are being
destroyed by dusting with BHC 10 per
cent and by spraying with exhaust
nozzle sprayers using dieldrin solu-
tion. Two Beaver aircraft of the
Directorate of Agricultural Aviation

started reconnaissance of the area on
21st November, 1973. Aerial spraying
with chemicals is in full swing. And
whatever locust swarms have been
detected so far, have been effectively
controlled, by prompt aero-chemical
operations.

A number of locust swarms are re-
ported to be present on the Pakistan
side of the border. Information has
been received through the Food and
Agriculture Organization that Pakis-
tan authorities are organizing ground
and aerial control operations. Usually
locusts migrate westwards to the
Mekran desert on the Pakistan-
Iranian border towards the end of
November. Due to late breeding in
Pakistan, there is, however, a like-
lihood of some of the locusts enter-
ing our country. In that case a few
locust swarms might invade the
northern states of India during the
coming months of December and
January. The States adjoining Raj-
asthan like Gujarat, Punjab, Madhya
Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been
warned to keep ready locust control
measures.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : राजस्थान के
किसानों ने पिछली बार भयंकर सूखे का
ताण्डव देखा था, अकाल का ताण्डव देखा
था । अब इतने टिड्डी दल को आगंका ने
उनके मानस को झकझोर दिया है । राज-
स्थान ही नहीं बल्कि सूर्य उत्तर भारत
में टिड्डी दलों के आने की आशंकाएं व्यक्त की
गई हैं और उससे फसलों को बड़ा भारी खतरा
पैदा हो सकता है । मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी
बताया है कि कुछ उपाय वे करने जा रहे हैं ।
मैं समझता हूँ कि आज तक जिस प्रकार के
उपाय किए हैं इनका मुकाबला करने के
लिये वे बहुत संतोषजनक नहीं थे । आपने
कहा है कि आपने राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश
दिये हैं इन पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिये इनका

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

मुकाबला करने के लिये । आपने कुछ हवाई जहाजों का भी जिक्र किया है, दवाएं छिड़कने का भी जिक्र किया है । मैं आपको अपना जो पिछला अनुभव है उसको बताना चाहता हूँ । राजस्थान का समुचा किसान आज इस बात से पीड़ित है कि चाहे कितने भी आश्वासन दिये जायें एक बार अगर टिड्डी दल आ गया तो उनकी फसलों को बरबाद कर के छोड़ेगा । आज तक इंडीसाइडज तथा पैस्टीसाइडज की जो स्थिति रही है, जो उपाय किये गये हैं वे कारगर सिद्ध नहीं हुए हैं । पिछले साल कार्तिक महीने में राजस्थान के बहुत से इलाके में पूरी फसल नष्ट इसके कारण हो गई है । तब राज्य सरकार से कहा गया था कि हम नियंत्रण पाने के लिए दवायें भेज रहे हैं । किसानों तक दवाएं नहीं पहुंची । आज मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अक्टूबर के पहले सप्ताह में इस तरह की आशंका पैदा हुई थी कि टिड्डी दल आ सकते हैं और 21 अक्टूबर को रोकने की कार्यवाई शुरू कर दी गई है । अक्टूबर के दूसरे सप्ताह में उनको देखा गया था । आश्चर्य की बात है कि जिन राज्य सरकारों से आप यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वे इनकी रोक बाम करें उन राज्य सरकारों की स्थिति को आप देखते ही नहीं हैं । मैं आपको राजस्थान के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ । एक रिपोर्ट राजस्थान के एक प्रमुख दैनिक पत्र राजस्थान पत्रिका में छपी है जिस में यह कहा गया है कि कल यानि 23 तारीख को राज्य के कृषि अधिकारियों ने प्रदेश में टिड्डी दल की आशंकाओं को गलत बताया था । ये कहते हैं कि राजस्थान में कोई टिड्डी दल मौजूद नहीं है । जब राज्य सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की हत्तोल्ला हो और

वह इतनी निष्क्रिय हो तो उस हालत में किस प्रकार से आप आशा करते हैं कि वे टिड्डी दलों के जो आक्रमण होंगे उन पर काबू पाने के लिए कारगर उपाय कर सकेगी, उन पर नियंत्रण पा सकेगी । मैं कुछ सवाल मंत्री जी से जानकारी के लिये पूछना चाहता हूँ मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनका वे व्यापक जवाब देने की चेष्टा करें ताकि हमें जो आशंका है उससे छुटकारा मिल सके ।

मैं एक और निवेदन भी कर देना चाहता हूँ । पाकिस्तान से राजस्थान की सीमा लगी हुई है । पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच का जो बोर्डर है वहां भी बहुत बड़ा टिड्डी दल व्याप्त है । मैं भी उनमें से हूँ जो पाकिस्तान की सद्भावना में विश्वास करते हैं । लेकिन फिर भी जहां इस वक्त टिड्डी दल है यदि उनसे पाकिस्तान की फसल नष्ट होने की संभावना नजर नहीं आती है तो वह कोई कारगर ढंभ से कार्रवाई करके उनको नष्ट करने की कार्रवाई करेगा, इसमें क्या है ।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कृषि मंत्री महोदय मेरी कुछ शंकाओं के बारे में जानकारी दें ।

इस संबंध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि संगठन से क्या मदद ली गई है । वह संगठन अलग अलग देशों में काम कर रहा है । यह खाली भारत सरकार के बूते की बात नहीं है कि वह पाकिस्तान, ईराक या ईरान में व्याप्त टिड्डी दलों को समाप्त कर सके । क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि संगठन को इस बारे में सूचित किया गया है ? अखबारों में आया है कि 5 दिसम्बर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि संगठन के अंतर्गत कोई मीटिंग होने वाली है । अगर यह बात ठीक है, तो यह संतोष का विषय है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह खबर सही है । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है । इस स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि 4 किलोमीटर लम्बा और 3 किलोमीटर चौड़ा टिड्डियों का एक झुंड देखा गया है

और इस बारे में समुचित कार्यवाही की गई है। यदि इस झुंड ने अंडे दे दिये हैं, तो उनको नष्ट करने के लिये कितने बी० एच० सी० पाउडर की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी? यदि उस झुंड ने अंडे दिये हैं, तो बीस इक्कीस रोज बाद उनके जमीन से बाहर निकलने की सम्भावना है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने लम्बे-चौड़े क्षेत्र में अंडों को नष्ट करने के लिये दवाई का क्या, और कहां, प्रबंध किया गया है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस क्षेत्र को जोन्ज और सबजोन्ज में बांट दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन जोन्ज और सबजोन्ज को किन अधिकारियों के जिम्मे सौंपा गया है। यह देखा गया है कि पटवारी और ग्रामसेवक तक आदेश और परिपत्र जाते हैं, लेकिन वे किसी भी काम को करने की स्थिति में नहीं होते हैं। अगर स्लेश्टकर लेवल के अधिकारियों की इन जोन्ज और सबजोन्ज के लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया है, तो फिर यह स्पष्ट है कि यह पटवारी और ग्रामसेवक के बूते के बाहर की बात है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान ने भी इस टिड्डी दल को समाप्त करने के लिये कार्यवाही की है। क्या उनके पास इस प्रकार की जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान में कितने बड़े क्षेत्र में टिड्डी दल व्याप्त है, कितने बड़े क्षेत्र में उस पर कानूनी लाया गया है, क्या वहां भी टिड्डियों ने अंडे दिये हैं, आदि, हो सकता है कि पाकिस्तान अपने क्षेत्र में टिड्डी दल को समाप्त कर दे। लेकिन वहां जो जमीनें हों स्या है, उसकी कंट्रोल करने के लिये अफ़िजादर द्वारा कुछ कदम उठाने से 2412 LS—8.

हैं, क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी मिली है?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि दिसम्बर या जनवरी के महीनों में हिन्दुस्तान के एक क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान से टिड्डी दल आ सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके कौन कौन से क्षेत्रों में आने की सम्भावना है और यहां आने पर उनको कंट्रोल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं, उस आक्रमण को रोकने के लिए कितने बी० एच० सी० पाउडर या अन्य दवाइयों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और उनको कहां तक स्टोर कर रखा गया है। बिना बी० एच० सी० पाउडर के टिड्डी दल को कंट्रोल नहीं किया जा सकेगा और राजस्थान के किसानों को राहत नहीं दी जा सकेगी।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I would in the first place like to remove the wrong impression which the hon. Member has got that no action has been taken by us till late in the month of November. As I have said already in my statement, the earliest action was taken by us in the first fortnight of October and later in the second fortnight of October also, and after the action which we had taken, we have the information that whatever locust swarms were visible near our border areas have been completely controlled and there is no danger whatsoever.

We are not only content with taking necessary action in those areas, but we have also been surveying whether there is any chance of the locusts coming into any part of our country. For that purpose, two aircraft have started reconnaissance of the area from 21st November, and as a result of this reconnaissance, if we find that any action has to be taken, that action will be taken and we shall see that that is controlled.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

The hon. Member had asked whether we had sufficient amount of pesticides or other necessary things to control the pests. I can assure the hon. Member that we have sufficient quantity of dieldrin to control the locust invasion and the pest.

I would like to inform the hon. Member also of the fact that the areas which are invaded by locusts have been divided under two areas, the scheduled desert area and the cultivated area. So far as the scheduled desert area is concerned, the responsibility is entirely of the Central Government to see that in that area the locusts are controlled by the activities of the Central Government, and, therefore, action will be taken by us, and we shall not leave it to the State Government, whether it be that of Gujarat or Rajasthan or Punjab; we shall see that the locusts are controlled by the Central Government. Therefore, we have given a warning to them that in case any locusts come from those areas and attack, and invade States like Gujarat or Rajasthan or Punjab, they should also be vigilant to take necessary action, and necessary instructions have been issued for that purpose.

The hon. Member has raised a very pertinent question that there is a no-man's-land between our border and the Pakistan border, which is 5 km. on our side and 5 km. on their side. Action has to be taken in that area also so that the locusts may not affect the areas in Rajasthan on the border with Pakistan. We have taken necessary action. A meeting is going to be held at Rome between our representatives and those of Pakistan, and with the assistance of the international organisation we shall see that that area is also covered so that there may be no possibility whatsoever of locusts coming from those areas to our area, and I think effective action

will be taken as a result of this meeting which has been arranged in Rome where our representatives will go and place our difficulties and discuss how action is proposed to be taken in that matter.

Therefore, I would like to assure the hon. Member that we are very watchful. So far, no damage has been done because whatever locust swarms were visible were in the desert area and they did not cross that area to the area where there was cultivation. So, no damage has been caused. We are watchful and we shall see that they are not allowed to cross the desert area and affect the crops in our country, whether they be in Rajasthan or Gujarat or any part of Punjab or UP.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: I had raised some very specific questions for which he has not given the answer. The hon. Minister had said that the area had been divided into zones and sub-zones. Who is the officer in charge of each of these zones? I had also asked whether eggs had been laid in the 4 k.m. \times 3 k.m. area, and what quantities of pesticides would be required to meet the same.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member can ask only one question under the rules. So, he cannot say that there were specific questions. Let him not say every time that there were so many questions. According to the rules, he can ask only one question. He must cover up everything in one question, and why should he leave it to me to cover it up myself?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I would like to inform the hon. Member that so far as Rajasthan is concerned, it is a very difficult area. We have divided it into four circles and these have been divided into ten zones. In ten zones, there are 30-40 outposts. They are taking necessary action. Whether there is any chance of locusts coming there or not, necessary action has

been taken. It is taken by my department, by my organisation, which is responsible for preventing any locust invasion of our country.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): I have heard the statement and also the reply given by the Minister. It seems that the Minister has tried to under-estimate the danger of locust invasion. Every year in our country even when there is no locust invasion, we are losing 20 per cent of our crops worth about Rs. 1,000 crores. This time, over and above that, there is going to be a locust invasion which may perhaps upset all the calculations about a bright crop in the coming season.

The reason, as I understand it, is that we use very little pesticide to control the pests which are harmful to our crops. I found yesterday from official reports comparative figures of pesticide used. We are using pesticide worth Rs. 1.50 per hectare whereas the US uses Rs. 35 worth of pesticide and Japan Rs. 100 worth of pesticide. This is the state in which we are controlling the pest.

Coming to the locust invasion, we have got the report. According to the Minister himself, locusts were found in the desert of Rajasthan in the second half of last month. Now they have started spreading to other parts of the country. It seems that a locust can fly 1,000 miles from the place where it is bred. It is also understood from the reports of experts that it should be controlled at the egg stage itself. I think Government have failed in doing that. Government are now trying to control it when it is invading the plains of the North Indian States.

I also fail to understand what prevented the Government, instead of waiting for a conference which will be held in Rome next month on the 5th, from establishing direct contacts with the Government of Pakistan to

fight this enemy which is the common enemy of both India and Pakistan. It is not something unusual I am asking. Even after the last war when there was a serious flood situation in our borders, both India and Pakistan took joint steps to deploy their personnel to fight the floods in that part of the sub-continent. Today the Minister says that next month, when locusts will already attack our country and destroy crops, they will go to Rome to have a meeting. Why did not Government take this matter up with the seriousness it deserved and approach the Government of Pakistan for joint action so that the locust control could have been more effective?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I do not know what justification the hon. Member has to feel that no suitable action has been taken by us to control the invasion of locusts in our area. I have already pointed out to him that it was not anyone else pointing out but our own organisation pointing out that such locusts are likely to invade our area. Since 1968, there has been no locust invasion and also there has been no locust breeding. We are very watchful and very careful about it and when we saw that there was a possibility we took immediate action in order to see that they are prevented from coming to our areas. What I am saying is that there may be some possibility of these locusts having some place in those border areas and therefore we are taking the precaution and therefore we are meeting Pakistan also so that on their side they may take necessary action. As I have already pointed out, our information is that Pakistan is also taking necessary action on their own side. In order to be more certain, we are meeting Pakistan and will see that suitable action is taken in the areas which are called no-man's land so that the locusts may not be allowed to have places from where they can attack our areas. I can assure the hon. Member that there is no danger of the locusts coming to our side.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा (भटिन्दा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बसा तो दिया है और उधर से भी कहा गया है कि कोई जर नहीं है। डैजर आपको तो नहीं है, हमको जरूर है क्योंकि हम जहां पर बैठे हुये हैं सबसे पहले टिड्डी दल वहां पर आयेगा। आपको यहां पर पता नहीं रिपोर्ट कौन करेगा? एक तरफ तो आपने यह कहा है कि ना वेनेजोन में आ रहा है, यह आप की ही रिपोर्ट है, शिन्डे साहब का कोई वयान है और दूसरी तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि कोई डैजर नहीं है। अब पता नहीं वह ठीक है या आप ठीक हैं, यह तो आप जानें। मगर हम समझते हैं कि पंजाब में अगर वह टिड्डी दल आ गया तो हमारी तो फसलें खाव हो जायेंगी, लोगों का नुकसान हो जाएगा और लोग भूखें मर जाएंगे। अब तो हम बाहर को अनाज में जते हैं, तब फिर बाहर से मंगाएंगे। आप का फिर क्या होगा, आप की ट्रेन को कोयला नहीं मिलेगा, ट्रेन दूसरी जगह से आएगी नहीं। तो आप फिर से दैख लीजिए। इसलिए मिनिस्टर साहब यह कह कर इस से छुटकारा नहीं ले सकते कि कोई डैजर नहीं है जबकि अखबारों में छपा है कि पाकिस्तान में वह टिड्डी दल ऐक्टिव है और वह किसी समय भी यहां आ सकता है। तो आप कैसे उसको रोक लेंगे? आप के पास कौन से उपाय हैं जिन से आप उन को रोक सकें।

दूसरे में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो वह प्रैक्टिस जाते हैं, वज्जि होते हैं वह तो बहुत देर तक कुत्साव करते हैं। तो उन के लिए आप ने कौन से उपाय किए हैं कि

जो बच्चे दिए हैं उन को कैसे मारें? उन को मारने के लिए कौन से उपाय आप इस्तेमाल करेंगे?

श्री कलशचंद्रीन अली अहमद : अगर आपन स्टेटमेंट गौर से पढ़ा हो तो उस से भालूम होगा कि जहां तक लोकस्टस का ताल्लुक है अभी तक हमारे डेजंड एरिया में वह देखें गए थे और वहां किस तरह से उन को मारा जाए या किस तरह से उन को खत्म किया जाए ताकि वह आगे न बढ़ सकें उस का पूरा पूरा इन्तजाम किया गया है। लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ हम ने यह भी कहा है कि जब इस किस्म का डैजर है तो हम को सब जगह जरा चौकन्ना रहना चाहिए और जहां भी वह नजर आए तो हम को इतिला देनी चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट को भी स्टैप्स लेने चाहिए जिस से वह आगे न बढ़ें। और मैंने यह कहा कि जहां तक पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है हम ने यह सुना है कि पाकिस्तान भी इस के मुताल्लिक अपने इलाके में कार्यवाही कर रहा है और लोकस्टस को पेस्टिसाइड के जरिए रोकने वगैरह की कोशिश कर रहा है। लेकिन हम यह समझते हैं कि जो मूवमेंट है उस एरिया में भी अगर कोई ऐसी जगह हो कि जहां लोकस्टस छिप कर अगले और बच्चे वर्ग दे कर फैल सकते हैं तो वहां भी किस प्रकार से कार्यवाही की जाय उस के लिए हम इंतजाम कर रहे हैं। इस के लिए इंटरनेशनल आर्गेनाइजेशन, हमारा सेंट्रल आर्गेनाइजेशन और पाकिस्तान का आर्गेनाइजेशन सब बिजिलें हैं और चाहते हैं कि इस को रोकना जाये।

12.30 hrs.

RE ARREST OF HARIJANS IN
HARYANA

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वालिपुत्र) :
अध्यक्ष जी हरियाणा के हरिजनों
.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल जब यह मामला
आया था तो मैंने उन को स्टेटमेंट देने के
लिए कहा था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल
हरियाणा के तीन हजार हरिजनों को गिरफ्तार
किया गया

श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
कल मैंने भी कहा था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय
स्टेटमेंट नहीं दे रहे हैं । कल एक लाख से भी
ज्यादा लोग आये थे, तीन हजार आदमियों
को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 94
दिनों से यह आन्दोलन चल रहा है, अब तक
15 हजार लोग पकड़े गये । कल तीन
हजार गिरफ्तार हुए । वे कहते हैं कि
जिस जमीन पर हम बसे थे, अब हमें उस से
बेदखल कर दिया गया है । सरकारी आदेश
अमल में नहीं आ रहे हैं । अब ये लोग
पार्लियामेंट का दरवाजा नहीं खटखटायेंगे तो
कहाँ जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाबजूद इस के
कि यह स्टेट का मामला है फिर भी मैंने
उन को कल स्टेटमेंट के लिए कहा था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह स्टेट
का मामला नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने खुद भी देखा
है, यह एक जनरल-सी डिमाण्ड है—
हरियाणा, श्रीर यू० पी० की, उसी पर बँसू
है ।

He will make a statement. I think
he is collecting information.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : केन्द्र
संविधान के अन्तर्गत स्टेट की एक विशेष
जिम्मेदारी रखता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय कल मैंने कहा था—
इनक बार मैं डिस्कशन क लिए रिपोर्ट आने
वाली हूँ, तब आप इस मामले को भी डिस्कस
कर लीजियेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर
कल स्टेटमेंट नहीं आया तो हम एडजर्न-
मेंट के लिए प्रेस करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में एडजर्नमेंट
की बात नहीं है । रिपोर्ट आ रही है उस में
डिस्कस कर सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) : अगर
ये लोग यही चाहते हैं कि हो-हल्ला हो, तो
वह भी हो जायेगा ।

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVY ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on
the Table:—

A copy of the Naval Ceremonial,
Conditions of Service and
Miscellaneous (Fifth Amend-
ment) Regulations, 1973
(Hindi and English versions)
published in Notification No.
S.R.O. 244 in Gazette of
India dated the 15th Septem-
ber, 1973, under section 185
of the Navy Act, 1957. [Plac-
ed in Library. See No. LT-
5837/78]

**ANNUAL REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL FOR HEAVY ELECTRICAL
INDUSTRIES**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** I beg to
lay on the Table:—

A copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi and English versions)
of the Development Council
for Heavy Electrical Indus-
tries for the year 1972-73,
under sub-section (4) of sec-
tion 7 of the Industries
(Development and Regula-
tion) Act, 1951. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-5838/
73]

**APPRENTICESHIP (AMENDMENT) RULES,
COAL MINES FAMILY PENSION (SEC-
OND AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1973, ETC.**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
BALGOVIND VERMA):** I beg to
lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Appren-
ticeship (Amendment) Rules
1970 (Hindi and English ver-
sions) published in Notifica-
tion No. G.S.R. 61 in Gazette
of India dated the 9th Janu-
ary, 1971, under sub-section
(3) of section 37 of the Ap-
prentices Act, 1961.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and
English versions) showing
reasons for delay in laying
the above Notification. [Plac-
ed in Library. See No. LT-
5839/73]

(2) A copy of the Coal Mines
Family Pension (Second
Amendment) Scheme, 1973
(Hindi and English Versions)
published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1042 in Gazette of
India dated the 22nd Septem-
ber, 1973, under section 7A
of the Coal Mines Provident
Fund, Family Pension and

Bonus Schemes Act, 1948.
[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-5840/73.]

(3) A copy of the Employees'
Provident Fund (Sixth
Amendment) Scheme, 1973
(Hindi and English versions)
published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1117 in Gazette of
India dated the 6th October,
1973 under sub-section (2)
of section 7 of the Employees'
Provident Funds and Family
Pension Fund Act, 1952.
[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-5841/73.]

(4) A copy of the Report (Hindi
and English versions) of the
fatal accident at Bailadila
Iron Ore Project in Bastar
District (Madhya Pradesh)
on the 8th February, 1973.
[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-5842/73.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual
Report (Hindi and English
versions) on the activities of
the Coal Mines Labour Wel-
fare Organisation, for the
year 1971-72.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) showing rea-
sons for delay in laying the
above Report. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-5843/

12.34 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I
have to report the following message
received from the Secretary-General
of Rajya Sabha:—

'In accordance with the provisions
of rule 115 of the Rules of proce-
dure and Conduct of Business in the
Rajya Sabha, I am directed to in-
form the Lok Sabha that the Rajya
Sabha, at its sitting held on the
27th November, 1973, agreed to the

following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th November, 1973, in the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1973:—

Clause 18

1. That at page 7, line 37,—
for "1973" substitute "1976"

Clause 19

2. That at page 8, line 20,—
Omit "and sentenced to imprisonment"
3. That at page 8, lines 22 and 23,—
Omit "and sentenced to imprisonment"
4. That at pages 13 and 14,—

Re-number the proposed new sections "58AC, 58AD and 58AE" as "58AD, 58AE and 58AF" respectively, and before the new section 58 AD as so re-numbered, insert—

"58 AC. *Special provisions with respect to certain person enrolled by Uttar Pradesh State Bar Council.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any judgment, decree or order of any court, every person who was enrolled as an advocate by the High Court during the period beginning with the 2nd day of January, 1962 and ending on the 25th day of May, 1962 and was subsequently admitted as an advocate on the State roll by the State Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh shall be deemed to have been validly admitted as an advocate on that State roll from the date of his enrolment by the High Court and accordingly entitled to practise the profession of law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both)."

12.35 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

ALLEGED MALTREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): With your permission, I should like to raise a matter to which Government's attention should be very seriously drawn and that is the recent occurrence of a string of incidents like, for example, the hunger strike of more than 100 political prisoners in Midnapore jail demanding the status of political prisoners. And that is happening along with events elsewhere, namely, the arrest of a large number of people including some writers, particularly poets in Andhra Desa for allegations related to revolutionary activities and the delay in the prosecution of a conspiracy case which has been started at Visakhapatnam where revolutionaries of all kinds from Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa had been kept together in order to answer certain charges in regard to subversion and all that sort of thing. I have tried to raise this matter to elucidate Government's response to this because I discover there is a kind of atrophy of conscience in regard to the treatment of political prisoners.

In regard to the Bengal matter, the Midnapore hunger strike of more than 100 political prisoners, it is a good thing that national professor Satyendra Bose, one of our great scientists has led a protest against this sort of Government treatment, but all over the place accusations of this sort are pouring in. I have here letters from parents of people who are in jail in West Bengal and there they tell us about their children being treated so badly that they told them at interview time that they would be compelled to commit suicide and that sort of thing. This is the kind of letter which I have received and which I would pass on to the Prime Minister and the Home Ministry. But my point in raising this is largely on account of law and order being a State subject purely, we are

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

precluded from discussing many of these things which do take on an all-India connotation. Ill-treatment, if you like you can add the adjective 'alleged',—reports come in from large numbers regarding very serious ill-treatment, ill-treatment of the kind which was unimaginable in the days of the British rule. Ill-treatment in jail, use of MISA and other weapons in a manner utterly derogatory to every conception of democracy, political prisoners having to resort to hunger strike in the 26th or 27th year of Independence only in order to secure their status as political prisoners—accusations do come from all over the country, from places in West Bengal and Andhra and elsewhere regarding the most inhuman torture being practised inside jail and also outside the jail by the police.

All this is taking place when according to the reply given to unstarred question No. 492 on 14 November the Prime Minister had on the 1st of May 1972 circulated a letter to the Chief Ministers of Andhra, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab and Kerala that only imaginative and humane treatment of persons accused of involvement in Naxalite and allied activities could help prevent the recrudescence of extremes. In spite of this apparent attempt of the Prime Minister to put a check on the excesses of the administration, these excesses are taking place on an egregious scale. I am afraid the Ministers are not here to make any statement in this regard, but I do hope that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs would convey this matter to the Ministers concerned and we shall have a statement in this House with regard to this problem and I would beseech you to let this House have an opportunity of discussing this matter which transcends States' jurisdiction and which has become a matter of qualitative importance as far as the kind of democracy we are having in this country is concerned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, the final negotiation with the locomen is going on. I would impress on you to direct the Railway Minister to make a statement. Efforts are being made to end this negotiation. They are preparing for strike.

12.39 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: SIXTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the Sixth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 15th November, 1973."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do consider the Sixth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 15th November, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 15th November, 1973 and do resolve that the following part of the Resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1970 be rescinded:—

'and the House do further recommend that the Government in the light of gravity of the offence administer to Shri S. C. Mukherjee maximum punishment under the law and report the same to this House'."

The sixth report of the Committee of Privileges concerns itself with the question of the non-implementation of the second part of the resolution passed by this House on 2nd December 1970 regarding the punishment to be

awarded to Shri S. C. Mukherjee by the Government for misleading and giving false evidence before the PAC. Shri Madhu Limaye raised this matter before the House on 25th April 1973. On behalf of the Government, the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam clarified the position before the House on 25th April 1973. He had earlier consultations with the Leaders of the Opposition regarding the constitutional and legal difficulties he met with in the matter of implementing the second part of the resolution. On 11th May 1973, Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah moved and the Lok Sabha adopted that the question of non-implementation of the second part of the resolution be referred to the Committee of Privileges; and, this Sixth Report of the Committee deals with it.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 15th November, 1973 and do resolve that the following part of the Resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1970, be rescinded:—

'and the House do further recommend that the Government in the light of gravity of the offence administer to Shri S. C. Mukherjee maximum punishment under the law and report the same to this House' "

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka):
 I beg to move:

"That in the motion,—

Add the following at the end:—

"and the House do further resolve that the said Shri S. C. Mukherjee be arrested and kept in the custody of the Lok Sabha's Security Guard from 11.00 A.M. till the rising of the House on the 3rd December, 1973 for his deliberate

misrepresentation of facts and for his having given false evidence before the Public Accounts Committee." '(1).

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि आज इस मामले पर अन्तिम फैसला होने वाला है, इस लिये सभा के सामने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय दूसरा अन्तिम फैसला ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस के बाद तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । यह वास्तव में अन्तिम फैसला है । अन्तिम उस समय नहीं था, इसलिए नहीं था कि जो प्रस्ताव उस समय हम लोगों ने पास किया था, उस के आधे हिस्से पर अमल किया गया और दूसरे आधे हिस्से पर अमल करने के लिए सरकार को कहा । मैं उसी समय इस का विरोध कर रहा था, क्योंकि दोषी ठहराया हम लोगों ने और इस में सजा देने का काम दे रहे थे—सरकार को । सरकार की कुछ प्रक्रिया होती है, नियम होते हैं, कानून होते हैं और जिन को वे सजा देते हैं, उन को सुने बिना, पूरा मौका दिये बिना, उन के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं था कि वे दूसरे को दण्डित करें । इसलिए इन लोगों ने यानी उस अफसर ने मांग की कि जो कागजात हैं पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के उन कागजातों को देखने का हमें मौका मिलना चाहिए । इसके ऊपर अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह निर्णय किया कि इस तरह किसी व्यक्ति के कहने पर हम लोग अपने गुप्त कागजों को उस व्यक्ति को देने की परम्परा और परिपाटी डालेंगे तो अविव्यक्त लिए मुश्किल हो जायेगी । इसलिए राीकर साहब ने कहा कि हम लोग एस० सी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मुकर्जी को यह कागजात भेजने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं जो पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी का फंसला है, उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करना सम्भव है तो करें। इसलिए यह एक संकट उत्पन्न हुआ। एक ओर श्री एस० सी० मुकर्जी की यह मांग कि उनको सारे कागजात मिलें ताकि वे अपनी सफाई दे सकें, अपना बचाव कर सकें, न्यायोचित है और इसके बारे में दो रायें नहीं हैं। दूसरी ओर आपको यह दिक्कत थी कि आप उन कागजों को उनके कहने पर देकर एक गलत परिपाटी डालने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। तो ऐसी हालत में क्या करना चाहिए, यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न हुआ और यह मामला दोबारा प्रिविलेज कमेटी के पास गया। इसमें दो तीन जो सिद्धान्त की बातें उठती हैं, बार बार उठने वाली हैं उनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि यह स्टील बार्टर का बहुत पुराना मामला है, वर्षों से चल रहा है। उस समय स्टील बार्टर के बारे में जो योजना थी उसमें इतनी खामियां थीं कि उससे बड़ा नुकसान हुआ। स्टील बार्टर की इस योजना की जो असफलतायें थीं उससे सरकार कोई सबक नहीं सीखी और अभी कर्नाटक एक्सपोर्ट आदि का मामला हुआ तो फिर बार्टर योजना को लाया गया जिसमें करोड़ों रुपये खाली स्टेनलस स्टील में बनाये गये। तीन करोड़ रुपये बनाये गए। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ यह लगातार बार्टर बीत में जो घपले होते हैं उनके बारे में क्या जरा सोच समझ कर कोई एक नीति

अपनायेंगे जिससे भविष्य में इसकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस सदन की पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने उनको दोषी ठहराया। अगर समिति के निष्कर्ष से किसी को मतभेद था तो समिति की उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में यहां बहस हो सकती थी और मामला कमेटी के पास वापिस जा सकता था। वह तो किसी ने किया नहीं। इसका मतलब है कि समिति के निष्कर्ष से यह सदन सहमत था और जब वह प्रस्ताव 1970 में इस सदन के सामने आया तो यह पी० ए० सी० कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और प्रिविलेज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर था। तो इनमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि एस० सी० मुकर्जी दोषी थे उन्होंने गलत बयानी की जिससे पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी गुमराह हो गई।

अब सवाल यह है कि जब एक सरकारी अधिकारी—यह कोई मामूली अधिकारी नहीं है यह मैं जानता हूँ, वाम और भूतलिंगम जितना बड़ा तो नहीं था, उनके नाँचे काम करता था, लेकिन इससे कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता कि यह कोई मामूली अफसर नहीं था, बड़ा अफसर था, डिप्टी सेंट्रल कंट्रोलर था—जब वह समिति के सामने गलत बयानी करके गुमराह करदे तो क्या इस सदन को गम्भीर कार्यवाही नहीं करनी चाहिए ? हम लोगों ने क्या किया ? उनको रेप्रीमैण्ड किया। लेकिन मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ किसी अन्याय से नाराज होकर जब कोई नौजवान लोग किसी बिधान सभा को गैलरी से, दर्शक दीर्घा से कोई

कागजात पर्वे वगैरह फँकते हैं, बम्बई में हरिजन लड़कों ने, चूँकि हरिजन श्रोतों पर अत्याचार हुआ इसलिए किरोसिन रोज फँके तो 6-6 महीन की सजा बम्बई की विधान सभा ने उन हरिजन लड़कों को दी। यहां भी एक हरिजन लड़के ने कुछ महीने पहले कुछ पर्वे फँके थे, पहले हमको मालूम नहीं था लेकिन बाद में पता चला कि वह हरिजन था। हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होता है उससे उसकी गुस्सा आया। यह सदन उस समय तो 7-7 दिन की सजा उन भासूम नौजवानों को देता है ... (व्यवधान)

आप इतना परेशान क्यों हो रहे हैं, मैं सजा के विषय पर आ रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान) इसमें आपकी कोई पदोन्नति होने वाली नहीं है।

मैं तुलना कर रहा था कि कौन अपराध ज्यादा गम्भीर है। इसमें एक दफ्ता इस सभा को निर्णय करना चाहिए कि जिसमें मारल टर्पी-ट्यूड हो वह ज्यादा गम्भीर है या कोई नौजवान देश में जो अन्याय होता है, अत्याचार और बलात्कार होते हैं, आगजनी के काण्ड होते हैं हरिजन आदिवासियों और गरीबों पर, उससे गुस्से में आकर कुछ करता है, वह ज्यादा गम्भीर है, इसमें हर्षित मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इस सभा की गरिमा की रक्षा के लिए—मैं कोई दुष्टता के भाव से यह संशोधन नहीं रख रहा हूँ, आखिर मैंने क्या कहा है, यही कहा है कि इन्हें एक दिन के लिए 11 से लेकर शाम को 6 बजे तक यानी सदन उठने

जब पार्लियामेंट के सिक्योरिटी गार्ड में नजर कैद रखा जाये। इतना ही मैंने कहा है, कोई दुष्टता का व्यवहार मैं करना नहीं चाहता अगर आप अपनी कमेटियों की रपट के बारे में जिसके खिलाफ एक भी आवाज नहीं उठाई गई, जो सर्वसम्मति से हुआ उसके बारे में भी इस तरह की छूट देंगे तो क्या होगा तो सदन को इस के बारे में गम्भीरता पूर्वक सोचना चाहिए और चूँकि यह मामला खत्म हो रहा है, मैं अन्त में आपकी भावना सरकार से कहूँगा कि बाटंर डिलस का घपला कब तक आप चलायेंगे क्या इसके बारे में भी सरकार अपनी नीति की घोषणा करेगी। यहां संसद के कार्य मंत्री बैठे हैं वे प्रधान मंत्री और अन्य मंत्रियों के सामने, कैबिनेट में यह मामला रखें ताकि आग चलकर इस तरह के घपले और घोटाले बाटंर डील को लेकर नहीं हो। यदि इतना भी आपने किया तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह जो लम्बा चौड़ा मामला चल रहा था उससे कुछ न कुछ अच्छाई निकली।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the argument advanced by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, that merely because some student or some one, whether Harijan or non-Harijan, had thrown a leaflet he had been convicted for that, I fully agree with him that for such an offence, we should not feel so much touchy about it. We take action only because, today, it may be a leaflet and, tomorrow, it may be a stone....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): And day after tomorrow, it may be a bomb. ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:and, perhaps, that is why we take action.

I am one of those who believe that the privileges of a Member of Parliament should not be more than the privileges of an ordinary citizen. We are not supposed to be touch-me-not-flower. Whenever there is some material against us or an opinion expressed against us in a newspaper, we feel so touchy about it and we always want to bring it before the House and warn the person concerned. It started with that famous case of Mr. Karanjia.

Here, in this case, Mr. N. N. Wanchoo who was a party to this is a Governor. As regards Mr. Bam, no action was taken against him. As regards Mr. Boothalingam, after retirement, he also enjoys by living in a big house constructed by him perhaps in one of the posh localities of Delhi. So, no action has been taken against anyone of them.

Now, Mr. S. C. Mukherjee was reprimanded by the House and the House further recommended that the Government should give maximum punishment under the law to him. The whole question was referred to the Attorney-General. His opinion was sought.

The present rules, the Control and Appeal Rules, under which disciplinary proceedings are taken against any Government servant, clearly say that before a charge-sheet is given to a Government servant, if he wants certain documents, he should be provided with those documents. After that, a show-cause notice is given and a summary of the proceedings is also given to him. Let us for a moment forget about the Class, whether it is Class IV or Class III or Class II or Class I. A summary of the proceedings is to be given to him before final action is taken against him.

After contacting the Attorney-General, late Shri Mohan Kumara-

mangalam, even as a lawyer apart from being the Minister of Steel; came to the conclusion that action could not be taken against Shri S. C. Mukherjee. The question was referred back to the Privileges Committee unanimously. The then Chairmen of the Public Accounts Committee, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Sezhiyan, had also agreed that it should be referred back to the Privileges Committee. It was considered at length by the Privileges Committee and they came to the conclusion that it is not possible to take any action against him. That is why they have recommended unanimously to drop the second part of the Resolution.

Are we behaving like Members of Parliament or like a Shylock? Forget for a moment, whether it is Mukherjee or Banerjee. I have been elected by the people of U.P. not because I am Banerjee but because I work for the people. I come from a place where there is the least parochialism. Mr. Madhu Limaye has made his point all right. I would request him to rely on the wisdom of the Privileges Committee which has, I think, as much wisdom as is contained in me or Mr. Madhu Limaye. So, without having any division on it, now that Mr. Madhu Limaye has made his point, he may withdraw his amendment. The integrity of this officer was also judged by late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam and was found to be unquestionable. He might have misguided the House to please his officers, including Mr. Wanchoo who is a Governor now and is having a higher responsibility than even a Minister. If my hon. friend thinks that, by punishing Mr. Mukherjee, bureaucracy could be improved, he is sadly mistaken. I would, therefore, urge upon Mr. Madhu Limaye to withdraw his amendment. Let us rely on the wisdom of the Privileges Committee and give proper respect to the Privileges Committee.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to have a discussion on this? May I request you all to sit down? I have also applied my mind to it. I had a discussion with late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam. He had a very strong case and almost convinced me. But I did not like that the decision of the House should be reversed by the Speaker; that would have been tantamount to creating a very bad precedent. It was according to your unanimous decision that the matter was referred back to the Privileges Committee. Now when everything has gone through the Privileges Committee for the second time, I think, we should accept it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I do not accept this.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Mr. Madhu Limaye's amendment to the motion moved by Dr. Henry Austin, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 15th November, 1973 and do resolve that the following part of the Resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1970, be rescinded:—

'and the House do further recommend that the Government in the light of gravity of the offence administer to Shri S. C. Mukherjee maximum punishment under the law and report the same to this House'."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, after this motion has been carried, I would like to say that, in future, the Privileges

Committee, in consultation, if you like, with the Chairmen of the other Committee—the Estimates Committee, the Committee on Public Undertakings and the Public Accounts Committee—should evolve some procedure, when at any time in future such cases come, through what stages the motion should pass. In this case also, we did not know that these complications would arise because once you accept it and recommend a certain punishment, they say that there are procedural things and others, that Civil Service Rules and Regulations come in, that an explanation was not sought, that he did not see the papers, that he did not do this and that he did not do that. When we are very much entangled and involved in this, it is very difficult to get out of it when a decision of the House has been taken. So, for future guidance, I will call a meeting of the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges along with the Chairmen of other Committees to evolve some procedure.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). May I submit this, lest there be any such implications in the decision you have taken?

Is there any Court of Appeal in the matter of privileges? There can be no court of appeal in the matter of privileges; the house is the highest body and no rules or procedure could have come in the way of implementation of the decision of the committee. It is out of some other considerations we have condoned it.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी मामले में अगर किसी को दोषी पायेंगे तो सजा देने का काम स्वयं यह सदन करे। कार्यकारिणी को न सौंपियें, नहीं तो यह कामप्लीकेशनस फिर घायीगी।

MR. SPEAKER:

यह भी ऐसा ही हुआ न ।

Once you punish an officer for anything, for breach of privileges or any mistake, or some committee punishes that officer and then suppose it happens—in case any departmental action is sought, that is a different matter, in that case also this House should give some guidance—but you give some punishment and he gets a promotion there. That will be very incongruous.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That has happened in many cases.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (स्वाध्याय)
 अध्यक्ष जी. रेप्रीमांड करना किसी को
 यह अपने में सजा है. और सरकार को उस
 सजा को नोटिस ले लेना पड़ेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is the reason, not this reprimand alone. I am just trying to seek some guidance from the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges. So far as our reprimand or other punishment, and also at later stages by the Department is concerned—irrespective of the cases we have already dealt with; these will not be affected in any way—but for future guidance, I will call a meeting and will discuss it with them and try to evolve some procedure.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): This should not be a precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: Frankly speaking—I do not know what your reaction is—I have been myself perturbed, because I felt that we have done something which should not have been done, on the question of privileges. So, that is the reason why I want to get the guidance of the Chairman of the Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Somebody should define our privileges.

MR. SPEAKER: This is my considered opinion that once you try to codify it, you will be restricting yourself, and every time they will say that it is out of court. So, leave it open. It is for the House to decide it.

Now, we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2 P. M.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. DEATH OF TWO C.P.M. WORKERS IN RANIGANJ

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to tell you one thing. Yesterday the hon. Speaker had directed the Government to make a statement on the murder of two C.P.M. workers in Raniganj. I expected the Home Minister to make a statement today.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister why is it that the Government has not come forward with a statement giving the details to the House. My question now is: what is the Government going to do with regard to this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Mr. Singh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot follow the divide-and-rule policy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not dividing. I am just following the order of the House. You please help me in keeping to the order of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall do so with both hands. The question is: would you kindly ask the Government to make a statement on this? Sir, yesterday the Speaker had given a clear directive to the Government that they must make a statement on the floor of this House. Shri Raghu Ramaiah is here. Why is it that he is afraid of making a statement? What is there to hide? It is a political murder.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why do you shield him? Would you kindly go through the proceedings? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not in the order. Mr. Bosu, you will kindly cooperate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only wanting the Government to tell us about this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Singh, will you kindly come nearer?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can come nearer you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No please. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I only want the Government to make a statement. If you do not direct them to make a statement, we may have to walk out. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Singh.

14.08 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) : रेलवे का जो मामला चल रहा है वह कम्पेंसेशन के मुताल्लिक है। जो मरते हैं उन को कम्पेंसेशन मिलता है। इस लिए यह जरूरी है वह जो कह रहे हैं वह जरूरी नहीं है। वह सदन का समय बरबाद कर रहे हैं। आप मरने वालों को पचास हजार रुपया कम्पेंसेशन के तौर पर देने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन यहां मेरे समय का जो एक्सीडेंट हो रहा है, इसका कम्पेंसेशन मुझे क्या मिलने वाला है। इतना मेरा कीमती वक्त ये बरबाद कर रहे हैं इसका मुझे कम्पेंसेशन क्या मिलने वाला है। इसका कम्पेंसेशन मुझे इस रूप में दिया जा सकता है कि मुझे आपने जितना समय देना था उससे दस मिनट और अधिक दे दें — (इंटरप्शन) मान्यवर कल मैं कह रहा था कि रेलवे में जो एक्सीडेंट होते हैं सब से पहले उन के कारणों पर विचार करना होगा। किस कारण ये होते हैं उनका पता लगाना होगा और उनका निवारण करना होगा। (इंटरप्शन) मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि रेल दुर्घटनाओं की जब बात हो रही है तो जर्मनीय साहब बसु बीच में खलल डाल रहे हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि जो एक्सीडेंट होते हैं इस में इन का हाथ है। इसका कारण यह है कि जब मैं यहां इन एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में बोल रहा हूं तो ये बीच में विरोध कर रहे हैं। ये जानते हैं कि रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स का जहां तक ताल्लुक है इन के दल के द्वारा जो असामाजिक कार्य होते हैं, मैं उन का भंडा-

[श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह]

फोड़ कर दूंगा । इसलिए ये चाहते हैं कि मैं न बोलूँ । अगर ये शांति पूर्वक सुनना चाहते हैं तो मैं अपनी बात को आपके सामने रखता हूँ (व्यवधान) ।

मैं कल जब बोल रहा था तो मैं कह रहा था कि एक साल में कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं । मैंने बताया था कि 1971-72 में 4950 दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं जिन में 2619 व्यक्ति हताहत हुए । मान्यवर मैं ने यह भी कहा था कि पचास हजार की रकम कोई बड़ी रकम नहीं है । आप मुआवजा दे सकते हैं पर किसी की जिन्दगी चली जाय तो उसकी जिन्दगी आप वापिस नहीं दे सकते । एक व्यक्ति की जिन्दगी लाखों और करोड़ों रुपयों से बढ़कर है और उस जिन्दगी के साथ अगर भारत में किसी ने खून की होली खेली है, तो सी० पी०एम० ने खेली है (व्यवधान) मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम दुर्घटनाओं और कम्पेंसेशन की बात करते हैं, तो जो लोग दुर्घटनायें करवाते हैं, हम को उन के बारे में भी सोचना पड़ेगा । (व्यवधान) पिछले दिनों जहां भी रेल की पटरियां उखाड़ने, बम फेंकने और दुर्घटनायें करवाने का वारदात हुई है, उन की जांच से यह पाया गया है कि सी० पी०एम० और नक्सलाइट लोग उस में सब से आगे रहे हैं । (व्यवधान) अगर यह बात सही न होती, तो माननीय सदस्य मेरे भाषण का विरोध न करते । (व्यवधान)

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे आज हमारी सरकार दुर्घटनायें रोकने के लिए कुत्संकल्प

है, वैसे ही मैं भी इस बात के लिए दुःसंकल्प हूँ कि मैं माननीय सदस्य को बीच में नहीं बोलने दूंगा । (व्यवधान) उन को कोई हक नहीं है कि जब मैं कोई अच्छी बात कह रहा हूँ, तो वह बीच में बाधा डाले (व्यवधान)

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय रेलवे से सत्तर लाख व्यक्ति प्रति-दिन यात्रा करते हैं कहने का अर्थ यह है कि रेल की पटरिया पर, रेल के डिबों में, सत्तर लाख लोगों की जिन्दगी होती है । (व्यवधान) इस जिन्दगी से खिलवाड़ करने का अधिकार इन को नहीं है । मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो सत्तर लाख लोग प्रति दिन रेलवे से ट्रेवल करते हैं, उन की जिन्दगी के साथ ये खिलवाड़ करते हैं । (व्यवधान)

जहां तक इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों का सम्बन्ध है, सब से पहले यह सोचना चाहिए कि वे कौन से ऐसे तत्व, लोग और पाटियां हैं, जिन का इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं में हाथ रहता है और ऐसे लोगों और ऐसी पाटियों के खिलाफ .. (व्यवधान)

RE. DEATH OF TWO C.P.M. WORKERS IN RANIGANJ—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu sit down now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): No, I would not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he does not sit down, then what can I do?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are behaving in a manner which is unbecoming of the Chair.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We shall not surrender to Naxalite tactics in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no such thing as what Shri Bosu has brought up, in the Order Paper of today. I had called Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You go by the Order Paper only? What order? You have double standards.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had called Shri Shankar Dayal Singh. *(Interruptions)* Let me be allowed to regulate the proceedings.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am glad that at long last you have woken up. It is so gratifying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You may do anything you choose to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, Mr. Bosu got up and raised some other matter which is not in the Order Paper. Naturally, I cannot take notice of it, because if that goes on, there would be no order in the House. But in this case, at least I could hear what Shri Bosu was saying; despite the fact that I was giving all my attention to Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, I could not afford not to hear Shri Bosu. He is a big man, he has a big voice, and he speaks so very near to me, and he has come a few benches away nearer to me, and he had mentioned something about what happened in West Bengal, about certain murders that had taken place....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Some time yesterday, the Speaker had asked the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall come to that. He had mentioned that at Raniganj or somewhere some murders had taken place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Two murders by Congressmen.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was raised yesterday by Mr. Bosu. I can very well understand that he feels very agitated about it. I think they were his partymen. So he raised the issue. He said so. Naturally he felt very agitated about it.

I think the Speaker yesterday made an observation that, unfortunate though this incident was, it was a question of law and order within the purview of the State. That was what he said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He said the Minister should contact the State Government....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you allow me to finish? At least that is what I was told yesterday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have been misguided.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think what I stated in the correct position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. He made certain observations. Do not mislead the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Legally and constitutionally, that is the correct position.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But then under persistence from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, I think the Speaker also had said that he would ascertain the position from the Home Minister. Is it not so?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMANAH): Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have just now been told by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Home Minister has got in touch with the West Bengal Government.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: He is getting into touch with them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will ascertain the position. Then the Speaker will make his decision. Now that should satisfy you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. The hon. Speaker made a final observation in this regard saying that the Home Minister will find out factual details from the State Government and make a statement of the factual details before the House.

I had raised it during the zero hour yesterday. Twenty-four hours have passed. We are talking to each other. Let us understand it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I tell you also that I will hear you, but we two of us cannot talk together? In any civilised society, we should not do that. When the Chair says something the members keep quiet.

Now you can say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If the member, with the consent of the Chair is on his legs and making a submission, what sort of....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Chair can always intervene.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Speaker had given a clear directive to the Government to ascertain facts from the State Government and make a statement on the floor of the House.

DR. KAILASH (Bombay South): That speaker will consider.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. I had raised the issue before lunch hour yesterday. Twenty-four hours have passed. It takes five minutes to

get a telephone call through to Calcutta. If they wanted to, they could have easily come forward gracefully with a statement before the lunch hour today. This is what I wanted to say. This is most unfortunate, callous and unbecoming of a civilised democratic government.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: As the hon. member knows, telephones are no respectors of persons nowadays. Therefore, he is trying to get into touch with them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who are the people who control the telephones? This Government only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway the Minister is getting into touch with them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make an observation. Can the Government say that today before 3 O'clock, 3.30 P.M. or before 4 P.M. they would make a statement as per the directive of the hon. Speaker? I do not want to say anything more than that. I shall expect you to be fair on us and ask the Government to do so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. All that I can say is that if the hon. Speaker has said that the Minister should ascertain the facts and come before the House with a statement, Government should expedite it as quickly as possible.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: They are trying their best.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Twenty-four hours have passed.

Mr. Raghu Ramaiah do not tell cock and bull stories here.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I object to his remark 'cock and bull'. Whose bull?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Tommy-rot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What does Mr. Madhu Limaye want? Why should members be so excited? I have called Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

श्री नरु लिये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक जरूरी बात कहने के लिए दो मिनट दे दीजिए। यह सभी लोगों के हित में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप शांति से दो मिनट मेरी बात सुनोगे तो अच्छा होगा। मैं दो मिनट में ही खत्म करूंगा। इन दिनों में हमारे देश में "हमारा जो मित्र राष्ट्र सोवियत यूनियन है उस के एक बड़े नेता यहां आए हुए हैं। हम सभी विरोधी दल के लोग उस के आगमन का स्वागत करते हैं। इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है कि भारत और रूस के बीच में दोस्ताना रिश्ता हो और वह रिश्ता बढ़े। लेकिन इस बात पर मुझे अफसोस है कि उन के स्वागत के लिए जो सिटिजेन्स कमेटी बनाई गई उस में मेयर, वाइस प्रेसीडेंट या अध्यक्ष महोदय को अध्यक्ष बनाने के बजाय कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष को बनाया गया। ब्रेज्नेव साहब की मुलाकात केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता से कराई गई... (व्यवधान)... देखिये आप लोग हल्ला मत करिए, मुझे चिढ़ाई मत। मैं कोई अनुचित बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी की दावत पर ये आए हैं तो मुझे एक अक्षर नहीं कहना है। लेकिन अगर देश की सरकार की ओर से उन को दावत दी गई है और एक देश के नेता के नाते उन को बुलाया गया है तो इस सिटिजेन्स कमेटी में सभी विरोधी दलों को सम्मिलित करवाने का प्रयास होना चाहिए था। वह नहीं हुआ

प्रधान मंत्री को खुद इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी कि विरोधी दल के जो लोग उन से मिलना चाहते हैं, उन को वह मिलवातीं खास कर के उन दलों को जो इस में विश्वास करते हैं कि दोस्ताना रिश्ता हो। तो आज मजबूर हो कर आप के मार्फत मैं यह वाणिज्य देना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस के खिलाफ सार्वजनिक तौर पर हम लोग प्रोटेस्ट न करें तो सरकार को इस के बारे में सफाई देनी चाहिए। मैं फिर एक बार यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि माननीय ब्रेज्नेव की बात मैं नहक रहा हूं। लेकिन सरकार ने पार्टी और सरकार को मिलाने का और अपने को राष्ट्र के साथ ईक्वेड करने का जो प्रयास किया है उस के खिलाफ हम रोष प्रकट करना चाहते हैं और इन बातों को आप प्रधान मंत्री के कानों तक पहुंचाईए।

14.24 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हम लोगों के सामने इंडियन रेलवेज अमेंडमेंट बिल आया है उस में 20 हजार से मुआवजे की राशि ऐक्सीडेंट के मामले में 50 हजार करते कसिफारिश की है। जहां तक रुपए पैसे का मामला है, हमारे मे रेल मंत्री इस में खुद ही उदार हैं। "इसलिए पचास हजार रुपए की राशि जो कि की जा रही है यह सही है, दुरुस्त है। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिन्दगी का कोई मूल्य नहीं दिया जा सकता। आप

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

लाख और करोड़ रुपए से किसी की जिन्दगी को कम्पेन्सेट नहीं कर सकते। कारण कि जिन्दगी आदमी की अनमोल चीज होती है, उसे पैसे से नहीं तोला जा सकता। इसलिए हमें इस में जाना पड़ेगा कि ये दुर्घटनाएं क्यों होती हैं और कैसे इन्हें रोका जा सकता है ? इन का कारण क्या है और इन का निराकरण क्या है ?

मैं ने जैसा कि शुरू में कहा 71-72 में 4950 रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुईं जिस में 2619 व्यक्ति हताहत हुए। इस के अगर कारण में हम जायें तो यह पता चलेगा कि रेलवे कर्मचारी इस के लिए सब से अधिक जवाबदेह हैं। रेल में अनुशासनहीनता है। इस समय रेल में इस तरह की अनुशासनहीनता कि मैं ममझता हूँ कि देश के और किसी भी अंग में वैसी अनुशासनहीनता नहीं होगी। गाड़ियों का लेट चलना, चलते चलते रुक जाना, लाइट और पंखे का फेल हो जाना मामूली बातें हैं। अभी हाल में 27-11-73 को परसों ही मेरे एक प्रश्न के जवाब में श्री कुरेशी साहब ने कहा कि नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर अगस्त 1973 में 579 गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर आईं और 827 गाड़ियां लेट आईं। सितम्बर 1973 में 990 गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर आईं और 684 गाड़ियां लेट आईं। अक्टूबर 1973 में 1091 गाड़ियां समय पर आईं और 668 गाड़ियां लेट आईं। दिल्ली जंक्शन पर अगस्त 1973 में 698 गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर आईं, 1115 गाड़ियां लेट आईं। सितम्बर 1973

में 1059 गाड़ियां समय पर आईं और 1297 गाड़ियां लेट आईं। अक्टूबर 1973 में 1127 गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर आईं और 1255 गाड़ियां लेट आईं।

देर से आने का और दुर्घटनाओं का आखिर कारण क्या है और आप ने इन के निराकरण के लिए क्या किया ? मेरी तो शिकायत, मेरा तो रोना यही है। मेरा तो आप से निवेदन यही है कि क्यों नहीं आप दुर्घटनाओं में और लेट के कारणों में जाते हैं और क्यों नहीं उसे दूर करते हैं जिम्मेदार कम्पेन्सेशन की भी यह राशि बच जाय।

कल इसी सदन में हम लोगों ने कार्लिंग अटेंशन पर विचार किया और यह सुना कि जो दुर्घटना हुई है उस में पुलिस वाले, पी० ए० सी० के जवान मारे गए। आप की फिंगर्स के अनुसार विगत तीन वर्ष के अंदर 142 व्यक्ति रेलवे क्रॉसिंग की दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए हैं। आप ने अभी एक दो दिन पहले राज्य सभा में कहा है कि क्रॉसिंग पर जो दुर्घटनाएं होंगी उन का कम्पेन्सेशन रेलवे नहीं देगा जब कि आप ने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि 1971-72 में 38 दुर्घटनाएं क्रॉसिंग पर हुई थीं जिस में 18 के लिए रेल कर्मचारी दोषी पाए गए हैं और 1972-73 में ऐसे फाटकों पर दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या 43 रही जिस में रेल कर्मचारियों को 22 के लिए दोषी ठहराया गया। तो रेल कर्मचारियों के दोष से अगर किसी की जान जाती है तो इस के लिए जवाबदेह कौन होगा ? रेलवे होगी या जनता होगी जिस से आप

सरचार्ज के पैसे लेने जा रहे है जो लोग लेंगे उन को कम्पेन्सेशन तो आप बाद में देंगे लेकिन जनता सरचार्ज से पहले ही मर जायेगी। एक तो जनता पहले ही परेशान है ऊपर से यह 5 पैसे से लेकर 150 पैसे तक का भार आप उस पर और लाद रहे हैं, उससे जनता का शोषण और बढ़ जायेगा। इसलिए सरचार्ज को आप हटा दें और दुर्घटनाओं को रोकें जिस से कि आप को कम्पेन्सेशन ही न देना पड़े। मेरे एक प्रोफेसर भादव एक बार गाड़ी से जा रहे थे। रास्ते में दुर्घटना हो गई। जब लौट कर के आए तो हम ने पूछा कि वह आप गाड़ी थी या डाउन थी, पूरब जा रही थी या पश्चिम जा रही थी? तो कहा न पूरब जाने वाली थी न पश्चिम जाने वाली थी, व गाड़ी जहन्नम जाने वाली थी।

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : आप उस में थे? श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं रहता तो बोलने के लिए बचता। मैं भी कम्पेन्सेशन ले लेता

मेरा कहना है कि कोई आदमी जो गाड़ी पर बैठे उसे यह एहसास न हो कि हम यहां से पटना पहुंचेंगे या नहीं, कलकत्ता पहुंचेंगे या नहीं, इसलिए मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से और उप मंत्री से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि रेलवे में दुर्घटनाएं नहीं इसकी और आप ध्यान दें। जो सरचार्ज आप ने बढ़ाया है उस के ऊपर अधिक न कह कर पब्लिक की प्रतिक्रिया उस के बारे में क्या है वह आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यह सब भारत नाइम्स आज का है उस में लिखा है।

“सरकार ने रेल दुर्घटना में मृत व्यक्तियों के लिए मुआवजे की राशि में ढाई गुना वृद्धि की है। इस वृद्धि और रेलवे की अग्रदायगी-स्थिति के बीच तालमेल बैठाने के उद्देश्य से अब वह रेल यात्रियों पर पांच पैसे से लेकर 150 पैसे तक का अतिरिक्त बोझ चालना चाहती है। रेलवे में अधिकांश दुर्घटनाएं मानवीय कारणों से होती हैं। रेल उपमंत्री का विचार शायद यह है कि जब धोबी अपनी धोबन पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकता तब गधे पर अतिरिक्त बोझ लादने के सिवाय उसे के पास और चारा भी क्या?

यह अखबारों की राय हैं। इसलिए मैं उन से खास तौर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, रेल मंत्री तो आए नहीं, कल भी न आए, आज भी नहीं आए, पता नहीं परसों आए थे या नहीं। बेचारे बहुत काम में लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा उपाय होना चाहिए जिस से दुर्घटना न हो और कोई मरे नहीं ताकि कम्पेन्सेशन भी न देना पड़े। जो हमारे सामने बिल आया है अगर एक लाख की भी रकम रहती तो भी मैं इसका स्वागत करता। क्योंकि किसी की जान जाती है, उस के बदले आप कुछ नोटों का पुलिन्दा देते हैं जिन का कि बहुत कम वजन रहा गया है। अभी कल ही आया था कि रुपये की कीमत 36 पैसे रह गई है। मैं उसका भी स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन मान्यवर 50 हजार की जो राशि रखी गई है, उस का स्वागत करते हुए यही कहूंगा—आप ऐसा कीजिये

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

जिस से दुर्घटनाएँ न हों अन्य विभागों के मुकाबले रेल विभाग में दुर्घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं, पता नहीं इस का क्या कारण है, इस का छोर आकाश में है या पाताल में, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन इतना जरूर जानता हूँ रेलवे में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है, दुर्घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं, चोरी बढ़ रही है, अन्य कई दुर्बलताओं का शिकार रेलवे हो रही है ।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहूँगा—अगर ऐसे ही कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहते हैं तो फिर टिकट पर कम्पलसरी इशोरस क्यों नहीं दे देते ? जो पांच पैसा आप लते हैं, उस पर कम्पलसरी इशोरस दे दीजिये, यात्री जो इस से गारन्टी मिल जायगी ।

एक दूसरी बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ—आप मरने पर मुआवजा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन गड़ियों के लेट चलने के कारण जो काम में हर्जा होता है, उस का मुआवजा कौन देगा ? इस के बारे में भी कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये क्योंकि —

वह जब लेट होती है तब हम वेट करते हैं ।

हम जब लेट होते हैं तो गाड़ी छूट जाती है ।

कल आजाद साहब न एक मेल ट्रेन का जिक्र किया था, मैं भी उस के साथ ताल-मेल बैठते हुए आप से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा—यह जो फरक्का, आसाम और अरुणाचल, इन सब के लिये मेल ट्रेन की बात चल रही है, कृपा कर उस को स्वीकार कर लें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ—इतनी रगड़ के बाद उन्होंने मुझे समय दिया ।

श्री वसंत साठें (अकोला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है, मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ—ट्रेनें जरूर देर से चलती है, लेकिन यह बिल ज्यादा देर से नहीं आया । जहाँ तक 50 हजार रुपये के मुआवजे की बात है अगर इस को एक लाख रखते तो ज्यादा अच्छा था, क्योंकि इन्होंने खुद ही कहा है—इनको यह सूझ कहाँ से आई, जब इन्होंने देखा कि इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स ने 1 लाख रुपया मुआवजा रखा है तो इन्होंने सोचा, रेल में भी मुआवजा बढ़ाना चाहिये । जब यह सूझ इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स से आ ही गई, तो फिर इस को पचास हजार क्यों रखा, एक लाख रुपया देना क्यों नहीं तय किया ? क्या रेल में मरने वाले आदमी की जान और हवाई जहाज में मरने वाले आदमी की जान में कोई फर्क है ? रेल में जो मरेगा, उस के डिपेन्डेंट्स को यह रुपया मिलेगा—जो मरने वाला है, उस की तो छुट्टी हो गई, वह तो रुपया आयेगा नहीं उस के कुटुम्बी को मिलेगा और रेलों में चलने वाले ज्यादातर गरीब लोग होते हैं । उन को अगर एक लाख रुपया मुआवजा मिलता है तो उनकी ती बिन्दगी सुधर जायगी, लेकिन हवाईजहाज में चलने वाले ज्यादातर अमीर होते हैं, वे तो पहले से ही काफ़ी इन्सोर्ड होते हैं, अगर उन के कुटुम्बी को एक लाख रुपया मिलेगा तो पैसे के पास पैसा जायगा । ज्यादा अच्छा होगा अगर आप इस पर फिर से विचार करें, मुआवजा एक

साख रुपया किया जाय । आप कहेंगे बोन बड़ जायगा ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर)
एक लाख रुपया कर दगदे या मरने का समय बतला दें ताकि हवाई जहाज में चढ़ें ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : हवाई जहाज में तो तब चढ़ पायेंगे जब सीट मिलेगी ।

इन्होंने कहा है कि इस पर ढाई करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने वाला है, इस लिए इस बिल के द्वारा एक हाथ से दे रहे हैं और दूसरे हाथ से ले रहे हैं । एक तरफ़ खीसे में हाथ डाल कर लोगों को यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह सरचार्ज अभी नहीं ले रहे हैं, रूल में जो पावर है, उस के द्वारा यह सर्चार्ज बाद में लगा देंगे । यह तो बड़ा अन्याय हो जायगा । आप के कहने के मुताबिक यह ढाई करोड़ रुपया का सवाल है और हमारे सुझाव के मुताबिक यह पांच करोड़ रुपये का सवाल है, यह अपने यहां से क्यों नहीं निकालते—आप ज़रा एफिशियन्सी बढ़ा दीजिये—इतना—रुपया आसानी से निकल आयेगा । आप की बैगन्ज एक जगह जाकर महीनों पड़ी रहती है उन कों ठीक से चलाइये । ट्रैन्च लेट चलती है, जिस से उनकी रोलिंग कम हो जाती है, उन को टाइम पर चलाइये । समय पर चलाने के लिए आप अपने इन्डवर्स और कन्डक्टर्स को कोई इन्स्ट्रिक्ट दीजिये, जिस की गाड़ टाइम पर चलेगी और टाइम पर पहुँचेगी, उसको पावर-टाइम मिलेगा, इससे आप को ज्यादा फ़ायदा होगा । यहां पर समय पर आने के लिये बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है, पांच घण्टे गाड़ी लेट हो जाती है, ऐसे तो पांच घण्टे लेट ही आना पड़ेगा, लेकिन वहाँ

पाँच साल पहले ही चले गये तो फिर क्या फायदा हुआ, इसलिये रेलों पर भरोसा मत रखिये । यह भी कहा गया है कि समय पर आयेंगी तो एक्सीडेंट्स की तादाद बढ़ जायगी । यह आप ही एफिशियन्सी का नमूना है—लोगों को आप की एफिशियन्सी पर शक हो गया है । इस लिए एफिशियन्सी की बढ़ाने की कोशिश कीजिये ।

आप जो सरचार्ज लगाना चाहते हैं, उस के बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि इस को इशोरैस का रूप दीजिये और उधर मुआवजे की रकम बढ़ा कर एक लाख कर दीजिये : इस से गरीब ट्रैवलर्स को भरोसा हों जायेगा, दूसरी तरफ़ इशोरैस कम्पनी को पैसा मिलेगा और आपको भी इसमें कोई परेशानी नहीं होगी । आप इस पर विचार कीजिये, मेरा क्याल है कि इस से लोगों को भी तकलीफ नहीं होगी, उन को पैसा देने में एतराज नहीं होगा और आप भी एक लाख रुपया आसानी से दे सकेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know how long the House or the Government want the debate on this Bill to go on. We have far exceeded the time and I do not think any new light is being shed. Only three points have been repeated by all the hon. Members, namely, the amount of compensation should be raised, the surcharge is objectionable and so the Government should meet the compensation by economising its expenditure and accidents should be reduced or eliminated. A new point has been made just now about having insurance. Shall we go on repeating these points.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): If these points have gone home to the Minister, we shall stop.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the Deputy Minister is one of a few

who, I think, are intelligent and articulate. I think it has more than gone home to him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If his mind is also as late as the trains then we will be in difficulties.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I agree with most of the points made by the hon. Members. Those points which needed to be emphasized have already been well expressed here. But I want to repeat these points at least for one important reason, namely, unless the Government are repeatedly told about the obvious, they will not be persuaded to accept some of these valid points. If compensation for air accidents is Rs. 100,000, there is no reason why there should be less compensation for accidents in railways because under our Constitution all our citizens are equal.

I want to suggest two or three other new points. It is good to see that the Ministers and the Government are occasionally responding to criticism inside and outside Parliament, because the Minister said that it is on account of criticism that he has brought forward this Bill. In that reasoning he has also mentioned one factor, among other things, namely, the increased cost of living. I am glad this point has been brought home to the Minister and to the Government. So, I want to ask what prevents the Government, particularly the Ministry of Railways, from giving the legitimate dues to only a few thousand retired railwaymen, railway pensioners, who are not given a minimum pension of Rs. 40, which they have been demanding for years?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do pensioners come in this Bill, unless you say that they are involved in accidents?

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a new point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It should be a new point within the scope of the Bill.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I say it is relevant because the Minister has said in his Statement of Objects and Reasons that he is amenable to the factor of the increased cost of living. If he is amenable to the increased cost of living for those who are dead, then my question is, what about those who are living? The point needs to be looked into by the Railway Minister carefully and sympathetically because it concerns only a few thousand people and some of them are very old, above 80 years. They are very much alive; let them get their due share.

Then, in my home city of Ahmedabad, not once, not twice, not thrice, but several times, right in the city of Ahmedabad itself, several lives have been lost on account of unmanned gates at the railway crossings, particularly, near the Shreyas High School. You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, will be shocked to know that as recent as in September this year, one young married lady going to the Shreyas High School to collect her child met with an accident because there was no manned gate there. She met with instantaneous death. The train was late by 4 hours. She never expected that at that time the train was going to pass by. She tried to cross the line. But the train came so fast—it was trying to cope up for the loss of time—that she died instantaneously and she and the car were driven 500 yards away along with the railway engine. This happened right in the city of Ahmedabad.

My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, who spoke yesterday on the Calling Attention mentioned that there were 21,000 unmanned railway crossings. I ask: Is this the priority that the Government is giving? Even cities are not looked after. What to talk about far-off distant rural areas where nobody bothers. Therefore, I suggest—I hope, it is a new point—that unmanned crossings need to be looked after urgently. Let the Government accelerate their pace and programme of having all manned crossings so that these avoidable accidents can be avoided.

Lastly, I would like to, along with other Members, lodge a protest against Government's intention to raise additional amount by way of surcharge. There are many ways of having this revenue if only the Railways were to look into their own avoidable and needless luxurious expenditure. A good deal of it is on account of the Railway Board itself. We want in this House some information about the Railway Board. It is surprising how many Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and the whole paraphernalia of staff functioning under them are there in the Railway Board. What I am suggesting is that a lot of money is being spent on this super-bossism and on the officers of the Railway Board. I am not saying, you scrap the Railway Board altogether. But at least you go into the question and try to see where you can save in your expenditure and do it.

As a clarification, I am glad to say that after repeated requests, the Railway authorities have ultimately given a manned gate at the railway crossing near the Shrevas High School in Ahmedabad but not before several innocent lives were lost. I hope, this will not be repeated in other parts of the country, whether in cities or in rural areas.

प्रो० नरायण चन्द पाराशर (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बहुत ही उचित कदम है जोकि बहुत देर के बाद उठाया जा रहा है क्योंकि मरने वालों को जो क्षति देनी है उस में अगर सालों बीत जायें और कितना कम्पेन्सेशन मिलना चाहिये, कम मिलना चाहिये या ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए और वह जो मुआविजा है वह मरने वाले की अनिग कैपेसिटी, कमाने की क्षमता से सम्बन्धित हो तो वह बहुत अटपटी सी बात लगती है। इसलिए एक संशोधन के द्वारा यह जो बात की जा रही

है कि अब जो मुआविजा मिलेगा वह मरने वाले की अनिग कैपेसिटी, कमाने की क्षमता से लिंक नहीं होगा परन्तु इन्जरी और डेथ के आधार पर होगा वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन है और उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

इसके पश्चात् जहां तक मृत्यु का प्रश्न है, मरने वाले के लिए तो कोई फर्क पड़ता नहीं वह चाहे वायुयान की दुर्घटना में मरे या रेलवे की दुर्घटना में मरे इसलिए यह अत्यावश्यक है कि इस बारे में कोई भेदभाव न रखा जाये और रेल मंत्रालय भी अपने आप को उसी स्तर पर ले आये जो इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का आज स्तर है। यदि रेल मंत्रालय अनुभव करता है कि उसके रिसोर्स कम हैं, रेलवे के पास धन नहीं है तो मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि धन के लिए अपने कार्य-कलापों में, अपने कुल कार्यक्रमों में कटौती करे या किसी किस्म की एकोनोमी करने की बात सोचे और मरने वालों को वहीं मुआविजा दिया जाये जोकि एयर लाइन्स के एक्सीडेंट्स में मिलता है। एक लाख की राशि यदि एयर लाइन्स के एक्सीडेंट्स के लिए ठीक है तो रेलवे की दुर्घटनाओं के लिए भी ठीक है।

एक बात मुझे और भी कहनी है। पहले रेलवे में 20 हजार की धनराशि इसके लिए थी, कि हर मरने वाले को वह राशि मिलेगी लेकिन आज तक किसी को भी इतनी राशि मिली नहीं। मेरी जानकारी है कि बहुत कम केसेज में ही दस हजार से ऊपर किसी को मिला है और वह भी बड़ी लम्बी-चोड़ी कानूनी लड़ाई के बाद। इसलिए देखने की बात यह है कि रेल मंत्रालय इस बात का आश्वासन दे सदन को कि दुर्घटना के तुरन्त बाद पेमेन्ट होगा, अदायगी होगी और दूसरे भूत जो भेद है एयर लाइन्स के कम्पेन्सेशन में और रेलवे के कम्पेन्सेशन में उस को भी भिदा दिया जायेगा।

[प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराजरी]

इसके साथ ही यहां पर जो सुझाव दिया गया है उसका मैं भी समर्थन करता हूँ कि अनमैन्ड और मैन्ड, दोनों ही प्रकार की रेलवे क्रासिंग पर यदि रेलवे द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु होती है तो उस को भी दुर्घटना माना जाये उसको भी वही क्षति मिलनी चाहिए जोकि दो गाड़ियों की टक्कर में मरने वालों को मिलेगी। यह तो अन्यायपूर्ण है कि इस एक आदमी जो गाड़ियों की टक्कर में मर जाये उस को तो कम्पेन्सेशन दे दें लेकिन जो फाटक बन्द न होने की वजह से वहां से गुजरते हुए रेलवे कर्मचारियों की गलती से मारा जाये, उसको दुर्घटना में न शामिल किया जाये और कोई कम्पेन्सेशन न दिया जाये। इसलिए मैं इस बात का भी समर्थन करता हूँ कि अनमैन्ड या मैन्ड रेलवे क्रासिंग पर जो दुर्घटनाएँ हों उनको भी उसमें शामिल किया जाये और उनको भी उसी प्रकार से क्षतिपूर्ति की जाये।

इसके साथ ही इस बात का ध्यान भी रखा जाये कि किसी को इस प्रकार की इन्जरी हो जाये, वह काम करने के काबिल न रह जाये, वह यदि रेल कर्मचारी है तो उसके बच्चों की शिक्षा का प्रीबिन्ध रेल मंत्रालय अपने एकूलों में करे और यदि वे साधारण जनता के लोग हैं तो उनके लिए किसी स्टाइपेन्ड की व्यवस्था की जाये। इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि जिसको क्षति हुई है उसकी अग्निंग कंपेसिटी कम होने के कारण उसके परिवार पर बोझ न पड़े। इन सुझावों के साथ मैं रेल मन्त्री मिश्रा जी और कुरेशी साहब को बधाई देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इस राशि को एक लाख कर दें तब तो वह एयर लाइन्स के बराबर हो जाये।

श्री जन्मलाल चन्दाकर (दुर्ग) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधयक में जो सुझावजा देने की व्यवस्था है उसको सभी सदस्य स्वीकार

करते हैं, स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन यहां पर इस बात की मांग की गई कि रेलवे की दुर्घटना और हवाई जहाज की दुर्घटना में जो फर्क रखा गया है उको समाप्त कर दिया जाये, रेलवे में भी एक लाख का मुआवजा रखा जाये, मेरा ख्याल है हमारे रेल उपमंत्री उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे और जो भी सलाह मशिवरा करना होगा वह करके आज उस पर अंतिम निर्णय यहां पर बता देंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें जो 5 पैसे सरचार्ज लगाने का ब्लैकेट अधिकार ले रहे हैं वह संसद सदस्यों के साथ अन्याय है। उनको साफ साफ कहना चाहिये कि 5 पैसे किस पर लगाना चाहते हैं, इसमें साफ साफ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि कितने पैसे का सरचार्ज किस दर्जे के यात्री पर लगाना चाहते हैं? पहले दर्जे के यात्री पर लगायेंगे या तीसरे दर्जे के यात्री पर लगायेंगे?

अगर सत्तर लाख प्रति दिन यात्री भी यात्रा करते हैं और आप पांच पांच पैसा सरचार्ज का लेते हैं तो मेरा अनुमान है कि इसमें आप के पास दस करोड़ रुपये से अधिक आ जायेंगे। खर्च जो आप का होगा ढाई करोड़ का है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से आप अधिक पैसा इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों को मुआवजा देने के नाम पर। इस वास्ते इसका हम विरोध करते हैं। यह सरचार्ज किस तरह से लगेगा, कब से लगेगा, अच्छा होता इसको भी इसी बिल में जोड़ दिया जाता।

सुझाव दिया गया है कि ग्रुप इनश्योरेंस हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सुझाव भी बहुत अच्छा है। इस पर विचार होना चाहिये। गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार वह करें। ऐसा न हो जैसा आम तौर पर होता है कि कह दिया जाता है कि कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

दुर्घटनाओं के लिए जो व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी होते हैं और जांच के बाद जिन को दोषी पाया जाता है उनको किसी तरह की सजा नहीं मिलती है कभी भी। जहां साफ साफ जांच के बाद यह साबित भी हो जाता है कि अमुक आदमी की लापरवाही थी तो इसके वास्ते उसको बंड अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिये फिर चाहे वह पब्लिसिटी उसको न दे कर हो या उसकी तरक्की बन्द करके हो। जब सजा नहीं होगी तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि लापरवाही बढ़ेगी।

जहां यह सरचांच लगाया जा रहा है वहां यह भी देखा जाना चाहिये कि गाड़ियां समय पर चलें। खास तौर से मैंने मध्य प्रदेश में देखा है कि पूर्व की ओर से जितनी भी गाड़ियां आती हैं, कोई भी समय पर नहीं आती है, 365 दिन यही देखने को मिलता है। कोई ट्रेन 12 घंटे और कोई 18 घंटे लेट होती है और कभी कभी तो यह भी पता नहीं चल पाता है कि यह आज आने वाली ट्रेन है या कल जो आनी थी, वह यह ट्रेन है। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्रियों को और अधिकारियों को समय पर गाड़ी जो नहीं लाते हैं उनको बंड देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। यह लोगों के समय की भारी बर्बादी है। कोई आज यह देखने वाला नहीं है कि ट्रेन समय पर आ रही है या नहीं आ रही है कोई परवाह इसकी नहीं होती है। खास तौर से एक साल से यह चीज देखने में आ रही है। गाड़ियां लेट होने का क्रम बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

रेल मंत्रालय हो या रेलवे बोर्ड हो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मध्य प्रदेश की ओर किसी का ध्यान ही नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश के नक्शे को आप देखें। वहां कोई रेलवे लाइन ही नहीं है। उसके क्षेत्रफ़न को आप देखें, वहां से यहां आने के लिए कोई सीधी ट्रेन ही नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि एं. मेल ट्रेन यहां से बिलासपुर, रायपुर गया भोपाल होते हुए डायरेक्ट बी जानी चाहिये।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी (हमीरपुर) : मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं जो दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं वे शराब पीने के कारण होती हैं। अगर शराब पीना बन्द कर दिया जाए तो आधी दुर्घटनाएं बन्द हो सकती हैं। शराब पीना पहले हम लोग बन्द करें, मंत्री लोग बन्द करें। अगर शराब न पी जाए तो न मोटर की दुर्घटना हो और न हवाई जहाज की और न रेलवे की। तब बारह आना दुर्घटनाएं बन्द हो जाएंगी। मेरा यही सुझाव है कि शराब न पी जाए और मरने वाले के परिवारों को जितना अधिक मुआवजा दिया जाए कम है। गाड़ियां समय पर चलनी चाहिये। यह जो माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है ठीक कहा है। बस मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): I shall be very brief. There is no justification for a surcharge to give enhanced compensation for the people who die in accidents because passengers are not responsible for the accidents. It is not the creation of the passengers. It is a collective fine imposed on the passengers and it has no justification at all...

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It is a recreation for the passengers.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: About keeping time on the railways, many members have said about it. There is a joke about it. One day, a passenger remarked that the train has come in time, but somebody had to point out to him that that was the train of yesterday.

Sir, the railway officials are behaving almost in an irresponsible manner and if there is some mistake somewhere, all the trains are late and they do not apply their mind at all because there is nobody to question them as to why the trains are not running in

[Shri C. H. Mohammed Koya]

time. Because after all it is a nationalised service, so there is nobody to question them. It should not be like that. The Parliament is the only forum where we can have some say about the railway officials.

The railways must, instead of imposing a surcharge, try to economise. We had at one time a good dining-car system but now it is abolished and the kitchen-car is introduced. The food served is hopeless. There are some private caterers who are serving very good food. But Government is gradually trying to dispense with them. There are railway lines which are running at a loss. We have pointed out many methods to run them efficiently and profitably. Kerala has got only one railway line which is running into a loss. This is the shoranur-Nilambur Railway. It should be extended upto Kallai, the world's second biggest timber centre. This was pointed out in this House several times but not even a survey was made. Therefore, I would request the Minister to order a survey and extend the railway line upto Kallai. Thank you.

डा कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) :

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जब रेल मंत्री थे तो मैंने उनको एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें मैंने कहा था कि रेल यात्री जब दुर्घटना में मरते हैं तो बीमा के आधार पर हो या किसी और तरह से हो आप एक पैसा एक टिकट के पीछे बढ़ा दें। जिससे कि पच्चीस हजार रुपया आप मरने वाले के परिवारों को दे सकेंगे। इस तरह से गरीब लोगों के परिवार बालों को तुम कुछ थोड़ी बहुत सहायता मिल जाएगी। यह सन् 54 की बात है। अब इसको करीब 19-20 साल हो गए हैं। यह बात अब कैसे घाई? एक बड़ी दुर्घटना हुई। अगर उस में श्री कुमारमंगलम न

मरते तो शायद इतनी पबलिसिटी भी न मिलती कि मरने वालों को एक लाख रुपया एयर लाईंस से मिला करता है या उनके परिवार वालों को मिला करता है। वायुयान में मरने वाले चूँकि पैसे वाले हैं इसलिए उनके लिए एक लाख दिया जाए और यहां पचास हजार रखा जाए, हम समाजवाद के जो रोज नारे लगाते हैं तो ऐसा फर्क ठीक नहीं लगता। गरीब चूँकि रेलों में चलते हैं उनको दुर्घटना में मरने पर पहले हम बीस हजार देते थे और अब वह पचास हजार देंगे ठीक नहीं है। श्री पाराशर ने कहा कि बीस हजार की जो रकम रखी गई थी वह भी लोगों को नहीं बी गई। कुरेशी जी बताएं कि बीस हजार की राशि आपने कितने लोगों को दी और कितनी रकम मैकसिमम आपने आज तक दी है। पाराशर जी ने कहा है कि दस हजार से ज्यादा किसी को बी ही नहीं गई है और शायद वह भी सात या बी साल या तीन साल के बाद उनको मिली है। इस वास्ते शंकर दयाल सिंह जी तथा दूसरे साठे जी ने जो मुद्दा रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ कि बीमा हर यात्री का किया जाय ताकि उसी वक्त उनको पैसा मिल जाए और जो तजवीज करनी होगी वह बीमा कंपनी ही करे न कि सरकार को जो सदा देर करती है।

सरकार का डिफिसिट बढ़ता जा रहा है। उस कारण से सरकार को कुछ रुपया चाहिये वह एक रुपया पेट्रोल पर लेवी लगा कर डिफिसिट को घटा रहे हैं। पेट्रोल लेवी से पांच सौ करोड़ मिलने वाले हैं। रेल यात्रियों से पांच पैसे थर्ड क्लास वालों पर तथा डेढ़ रुपया फर्स्ट क्लास वालों पर लगा कर चुपचाप बिना किसी को सूचना दिये सरकार दस करोड़ रुपया या पंद्रह करोड़ रुपया जमा करना चाहती है यह लेवी कब से लागू करने वाले हैं इसकी कोई तारीख तो मुकर्रर की जानी चाहिये थी। ऐसा अगर किया जाता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। जब

साठ लाख व्यक्ति हर रोज रेलों में चलते हैं अगर आपने प्लैट रेट चार आने या पच्चीस पैसे भी सरचार्ज लगा दिया होता तो सरकार को पंद्रह लाख रुपये रोज की आमदनी होती वर्ष में 180 करोड़ की आमदनी होगी पर खर्च बहुत कम होगा। मैं इसलिये यह कह रहा हूँ कि अगर आप दुर्घटनाओं सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों को देखें, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि उन में किसी साल भी 1700 ज्यादा लोग नहीं मरे हैं। अगर हम चार आने के हिसाब ही लगायें तो सरकार को पंद्रह लाख रुपया रोज मिलेगा और इस तरह अथाह रुपया सरकार के पास आ जायेगा। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि या तो सरकार एयर ट्रेवल में मरने वालों का कम्पेन्सेशन भी पचास हजार रुपया कर दे या रेलवेज में भी वह रकम एक लाख रुपया कर दी जाये। अगर मरने वाला गरीब है, तो कम्पेन्सेशन पचास हजार रुपया और अगर वह अमीर है, तो कम्पेन्सेशन एक लाख रुपया यह बात समाजवाद की भाषा में नहीं बैठती है।

15 hrs.

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमें लोगों को यह समझाना होगा कि अनमैन्ड रेलवे क्रासिंग को सतर्कता से, दायें बायें देख कर, पार करें, लेकिन ऐसी जगहों पर दुर्घटनायें होने में सारा कुसूर रेलवे एथारिटीज का है क्यों कहा जाय पर रेलवे को भी चाहिये कि वहां अनमैन्ड गेट न रहें। कल मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इस बारे में उचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा होगा और 12 करोड़ रुपये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दे भी दिये गये हैं। इन जवाबों से जनता को संतोष नहीं होता। क्या देश को संतोष होगा। मंत्री महोदय ने एक फेज्ड प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक 60 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने की बात कही है, लेकिन इस पांच पैसे और डेढ़ रुपये के सरचार्ज से सरकार को इतनी आमदनी

होगी कि न जाने कितने साठ करोड़ रुपये हो जायेंगे, जिस से छः महीनों में ही अनमैन्ड लेवल क्रासिंग को मैन्ड किया जा सकता है जिससे दुर्घटना कम होगी जैसा कि श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह ने कहा है, इस आमदनी का उपयोग रेलवे की एफिशेंसी बढ़ा कर दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए भी किया जाना चाहिए।

इस बिल में यात्रियों को कम्पेन्सेशन देने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन ट्रेनों पर जो ड्राइवर, गाई और डाइनिंग कार में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारी हैं, अगर वे किसी दुर्घटना में मरते हैं, तो क्या उन के लिए कोई अलग प्राविजन किया गया है, या वे भी इस में शामिल हैं? हमारे जो कर्मचारी ड्यूटी पर रेलों पर चलते हैं, वे जनता से अलग नहीं हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को पैसेंजर्स से अलग किया जा रहा है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कुछ भी निर्णय लें, लेकिन उनको पांच पैसे से ज्यादा सरचार्ज नहीं लगाना चाहिए। आंकड़ों के मुताबिक सरकार को इस से दस लाख रुपये रोज की आमदनी होगी। इस बात का भी पता नहीं है कि मरने वालों के परिवारों को मुआवजा साल भर बाद दिया जायेगा या दस साल बाद दिया जायेगा। इस बारे में समय निश्चित कर दिया जाना चाहिए कि एक महीने या तीन महीने के अन्दर मुआवजा दे दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं लेवी के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ। देश में विभिन्न काम करने के लिए, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सुधारने के लिए, हमें रुपये की आवश्यकता है। हमें इस प्रश्न को राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Sir, this Bill, though appears to be simple, yet, there seems to be a very intelligent device taken by the Ministry of Railways. It simply says that for increased costs of compensation, there should be certain surcharges. What about the increased cost according to their own statement? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill it is stated that the amount of compensation is to be increased from Rs. 20,000 to 50,000, that is, by 150 per cent and the increased cost will come to Rs. 2½ crores. crores.

Demand has already been made in this House by some hon. Members that while in the Indian Airlines Corporation they are paying compensation upto Rs. 1 lakh, why the same standard should not be allowed for the persons killed or injured due to accident or any failure in the railways? Why for accidents in the railways the compensation amount should not be equal to that of the Indian Airlines?

I would now like to urge on this point. First of all the rate of surcharge, that is to say, the rate of 5 paise, 10 paise or one rupee etc. and the total number of railway commuters are very fantastic. The figure of Railway commuters is 2,535 millions in 1971-72. In other words, according to the Railway Minister's statement, in 1971-72, 2,535 and odd million passengers travelled by railways in this country both in suburban as well as non-suburban trains. I agree that there will be some amount of concession for the season-ticket holders and others. But what will be the amount that will be received by the railways even if we calculate it on a rough basis at the rate of five paise surcharge on each ticket? It will be not less than Rs. 18 to 20 crores. I am prepared to lessen it down to even Rs. 12 to 15 crores. As I mentioned in the beginning, if the claim for compensation is to be increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh

or Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1 lakh, it would mean 400 per cent increase. Even according to the railways' own calculation, for an increase of 150 per cent more, the increased cost would be to the extent of Rs. 2½ crores. At the same rate of increment for 400 per cent, it will be nothing more than Rs. 6½ to 7 crores. But what is the amount that they will be realising as compared to this? It will be fantastically high and it will be nothing less than Rs. 12 to 14 or 15 crores, even if we do not take it to Rs. 20 crores. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect. So, what is wrong if I urge the hon. Minister to agree to this suggestion that the compensation amount should be enhanced up to Rs. 1 lakh so that it should be on a par with that in the Indian Airlines.

The main thrust of this Bill is on the question of accidents and the increased cost of living and so on. Is it not possible to lessen the number of accidents? It is not so much a question of giving compensation after the accidents taken place, to the families of the persons killed, but of the ways to lessen or stop the accidents, and what steps have been initiated by the Research, Standards and Design Organisation of the railways in this direction?

If one goes to the anatomical explanations of the railway accidents it will be observed that the accidents mainly are due to three reasons; namely train collision, obstruction on the track and thirdly human failure or bad signalling. Obstruction in the track, human failure and train collision all these can be checked substantially or minimised.

I remember that in the Fourth Lok Sabha in 1968 or 1969 I had referred to a device to minimise the effect and incidence of accidents. The hon. Minister will find it on the records of the Ministry that in 1968-69 I had referred to this. One young scientist of our country had devised a machine known

as the 'Micro Minimum Radar System'. It was a small machine which could be fitted to the railway engine, and which would indicate in it electronic eye whether there was obstruction on the track or not even from a considerable distance, and which would clearly give the signal whether the railway train was passing on the proper track or not. If there were any failure due to bad signalling, the electronic eye would automatically check and stop the train. If there were any obstruction on the track, it would give a signal to the driver, and if the driver did not hear it in time, it will activate an automatic device to stop the train. If there were any danger of collision or there were any obstruction on the track, again the electronic eye would give a signal to the engine driver.

Perhaps, some of the officials working in the research, standards and design organisation of the railways, those who are working there and are supposed to be big scientists, who thought that if this new device were to be accepted, it would imply a failure on the part of the so-called big technicians or scientists of the railways. So, they said that that device was a bunkum. As a matter of fact, I would submit that that device was not given a proper trial. Had it been given a proper trial and the electronic eye device been improved further, the railways would have saved to the extent of Rs. 150 to 200 crores annually.

So, to minimise the incidence of accidents, I would request the hon. Minister to reorganise the research section of the railways. We hear that this young engineer had further improved his machine, and this was published in the newspapers also. I would suggest to the hon. Minister to give his machine a fair trial.

You call him and test his device. If you find it suitable, accept it. Otherwise, not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: My last point is this. There was an insistent demand for a mail train from Delhi to the eastern region, to New Bongaigaon. This point has already been made by Shri Azad. I am pressing it again. As a matter of fact, the Railway Board had accepted this demand. It was published two years ago in the railway time-table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You support what Shri Azad said.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It was published in the railway time-table. I do not know what happened subsequently. The whole scheme had been scuttled. I would urge upon the Railway Minister that at least for the long-distance passengers from Delhi to the eastern region, namely, new Bongaigaon, there should be a daily mail train, not an express or bi-weekly train service. What was decided and settled by the Ministry must be implemented now.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): This is a small Bill. Though it is small, it has some financial implications. I thank the Railway Minister for enhancing the quantum of compensation to victims of accidents as has been done in the case of accidents in Airlines. But I fail to understand how along with this he has introduced a surcharge. On the one side for those who die in railway accidents, you are giving a compensation; on the other, you are introducing this surcharge.

As regards accidents, most of the members who have spoken have spoken about how to improve the efficiency of operation so that accidents do not take place. But I would request the Minister to see whether he cannot implement the proposal regarding compensation without imposing a surcharge. I would request him to reconsider this matter and see that the surcharge is removed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not in the Bill.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: If it is not possible, should he not exempt the third class passengers from the scope of this surcharge so that the poor man may get some relief? If the proposal as made remains, the poor people travelling in trains will have to pay the tax. So I would request him to consider this.

Another point, which is of interest to you and me, is this. The Railway Minister had repeatedly promised a faster train from Delhi to Bongaigaon via Farakka Barrage. I asked the Deputy Minister, what this meant. It meant a train faster than mail. But they have contemplated to introduce an express train, and that too a bi-weekly train service (*Interruptions*). What we wanted was a daily train, a faster train. If this is not done, it means that the promise remains unkept.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Up to Bongaigaon.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: There is another thing. You know very well that a broad gauge line has been constructed from Calcutta to Bongaigaon. What was the object? The object was to ultimately take this railway line via Goalpara and Garo Hills to Gauhati. But that is not done. As you know very well, the Railway Ministry was very reluctant. It was only late Prime Minister Nehru who awarded us a bridge across the Brahmaputra and the said railway line. But after his death, they have forgotten us. The Deputy Minister comes from a hill State and he has sympathies for the Assam State which is very neglected. He has also forgotten us.

So I would request him to introduce a faster train, by whatever name it may be called, upto Bongaigaon and from there to Gauhati. It should be daily and not weekly.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, accidents on the Railways have

become almost a daily feature and no week passes in this august House without a Calling Attention motion on them. If the cess is levied on the passengers, the railway staff who are responsible for the accidents will never feel for anything. So, my suggestion is, if there is any accident on account of the failure of the railway staff they must be held responsible and the compensation that is to be paid to the dependants of the victims must be recovered from their unions. (*Interruption*). Then alone they will behave in a responsible way. Here, the poor people are suffering and the poor passengers are asked to pay. And what is it that the railway staff do? If somebody dies, on account of their negligence, they are going scot-free! Not only do I want the money to be recovered from them, but if, on account of their negligence an accident occurs, they must be prosecuted under section 302 IPC for murder. Unless and until stringent measures are taken against the erring staff, nothing is going to improve. My demand on the Minister is that he should take stringent action and, if possible, he may include all these suggestions in the Bill or at a later date.

The sum of Rs. 50,000 that is being suggested as compensation in respect of the victims is quite sufficient. But my suggestion is that those who are disabled must be paid Rs. 75,000 because not only will they have to live but there has to be someone else to support him throughout his life. That is why the compensation in the case of the disabled persons must be fixed at Rs. 75,000.

Then, Prof. Mavalankar suggested that the Railway Board should be abolished. I want to know whether the Railway Board, sitting in the Rail Bhavan, is arranging daily for the head-on collisions. I want to know why he made such a suggestion. (*Interruption*). I do not want to go into all those things. My only demand on the Minister is that he should see that accidents are completely eliminated.

It is seen from the reports that the number of accidents have come down from 1,700 to 800, but that is not a satisfactory affair. Even in one single accident many people can die and in such fatal accidents the railway has to pay more compensation to the dependants of the victims.

श्री विष्णुनाथ सिंह (मुंमुनु) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस रेलवे संशोधन विधायक में दो पहलू रख गये हैं और मुझे दोनों ही दुखदायी लगते हैं। जहाँ तक सरचार्ज का सवाल है पांच पैसे दस पैसे डेढ़ रुपये या कहीं तक आप इस को लगायेंगे मुझे पता नहीं, फाइनेंशियल मेमोरेण्डम में इतना ही लिखा है कि सरचार्ज हम लगाएँगे, और इस अवसर पर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट जानना चाहूंगा कि ढाई करोड़ का जो एक्सट्रा एक्सपेंडीचर का अनुमान उन्होंने लगाया है, इस सदन के सदस्यों को वह स्पष्ट रूप से एश्योर करें कि इस से अधिक और सरचार्ज वह नहीं लगाएंगे। ढाई करोड़ से अधिक सरचार्ज अगर लगते हैं तो इस का मतलब है कि आप अपने रेलवे के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की इनफिसियेंसी को मुआवजे के नाम से छिपाकर टैक्स लगा कर कबर करना चाहते हैं। आज रेलवे ही नहीं किसी भी सरकारी उद्योग के प्रबंध जो लेबर काम करता है, जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन का संगठन, एक ऐसा संगठित दल हो गया है जो देश की समुची प्रामदनी जाना चाहते हैं और उसके बदले में काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ट्रेड यूनियन को मैं बुरा नहीं मानता। ट्रेड यूनियन अच्छी ऐक्टिविटी है, मेरे बायीं ओर बैठे साथी नाराज हो सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं ट्रेड यूनियन को बुरा नहीं समझता और मेरी मान्यता है कि किसी को भी इस देश में 1 हजार रुपये से कम तनखाह नहीं

मिले। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ काम करने की क्षमता हमारी बढ, ईमानदारी से हम काम करें लेकिन ट्रेड यूनियन में जो साथी लगे हुये हैं वह रुपया खाना चाहते हैं अगर काम नहीं करना चाहते। आज भी अगर ईमानदारी से काम करें, 8 घंटे का काम यदि रेलवे का कर्मचारी करे तो आज का जो स्टाफ है उस को एक चौथाई कर सकते हैं। आज कोई भी कर्मचारी दो घंटे से अधिक ईमानदारी से काम नहीं करता।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि तमाम रेलवे की कमाई आप इन कर्मचारियों को मत दें, जो ऐक्सीडेंट में रुपया देने जा रहे हैं वह इस में से सेव कर के दें और आप सदन को एश्योर करें कि जितना भी रुपया इस में खर्च होगा उस से ज्यादा सरचार्ज आप नहीं लगाएंगे।

इस का दूसरा पक्ष लीजिये। कोई भी इन्सान ऐसा नहीं होगा जिस के सामने आप यह रखें कि 20 हजार की जगह 50 हजार रुपया हम कम्पेन्सेशन देंगे। बशर्ते कि वह प्रादमी मरने को तैयार हो तो कोई भी प्रादमी उसके लिए तैयार नहीं होगा। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इन ऐक्सीडेंट्स को रोका जाय और उसको रोकने के बहुत से तरीके हैं। ईमानदारी से रेलवे कर्मचारी काम करें तो ऐक्सीडेंट नहीं हो सकते। जो ह्यूमन कंट्रोल के बाहर की चीज हो उसके लिए ऐक्सीडेंट हो सकते हैं नहीं तो और नहीं हो सकते हैं।

जो सुझाव इस समय सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने दिये हैं, मैं उनको रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। ऐक्सीडेंट्स को कम करने के लिये

(श्री विश्वनाथ सिंह)

आप को प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। एफिशियन्सी को बढ़ाइये, इसके लिये मैं दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। इस वक्त रेलवे और रोड ट्रैफिक में जबरदस्त कम्पीटीशन चल रहा है, इस तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। आज जितना भी ट्रैफिक है वह रोड से जाना ज्यादा पसन्द करता है, क्योंकि उसे आप की सर्विस पर विश्वास नहीं है। आप के यहां चोरी होती है, ट्रेन देर में पहुंचती है, पिलफरेज होती है, आप उस को चैक कीजिये। आप की रेलवे का स्टाफ खुद चोरी करता है और फिर अदालतों में लोग कम्पेन्शन लेते हैं—अगर इस को चैक कर सकें तो आप बहुत बड़ी रकम बचा सकते हैं। लोगों को एफिशियन्ट सर्विस दें। राजस्थान से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग देश के पूर्वी भाग में जाते हैं, कालका या दूसरी गाड़ियों को पकड़ना होता है, दो-ढाई घण्टे का मार्जिन होने के बाद भी लोग आप की रेल से आना पसन्द नहीं करते, जोधपुर और बीकानेर से मेल की बजाय बसों से आना ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं, क्योंकि बसें टाइम पर पहुंचा देती हैं, लेकिन आप की रेल टाइम पर नहीं लाती। अगर रेल टाइम पर आये तो लोग रेल से आना ज्यादा पसन्द करेंगे और इस से आप की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी।

एक निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ—जिस तरह से आज हम रेलवे स्टाफ की एफिशियन्सी की मांग कर रहे हैं, उसी तरह से आप को इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के सुझावों को भी मानना चाहिए। आखिर हम भी यहां पर 8-10 लाख आदमियों के वोटों को लेकर यहां आते हैं, आप हमारे सुझावों

पर महीने-दो महीने एक्सपेरिमेंट कर के देखिये। हम डिब्बे बढ़ाने, रेल चलाने की मांग करते हैं, आप उस पर एक्सपेरिमेंट कीजिये, अगर रेलवे की आमदनी बढ़ती है, लोगों को सुविधा मिलती है, तब उस को मानिये, बरना न मानिये। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि आप के आफिसर्स सब एक लाइन पर चलते हैं, उनकी सभस में आ गया, चाहे उस से रेलवे को नुकसान हो, उस को मान लेते, लेकिन दूसरे लोगों को सुझावों को नहीं मानेंगे—यह अच्छी नीति नहीं है। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य जो सुझाव देते हैं, उन को एक्सपेरिमेंट के रूप में मानिये।

मैं चाहता हूँ इस अवसर पर आप इस सदन को एक विश्वास दियाइये—झाई करोड़ रुपये से अधिक सरचाज नहीं लगायेंगे ताकि इन लोगों की इन-एफिशियन्सी को छिपाया न जा सके।

श्री मुहम्मद जर्गलूरहमान (किशन गंज)
मौहतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर, साहब, आज कल के तारेबाजी और इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद के दौर में इस कदर अन्सटेन्टी बढ़ गई है कि इन्सान को अपनी जिन्दगी पर भरोसा नहीं रहा। जब भी कोई शख्स घर से निकलता है वह यह सोचने लगता है कि सही और सालिम अपने मकान पर वापस आजाय। और अगर कोई शख्स सफर पर निकलता है तो वह यह जरूर सोचता है कि वह ठीक वक्त से और बिल्कुल सही वह सालिम अपने डैस्टिनेशन पर पहुंच जाय। मैं अपने दोस्तों से, जो मेरी दाहिनी तरफ बैठे हैं, खास तौर से इस्तदुआ करूंगा कि कम से कम ला-एण्ड-आर्डर को बरकरार रखने में अवामी हुकूमत का साथ दे

और इन्क्लाब जिन्दाबाद के नारे की धाड़ में, भवाम की जिन्दगी दूसर न करें। मैं खास तौर से ऐसी संस्थाओं, ऐसे हदारों से जो हमारे मजदूर भाइयों के सरबराह हैं, उन से इस्तुद्दा कर रहा हूँ। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि पिछले चन्द महीनों से हर शीबे में गड़बड़ पैदा की जा रही है और कराई जा रही है। कभी पानी बन्द, कभी बिजली बन्द, कभी रेल बन्द, गर्ज कि जितने किस्म के ओछे हथियार हैं, वे सारे इस्तेमाल करते हैं और फिर भवाम की जिन्दगी दूसर कर देते हैं।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—भारत की भवाम अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाना जानती है, निभा रही है और निभा चुकी है। उन के खोखले नारों से अब कोई खास असर भारत के भवाम पर होने वाला नहीं है। रेलवे के तरमीम बिल को बड़े गौर से देखा है और पढ़ा है। इस जम्हूरियत के दौर में इस बिल के अन्दर जो रकम बढ़ाई जाने की मांग की गई है, उस से बड़ा छोटा भवाम को और क्या दिया जा सकता है। हवाई जहाज का मुसाफिर मरे तो एक लाख रुपया और रेल का मुसाफिर मरे तो 50 हजार रुपया दिया जायगा — यह कैसा इन्साफ है? अखिर जिन्दगी तो सब की बराबर है और एक जैसी है और मौत भी सब की एकसी है। ऐसा तो नहीं है कि अमीर की जिन्दगी एक रंग की है और गरीब की जिन्दगी का रंग दूसरा है। इसलिये कम्पेन्सेशन के मामले में वह इन्तिबाज क्यों? जम्हूरियत के जमाने में यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन बेमुनासिब है।

अभी पिछले सेशन में भी रेलवे की एक तरमीम पास हुई थी, अब वे दूसरी तरमीम

को ले आये हैं—इस से बेहतर तो यह था कि आप रेलवे के सिलसिले में एक मुकम्मिल बिल पिछले रेलवे एक्ट को रद्द करने के लिये लेकर आते जो ऐसा बिल हो जो भवाम की जिन्दगी का नमूना हो। खास कर इस जम्हूरियत के दौर में, जम्हूरियत का ख्याल करते हुए, भवाम का ख्याल करते हुए, ऐसा बिल लाया जाए जो भवाम की जरूरत को पूरा कर सके।

मैंने इस बिल के फाइनेन्शियल मेमोरेण्डम के दूसरे पैसे को पढ़ा—मैं उस की पुरजोर मुखा-लफ्त करता हूँ, क्योंकि सरचार्ज लगाना बिलकुल मुनासिब नहीं है। उस के बदले में मैं यह तजवीज करता हूँ कि पैसेन्जर इंशोरेन्स स्कीम लागू की जाए। इस सिलसिले में मैं आप के सामने कुछ आंकड़े पेश करना चाहता हूँ—

7-9-1962 को एक तजवीज जनाब महावीर त्यागी साहब ने पेश की थी और उस पर अन्जहानी बजीरेआजम पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने राय दी और उस रेजोल्यूशन को फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के पास भेजा गया ताकि उस पर गौर किया जाय कि उस स्कीम को लागू किया जा सकता है या नहीं। पंडित जी चाहते थे कि पैसेन्जर इंशोरेन्स स्कीम लागू की जाए।

उस के बाद 25-8-1966 को जनाब पाटिल साहब ने, जो उस वक्त रेलवे के बजीर थे, लोक सभा में कहा था कि मुसाफिरों के लिये इंशोरेन्स की स्कीम जैरेगौर है।

(श्री मुहम्मद जवीदुर्रमान)

3-9-1966 को उस वक्त संसद सदस्य डा० सिधवी साहब ने लोक सभा में मुतालबा किया कि इंशोरेंस की स्कीम लागू की जाये।

22-7-1969 को डा० रामसुभाष सिंह, जो उस वक्त रेलों के वजीर थे, ने लोक सभा में यकीन दिलाया कि इंशोरेंस स्कीम लागू की जाएगी और उस पर रजामन्दी भी थी।

18-6-1970 को रेलवे बोर्ड ने यह तजवीज की और कहा कि यह मामला एल० आई० सी० के जरेगौर है। जब एल० आई० सी० के जरेगौर यह मामला था तो फिर इस को लागू क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है, इस कदर वक्त इसमें क्यों लगा, जब कि यह मामला पंडित जी के वक्त से चला आ रहा है।

मौजूदा डिप्टी मिनिस्टर (रेलवे) ने 14-11-72 को राज्य सभा में एलान किया कि इंशोरेंस की स्कीम को लागू करने की तजवीज है।

3-5-1973 को भी वजीर (रेलवे) ने रेलवे बोर्ड के जरिये यह जवाब दिया कि इस स्कीम पर गौर हो रहा है।

30-7-1973 को भी लोक सभा में वजीर (रेलवे) ने एलान किया कि स्कीम लागू की जा रही है और जेरे तजवीज है।

जहां तक मुझे भाजूम है सरकार भी चाहती है कि यह स्कीम लागू हो। अगर फिर भी यह अभी तक लागू नहीं हो सकी है मैं इस को हुक्का की गफलत समझता हूँ और आप

के जरिये उन को आग्रह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि अब अवाम की जिन्दगी के साथ ज्यादा न खेलें। ऐसी हालत में सरचार्ज बढ़ाना जनता के साथ मखौल करना है।

जनावेवाला, मैं आप के जरिए व (रेलवे) से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इंशोरेंस की स्कीम लागू करते हैं तो आप को हल्कजल फायदा होगा।

1. 38 से 60 लाख मुसाफिर रोजाना 4200 से 4500 मुसाफिर गाड़ियों पर 6500 से 7000 स्टेशनों पर उतरते हैं। इस के मायने यह हुए कि 2340 से 4166 मुसाफिर फी-मिनट स्टेशनों पर उतरते हैं या इस को इस तरह से भी देखा जा सकता है कि 1300 मिलियन से 2160 मिलियन मुसाफिर फी-साल सफर करते हैं जो हमारी कुल आबादी का चौगुना है।

2. यह बात भी काबिले गौर है कि एक तरफ इस स्कीम को लागू करते हैं तो 30 लाख रुपये की आमदनी रोजाना होगी और दूसरी तरफ इस स्कीम के जरिये 32000 नौजवानों को, पढ़े लिखे नौजवानों को रोजी मिलेगी नौकरी मिलेगी जिस से उन का नौकरी का मसला हल होगा।

बिल में अभी सरचार्ज बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी चाहिए होना चाहिये कि सरचार्ज कितना बढ़ेगा। मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ-इंशोरेंस की स्कीम लागू करने से आमदनी बढ़ेगी, पढ़े लिखे नौजवान जो बेकार हैं, उन को नौकरी मिलेगी, पैसेम्बर्स जो गाड़ी में सवार होते

ہیں ان کو ایتھینان ہوگا کی اگر ان کی
 جیندگی کو ایتھینان ہوگا تو ان کا مشاہدہ
 ملے گا، دیکھ کر سکر کرنے والوں کی
 تاداد میں کمی ہوگی۔ اس سدن میں بارہا
 اس بات کا اعلان کیا گیا ہے، وایدا
 کیا گیا ہے کہ ایتھینانس اکیس لاگو
 کی جانے والی ہے، وہ سرکار کے جہز گور ہے
 تو میں ارج کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کو جلد
 سے جلد لاگو کیا جائے۔ اس اعلان کے
 ساتھ جو وایدا کیا گیا ہے ان کو جلدی
 سے جلدی لاگو کیا جائے تاکہ مسافروں
 کی جیندگی بچ سکی ہو۔

[شرعی محنت جہل الرحمان (کشن)]

کشم (محترم قہتی سیکر صاحب
 آجکل کے نعرے بازی اور انقلاب زندہ
 باد کے دور میں اس قدر انقلابی زندگی
 پر بھروسہ نہیں رہا جب بھی کوئی
 شخص کو سے نکلتا ہے وہ یہ
 سوچنے لگتا ہے کہ سہی اور شام
 اپنے مکان پر واپس آ جائے۔ اگر
 کوئی شخص سفر پر نکلتا ہے تو وہ
 یہ ضرور سوچتا ہے کہ وہ تھک وقت
 سے اور بالکل مہی و سلامت آئے
 تھکی نیشن پر پہنچ جائے۔ میں
 اپنے دوستوں سے جو مہی داہلی
 طرف ہتھے ہیں خاص طور سے
 دست دیا کرونا کہ کم سے کم لا ایلڈ
 آفر کو برقرار رکھنے میں عوامی
 حکومت کا ساتھ دیں اور انقلاب زندہ
 باد کے نعرے کی آواز میں عوام کی

زندگی دوبارہ کر دیں۔ میں خاص
 طور سے ایتھینانس سے ایتھینانس
 سے جو ہمارے مزدور بھائیوں کے ساتھ
 ہیں۔ ان سے دست دیا کو رہا ہیں۔
 میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ پچھلے جلد
 مہینوں سے ہر صوبے میں کو بڑا پیدا
 کی جا رہی ہے۔ اور کرائی جا رہی
 ہے۔ کہی پانی بلد کہی بچلی بلد
 کہی ریل بلد فریڈکے جلتے قسم کے
 اوجھ ہتھار ہوں وہ سارے استعمال
 کرتے ہیں۔ اور پھر عوام کی زندگی
 دوبارہ کر دیتے ہیں۔

میں یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہتا
 ہوں۔ بھارت کی عوام، اپنی ذمہ داری
 نبھانا جانتی ہے۔ نبھا رہی ہے۔ اور
 نبھا چکی ہے۔ ان کے کہو کہلے تاروں
 سے اب کوئی خاص اثر بھارت کے عوام
 پر ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔ ریلوے کے ترمیم
 پل کو میں نے بڑے غور سے دیکھا ہے اور
 پوچھا ہے۔ اس جمہوریت کے دور میں
 اس پل کے اندر جو رقم بھائی جانے کی
 مانگ کی گئی ہے۔ اس سے بڑھا
 دھوکا عوام کو اور کیا دیا جاسکتا ہے۔
 ہوائی جہاز کا مسافر مہرے نو ایک
 لاکھ روپیہ اور ریل کا مسافر مہرے نو
 50 ہزار روپیہ دیا جاتا ہے یہ کہنا
 انصاف ہے۔ آخر زندگی تو سب کی
 برابر ہے اور ایک جہت میں ہے اور موت
 بھی سب کی یکساں ہے ایسا تو
 نہیں ہے کہ امیر کی زندگی ایک
 رنگ کی اور غریب کی زندگی

[شوہر محمد جمیل الرحمان]

کا رنگ دوسرا ہے اس لئے کہ ہلکے شیش کے معاملے میں یہ امتیاز کہوٹی جمہوریت کے زمانے میں تسکریٹیشن پر مناسب ہے۔

ابھی پچھلے شیش میں بھی ریلوے کی ایک ترمیم پاس ہوئی تھی۔ وہ دوسری ترمیم کو لے آئے ہوں۔ اس سے بہتر تو یہ تھا کہ آپ ریلوے کے سلسلے میں ایک مناسب بل پچھ لے ریلوے ایکٹ کو رد کرنے کے لئے لے کر آئے جو ایسا بل ہو تو عوام کی زندگی کا نمونہ ہو۔ تو خاص کو اس جمہوریت کے دور میں جمہوریت کا خیال کرتے ہوئے و عوام کا خیال کرتے ہوئے۔ ایسا بل لایا جائے جو عوام کی غرور کو پرور کر سکے۔

میں نے اس بل کے فائنل تھیل سمورنڈم کے دوسرے پورا کو پھا۔ میں اس کی پرزور مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔ کیونکہ سر چارج لگانا بالکل مناسب نہیں ہے۔ اس کے بدلے میں یہ تجویز کرتا ہوں کہ پسنلجر انشورنس لگو کی جائے۔ اس سلسلہ میں میں آپکے سامنے کچھ آنکڑے پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

7-9-1962 کو ایک تجویز جناب

مہاتر تھائی صاحب نے بھی کی تھی اور اس پر آنچائی وزیر اعظم پلڈت جواہر لال نہرو نے رائے دی اور اس

ریزولیشن کو فائنل مسٹری کے پاس بھیجا گیا تاکہ اس پر فور کے جائے کہ اس سکیم کو لگو کیا جا سکتا ہے یا نہیں۔ پلڈت جی چاہتے تھے کہ پسنلجر انشورنس سکیم لگو کی جائے۔ اس کے بعد 25-8-1966 کو جناب پائل صاحب نے جو اس وقت ریلوے کے وزیر تھے وہ سبھا میں کہا تھا کہ مسافروں کے لئے انشورنس کی رقم زیر غور ہے۔ 3-9-1966 کو اس وقت سلسلہ سدسہ ڈاکٹر سلگوئی صاحب نے لوک سبھا میں مطالبہ کیا کہ انشورنس کی سکیم لگو کی جائے۔

22-7-1969 کو ڈاکٹر رام سبھاگ سنگھ جو اس وقت ریلوے کے وزیر تھے نے لوک سبھا میں یقین دلایا تھا کہ انشورنس سکیم لگو کی جائیگی اور اس پر رضامندی بھی دی تھی۔ 18-6-1970 کو ریلوے بورڈ نے یہ تجویز کی اور کہا کہ معاملہ ایل۔ ائی۔ سی کے زیر غور ہے۔ جب ایل۔ ائی۔ سی کے زیر غور یہ معاملہ تھا تو پھر اس کو لگو کیوں نہیں کہا جا رہا ہے۔ اس قدر وقت اس میں کیوں لگا جب کہ یہ معاملہ پلڈت جی کے وقت سے چل رہا ہے۔

موجودہ تھائی مسٹری (ریلوے) نے 14-II-1972 کو راجہ سبھا میں اعلان کیا کہ انشورنس کی سکیم سکیم لگو کرنے کی تجویز ہے۔

1973-5-3 کو بھی وزیر (ریلوی) نے
ریلوے بورڈ کے ذریعے یہ جواب دیا کہ
اس سکیم پر غور ہو رہا ہے۔

1973-7-30 کو بھی لوک سبھا
میں وزیر (ریلوے) نے اعلان کیا کہ
سکیم لاگو کی جا رہی ہے اور زیر تجویز
ہے۔

جہاں تک مجھے معلوم ہے سرکار
بھی چاہتی ہے کہ اس سکیم لاگو ہو۔
مگر پھر بھی یہ ابھی تک لاگو نہیں
ہو سکی ہے۔ میں اسکو حکام کی
فہمیت سمجھتا ہوں اور آپ کے ذریعے
اُن کو آگاہ کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ
اب عوام کی زندگی کے ساتھ زیادہ نہ
کہہلیں۔ ایسی حالت میں سرکار
بڑھانا چلتا کے ساتھ متقبل کرنا ہے۔

جذاب والا - میں اس کے ذریعے
وزیر (ریلوے) سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا
ہوں کہ اگر آپ انٹرنس کی سکیم
لاگو کرتے ہیں تو آپکو حسب ذیل
فائدہ ہوگا :-

(I) 38 سے 60 لاکھ مسافر روانہ
4200 سے 4500 مسافر گاڑیوں پر
6500 سے 7000 سٹیشنوں پر اُترتے
ہوں - اس کے معلوم یہ ہوئے کہ
2340 سے 4166 مسافر فی ملک
سٹیشنوں پر اُترتے ہیں یا اس کے اس
طرح سے بھی دیکھا جا سکتا ہے کہ
1300 ملین سے 2160 ملین مسافر
فی سال سفر کرتے ہیں جو ہماری
کل آبادی کا چوگنا ہے۔

(2) یہ بات بھی قابل غور ہے
کہ ایک طرف اس سکیم کو لاگو کرنے
ہوں تو 30 لاکھ روپیہ کی آمدنی
رووانہ ہوگی اور دوسری طرف اس
سکیم کے ذریعے 32000 نوجوانوں کو
پڑھ لکھ نوجوانوں کو روزی ملے گی -
نوکر کی ملے گی جس سے اُنکا نوکری
کا مسئلہ حل ہوگا۔

بل میں ابھی سرچارج بڑھانے کی
بات کہی گئی ہے لہٰذا ساتھ ساتھ یہ
بھی ظاہر ہونا چاہئے کہ سرچارج
کتنا بڑھے گا - میں یہ بھی عرض کرنا
چاہتا ہوں انٹرنس کی سکیم لاگو
کرنے سے آمدنی بڑھے گی - پڑھ لکھ
نوجوان جو بیکار ہوں انکو نوکری
ملے گی پوسٹل سروس جو گاڑی میں سوار
ہوتے ہیں اُنکو اطمینان ہوگا کہ اگر
اُنکی زندگی کو اندیشہ ہوگا تو اُسکا
معافہ ملے گا - بلا تگ و سہار کرنے
والوں کی تعداد کم ہوگی -

اس سदन میں بارہا اس بات
کا اعلان کیا گیا ہے وعدہ کیا
گیا ہے کہ انٹرنس سکیم
لاگو کی جائے والی ہے - یہ سرکار کے
زیر غور ہے تو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا
ہوں کہ اسکو جلد سے جلد لاگو کیا
جائے - اس ایوان کے ساتھ جو وعدہ
کیا گیا ہے اسے جلد سے جلد لاگو کیا
جائے تاکہ مسافروں کے زندگی سہل
ہو سکے۔]

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल यहां पर आया है उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। साथ-साथ यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो 50 हजार या एक लाख मुद्राविज्ञे का बिल पास होने जा रहा है उसमें बड़ी भारी संख्या हो जायेगी। कभी-कभी शिक्षक लोग बच्चों को लेकर रेलवे फाटक से गुजरते हैं, अगर दुर्भाग्य से वहां कोई दुर्घटना हो जाये तो वहां भी यह 50 हजार या एक लाख का मुद्राविज्ञा मिलेगा या नहीं। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि मियांबीबी में झगड़ा हो गया तो व भी जाकर रेल के नीचे कट जाते हैं तो उस हालत में बीबी को या मियां को मुद्रावजा मिले इसका भी ध्यान रखना है। इसके अलावा जब यह बिल पास हो जायेगा तो कई लोग इसलिए भी जाकर रेल से कट जायेंगे कि एक लाख रुपये उसके परिवार को मिल जायेगा। इसलिए बहुत गौर करके इस बिल को पास करना चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं वह अक्सर जगह जगह खड़ी हो जाती हैं। बहुत से लोग जमीन खींच कर जहां चाहते हैं गाड़ी खड़ी कर देते हैं और अपना सामान, लकड़ी कोयला लेकर उतर जाते हैं। इसके अलावा जो रेल कर्मचारी हैं वह भी अक्सर हड़ताल कर देते हैं और उसकी वजह से भी गाड़ी समय से नहीं चलती हैं। कर्मचारी भी अक्सर झंडा लेकर खड़े हो जाते हैं और हड़ताल कर देते हैं। नाना प्रकार की पार्टियां हैं जो तरह तरह से भारतवर्ष में समाजवाद लाने में रोड़ा

भटका रही हैं। ऐसा लगने लगता है कि जैसे कोई कानून ही नहीं है, कोई शासन ही नहीं है। इसलिए इन बातों के लिए भी सोचना चाहिए। रेलमंत्री जी जो यहां पर बैठे हैं मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम लोग अपने कई सुझाव यहां पर देते हैं लेकिन हमारी एक बात भी कभी मानी नहीं जाती। मैंने कई बार यहां पर मध्य प्रदेश की ट्रेन्स के बारे में अपने सुझाव दिये लेकिन हमारी बात न तो कभी सुनी जाती है और न ही मानी जाती है। यहां पर जो हरिजन आदिवासी मेम्बर हैं उनकी कोई बात सुनी नहीं जाती, उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दिया जाता है और जो बड़े चटकीले लोग हैं चापलूसी करने वाले उन्हीं की बातें सुनी जाती हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि कोई भी आदमी हो सभी के लिए एक कानून होना चाहिए और सभी की बातों को सुनना चाहिए।

इसके साथ मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि रेलवे में जो कर्मचारी भर्ती किये जाते हैं उनमें उन महिलाओं को भी जो बी०ए०, एम० ए० पास हैं जगह मिलनी चाहिए।

साथ ही इसमें जो 50 हजार का मुद्राविज्ञा रखा गया है जिसके लिए 1 लाख रखने की मांग सभी लोगों ने की है मैं भी समझती हूँ एक लाख रखना चाहिए और रेलवे में कोई दुर्घटना होने के बाद जल्दी से जल्दी यह मुद्राविज्ञा उसको मिल जाना चाहिए आज जो हालत है उस में पांच साल तक लोग भटकते हैं और हजार दो हजार रुपये जब तक उन लोगों की जेब में न पहुँचे तब तक कोई फैसला ही नहीं होता है। इसलिए उस पर

जल्दी से जल्दी गौर किया जाये और मुआविजे की रकम फौरन दी जाये। इसके अलावा जिनके हाथ-पैर दुर्घटना में कट जायेंगे उनके लिए क्या होगा? उनके लिए सरकारी नौकरी के नियम के मुताबिक होगा या एक लाख रुपया मिलेगा इस बात को भी देखना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रेल मन्त्री ने जो विशेषक पेश किया है उसका समर्थन करती हूँ और यह आग्रह करती हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाये जायें और रेलवे की व्यवस्था का भी ठीक किया जाये।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब 30 से ज्यादा माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया है हालांकि यह एक मुश्तसिर बिल था, एक अर्च्छा बिल था और मुझे ख्याल था कि इसमें बहस कम होगी। यह एक अर्च्छा कदम है तमाम लोगों ने इसका समर्थन किया है लेकिन जब भी रेलवे पर बहस होती है तो तमाम किस्म के मसले उठाये जाते हैं और छोटे से वक्त में उनका जबाब देना काफी मुश्किल हो जाता है। एक बात जिसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि जो बिल हम लाये हैं वह एक अर्च्छा कदम है। पहले जब कभी एक्सीडेंट होता था तो किसी शख्स की धामदनी की बुनियाद पर मुआबजा मिलता था। तो अगर किसी शख्स की धामदनी 70 रुपये या उससे कम हो तो 4 हजार मुआबजा मिलता था अगर वह मर जाये तो। इसी तरह 70 से 100 रु० की धामदनी हो तो 5 हजार मिलता था। और जो सब से ऊंची हद 20 हजार की होती थी वह उस सूरत में मिलती थी जब कि धामदनी दो हजार रुपये हो। इस तरह से

यह जो बात थी वह डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी थी क्योंकि दौलत की बुनियाद पर या तनखाहों की बुनियाद पर मुआबजा मुकर्रर किया गया था। उस हद तक मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात की दाव देनी चाहिये कि रेलवे में जो एक डिस्क्रिमिनेशन था, धामदनी की बुनियाद पर मुआबजा देने की जो बात थी उसको खत्म करके एक अर्च्छा बिल लाया गया है और मुआबजे की हद भी बढ़ा दी गई है। जो शख्स रेल के धादसे में मारा जायेगा उसको 50 हजार रुपये मिलेंगे और जो उम्र भर के लिए नाकारा हो जायेगा, जख्मी होगा, हाथ पैर कट जायेंगे या आंख निकल जायेगी तो उसी हिसाब से उसको मुआबजा मिलेगा इस में जराये धामदनी कुछ भी हो, गरीब हो या अमीर हो उसका सवाल नहीं है।

यहां पर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात का तजक़िरा किया कि यह अर्च्छा कदम है लेकिन 5 पैसे सरचार्ज जो लगाया गया है वह ज्यादाती की है और रेलवे इसी तरह से ज्यादा रुपया हासिल करना चाहती है। यहां पर कई बार तजक़िरा हो चुका है कि रेलवे जो है वह कौम की अमानत है कौम की मिलकियत है, यहां कौन किस से लेता है, कौन किस को देता है उस झगड़े में पड़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो सरचार्ज है उस में धाज जनता तमाम लोगों के दुखदर्व में शरीक होने के लिये छोटी-छोटी रकम अपनी जब से देगी और मुझे यकीन है जनता इस सरचार्ज को पसन्द करेगी क्योंकि वह यह समझ कर देगी... (ध्वन-धान) कि किरायों तो बढ़ा नहीं और पांच पैसा जो हम देंगे वह इसलिए है कि अगर कोई दुर्घटना हो गई और उस में कोई भाई जख्मी हो गए या मर गए तो उनको मुआबजा देने में कुछ हमारा भी हिस्सा हो जायेगा। एक थर्ड क्लास का पैसेन्जर भी 5 पैसे देगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि समाजवाद

[श्री नृसिंह शर्मा कुरेशी]

की सब से बड़ी बर्कत यह भी है। (व्यवधान) मेरा ख्याल है उस तरफ के लोगों को समाजवाद समझाने में काफी देर लगेगी इसलिए वह थोड़ा सा सब करें तो मुमकिन है समझ जाये। (व्यवधान) मेरा इस बात को साफ करने का मकसद था कि रेलवे इस बिल से एक अच्छा कदम उठा रही है लेकिन यह न समझा जाये कि रेलवे इससे कोई रकम हासिल करना चाहती है। जो भी रकम हासिल होगी, मैं सदन को इस बात का यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि तमाम की तमाम रकम पेसेन्जर एमिनिटीज, सेप्टी की डिवाइस को मजबूत बनाने में, अच्छा बनाने में सर्फ की जायेगी, किसी और काम पर वह रुपया सर्फ नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान) रेलवे में 127 करोड़ रुपया एक सोशल बडन है। पिछले कई वर्षों से ग्राम तौर पर खाल है कि हम पेसेन्जर ट्राफिक, से, पार्सल ट्राफिक से, कोचिंग ट्राफिक से पैसा कमाते हैं लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है बकि कोचिंग ट्राफिक पर हर साल हमारा 63 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है। वजह यह है कि हम कम किराया लेते हैं, दुनिया में सब से कम किराया यहां पर है। अगर आप उनको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो ग्रामदनी ज्यादा हो सकती है। इसी तरह से तकरीबन 55 करोड़ रुपया रेलवे को नुकसान होता है फूड-ग्रेन्स, फटिलाइजर या इस किस्म की जो ग्राम लोगों के इस्तेमाल की चीजें हैं उनको लाने में। उसका भी किराया अगर बढ़ा दें तो हमारी ग्रामदनी बढ़ सकती है और जो घाटा रेलवे को होता है उसको पूरा कर सकते हैं।

क्योंकि ग्राम के फायदे की जो चीजें हैं, ग्राम लोगों को जिन से फायदा पहुंचता है वहां रेलवे यह नहीं सोचती है कि इस से इतना खपया कमाना है बल्कि जनता का फायदा किस में है इसको देखती है। इस वास्ते 55 करोड़ का नुकसान भी हम बरदास्त करते हैं।

तकरीबन साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपया ग्रान्ड-इकोनोमिक ब्रांच लाइज चलाने पर हम को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। है अगर उन को बन्द कर दें तो यह बच सकता है। लेकिन चूँकि जनता को इस से तकलीफ होगी इस वास्ते हम खुद की तकलीफ को बरदास्त कर लेते हैं। इस तरह से तकरीबन एक अरब 27 करोड़ रुपया रेलवे को हर साल सोशल मैशर्ज के तौर पर बरदास्त करना पड़ता है। उसको 14 करोड़ रुपया रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स पर भी खर्च करना पड़ता है और तकरीबन बीस करोड़ रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सेहत पर, अस्पतालों पर, दवाइयों पर खर्च करना पड़ता है। तकरीबन 11 करोड़ रेलवे के जो मुलाजिम हैं उन के बच्चों की तालीम पर वह खर्च करती है। इस वास्ते यह इल्जाम लगाना कि किसी तरह से पैसा बटोरने की रेलवे कोशिश करती है, सही नहीं है। इस दायरे में आप इसको देखें तो आप पावेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में रेलवे अपने किस्म की एक ही बेलफेयर इंस्टीट्यूशन है जो कि इतने ज्यादा खर्चा की खिदमत करती है

मैं मानता हूँ कि रेलवे में एक्सीडेंट्स को कम करना चाहिये। लेकिन इस मामले को भी अगर आप इस नुक्तेनिगाह से देखें कि हर रोज रेलवे को साठ लाख यात्री रेलवे में ले जाने पड़ते हैं तकरीबन छः लाख टन माल

हर रोज एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाना पड़ता है, दस हजार ट्रेनों सात हजार स्टेशनों से चलती हैं, इन यात्रियों को आराम से पहुंचाना है, सही सलामत पहुंचाना है तो आप मानेंगे कि एक्सीडेंट्स का ट्रेंड कमी की तरफ है। 1964-65 में डिरेलमेंट्स लेबल क्रॉसिज पर जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं जो कोलिशज होते हैं या रेल में कभी कभी आग लग जाती है उनकी तादाद 1293 थी जो कि 1972-73 में घट कर 815 रह गई। इसका मतलब यह है कि पिछले आठ नौ सालों में एक्सीडेंट्स में 37 परसेंट की कमी हुई है और उस के मुकाबले में रेलों का जो काम बढ़ा है वह 28 परसेंट बढ़ा है, माइलेज जो इसकी बढ़ी है।

इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि जो हादसे होते रहे हैं उनको नजर अंदाज कर दिया जाए। माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने सुझाव दिए हैं। साथ से सत्तर परसेंट तक जो एक्सीडेंट होते हैं वे ह्यूमन फैल्योर की वजह से होते हैं। मशीन कितनी ही कामयाब या अपटूडेट क्यों न हो लेकिन मशीन के पीछे जो इन्सान है वही सब से ज्यादा कारामद होता है। अगर इन्सान मशीन के पीछे काम नहीं कर सकता है तो काम नाकारा हो जाता है एक एस्पेक्ट रेलवे सेफ्टी का यह है कि जो लोग गाड़ियां चलाते हैं जो सिगनेलिंग इक्विपमेंट है, जो हमारा सेफ्टी एक्विपमेंट है, उसको हमने मार्टिन बनाने की कोशिश की है और इन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने की भी कोशिश की है। आम लोगों को भी, जनता को भी सेफ्टी कांशंस बनाने की हमने कोशिश की है। यह पोस्टर्ड के जरिये, फ़िल्मों के जरिये प्रब्लमों के जरिये जनता की तलकीन की जाती है कि सेफ्टी

एस्पेक्ट को बरकरार रखने के लिए उन्हें क्या करना चाहिये।

जहां तक लेबल क्रॉसिज का सम्बन्ध है देश भर में तकरीबन चालीस हजार के करीब लेबल क्रॉसिज हैं और ए बी सी कंटेगरी के हैं। एक मंड है, एक अनमंड है और एक मवेसियों के लिये हैं। बीस हजार के करीब अनमंड हैं। अगर इनको मंड कर दिया जाए तो उस पर तकरीबन साठ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा और पन्द्रह करोड़ हर साल उस पर रेकारिंग एक्सपेंडीचर होगा। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम यह करना नहीं चाहते हैं। हमने पिछले पांच सालों में तकरीबन 350 से ज्यादा अनमंड लेबल क्रॉसिज को मंड लेबल क्रॉसिज में तबदील किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मजीद ओवर और अंडर ब्रिज तामीर किए जाएं ताकि जहां रेलवे लाइन और सड़क आपस में मिलती हैं वहां पर एक्सीडेंट्स की तादाद कम हो सके। मैं एक बात जरूर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। रेलवे के पास एक सेफ्टी फंड है जिस में इस वक्त करीब 12 करोड़ पचास लाख रुपया है। वह रकम हम ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के लिए रखी है। जब भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से; रिक्वेस्ट आती है ओवर ब्रिज के लिए रेलवे लाइन पर पुल बनाने के लिए तो उस पुल का जो खर्चा है वह रेलवे बरदास्त करने के लिए तैयार है आधा अपने फंड से और आधा सेफ्टी फंड से लेकिन उसके दोनों तरफ की सड़कों पर जो खर्च होगा वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना होगा और उसका आधा रुपया रेलवे देती है और आधा सेफ्टी फंड से मिलता है। यह जो सेफ्टी फंड है यह इसी के लिये है। आंध्र ने 35 लाख लिया

[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी]

हैं, उसको इतना एलाट हुआ है, तमिल-नाडु को 58.80 लाख, केरल को 15 लाख, गुजरात को 793.80 लाख, असम को 24.50 लाख, राजस्थान को 37.5 लाख। ये वे स्टेट्स हैं जिन्होंने मांग तो की लेकिन रुपये का स्तेमाल नहीं किया। बाकी किसी स्टेट ने रुपया नहीं मांगा। यहां तक यह हालत है।

हम तो माइल बकरम हैं कोई साइल ही नहीं।

हम देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन मांगने वाला कोई ही नहीं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The hon. Minister said about the unmanned level crossings. I would like to know as to how they determine whether it should be a manned or an unmanned level crossing. My constituency is a crowded constituency. Five people died last month because it was an unmanned one. I have also made a representation.

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : रेलवे विभाग के पास एक फार्मुला है जिस को मैं समझता हूं बदलने की जरूरत है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is an old British formula. You must change it.

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : उस में यह देखा जाता है कि दिन में कितनी रेलें चलती हैं, कितनी गाड़ियां उस सड़क को क्रास करती हैं और उस को जरब देकर अगर उस की तादाद एक से तीन हजार हो जाती है तो उस वक्त हम समझते हैं कि इसको मैड बनाया जाना चाहिये। यह जो फार्मुला है, इस को जनता और आम लोगों की जरूरतों के मताबिक बदलने की जरूरत है और

इसको बदला जाएगा। जो कानून 1890 में यानी लगभग सौ साल पहले बना आज भी वही सही हो सकता है यह मैं भी नहीं मानता। मैं मानता हूं कि इसको बदलने की जरूरत है। मैं भी मानता हूं कि हालात के मुताबिक उस को चलाया नहीं जाएगा, बदला नहीं जाएगा, तो मुश्किलात होंगी।

कुछ लोगो ने रेलवे बोर्ड की सख्त शिकायत की है। हर बार मुझे रेलवे बोर्ड के मुताल्लिक कहना पड़ता है कि यह एक अच्छी जमात है टैक्नोक्रेट्स की, ये वे लोग हैं जो रेलवे में ही बड़े हैं और इन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन बदकिस्मती है कि हर बार जब भी रेलवे के मुताल्लिक बहस होती है, उसका पहला शिकार रेलवे बोर्ड को बनाया जाता है।

जहां तक मुभावजे का ताल्लुक है मैं बता दूँ कि एकट बन्ने के बाद रूल इसके तहत बनेंगे उन रूल के तहत मुभावजे की हद मुकरर की जाएगी मैं वाजह कर देना चाहता हूं कि यह लिखा हुआ है कि कम्पसेशन अप्रू 50 हजार में सफाई करना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी आदमी की बदकिस्मती से रेलवे एक्सीडेंट की वजह से मृत्यु हो जाये तो उसको पचास हजार रुपया मिलेगा जहां पर हादसे की वजह से उम्र भर के लिये नाकारा हो जाये काम करने के लायक न रहे उसको भी 50 हजार रुपये दिये जाएंगे बाकी लोग जिस तरीके से उनके जख्म होंगे जैसे जिस्म को नुकसान पहुंचेगा उस हिसाब से उसको यह मुभावजा दिया जायेगा।

हम ने इन बिज में एक और बात भी है पहले क्लेम्प कमिशनर क्लेम का मेटल करने में काफी वक्त ले लेते थे। अब रेलवेज को यह भ्रष्टाचार होगा कि क्लेम का फैसला होने से पहले वह हादसों में मरने वालों या जखमी होने वालों को एडवाक पेमेंट दे सके, ताकि पहले जो तवालत होती थी, उस को कम कर दिया जाये।

प्रो० मधु बंडवते (राजापुर) : करीब-करीब हर वक्ता ने दलील पेश की है कि रेल दुर्घटना में मरने वालों को केवल 50 हजार रुपये कम्पेन्सेशन क्यों दिया जाये, जब कि हवाई जहाज दुर्घटना में मरने वालों को एक लाख दिया दिया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस पर कोई रोशनी नहीं डाली है।

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : किसी इन्सान की ज़िन्दगी की कोई कीमत नहीं मुकर्रर की जा सकती है। हम एक आदमी की ज़िन्दगी को 50 हजार रुपये या एक लाख रुपयों में तोलें, यह सही नहीं है। हम चाहे जितना भी ज्यादा मुआवजा दें इन्सान की ज़िन्दगी के मुकाबले में वह कुछ नहीं है। लेकिन एक कदम हम ने आगे बढ़ाया है। कम्पेन्सेशन को बीस हजार रुपये से बढ़ा कर 50 हजार रुपये किया है कम से कम हमें उस की तो दाद मिलनी चाहिये।

हवाई जहाज के एक्सिडेंट्स में भी जो बारह साल से ज्यादा उम्र के लोग हैं उनको एक लाख रुपये मिलता है और बारह साल से कम उम्र वालों को 50 हजार रुपये मिलते हैं वहां भी डिस्क्रीमिनेशन है। जान तो बड़ों की भी है और छोटों की भी।

श्री वसंत शठे : उस की वजह यह है कि जो बारह साल से कम होते हैं, उनके कोई डिपेंडेंस नहीं होते हैं और बारह साल से ऊपर वालों के डिपेंडेंस होने की संभावना होती है। उस में तो कुछ तर्क है। इस प्राविजन में क्या तर्क है?

श्री मुहम्मद शकी कुरेशी : जो बारह साल का बच्चा होता है, वह मां बाप की उम्मीद होता है। उसका भविष्य होता है। वह ज्यादा कीमती होता है, बनिस्बत उसके, जो कमाता है।

अभी श्री तिवारी मुझे कह रहे थे कि कहीं इस कम्पेन्सेशन को ज्यादा एट्रेक्टिव न बना देना, वरना हम बूढ़ों की शामत आ जायेगी; जिस ट्रेन में बूढ़ों ने सफर किया, उस को उड़ाने की कोशिश की जायेगी ताकि मुआवजा मिल सके। हमारी यह नीयत नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि दुर्घटनायें बिल्कुल न हों, हादसे कम से कम हों। लेकिन यह ऐसा विभाग है कि जिस में कभी कभी बद-किस्मती से दुर्घटना हो जाती है। हम ने जो कदम उठाया है, वह ईमानदारी और नेक-नीयती से उठाया। मुझे यकीन है कि हाउस उस की तारीफ करेगा।

स्वामी जी ने कहा है कि कुछ हादसे शराब पीने की वजह से होते हैं। मुझे इसकी कोई इत्तिला नहीं है। लेकिन एक वाक्या है कि दो शराबी लड़कते लड़खड़ाते स्टेशन पर आए। स्टेशन मास्टर ने उन पर रहम खा कर कहा कि उन को गाड़ी पर चढ़ाओ। गाड़ी जाने वाली थी। उन्होंने

[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी:]

बड़ी मुश्किल से एक आदमी को गाड़ी पर चढ़ा दिया, लेकिन दूसरा रह गया। दूसरे आदमी से पूछने लगे कि तुम कहाँ जाने वाले थे। उस ने कहा कि आप ने तो ग़ज़ब कर दिया, जाने वाला तो मैं हूँ, वह आदमी तो मुझे छोड़ने के लिए आया था। उन दोनों ने शराब पी रखी थी।

मुमकिन है कि ड्राइवर भी पीते हों। पैसें ज़ब्त भी पीते होंगे। अगर शराब पीने की वजह से कोई एक्सिडेंट हुआ हो, तो बाकायदा कानूनी कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

हर तरफ़ से —मसाम, बिहार, बंगाल और उड़ीसा से—यह मांग की गई है कि एक तेज़ रफ़्तार गाड़ी न्यु डेल्ली से न्यु बोंगार्ड-गांव बाया भागलपुर, साहिब गज लू और फ़रक्का चलनी चाहिए। मुझे यह ऐलान करते हुए खुशी है कि एक मेल गाड़ी हफ़्ते में दो बार इस रास्ते पर 26 जनवरी से चालू की जायेगी। इस के अलावा एक मीटरगेज एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन न्यु बोंगार्डगांव और गौहाटी के बीच चलाई जायेगी।

माननीय सदस्यों ने जितने भी पायंट्स उठाये हैं, मैंने उन को कवर कर लिया है। अगर मैंने व्यक्तिगत तरीके से किसी मेम्बर साहब का नाम नहीं लिया, तो उस के लिए मैं माफी चाहता हूँ।

श्री शंकर बयास सिंह : इनशोरेंस ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जहाँ तक इनशोरेंस का ताल्लुक है,—जमील साहब

ने भी उस का जिक्र किया है—, श्री हनुमन्तैया के वक्त से इस स्कीम की बात चल रही है। श्री पाई ने भी यह स्कीम चलाने की कोशिश की। लेकिन इस में कुछ उलझनें हैं। अल्टीमेटली हम को इनशोरेंस को खाना पड़ेगा। इस के लिए कुछ वक्त दिया जाये। हो सकता है कि कुछ वक्त के बाद इसको लागू किया जाये।

[زبانِ ملتوالله میں آپ ملتوی (شری)

محمد شفای قریشی]: جلابِ دپٹی

سہیگر صاحب 30 سے زیادہ ماٹلھے سدسہوں کے اس بحث میں حصہ لے لیا ہے حالانکہ یہ ایک مختصر بل تھا۔ اور مجھے خیال تھا کہ اس میں بحث کم ہوگی۔ یہ ایک اچھا قدم ہے۔ تمام لوگوں نے اس کا سمرتہاں کھا ہے حالانکہ جب بھی دہلوے پر بحث ہوئی ہے تو تمام قسم کے مسئلے اُٹھائے جاتے ہیں۔ اور چوتھے سے وقت میں اُنکا جواب دینا کافی مشکل ہو جاتا ہے۔ ایک کی بات کی طرف سے میں سمجھان دلاتا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ کہ جو بل ہم لائے ہیں وہ ایک اچھا قدم ہے۔ پہلے جب کبھی ایکسپڈیٹ ہوتا تھا تو کسی شخص کی آمدنی کی پیمائش پر معاوضہ ملتا تھا۔ اگر کسی شخص کی آمدنی 70 روپے یا اُس سے کم ہو تو چار ہزار معاوضہ ملتا تھا اگر وہ مر جائے تو اسی طرح 70 سے 100 روپے کی آمدنی ہو تو 5 ہزار ملتا تھا اور جو سب سے اونچی

حد 20 ہزار کی ہوتی تھی وہ اس صورت میں ملتی تھی جب کہ آمدنی 2 ہزار روپیئے ہو - اس طرح سے یہ جو بات تھی وہ ڈسکری میلٹری تھی کہنکہ دولت کی بلحاظ پر معاوضہ مقرر کیا جاتا تھا - اس حد تک میں سمجھتا ہوں اس بل کی داد دیلی چاہیئے کہ ریلوے میں جو ایک ڈسکری میلٹری تھا آمدنی کی بلحاظ پر معاوضہ دیلیے کی جو بات تھی اسکو ختم کر کے ایک اچھا بل لایا گیا ہے اور معاوضہ کی حد بھی بڑھائی گئی ہے - جو شخص ریل کے حادثے میں مارا جائیگا اسکو 50 ہزار روپیہ ملے گی اور جو عمر بہ کے لئے ناکارہ ہو جائیگا - زخم ہوگا ہاتھ پیر کٹ جائیگے یا آنکھ نکل جائیگی تو اسی حساب سے اسکو معاوضہ ملے گا - اس میں ذرا آمدنی کچھ بھی ہو - غریب ہو یا امیر ہو اسکا سوال نہیں ہے -

یہاں پر کچھ مانڈیہ سدھیوں نے اس بات کا تذکرہ کیا کہ یہ اچھا قدم ہے لیکن 5 پیسے جو سرچارج لگایا گیا ہے وہ زیادتی کی ہے اور ریلوے اسی طرح سے زیادہ روپیہ حاصل کرنا چاہتی ہے - یہاں پر کئی بار تذکرہ ہو چکا ہے کہ ریلوے جو رقوم کی امانت ہے قوم کی ملکیت ہے - یہاں کون کس سے لیتا ہے - کون

کسکو دیتا ہے - اس چھکڑے میں پڑنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ جو سرچارج ہے اس میں آج جتنا تمام لوگوں کے دکھ درد میں شریک ہونے کے لئے چھوٹی چھوٹی رقم اپنی جیب سے دیگی اور مجھے یقین ہے جتنا اس سرچارج کو پسند کریگی کیونکہ یہ سمجھ کر دیگی (دیودان) کر کرایہ تو بڑھا نہیں اور 5 پیسے جو ہم دینگے وہ اس لئے ہے کہ اگر کوئی درگھٹا ہو گئی اور اس میں کوئی بھائی زخمی ہو گیا یا مر گیا اسکو معاوضہ دیلیے میں کچھ ہمارا بھی حصر ہو جائیگا - ایک تھوڑا کلاس کا پیسلنجر بھی 5 پیسے دے گا - میں سمجھتا ہوں ساجواں کی سب سے بڑی برکت یہ بھی ہے (دیودان) مہرا خفیل ہے اس طرف کے لوگوں کو ساجواں سمجھانے میں کافی دیر لگیگی - اس لئے وہ تھوڑا سا صبر کریں تو مناسب ہے کہ سمجھ جائیں - (دیودان) مہرا اس بات کو صاف کرنے کا مقصد تھا کہ ریلوے اس بل سے ایک اچھا قدم اٹھا رہی ہے لیکن یہ نہ سمجھ جائیں کہ ریلوے اس سے کوئی رقم حاصل کرنا چاہتی ہے - جو بھی رقم حاصل ہوگی میں سن کر اس بات کا یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ تمام کی تمام رقم پیسلنجر ایسی نہیں ہونگی کی دوائس کو مضبوط بنانے میں اچھا بدلتے ہیں صرف کی

جائیکی - کسی اور کام پر وہ روپیہ صرف نہیں ہوگا (دیودان) دیلے میں 127 کروڑ روپیہ ایک سوشل بڈجن ہے۔ پچھلے کئی ورشوں سے عام طور پر خیال ہے کہ ہم پیسڈجر ٹریفک سے پارے ٹریفک سے، کوچنگ ٹریفک سے پیسے کھاتے ہوں لیکن ایسی بات نہیں ہے بلکہ کوچنگ ٹریفک پر ہر سال ہمارا 63 کروڑ روپیہ کا گھاٹا ہو رہا ہے - وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہم کم کرایہ لیتے ہوں - دنیا میں سب سے کم کرایہ یہاں پر ہے۔ اگر آپ اسکو بڑھانا چاہتے ہیں تو آمدنی زیادہ ہو سکتی ہے - اس طرح سے تقریباً 55 کروڑ روپیہ ریلوے کو نقصان ہوتا ہے - منڈگریلز مرٹلائڈز یا اسی قسم کی جو عام لوگوں کے استعمال کی چھڑیں ہیں انکو لائے میں اسکا بھی کرایہ اگر بڑھا دیں تو ہماری آمدنی بڑھ سکتی ہے اور جو گھاٹا ریلوے کو ہوتا ہے اسکو پورا کر سکتے ہیں - کیونکہ عوام کے

فائدے کی جو چھڑیں ہیں - عوام لوگوں کو جن سے فائدہ پہنچتا ہے وہاں ریلوے - نہیں سوچتی ہے کہ اس سے اتنا روپیہ کھانا ہے - بلکہ چلتا کا فائدہ کس میں ہے اسکو دیکھتی ہے - اس واسطے 55 کروڑ کا نقصان بھی ہم برداشت کرتے ہوں -

تقریباً $7\frac{1}{2}$ کروڑ روپیہ انکموناکے برانچ لائنز چلانے پر ہم کو نقصان کا اٹھانا پوتا ہے - اگر انکو بند کر دیں

تو یہ بچ سکتا ہے - لیکن چونکہ چلتا کو اس سے تکلیف ہوگی اس واسطے ہم خود کی تکلیف کو برداشت کر لیتے ہوں - اس طرح سے تقریباً ایک ارب 27 کروڑ روپیہ ریلوے کو ہر سال سوشل سہجز کے طور پر برداشت کرنا پوتا ہے - اسکو 14 کروڑ روپیہ ریلوے پروجیکشن فورس پر بھی خرچ کرنا پوتا ہے - اور تقریباً 20 کروڑ ریلوے کمرچارجز کی محنت پر ہتالوں پر، دوائوں پر خرچ کرنا پوتا ہے - تقریباً 11 کروڑ ریلوے کے جو ملازم ہیں انکے بچوں کی تعلیم پر وہ خرچ کرتی ہے - اس واسطے الزام لگانا کہ کسی طرح سے پیسے بٹورنے کی ریلوے کوشش کرتی ہے سہی نہیں ہے - اس دائرے میں آپ اسکو دیکھیں تو آپ پانہلکے کہ ہلدوستان میں ریلوے اپنے قسم کی ایک ہی ویلیمور انسٹیٹوشن ہے جو کہ اتنے زیادہ عوام کی خدمت کرتی ہے -

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ریلوے میں ایکسپڈنٹس کو کم کرنا جائز ہے - لیکن اس معاملے کو بھی اگر آپ اس نقطہ نگاہ سے دیکھیں کہ ہر روز ریلوے کو 60 کہ یا تری ریلوے میں لے جانے پوتے ہیں - تقریباً 6 لاکھ ٹن مال ہر روز ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ لے جانا پوتا ہے - دس ہزار ٹریلر سات ہزار سنگھار سے چلتی ہیں - ان یا تریوں کو آرام سے پہنچانا ہے - سہی

لوگوں کو بھی و چلتا کو بھی سہلتی
کانٹھیں بلانے کی ہم نے کوشش کی
ہے پوسٹر کے ذریعے۔ فلموں کے ذریعے
اخباروں کے ذریعے چلتا کو تلقین کی
جاتی ہے۔ کہ سینٹی ایسپیکٹ کو
برقرار رکھنے کے لئے انہیں کیا
کرنا چاہئے۔

جہاں تک لہول کراسنگ کا
سہلہ ہے وہیں پھر میں تقریباً
40 ہزار کے قریب لہول کراسنگ
میں اور اے۔ بی۔ سی کنگریز کے
میں۔ ایک سہلہ میں ان ایک سہلہ
میں۔ اگر آنکو میں کر دیا جائے تو
اس پر تقریباً 60 کروڑ روپے خرچ ہوگا
اور 15 کروڑ رو سال اس پر ریپرنگ
ایکسپلنڈیجر ہوگا۔ اسکا مطلب یہ
نہیں ہے کہ ہم یہ کرنا نہیں چاہتے
میں۔ ہم نے پچھلے 5 سالوں میں
تقریباً 350 سے زیادہ ان سہلہ لہول
کراسنگ کو سہلہ لہول کراسنگ
میں تبدیل کیا ہے۔ میں چاہتا
ہوں کہ مزید آورو انکو ہیج تعمیر کئے
جائیں تاکہ جہاں ریلوے لائن اور
سڑک آپسی میں ملتی ہیں وہاں
پر ایکسی قنٹس کی تعداد کم ہو
سکے۔ مہر ایک باب ضرور عرض
کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ریلوے کے پاس
ایک سہلہ لہول ہے جس میں اس
وقت قریب 12 کروڑ 50 لاکھ روپے
ہے۔ یہ رقم ہم نے سٹیٹ کورپوریشن
کے لئے رکھی ہے۔ جب بھی سہلہ

میں۔ تو آپ مانگیں
کہ ایکویٹیٹیٹس کا ٹرنڈ کمی کی طرف
ہے 1964-65 میں ڈیپریسائیٹس
لہول کراسنگ پر جو ایکسی قنٹس
ہوتے ہیں۔ جو کولہشلز ہوتی ہیں۔
رہل میں کہیں آگ لگ جاتی
ہے اسکی تعداد 1293 تھی جو کہ
1972-73 میں گھٹ کر 815 رہ گئی
ہے۔ اسکا مطلب یہ ہے کہ پچھلے 8-9
سالوں میں 37 پرسنٹ کی کمی
ہوئی ہے۔ اور اسکی مقابلے میں ریلوں
کا جو کام بڑھا ہے وہ 28 پرسنٹ
بڑھا ہے۔ مالمج جو اسکی بڑھی ہے۔
اسکا یہ مطلب نہیں کہ جو حادثے
ہوتے ہیں انکو نظر انداز کر دیا جائے۔
مانگیں سندسہوں نے اچھے سجھاؤ دئے
میں۔ 60 سے 70 پرسنٹ تک تو
یکسی قنٹ ہوتے ہیں وہ مہر میں
فیلڈ کی وجہ سے ہوتے ہیں۔ مشین
کٹلی ہی کامیاب یا ایکویٹیٹس کہیں
نہ ہو لہول میں مشین کے پچھلے جو
انسان ہے۔ وہی سب سے زیادہ کارآمد
ہوتا ہے۔ اگر انسان مشین کے
پچھلے کام نہیں کر سکتا تو کام
ناکارہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ ایک اسپیکٹ
ریلوے سہلہ لہول ہے کہ جو لوگ گڑیاں
چلاتے ہیں جو سیکلنگ ایکویٹیٹس
ہے جو ہیلڈ۔ مٹی ایکویٹیٹس ہے
اسکو ہم نے مائوین بلانے کی کوشش
کی ہے اور لہول لوگوں کے ٹریلنگ
دیکھ کر بھی کوشش کی ہے عام
2412 L. S.—11

کوونڈیٹ کی طرف سے ریکوریسٹ آئی ہے اور برج کے لئے - ریلوے لائن پر پل بنانے کے لئے تو اس پل کا خرچہ یہ ہے وہ ریلوے ہرڈاشٹ کرنے کے لئے تیار ہے - آدھا اپنے فنڈ سے اور آدھا سیمنٹی فنڈ سے لہکن اس نے دونوں طرف کی سڑکوں پر جو خرچہ ہوگا وہ سٹیٹ کوونڈیٹ کو دینا ہوگا اور اسکا آدھا روپیہ ریلوے دیتی ہے - اور آدھا سیمنٹی فنڈ سے ملتا ہے - یہ جو سیمنٹی فنڈ ہے - یہ اس کے لئے ہے آرڈر اپنے 50 لاکھ لیا ہے اسکو اتنا الاٹ ہوا ہے - تامل ناڈو کو 58.80 لاکھ - کھول کو 15 لاکھ گجرات کو 79.8 لاکھ - آسام کو 24.50 لاکھ راجستھان کو 37.5 لاکھ - یہ وہ سٹیٹن ہیں جنہوں نے مانگ تو کی لہکن روپیہ کا استعمال نہیں کیا باقی کسی سٹیٹ نے روپیہ نہیں مانگا یہاں تک یہ حالت ہے -

ہم تو مائل بحکم میں کوئی سائل ہی نہیں - ہم دیلمے کو تیار ہیں لہکی مانگنے والا کوئی نہیں ہے -

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister said about the unmanned level crossings. I would like to know as to how they determine whether it should be a manned or an unmanned level crossing. My constituency is a crowded constituency. Five people died last month because it was an unmanned one. I have also made a representation.

شری محمد شفیع قریشی - ریلوے

وبھاگ کے پاس ایک فارمولا ہے جس کو میں سمجھتا ہوں بدلنے کی ضرورت ہے -

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is an old British Formula. You must change it.

شری محمد شفیع قریشی - اس میں

یہ دیکھا جاتا ہے کہ دن میں کتنی ملبوں چلتی ہیں کتنی اس سڑک کو کراس کرتی ہیں - اس کو روپے دے کر اگر اسکی تعداد ایک سے تین ہزار ہو جاتی ہیں - تو اس وقت ہم یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ اسکو فہرہ بنایا جانا چاہیئے یہ جو فارمولا ہے اسکو چلتا اور عام لوگوں کی ضرورتوں کے مطابق بدلنے کی ضرورت ہے اسکو بدلا جائیگا - جو قانون 1890 میں پہلی لگ بھگ 100 سال پہلے بنا آج بھی وہ سہی ہو سکتا ہے یہ میں بھی نہیں مانتا - میں مانتا ہوں کہ اسکو بدلنے کی ضرورت ہے میں بھی مانتا ہوں کہ حالات کے مطابق اسکو بدلا جائیگا تو مشاغل ہونگی -

کچھ لوگوں نے ریلوے بورڈ کی

سمت شکایت کی ہے - ہر ہزار مجھے

ریلوے بورڈ کے متعلق کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ

یہ ایک اچھی جماعت ہے قیام

کریسی کئی یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جو

ریلوے میں ہی بڑھ رہے ہیں اور انہوں نے اچھا کام کیا ہے۔ لیکن بدقسمتی ہے کہ ہر بار جب بھی ریلوے کے متعلق بحث ہوتی ہے اسکا پہلا شکار ریلوے بورڈ کو بنایا جاتا ہے۔

جہاں تک معاوضے کا تعلق ہے میں بتاؤں کہ ایکٹ بنانے کے بعد رول انکے تحت بنائے گئے۔ ان رولز کے تحت معاوضے کی حد مقرر کی جائے گی۔ میں واضح کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ لکھا ہوا ہے کہ کمپنیشن بھی اپنا تو 50 ہزار، میں صدائی کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کسی آدمی کی بدقسمتی سے ریلوے ایکسیڈنٹ کی وجہ سے مرتوی ہو جائے تو اسکو 50 ہزار تک روپیہ ملے گا۔ جہاں پر حادثے کی وجہ سے عمر بھر کے لئے ناکارہ ہو جائے کام کرنے کے لائق نہ رہے اسکو بھی پچاس ہزار روپیہ دئے جائیں گے۔ باقی لوگ جس طریقے سے انکے زخم ہونگے جیسے جسم کو نقصان پہنچے گا اس حساب سے انکو یہ معاوضہ دیا جائے گا۔

میں نے اس بل میں ایک اور بات بھی کی ہے۔ پہلے کلیمز کمیشنر کلیم کو سنبھال کرنے میں کافی وقت لے لیتے تھے۔ اب ریلویز کو یہ اختیار ہوا کہ کلیم کا فیصلہ ہونے سے پہلے وہ حادثوں میں مرنے والوں یا زخمی ہونے والوں کو فیصلہ دے سکتے تھے جو طوائف ہوتی تھی انکو کم کر دیا جائے۔

پرو۔ ماسٹر ہنڈلے (راجا پور) :
کریب کریب ہر وقتا نے یہ دلیل پیش کی ہے کہ ریل ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں مرنے والوں کو کبھی پچاس ہزار روپیہ کومپنیشن نہیں دیا جاتا، جبکہ ہوائی جہاز کی ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں مرنے والوں کو ایک لاکھ روپیہ دیا جاتا ہے۔
مন্ত্রী مہودے نے اس پر کوئی ریشہ نہیں ڈالی ہے۔

شری محمد شفیق قریشی :
انسان کی زندگی کی کوئی قیمت نہیں مقرر کی جاسکتی ہے۔ ہم ایک آدمی کی زندگی کو 50 ہزار روپیہ میں تولیں یہ سہی نہیں ہے۔ ہم چاہیں جتنا بھی معاوضہ دیں انسان کی زندگی کے مقابلے میں وہ کچھ نہیں ہے۔ لیکن ایک قدم ہم نے اگے بڑھایا ہے۔ کمپنیشن کو 20 ہزار روپیہ سے بڑھا کر 50 ہزار روپیہ کیا ہے۔ کم سے کم ہمیں اسکی تو داد ملنی چاہئے۔

ہوائی جہاز کے ایکسیڈنٹس میں بھی جو 12 سال سے زیادہ عمر کے لوگ ہیں انکو ایک لاکھ روپیہ ملتا ہے اور 12 سال سے کم عمر والوں کو 50 ہزار روپیہ ملتا ہے وہاں بھی ڈسکمپنیشن ہے۔ جان تو ہوں گی ہی ہے اور چھوٹوں کی بھی۔

شری ہنسراج :
اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ جو بارہ سال سے کم ہوتے ہیں، ان کو کوئی ڈیپنڈنس نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ وہ بارہ سال سے زیادہ

वालो के डिपेंडेंट्स होन की सम्भावना होती है। उस में तो कुछ हक है। इस प्राबिजन में क्या तर्क है ?

श्री मेहता शर्मा त्रिपाठी : जो 12 साल का बच्चा होता है वह मां बाप की अम्हद होती है - अस्का बेवशिये होता है - वह ज्यादा कम्बली होता है बलसम्त अस्के जो काना है -

अभी श्री त्रिपाठी मेहता के रहे तब के केषों इस कम्बलसम्त को ज्यादा अत्रिपुर्ण न बना दिया वरन् हम बोजहों की शम्त आ जाहकी - جس تہیں میں ہوزہوں نے سفر کیا اُسکو اُڑانے کی کوشش کی جاہکی تاکہ معاوضہ مل سکے - ہماری یہ نہت نہیں ہے - ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ درکھلتا نہیں بالکل نہ ہوں ، حادثے کم سے کم ہوں - یہ ایسا دہاک ہے کہ جس میں کبھی نہ کبھی بدقسمتی سے درکھلتا نہیں ہو جاتی ہیں - ہم نے جو قدم اُٹھائے ہیں وہ ایماندار اور نہک نہتی سے اُٹھایا ہے - مجھے یقین ہے کہ اس اُسکی تاہم کریگا -

سوالی جی نے کہا ہے کہ کچھ حادثے شراب پیمے کی وجہ سے ہوتے ہیں - مجھے اُسکی کوئی اطلاع نہیں ہے لیکن اہم واقعہ ہے کہ دو عرابی لڑکھتے لڑکھواتے کھش پر آئے - کھش مسٹر نے اُن پر دم کیا کہ

کہا کہ اُن کو گاڑی پر چڑھاؤ - گاڑی جانے والی تھی اُنہوں نے بڑی مشکل سے ایک آدمی کو گاڑی پر چڑھا دیا لیکن دربرا رہ گیا ، دوسرے آدمی سے پوچھنے لگے کہ تم کہاں جانے والے تھے اس نے کہا کہ آپ نے تو غذب کر دیا - جانے والا تو میں ہوں وہ آدمی تو مجھے چھوڑنے کے لئے آیا تھا - ان دونوں نے شراب پی رکھی تھی -

مسکن ہے کہ ڈرائیور بھی پمے ہوں - پمسلر بھی پمے ہونگے - اگر شراب پیمے کی وجہ سے کوئی ایکسڈنٹ ہوا ہو تو با قائدہ قانونی کارروائی کی جاہکی -

ہر طرف سے آسام - بہار - اہمال اور اڑیسہ سے یہ مانگ کی گئی ہے کہ ایک تہز رفتار گاڑی نہو دہلی سے نہو ہونگائی گاڑوں واہہ بالکلور - صاحب کلج لوپ اور فراقہ چلی چاہئے - مجھے یہ اعلان کرتے ہوئے خرسی ہے کہ ایک مہل گاڑی ہفتہ میں دوبارہ اس راستے پر 26 جنوری سے چالو کی جاہگی - اکتے علاقہ ایک مہتر کھج ایکسپریس تربتی نہر ہونگائی گاڑوں اور کھالتی کے پہنچ چلتی جاہکی -

مفتیہ سپریم نے چلیم بھی چوائیس اٹھائے ہیں میں ان کو کرو کر لیا ہے لکڑی میں نے وہاں کھج

طریقہ سے کسی مہمبر صاحب کا نام نہیں
 لیا تو اس کے لئے میں معافی
 چاہتا ہوں۔

श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह : इनशोरेंस

شری مسعودؒ، شدی قریشی - جہاں
تک انشورنس کا تعلق ہے جھٹل
صاحب اس کا لاگو کیا ہے - شری
ہلو ملتا کے وقت سے اس سکیم کی بات
چل رہی ہے - شری پائی نے ہوی
یہ سکیم چلانے کی کوشش کی -
لیکن اس میں کچھ الجھنیں
ہیں - الغمہتالی ہم کو
انشورنس کو لانا پڑھتا - اس کے لئے
کچھ وقت دیا جائے - ہو سکتا ہے کہ
کچھ وقفے کے بعد اس کو لاگو کیا
جائے -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 82A).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the clauses. There are amendments to Clause 2. Are you moving?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 7—

add at the end,—

'and the following "Explanation" shall be added, namely:—

Explanation.—A person who suffers a loss or damage due to illegal strike of railway administration employees, shall also be eligible to receive compensation within the meaning of this section.' (1)

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 7,—

for "fifty thousand rupees" substitute—

"One lakh rupees" (3)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 7,—

add at the end,—

'and the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the amount of compensation for injuries shall not be less than five thousand rupees." (7)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These amendments are now before the House.

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

श्री जय सिंहदे (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, मुद्रावर्द्धा एक लाख रुपया क्यों होना चाहिए, इसके बारे में सभी वक्ताओं ने दलीलें दी हैं। जो मुसाफिर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स से प्रवास करता है, वह भी इन्सान है और जो रेल से प्रवास करता है, वह भी इन्सान है, इसलिए ट्रेन से जायें वाले इन्सान और हवाई अहाज से उड़ने वाले इन्सान की जान का मूल्य एक होना चाहिए। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं।

[श्री के० एन० तिवारी]

एक और बात है, जिस की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान नहीं गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने मुद्रावर्ज की रकम को पचास हजार रुपये तक बढ़ाया है, लेकिन उन्होंने यह कभी नहीं कहा है कि जो दुर्घटना में मर जायेंगे, उन सब को पचास हजार रुपये दिये जायेंगे। इस में "अप टु" कहा गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने एक तो इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के प्रवासी और रेल के मुआफिर के बीच भेद किया है और दूसरे, मुद्रावर्ज की रकम को निर्धारित करने का अधिकार अपने हाथ में रखा है।

मेरा अर्थ है कि मंत्री महोदय जगलरी करते हैं। अगर आप पिछले स्टैटिस्टिक्स को देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि पहले भी सब लोगों को कम्पेंसेशन समान रूप से नहीं दिया जाता था। तीसरे दर्जे के यात्री को बहुत मामूली, फर्स्ट क्लास के यात्री को ज्यादा और आयद एयर-कण्डिशन के यात्री को अधिकतम मुद्रावर्ज दिया जाता था। इस लिए मेरे प्रश्न का मंत्री महोदय सीधा जवाब दें कि जो पचास हजार रुपये की रकम रखी जा रही है, क्या उस में भी इस सरकार की वर्ग-व्यवस्था और वर्ग-व्यवस्था चलेगी, या सब लोगों के साथ समान रूप से व्यवहार किया जायेगा। मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की सफाई और स्पष्ट आश्वासन देना चाहिए।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल : सभापति महोदय, अभी तक रेलवे एक्ट में जो प्रावधान है, उस के अनुसार मुद्रावर्ज सिर्फ रेल दुर्घटना में—जैसे दो ट्रेनों की टक्कर या ट्रेन

की डीरेक्मेंट में—दिया जाता है। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि सारे रेलवे सिस्टम में अराजकता का वातावरण फैला हुआ है। रेलवे कर्मचारी बड़े व्यापक रूप से हड़तालें कर रहे हैं, जिस की वजह से रेल के द्वारा जी सामान एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजा जा रहा है, उसको काफी क्षति पहुंचती है। इसके अलावा इन हड़तालों की वजह से यात्री अपने स्थानों पर समय के अनुसार नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं। कभी कभी ऐसा हो जाता है कि जो लोग रोगी हैं और किसी दवा के लिए एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को जा रहे हैं अगर रास्ते में कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के कारण उन्हें रुकना पड़ा तो दिल की गति रुक जाने से या और कारणों से उन की मृत्यु हो जाती है। तो इस प्रकार की तरह-तुर्ह की कठिनाइयां हैं। मौजूदा प्रावधान में इस तरह से जो असुविधाएं, मृत्यु या आकस्मिक घटनाएं हो जाती हैं उन के लिए मुद्रावर्ज देने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिए मैंने एक्सपेंसेशन के तौर पर यह सुझाव दिया है कि —

"A person who suffers a loss or damage due to illegal strike of Railway Administration employees shall also be eligible to receive compensation within the meaning of this section"

मैंने जो मौजूदा प्रावधान है उस की सीमा को अधिक व्यापक बनाने का प्रयास किया है और वक्ताओं ने प्रथम वाचन में इस विषयक के ऊपर अपने विचार जो प्रकट किए हैं उन सब लोगों ने एक स्वर में एक मत से इस बात को सदन के सामने रखने का प्रयास

किया है कि हड़तालों के कारण एक बड़ी भारी अव्यवस्था पदा हो रही है

(व्यवधान) इस का सम्बन्ध इस से है । मैं इस को और व्यापक कर रहा हूँ । इसीलिए इस एक्सप्लेनशन को देने की जरूरत है ।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let us not divert attention from this single most important idea.

16 hrs.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: This amendment has been admitted and unless I say this thing by way of explanation, my amendment will have no relevance.

दूसरा एक संशोधन मैंने और दिया है कि दो सकसेसिव सेशन में रूल्स को रखा जाय उस के लिए मीजूदा विधान यह किया जा रहा है कि दो या इस से अधिक सेशन में रखा जाय तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि केवल दो सकसेसिव सेशन में ही रखना काफी होगा ।

श्री रामरतन शर्मा (बांदा) : मैंने इस बिल में अपने दो संशोधन दिए हैं । एक में मैंने यह कहा है कि 50 हजार रुपये के स्थान पर एक लाख रुपया कर दिया जाय । जैसा कि यहाँ पर मेरे क्लाल से पूरे सदन की यह राय है कि आदमी आदमी के अन्दर विभेद नहीं किया जा सकता, वायुयान की दुर्घटना में भी कोई व्यक्ति मरता है और रेलवे की दुर्घटना में भी कोई मरता है तो आदमी जो मरता है उस के डिपेंडेंट सफर करते हैं । उस में उस के बीच में आप कोई रेखा नहीं खींच सकते । इसलिए वायुयान

की दुर्घटना में एक लाख पचा मिलता है मरने वाले के आश्रितों को तो मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस को भी एक लाख रुपया करने की कृपा करें । मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जवाब देते हुए यह कहा था कि वायुयान में यह नियम है कि 12 साल से कम उम्र का जो लड़का होगा उसको 50 हजार रुपये मिलेगा तो मैं उन का यह संशोधन मानने के लिए भी तैयार हूँ । अगर वह चाहें तो यह संशोधन इस में भी कर दें कि रेलवे की दुर्घटना में भी 12 साल या उस से कम उम्र का बच्चा करेगा तो उस को 50 हजार रुपया दिया जायगा । इसी स्थान पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि आप दू जो बर्ड है इस को इस ऐक्ट में ही सुधार दें, रूल्स के लिए न रखें । अगर रूल्स में रखा जायगा तो यह डिस्क्रिशन गवर्नमेंट का होगा । फिर पार्लियामेंट के हाथ में इस तरह से वह नहीं रहेगा । फिर तो कम्पेन्सेशन एगारिटी जो कम्पेन्सेशन फिक्म करती है उस के ऊपर यह रहेगा कि कितना वह फिक्स करे और फिर वह कम्पेन्स नहीं रहेंगे कि इतना रुपया वह दें । इसलिए इस अप बर्ड को हटाने की आवश्यकता है ।

अपने दूसरे संशोधन में मैंने कहा है कि जहाँ पर दो सकसेसिव सेशन के स्थान पर ज्यादा सकसेसिव सेशन में कर दिया गया है वह अगर इसी तरह रहा तो पता नहीं कितने सब निकल जाएंगे और वह रूल रखे नहीं जाएंगे । इसलिए मैंने दो या ज्यादा से ज्यादा तीन सेशन की बात कही है ।

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

यह बहुत ही रीजनेबल प्रपोजिशन है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से अप्रार्थ नहीं करूंगा कि इसको स्वीकार करने की कृपा करें।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मेरे दो संशोधन हैं। पहला संशोधन यह है कि मुम्भावजे की रकम 50 हजार से बढ़ाकर एक लाख कर दी जाये। इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जो दलील दी है वह बिल्कुल लचर और नैतिक मूल्यों के विरुद्ध है। ठीक ही सदस्यों ने कहा कि जान सबकी बराबर है। मंत्री जी ने भी यही कहा कि जान सबकी बराबर है। तो मुम्भावजा अलग अलग क्यों? मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस सरकार को जो वर्ग चरित्र है पूंजीवादी वर्ग-चरित्र उसी चरित्र का प्रदर्शन इस 50 हजार और एक लाख के तफर्क में किया गया है। सरकार पूंजीपतियों को बड़ाबा देना चाहती है, धनी लोगों को सहूलियत देना चाहती है। हवाई जहाज में जो सफर करते हैं वे बड़े लोग हैं या ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करके टिकट खरीदते हैं और रेल गाड़ी से गरीब चलते हैं जो कि भूख और नंगे हैं इस लिए उनके मुम्भावजे में यह अंतर सरकार रख रही है। तो ऐसे लोग वर्तमान पूंजीवादी समाज में समाजवाद के अधिकारी नहीं हो सकते। इसीलिए यह तफरकातर रखा गया है और इस तफर्क का मूल कारण यही है कि इस सरकार का वर्ग-चरित्र ही ऐसा है जिस से वह ऐसा तफर्की रखना चाहती है।

दूसरी बात जो मैंने कही है वह यह है। इन्होंने कहा कि 50 हजार देंगे जो मरेगा उसको या न मरने की ये दावत दे रहे हैं कि

तुम मरोगे तब तुम को 50 हजार देंगे। लेकिन जिनका हाथ कट गया, सिर में चोट आ गई उन के लिए कोई कम से कम राशि निर्धारित नहीं की है। अपटू कह कर छोड़ दिया गया है। अफसर लोग किन्हीं को दो हजार देंगे, दो सौ देंगे या एक सौ देंगे, इस तरह से कर के उन को कुछ भी देंगे नहीं लेकिन आपू रोउने के लिए वह कहेंगे कि हम उन को मुम्भावजा दे रहे हैं। इस लिए मैंने निश्चित सुझाव दिया है। मान लीजिए हमारी उगली कट जाय एक बार मेरी ऊंगली कटी है, इस लिए मैं कह रहा हूँ

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या मिला।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : कुछ भी नहीं। तो इस दूसरे संशोधन के द्वारा मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो मामूली चोट दुर्घटनाओं में किसी को लगे उन को कम से कम आप 50 हजार रुपये जरूर दीजिए। उससे कम रकम किसी को न दी जाए। जिन की मृत्यु हो जायेगी उन को तो आप 50 हजार देंगे, हम एक लाख के लिए कह रहे हैं और जिनमें मामूली चोट आयेगी उन के लिए आप रुक बनायेंगे और रुक में कर्भेंगे कि दो सौ रुपये देंगे एक हजार देंगे या एक सौ देंगे। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरे इन दोनों संशोधनों की स्वीकार कीजिए अगर सही मान में समाजवाद की बात करना चाहते हैं। समाजवाद पर हम लोगों को लैक्चर मंत्री महोदय न दें। हम लोग तो जिन्हीं पर दूसरों को लैक्चर देते रहे हैं, आप को भी देंगे। समाजवादी देशों के साथ अभी आपकी दोस्ती हो रही है, वह हो, उस का हम स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन उसके नाम पर मैं हमें लैक्चर न देकर उस

को करिए तभी जनता समझेगी कि सिद्धांत और व्यवहार में आपका तालमेल बैठाने का विचार है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : सभापति जी, मैंने यह बात पहले ही साफ कर दी थी लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि उस के बावजूद भी हमारे शास्त्री जी हम पर इस कित्म के इल्जाम लगाते हैं कि हम पूँजीवाद की उपादा हिमायत करते हैं और ऐसे ही बिल यहां पर लाने हैं जिससे पूँजीवाद को फायदा पहुंचे। मुझे तो यह लगता है कि आज ईश्वर मिर्द के जो हालात हैं, शास्त्री जी की रफ्तार जमाने से बिलकुल बेखबर हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान के समाजवाद की तारीफ न सिर्फ यहां के लोग बल्कि बाहर की दुनिया के लोग भी करते हैं। आप उस से भी इन्तिलाफ करते हैं तो यह दूसरी बात है।

हमारे मधु जी ने कहा कि जो कम्पेंसेशन है वह ज्यादा होना चाहिए—कुछ वर्ग व्यवस्था और वर्ण व्यवस्था का भी जिक्र किया। मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि यह 20 हजार रुपये का जो प्रावीजन था न वह किसी वर्ग व्यवस्था या वर्ण व्यवस्था की बुनियाद पर नहीं था। उस यह था कि अगर किसी आदमी की आमदनी 70 रुपये होगी या 70 रुपये से कम होगी . . .

श्री मधु लिखेच : यह वर्ण व्यवस्था नहीं तो क्या है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : हम नें इस को भी खत्म कर दिया है—अब तो जो आदमी मरेगा—बिला वर्ग या वर्ण का लिहाज किये—उस को मुआवजा मिलेगा।

मधु जी ने एक बात यह कही कि बिल मैं आपने रखा है—अब टू 50 हजार दिया

जायेगा। इस का मतलब यह है कि 50 हजार से कम भी मिलेगा। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ—इस लिए रूल तैयार हो गये हैं और मैं सदन को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ—वे रूल मेरे सामने हैं और मैं खुले तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ जो शक्स दुर्घटना में मर जाएगा या हमेशा के लिए बेकार हो जाएगा या नाकारा हो जाएगा, उस को 50 हजार रुपया मिलेगा

एक माननीय सदस्य : अगर हार्ट फेल हो जाए।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : मौत की तशरीह नहीं की है।

श्री रामरतन शर्मा (बांदा) : आप 1 लाख करेंगे या 50 हजार करेंगे—यह पास नहीं हुआ है, फिर क्लेम आप के पास कहां से आ गए।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है—यह 1890 के एक्ट में तरमोम है। उस में हमारे पास रूल बनाने की ताकत है, वह ताकत हम से छीनी नहीं गई है। उस के तहत हम ने जो नियम बनाये हैं, उस में 50 हजार रुपये यदि आदमी मर जाय, नाकारा हो जाय उस को मिलेगा। अगर किसी का दांका बाजू और उसके ऊपर का फूलरा हिस्सा चला जाय तो 35 हजार रुपया, अगर लैफ्ट हैंड है तो भी 35 हजार रुपया मिलेगा। बांया बाजू चला जाय 20 हजार रुपया मिलेगा अगर किसी का सहायक की ऊंगली-चलो जाय तो 5 हजार रुपये और दूसरा उंगलियों के लिए 2000 रुपये मिलेंगे। इन तरह के नियम हमने बनाये हैं।

[شری محمد شفی قریشی - سہا

پتی جو۔ مہر نے یہ بات پہلے ہی صاف کر دی تھی لہکن مجھے افسوس ہے۔ اس کے باوجود بھی ہمارے شاستری جی ہم پر اس قسم کے الزام لگاتے ہیں کہ پونجی واد کو زیادہ حمایت کرتے ہیں اور ایسے ہی بل یہاں پر لاتے ہیں۔ جس سے پونجی واد کو فائدہ پہنچے۔ مجھے تو یہ لگتا ہے کہ آج لوڈ گورڈ کے جو حالات ہیں شاستری جی زمانے کی رفتار سے بالکل بے خبر ہیں۔ آج ہندوستان کے سہاچ واد کی تعریف نہ صرف یہاں کے لوگ بلکہ باہر کی دنیا کے لوگ بھی کرتے ہیں۔ آپ اس سے بھی اختلاف کرتے ہیں۔ تو یہ دوسری بات ہے۔ ہمارے مدھو جی نے کہا کہ جو لکھن ہے وہ زیادہ ڈونا چاہیے۔ کچھ روگ دہوستھا اور وزن دہوستھا کا بھی ذکر کیا۔ میں نے پہلے بھی بتایا تھا کہ یہ 20 ہزار روپے کا جو پراویجن تھا وہ کسی روگ دہوستھا یا وزن دہوستھا کی بلہاد پر نہیں تھا اس میں یہ تھا کہ اگر کسی آدمی کی آمدنی 70 روپے ہوگی یا 70 روپے سے کم ہوگی۔

آئی مٹھ لیسے : یہ वर्ग व्यवस्था नहीं तो क्या है

[شری محمد شفی قریشی - ہم نے

اس کو بھی ختم کر دیا ہے۔ اب تو جو آدمی مریکا یا روگ یا وزن کا لحاظ کئے۔ اسکو معاوضہ ملے گا۔

مدھو جی نے ایک بات یہ کہی کہ بل میں آپ نے رکھا ہے آپ تو 50 ہزار دیا جاتا۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے 50 ہزار سے کم بھی ملے گا۔ میں آپکو بتانا چاہتا ہوں اس کے لئے رول تیار ہو گیا ہے۔ اور میں سڈن کو یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں وہ رول میرے سامنے ہے اور میں کہے طور پر کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جو شخص درگھٹا میں مر جائے گا یا ہمیشہ کے لئے بیکار ہو جائے گا یا ناکارہ ہو جائے گا۔ اس کو 50 ہزار روپے ملے گا۔

एक माननीय सदस्य : अगर हाट फेल हो जाय ।

[شری محمد شفی قریشی - موت

کی تشبیح نہیں کی ہے۔

श्री रान रतन शर्मा (बांबा) : आप 1 लाख करेंगे या 50 हजार करेंगे—यह पास नहीं हूँ, फिर रूज आप के पास कहां से आ गये ?

[شری محمد شفی قریشی - یہ

کوئی نئی بات نہیں ہے۔ یہ 1890 کے ایکٹ میں ترمیم ہے۔ اس میں ہمارے پاس رول بنانے کی طاقت ہے۔ وہ طاقت ہم سے چھٹی نہیں گئی ہے۔ اس کے تحت ہم نے جو نیم بنائے ہیں۔ اس میں 50 ہزار روپے عیدی آدمی مر جائے۔ ناکارہ ہو جائے اسکو ملے گا۔ اگر کسی کا دایاں بازو

اور اس کے اوپر کا پورا حصہ چلا جائے
 تو 35 لاکھ روپیہ - اگر ایک لاکھ روپیہ
 دے تو بھی 35 لاکھ روپیہ ملے گا -
 یہاں ہاؤس چلا جائے تو 30 لاکھ روپیہ
 ملے گا - اگر کسی کی شہادت کی
 انگلی چلی جائے تو 5 لاکھ روپیہ
 اور دوسری انگلیوں کے لئے 2 لاکھ
 روپیہ ملے گا - اس طرح سے ہم ۸۸
 لاکھ روپیہ ملے گا -

SHRI B. V. NAIK: (Kanara): Sir, the hon. Minister has been repeatedly stating that our railway fares are the lowest in the world. Are there any substantiating records to show this?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have got the figures, but it will take some time to go through them. But what I have been stating has been stated authentically, that our railway passenger fares are the lowest in the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, amendment No. 1. Shri B. R. Shukla.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I am not pressing my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then amendment No. 3 by Shri R. R. Sharma.

Are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: I am pressing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

'Page 1, line 7 for "fifty thousand rupees" substitute—

"one lakh rupees" (3)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 4] [16.19 hrs.

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
 Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Sharma, Shri R. R.
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
 Vijay Pal Singh, Shri

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri

Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chhuttan Lal, Shri
 Choudhury Shri Moinul Haque

Daga, Shri M. C.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.

Engti, Shri Biren

Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gobain, Shri C. C.
 Gopal Shri K.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hari Singh, Shri
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.

Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra

Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kale, Shri
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble Shri T. D.
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kinder Lal, Shri

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishnan, Shri G. V.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhs, Shri

Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.

Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
 Pandey, Shri Krishan Chandra
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Patel, Shri Prabhudeo
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Purty, Shri M. S.

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Rameshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi

Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada

Rathia, Shri Umed Singh

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy Shri K. Ramakrishna

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das

Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saini, Shri Mulki Raj

Samanta, Shri S. C.

Sarkar, Shri Shakti Kumar

Savant, Shri Shankerrao

Sethi, Shri Arjun

Shailani, Shri Chandra

Shambhu Nath, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Shashi Bhushan, Shri

Sheonoy, Shri P. R.

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.

Shivnath Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri B. R.

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Thakur, Shri Krishnarao

Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the division is: Ayes : 23; Noes; 114.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments Nos. 4 and 6 are the same as amendment No. 3. I will put amendment No. 7 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of Section 82 J)

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I am not moving my amendment.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: I beg to move:

'Page 1, line 16,—for "more" substitute—"three"' (5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 5 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

श्री मधु तिमरे (वांका) :

सभापति महोदय, जिन बातों पर बहस हो चुकी है उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ जैसे मुद्राबन्धे वाली और इंग्लैंड वाली बात है लेकिन और दो तीन बातें मुझे कहना है।

समय समय पर जो कमेटीयों इन दुर्घटनाओं की जांच करने के लिये बैठें उन्होंने तीन महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों की थीं जिनके ऊपर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इन्होंने अमल नहीं कि सिफारिश कह दी कि जो रेल होती है अलग, अलग उनको वेल्ड किया जाये ताकि उनको अलग करना या तोड़ना मूश्किल हो जाये। बहुत पहले यह सिफारिश आई थी लेकिन अभी तक महत्व:- पूर्ण लाइन्स पर भी इसपर अमल नहीं हुआ है।

दूमरे-सभी ट्रेन्स पर स्पीडोमीटर लगाने का सुझाव आया था लेकिन अभी तक 40 प्रतिशत ट्रेन्स पर, इंजन्स पर भी यह स्पीडोमीटर नहीं आया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इन दुर्घटनाओं का अनुपात घटाने के लिए इस सिफारिश पर कबतक अमल करेंगे ?

तीसरी सिफारिश यह थी कि गृह मंत्रालय और रेल मंत्रालय इन दोनों में एक सूत्रीकरण हो लेकिन मुझे लगता है जबतक वर्तमान मंत्री रहेंगे यह तकरीबन असम्भव है क्योंकि श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित पूरव की ओर देखते हैं तो रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र पश्चिम की ओर देखते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : इसको हम एलाउ नहीं करेंगे। जब भी आप बोलते हैं तो जो मन में आता है बोल देते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह अनपार्लमेन्टरी नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : अब पार्लमेन्टरी नहीं है लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो मन में आये वह बोलते चले जायें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपका बहुत आदर करता हूँ और मैं कोई असंसदीय बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मुझे यह कहने का अधिकार है

जैसे श्री जगजीब राम जी को यह कहने का अधिकार था कि संविद की सरकार में दिशा में लोग जाते थे; और उस समय किसी ने एतराज नहीं किया।

यहां पर एक पार्टी की सरकार चल रही है और सरकारी कमेटी की सिफारिश है कि गृह मंत्रालय और रेल मंत्रालय में एक सूत्रीकरण होना चाहिए इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इस समय मंत्रिमंडल के अन्दर जो रिश्ते हैं उनको चलते इस सिफारिश पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। इसमें कौन सी अशिष्ट, असंसदीय या गानी-गलोच वाली बात मैंने कही है ?

अब इन्होंने यह जो 50 हजार रुपया मुआविजा बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है—एक लाख की बात तो ई नई—लेकिन इन्होंने जो धमकी दे रखी है कि हम सरवाज बढ़ायेंगे उसके बारे में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ बशर्ते कि आप उत्तेजित न हो जायें। आप बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं और आपका मैं बहुत आदर करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं भी आपका बहुत आदर करता हूँ लेकिन अनर्गल बातें न कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कभी अनर्गल बात नहीं कहता। यह सरकारी रिपोर्ट है—सेन्दल फौंटस एंड मेजर प्राब्लम्स, इंडियन रेलवेज, फरवरी 1973। इसमें रेल रोड क्रॉसिंज के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि दुर्घटनाओं को घटाने के लिए हमने सिपिंग और ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री से कहा है कि पांचवीं योजना में रेलों पर पुल बनाने के लिए यानी मोटर ट्रैफिक के लिए, जैसे ओवर ब्रिज कहिये या जो भी कहिये, वह पुल बनाने के लिये 50 करोड़ रुपये की

राशि इस काम के लिए दे दी जाये तो मन्त्री महोदय इस बात का खुलासा करें। पांचवीं योजना की रूप-रेखा अब तैयार हो रही है, घर साहब इन दिनों उसमें लगे हुए हैं, क्या 50 करोड़ के बारे में कोई निर्णय हुआ है—इस बारे में भी सदन को जानाकारी दें। महत्वपूर्ण रेल फ्रांसिगज के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज दो ढाई घंटे तक फाटक नहीं खुलता है जबकि नियम बना है कि 10-15 मिनट से अधिक फाटक बन्द न रखा जाये हालांकि तीन चार घंटे फाटक नहीं खुलता है। इस लिए रेल के जो.....

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, साढ़े चार बजे दूसरा विषय लिया जायेगा इसलिये इसको ज्यादा न घसीटिये। दो चार मिनट और ले लीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : रेल के जो फाटक होते हैं उनके बारे में इनका कोई आदेश जारी करने चाहिए कि इतने समय के बाद फाटक खोला जायेगा।

मेरा अंतिम मुद्दा यह है कि मैं सरचार्ज का विरोधी हूँ, मेरी राय में सरचार्ज लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं कोई व्यक्तियों की बात नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन जो एक बीमारी है उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ यह जो इनकी रिपोर्ट है उसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि यह जो कोयले के डिब्बों का मूवमेन्ट होता है उसमें बड़े पैमाने पर इजाफ़ा हुआ है। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद के मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं उसके अनुसार 1950-51 में जहाँ रेल के द्वारा 2 करोड़ 2 लाख टन कोयला ढोने का काम किया गया था वहाँ 1971-72 में

4 करोड़ 87 लाख टन कोयला ढोने का काम किया गया यानी ढाई गुने की वृद्धि हुई है और इसको 117 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक की ग्रामदनी भ्रकेले कोयला ढोने से हुई है। इन दिनों मेरे पास लोगों से बहुत सारी — शिकायतें आ रही हैं कि कोयला ढोने के लिये वैगन्स का कृत्रिम अभाव उत्पन्न किया गया है और जो छोटे छोटे निजी उद्योगों के लोभ हैं.....

पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो कोयला दिया जाता जैसे बिजली घर क्योंकि उसमें कोई रिश्वत की गुंजाइश नहीं है इसलिये उसको स्टार्व किया जाता है। पहले क्या होता था ? कोयले के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले जो खरीदने वाले थे वे रेलवे बाबू वगैरह को थोड़ा बहुत खिला करके अपना कोयला ढोते थे। यह काम छोटे लोग करते थे और मामूली पैमाने पर होता था। अब कोयला ढोने के काम में एक एक दिन में दो दो और तीन तीन लाख रुपये की रिश्वत चल रही है। मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। आप सभापति महोदय इसी के बेयरमैन हैं। आपको याद होगा कि टेलीफोन के बारे में जब शिकायतें की गई थीं तो इसी ने टेलीफोंज की रिपोर्ट में टेलीफोन के बिल कैसे बनाये जाते हैं, साइज टैप कैसे की जाती है, इसका जिक्र किया था। क्या आज हमारी सारी धर्म-व्यवस्था, ब्रेजनेव या निक्सन, कोई भी हम को कितनी भी मदद क्यों न दे उसके सहारे चल सकती है ? जब तक हम रेलों को, कोयले के उद्योग को, इस्पात को और बिजली उत्पादन के उद्योग को नहीं सुधारेंगे, हमारा कल्याण नहीं होगा। मैं आपकी मार्फत इ०सी० के बेयरमैन को, पी० ए० सी० के बेयरमैन को

[श्री मधु लिमये]

और चूँकि कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है इसलिये पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंगज कमेटी के चेयरमैन श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी जी को है जो इस समय यहाँ नहीं हैं, आपकी मार्फत अपील करना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि अर्थ व्यवस्था सुधरे, तो मैं नैतिकता का केवल सवाल नहीं उठा रहा हूँ, आज उसके भी गम्भीर सवाल अर्थ व्यवस्था के अस्तित्व का है, उसकी प्रगति का है, इसलिए हम लोगों का जो अभियोग है इनके ऊपर उसकी जाँच कर के लिए इ०सी० और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंगज कमेटी से इस काम को देखने को कहा जाए। इस रिश्बत को समाप्त करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाय। आप मामूली एक परसेंट भी फेर बढ़ा देंगे तो बोझ किस पर आयेगा? रिश्बत में तो पैसा जा ही रहा है, अन्ततोगत्वा आपके ऊपर ही बोझ पड़ रहा है, जो रिश्बत देता है वह कंज्यूमर से वसूल करता है, तो मेरा खयाल है कि बड़ा कल्याण हो जायगा और एक लाख रुपये तक भी बढ़ाने की शक्ति आप में अगले साल तक आ जायगी इस मुद्दावजे की राशि को।

श्री रत्नाबहादुर शारदा : सभापति महोदय, पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरचार्ज आप लगाने जा रहे हैं यह जन विरोधी काम है और इस बास्ते इसका हम घोर विरोध करते हैं। आपको पैसा चाहिये, पैसा आपको कैटेगरी नियंत्रण और कन्सोलिडेशन की मदद यदि आप में तो आपको मिल सकती है। हम इससे कई गना ज्यादा पैसा आपको अलग-अलग से बचवा करके दिला देंगे।

जो आज अष्टाचार व्याप्त है, उसमें से बचवा दिला देंगे। लेकिन आप हमारे सुझावों पर ध्यान ही नहीं देते हैं। हर साल हम सुझाव दे रहे हैं अपनी यूनियन की तरफ से लेकिन आप ने अभी तक ध्यान ही नहीं दिया है।

आप ने कहा है कि दुर्घटनाओं के लिये कर्मचारी लोग अधिकतर दोषी होते हैं। आपने उनकी कठिनाइयों को सुना है। आप खुद लोको रनिंग स्टाप से बात कर चुके हैं। लेकिन अभी तक आपने रास्ता नहीं निकाला। मधु जी ने ठीक सवाल उठाया। दो दुर्घटना जांच समितियाँ बनी शंकर सरन कमेटी और वांचू कमेटी उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी। दोनों की कितनी सिफारिशें थीं और कितनी पर आपने अभी तक अमल किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को भी आप बतायें।

क्या यह सच है कि दुर्घटनाएं रोकने के सिलसिले में इंडियन रेलवे लोको मैकेनिकल स्टाप एसोसिएशन, आल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर एसोसिएशन, आल इंडिया लोको रनिंग स्टाप एसोसिएशन और आल इंडिया सिगनल एंड टेलीकम्युनिकेशन एसोसिएशन ने आप के सामने कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं और अगर दिए हैं तो क्या उन पर आपने विचार किया है? मेरा चार्ज है कि गवर्नमेंट ने और आपने उन पर विचार नहीं किया है।

सही मानों में अगर आप दुर्घटनाओं को बन्द करना चाहते हैं तो जो मान्यता प्राप्त फ़ैडरेशंस हैं उनकी बातें आप बहुत दिनों से सुनते आ रहे हैं, आज भी सुनिये, मुझे कोई

एतराज नहीं है लेकिन कैंटेगरी की और आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्प्लायीज कनफ़ेडरेशन की बातें भी आप सुनें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी यूनियनज और एसोसिएशंज और कैंटेगरीज की आप एक कान्फेंस बुलाएं जिसमें इस पर विचार किया जाए कि हम इन दुर्घटनाओं को कैसे रोक सकते हैं। अगर आप ईमानदार हैं तो मेरे इस मुझाव को आप स्वीकार करेंगे। अगर स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझूंगा कि आप ईमानदारी से इसको रोकना नहीं चाहते हैं। आप पैपर टाइगर (मान्यता प्राप्त फंडरेशनों) के चक्कर में फंसे हुए हैं। यह पैपर टाइगर संकट से आपको नहीं निकाल सकेगा, यह मेरा आप से निवेदन है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कूरशी : दो कमेटीयां बनी थीं, एक वांचू कमेटी और दूसरी कुंजर कमेटी जिन्होंने इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिया था। जहां तक वांचू कमेटी का ताल्लुक है उसने 418 सिफारिशें की थीं जिन में से 387 के करीब मान ली गई हैं और बाकी जो हैं उन पर गौर हो रहा है।

जहां तक कोयले का ताल्लुक है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले की तकसीम का जहां तक काम है वह जिम्मेदारी रेलवे के महकमे की नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस स्पांसर करती हैं और उनको सिफारिश पर ही रेलवे उन का बेंगज देती है। कोई भी एक भी ऐसा वाका नहीं हुआ है कि रेलवे ने किसी को कोयला बेंगन दिया हो तब तक जब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने स्पांसर न किया हो।

शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि जो मुकतलिक किस्म की एसोसिएशंज हैं दुर्घटनाएं रोकने में मैं उनका काम बढ़ाने की उन्होंने आज्ञा दी है। मेरी सबसे बड़ी तमन्ना यह है कि अगर ये लोग इस बात को पहचानें कि काम सब से पहले तो बड़ा सुन्दर हो। तब मैं इनके

पांव धोकर पीता अगर ऐसा होता। लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि आपके समझाने पर और आपके मस्तिस्के पर ये लोग काम रोक रहे हैं और सारे मुल्क को कजा में डाल रहा है इन्होंने। आप कैंटेगरी यूनियनज को एनकरेज करना छोड़ दें तो हिन्दुस्तान की तकदीर बदल सकती है।

बाकी इन्होंने जो बातें कही उनका मैं जवाब देना नहीं चाहता। वे जवाब देने के काबिल नहीं हैं।

[श्री محمد شفی قریشی - دو]

کمیٹیاں بلی تھیں - ایک وائچو کمیٹی اور دوسری کسزرو کمیٹی - جیہوں نے اس بات کی طرف دھیان دلايا تھا - جہاں تک وائچو کمیٹی کا تعلق ہے اس نے 418 سفارشیوں کی تھیں جن میں سے 387 کے قریب مان کی گئی ہیں اور باقی جو ہیں ان پر غور ہو رہا ہے۔

جہاں تک کوئلے کا تعلق ہے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ کسی تقسیم کا جہاں تک کام ہے وہ ذمہ داری دہلوئے کے متعلق نہیں ہے - سٹیٹ گورنمنٹس شہادت کرتی ہیں اور ان کی سفارش پر ہی دہلوئے انکو دیئے گئے ہیں - کوئی بھی ایک بھی ایسا واقعہ نہیں ہوا ہے کہ دہلوئے نے کسی کو کوئلے کا دیئے دیا، و تب تک جب تک سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ نے سفارش نہ کیا ہو -

[شری محمد قیشی]

شاستری جی تے کہا ہے کہ جو مختلف قسم کی ایسوپشدر مہن درگھٹائیں روکے مہن ان کا کام بڑھانے کی انہوں نے تجویز دی ہے۔ مہری سب سے بڑی تملہ یہ ہے کہ اگر یہ لوگ اس بات کو پہچانوں کہ کام سب سے پہلے تو ہوا سندر ہو۔ تب مہن اکی پاؤں دھو کر پیتا اگر ایس اہوتا۔ لیکن بدقسمتی ہے۔ ہے۔ کہ آپکے سمجھانے پر اور آپکے مشورہ پر یہ لوگ کام روک رہے ہیں اور سارے ملک کو قضا مہن قال رکھا ہے انہوں نے۔ آپ گلہگری یونہی کو ایلگریج کرنا چہر دیں۔ تو ہلدوستان کی تقدیر بدل سکتی ہے۔

باقی انہوں نے جو باتیں کہیں ان کا مہن جواب دینا نہیں چاہتا۔ وہ جواب دینے کے قابل نہیں ہیں۔]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.38 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: REORGANISATION OF I.C.A.R.—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further discussion on the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of State for Agriculture on the 12th November, 1973, indicating Government's decisions on the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the light of the recommendations of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee.

Mr. H. M. Patel.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (DHANDHUKA): It seems to me that the Government, when they considered the Gajendragadkar Committee's report, had forgotten the circumstances under which this Committee came to be appointed. There was a scientist who, feeling frustrated and disappointed, committed suicide, and that suicide aroused such emotions and feelings in the country that the Government was constrained to appoint this Committee to go into the circumstances that led a scientist of this distinction to commit suicide.

Mr. Chairman, at the request of this House that an independent committee be appointed, Government appointed a really high-power committee consisting of independent persons—an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, very distinguished scientists and a very experienced administrator—to go into all these matters and submit a report. It was clear, at that time—and the Government themselves admitted—that the conditions in the I.C.A.R., I.A.R.I. etc. were not what they ought to be. Now when the Committee has given its report, the Government finds that they cannot accept its recommendations, and the reasons for not accepting these recommendations have not been given as methodically and as cogently as the Committee has given them. For everyone of its recommendations the committee has given the most persuasive and convincing arguments. It has done so after examining witnesses, after taking oral evidence, after considering the written evidence and after visiting various institutes, and yet the Government consider the report and its recommendations not worthy of consideration at all. It is true that they would say, 'Yes, we have accepted some recommendations.' But then they forget that the committee itself has pointed out that their recommendations form a composite whole, that to take one or two recommendations and to leave some out,

would be to make the recommendations totally unsatisfactory and not capable of achieving the purpose for which the committee was appointed and for which their recommendations have been made.

I would like to draw your attention to what the committee has said in this connection. It has said:

"It is in the light of these broad principles that we proceed to ask ourselves what should be the kind of atmosphere on campuses where agricultural education is imparted and agricultural research is carried on. In our view, on these campuses, it is absolutely essential that the atmosphere should be serene and conducive to a sustained and dedicated effort to pursue academic work. A genuine spirit of inquiry and search for truth must inspire every scientist on the campus. While engaged on search for truth, humility of approach must mark his effort and willingness to submit his views and his theories to a full and free debate and discussion with all his colleagues must never be absent. A free and full discussion is a condition precedent for any scientific progress, whether in agriculture or other branches of science and, in such a free and full discussion, dissent must always occupy a place of respect."

Now, that is the spirit in which the committee examined the entire facts and circumstances and what did they find when they went round these campuses? This is what they say:

"Our visits to the campuses of the I.A.R.I. and some of the Centres have created an impression in our mind that everything is not well on the campus of the I.A.R.I. and the Centres which we visited. At the I.A.R.I. some of us met cross-sections of scientists, junior, mid-senior and senior, and we found to our regret that, in the mind of most of them, there was a sense of disappointment, dis-satisfaction, frus-

tration and even fear. Some of them in fact told us that they would prefer to avoid sending answers to the Questionnaire supplied to them, because they were afraid that, if the answers which they gave came to the knowledge of the higher authorities, they might be victimised."

Now, this is very important. Consider the circumstances in respect of which the committee was called upon to unravel and unveil and on the basis of these conditions they have made their recommendations and, ignoring all these circumstances, the Government ignore their recommendations.

Going further, I would like to point out what they have got to say:

"When a person becomes a head, whether of a section or a division or an institute, he is likely to be occupied mainly with administrative work and, to that extent, may lose touch with science; and, if he holds the post of the head permanently, it would not be surprising that he ends up by being a mere administrator and almost a stranger to science. This is a loss to science which must be avoided."

Laying down the principle, they proceed further:

"When a head is appointed for life, so much power vests in him, whether he is the head of a division or the Director of an Institute or one of the senior officers at the I.C.A.R. that inadvertently, unwillingly or unknowingly he may not always use the power objectively or fairly. Sometimes, the head may form a good opinion about certain scientists and a bad opinion about certain others. Assuming that this opinion formed by the head is justified, the fact that the head will remain a head permanently is bound to create an unfavourable atmosphere for the scientists falling in the later category and it may not easily

[Shri H. M. Patel]

afford an opportunity to those scientists to better their prospects by improving their work."

And then this is the point which they made:

"The existence of a permanent hierarchical structure, in our opinion, is one of the major causes for the unfortunate atmosphere which pervades the campus of the I.A.R.I. and other Institutes."

सभापति महोदय : अभी हमारे माननीय

अतिथि, श्री ब्रेजेन्ड, पार्लियमेंट हाउस में आने वाले हैं। अभी कुछ और माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। हम इस डिसकशन को आज खत्म करना चाहते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य पांच मिनट से ज्यादा न लें, तो मैं सब को चान दे सकूंगा।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I request you to give me a few more minutes. I have to leave out some of the points which are very important. But what I wish to point out is that the Government have, for some unknown reasons, not accepted the recommendations which they ought to have accepted.

Sir, the Committee was a balanced one and had among its personnel, men with ample experience of science, scientific research, education and its administration as well as general administration. If the recommendations of such a Committee were to be virtually ignored, why was it appointed at all? Government might as well have been left to do what it thought best as indeed it intends doing now.

The Committee has made a thorough examination of the various statements, as I have said, and have come to these balanced conclusions. And what does the Government do? They have not agreed to the findings of the Committee in so many respects. On what grounds? It is difficult to understand that. They say that the

Committee did not go fully into facts. In respect of Dr. De's appointment, that particular matter was referred to the Law Ministry. And what did the Law Ministry say? They say, it was perfectly legal. But, whoever questioned the legality of that appointment? What the Committee said was, that it was not proper, that it was improperly done. Certain rules which should have been respected were not respected in making that appointment. Therefore, to refer it to Law Ministry is almost to say that you are paying no attention whatsoever to the Committee's recommendations. The Committee concluded that the appointment of Dr. De as Head of the Division of Agronomy was not properly made. Then if you go ahead and look at various items of scientific research etc. about which Dr. Shah had referred in his testamentary letter, here again the Government says that they do not agree with some of the findings. But the Committee gave its findings on the basis of a report submitted by a panel of advisers. That panel of advisers was made up of very competent people. It should have been respected. Instead, Government ignores it all and says no. It virtually amounts to ignoring the report altogether.

What I really feel is that the Government should have given the fullest consideration to the recommendations of this report, and to the fact that they formed a package. As they themselves say:

"The more important of these recommendations may be usefully reproduced here to show our anxiety that this scheme can work only as composite scheme:

1. Maximum autonomy to the Institutes.
2. Powers should be delegated down the line to the scientists actually doing research.
3. All managerial posts upto the Head of the Division level

should be held on a tenure basis.

4. D. G. Directors and Heads of Divisions should exercise their powers in consultation with properly constituted committees.

Sir, in the field of agriculture, education and research, adequate importance should be given to the agricultural universities.

Finally, this is something on which Government has made no remarks whatsoever in this statement. That is about the status of the employees of the I.C.A.R., on the research side who have a special designation. The ministerial staff have many grievances. Although the Committee says that they were not called upon to deal with this particular item, they felt it ought to be considered because once again, if their claims are ignored we would be leaving seeds of discontent in the whole set-up.

Therefore, I suggest that the Government may seriously consider this. My conclusion would be this that the Government should bear in mind what the Committee has said towards the end of their report. I am deliberately quoting from the report of the Committee because, the Committee's recommendations have been so completely ignored, almost as if the Committee has not said anything in these matters. I quote:

"Thus, our approach in dealing with the problems entrusted to us is to make recommendations which would meet the present recruitment and personnel policies and help to create a healthy atmosphere on the campus of the I.A.R.I. and other Institutes so that the scientists working in them are able to play their legitimate part."

Now, as far as their recommendation on the question of recruitment through the U.P.S.C. is concerned,

that again has been ignored. And curiously, the Committee has gone into the alternative of setting up a panel of scientists which has been accepted by Government. They considered it carefully and rejected it. They considered it necessary that the recruitment by the U.P.S.C. should be resorted to. For what reasons? Because, there was prevalent a sense of dissatisfaction—discontent—and lack of confidence. There was a crisis of confidence; there is a crisis of confidence among the scientists. If that was to be removed, then you should, to begin with, for at least for five years, recruit through the U.P.S.C. They themselves say that if this experiment fails, then you can consider some other arrangement. It is most unwise to ignore the recommendation of a Committee a high-powered Committee—which has made this recommendation in such a fair and objective manner and after the most careful consideration of all the available evidence and to accept arrangement based on the advice, presumably, of those whose conduct itself was under the investigation of this Committee. There could have been no other source or no other set of advisers to whom the Government could have turned to. That, in itself, was to my mind a most improper thing to do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to make a request to all the friends who want to speak now. Everybody is very anxious to take his seat in the Central Hall. May I make a request to those who have not spoken to forgo their right to speak so that they may hear the hon. Minister?

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): I think it will be very unfair on your part in not permitting us to speak. Please extend the time by a few minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything that the Chair does is fair. I am just making a request. How can it become unfair?

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: This is not an aspersion on the Chair. I apologise for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi. Please be brief.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I shall be as brief as possible. First of all, let me tell you that the Report is not a Bible which cannot be changed. I believe that there is so much of inconsistency in the report. As it is you are cutting the salaries. Here is a hierarchy. I would like to know from the Hon. Member one thing. Does he mean to say that the scientists should not be head of the Research Institutes like the I.C.A.R.? There is already a debate going on in the country today as between the technocrats and the generalists. If we say that technical people and scientists and competent people should not be there at the top of this kind of institution but the hierarchy of Government should be continued there and scientists cannot sit there, it means that we are going to create more conflict thereby. Further I feel that if we make it a purely government department, it would mean more red tape and more problems will arise thereby.

In this connection, I would like to mention one thing. I am not pleading for anybody when I say this. But a statement has been made by Shri H. M. Patel here that some of the Members have been afraid of speaking the facts. I cannot agree with him on this, because the Committee itself has recorded its satisfaction regarding the work done by Dr. Swaminathan and the help that he had rendered.

Moreover, the ICAR is an institution which combines education and research together. The Committee itself has observed in paras 2.17 and 2.18 at page 9 of its report that the ICAR has helped a great deal in bringing about the green revolution. There may be some disgruntlement on the part of some scientist or somebody else. But the fact remains, as the committee

itself has acknowledged, that the ICAR has been responsible to a great extent in bringing about the green revolution. So, some credit must be given to the ICAR in this regard. So, one has to give one's commendation and accept the truth in regard to the working of the ICAR. I know that we are having this discussion in the national interest. But if we want to rely on the report and accuse somebody in the ICAR, we must accept his fact also.

Shri Samar Guha had referred to the secretary. A questionnaire had been sent to the secretary. He was not a scientist but only an IAS officer. So, how could he answer that questionnaire? Either they must have given a personal hearing to him or else they should have sent him another questionnaire. If they had not done so, how can one accuse the secretary to the I.C.A.R. here?

It is very unfortunate that hon. Members have taken the name of one of the topmost scientists of the world on the floor of the House and thereby demoralised the scientists. This is very regrettable. Of course, we do have the privilege of criticising anybody. But basing the argument on the question whether the protein content is 2.81 per cent or 4.2 per cent, it is not proper to drag the name of an eminent scientist and accuse him on the floor of the House and thereby demoralise the scientists. This kind of tendency to criticise the scientists will not help the scientists to come forward more and more but would demoralise them.

In conclusion, I would say that I happen to be the president of one of the unions of the employees of the ICAR. I have to record my regret that the question of the employees has not been considered properly, but I hope the hon. Minister will consider that also.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): In response to your request, I shall give my time to the hon. Minister, but before he is called upon to speak, I

would like to ask just two or three questions.

As far as agriculture and agriculturists are concerned, Government are fully justified in the fact that they have not accepted the committee's recommendation in toto; two major recommendations have not been accepted; I do not say that they have been rejected.

The committee has suggested that instead of the council being more autonomous, it should be a government department. Taking into consideration the research work in the agricultural sphere, the results of the research should be applied in the field, and this work has been going on with co-operation between the council and the State Governments and the universities. In view of this, if Government have thought it fit and justified that it should not become a department of the Government, I think they are fully justified in their decision.

But the basic question is that the need of this country today is more production of foodgrains including cereals and millets etc. Our scientists have been trying their level best and they have been doing a wonderful job for the last four or five years, and they have produced high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice, and they are trying to produce similar high-yielding varieties of pulses and other things also. The Sharbati Sonora, the Sonora variety etc. have been referred to here. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the results of this new technology which brings about this high yield have reached the remotest villages and especially the small farmer, so that he could apply all those new methods and have more production.

Is that machinery there or not?

The other point is that the UPSC cannot be competent in every walk of life. They cannot be expert in every branch of knowledge. Instead of the UPSC, if there is a selection board

consisting of eminent scientists, it can do justice to the younger scientists in the matter of recruitment.

17 hrs.

The creation of the grievance cell will simplify matters and will lessen the complaints of the employees.

I think much capital has been made by some members who said that the sanctity of the Committee, the stature and standing of its members and so on should have been taken into account and Government was wrong in departing from their recommendations. This is not a new thing that has happened.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): The Report of the ICAR Inquiry Committee has its undertone of an unsolved question, namely, the degree of power, the degree of autonomy that societies, literary, cultural or even scientific, may have with relation to state power. Therefore, it is bound to be a trial and error method.

The step which has been suggested that ICAR should become a department of Government would, I think, be a retrograde step. Different degrees of autonomy in such societies should be experimented with. It is agreed that Dr. Swaminathan is a great scientist. He has proved it by the growth of a crop of younger scientist by his guidance. There should be not only a green revolution in the field but also an upsurge of growth in research under his aegis.

Attempts have been made to find a kindred system by examining the structure of other organisations like AEC, CSIR, Defence Science, ICAR and so on. There are various efforts made. It may be that there have been some mistakes. Those mistakes could be corrected. In fact, the Sarkar Committee also looked into the working of the CSIR just as the Gajendragadkar Committee looked into the working of the ICAR. Government have tried to find a kindred point between conflicting viewpoints. This could not have been done better.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I thank you for permitting me to say a few words.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Before this formality is completed, his time would be over!

SHRI B. V. NAIK: While we appreciate that we have to be present in the Central Hall to welcome our honoured guest, I am quite sure that the honoured guest himself would like that the proceedings of Parliament extend by a few minutes more so that we need not go there by young adolescence to await his arrival for half an hour and more. However, within the limitations of time, I will try to cover what best I can.

The last part of this Report which is the most salient one contains the Report of the Panel of Advisers appointed under Dr. Dandekar with Drs. Negi, Patel and Rao. They very candidly bring forth the point that what has happened at the ICAR is not an isolated incident; it is the case prevailing almost in all the scientific community in this country. I think it needs a restatement because it is the only point that I am trying to make. We are reluctant to recommend any specific measures to correct the situation in the present case because unfortunately the phenomenon is not confined to the ICAR and its institutions. Barring some minor exceptions, it pervades the entire scientific and academic community in this country; at the root of it is the greed for bureaucratic power and love of a comfortable life which afflicts this class of scientists. In this matter, there is no distinction between juniors and seniors.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Quorum is not there. Let there be quorum first. It is an important issue that we are discussing. Or, let it be postponed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is ringing. In the meanwhile, the hon. Mr. Naik may proceed with his speech.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The juniors are intellectually as corrupt as their seniors. Politicalisation of academic and scientific life has made matters worse. We wish to emphasise this general situation because without reference to it, we think it will be unjust to pass judgment or to suggest specific measures in the particular case before the ICAR Inquiry Committee.

I think that has been the gist of the conclusion which has been arrived at by the Committee. I request that as far as this case is concerned, we look at it not from an individual point of view but from an institutional point of view, and to that extent, I suppose with the limitation of time I have said what best could be said, and I leave it to the Minister to make his speech.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I congratulate the Government on appointing this Inquiry Committee on this important matter, I wish they had gone to the extent of accepting the major recommendations of this Committee, made in their report. I am sorry to find that the Government have accepted only those things which were found convenient, namely, taking over the ICAR as part of the Government department and leaving over the matter of autonomy to them. Therefore, I feel that Government's response to this report is neither just nor proper, and the Government, instead of having the best of both the worlds, are having the worst of both the worlds'.

Even the main grievance of the late Dr. Vinod Shah has not been properly paid heed to. I feel that the scientists who have to work in an atmosphere and spirit of freedom and experimentation are denied the legitimate climate of freedom to experiment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is quorum.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, some hon. Members have said in the course of the debate that the scientists

are being attacked in the report of the Committee, but if you see on page 13 of the report, you will find that it is not so. The report says clearly—I quote:

“...We would like to add with a sense of satisfaction that, during the course of our inquiry, we found that in spite of disappointment, frustration and even anger which pervade their minds, almost all the scientists, whom we met, struck us as highly qualified and competent in their respective disciplines and determined to serve the country by making their contribution to its agricultural development, by their experiments and extension work in the respective disciplines of their choice.”

Therefore, I want to conclude by saying this. The Gajendragadkar report does emphasise the great work done by the scientists. All it wants to be done is, let it be done with a combination of responsibility and autonomy. I should have thought that the Government was doing this, but the Government in order to go in its own way, have made things worse, because I am afraid that by what they are doing, there will be more bureaucratisation and less of autonomy and freedom.

I shall conclude by saying that an atmosphere of involvement and climate of participation and conditions of healthy competition must obtain in all those campuses of research and scientific inquiry. I am afraid that by what they proposed to do this may not happen. Dr. Gajendragadkar had referred to four specific cases to the Ministry of Agriculture, and he had requested for an investigation through the C.B.I. I wonder whether that has been done or not. I hope the Minister will reply to that point as well.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वास्तियर):

सभापति जी, मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है कि कल सदन में गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हुई लेकिन ग्राल इंडिया

रेडियो ने उसको ब्लॉक आउट कर दिया। रात 9 बजे के सभाचार में उसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं था। इससे पहले राज्य सभा में जब चर्चा हुई थी गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर उसको भी ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो ने रिपोर्ट नहीं किया था। मैं समझता हूँ ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो ने रिपोर्ट नहीं किया था। मैं समझता हूँ ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो का यह तरीका सदन के साथ व्यवहार करने का उचित नहीं है। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और इस पर आप ध्यान दें।

सभापति सहोदय वाजपेयी जी ने जो कहा वह रिकार्ड पर चला गया है। पार्ल-मेन्टरी मिनिस्टर देखकर उसपर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

उन्होंने मुझे लिखकर भेजा था इसलिए मैंने उनको एलाउ कर दिया।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I am indeed grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion and provided me with an opportunity of clarifying the viewpoint of the Government. At the outset, however, I should like to put on record my deep appreciation for the valuable work done by the Gajendragadkar Committee and the recommendations made by them and particularly for the speed with which they have submitted the report and the thoroughness with which they have gone through various matters which were referred to them. I am really grateful to Shri Gajendragadkar and his colleagues for all this.

I think it would be wrong for the hon. members to say that we have rejected the report submitted by this Committee. The reorganisation of the ICAR was under contemplation by the Government before this Committee was appointed. After this Committee was appointed, the Chairman asked me that we should not take any action on our proposal unless and until the report of the Committee was avail-

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

able. Therefore, after the report came into our hands we took into consideration the recommendations and suggestions made by them with regard to the future of the ICAR and also various other factors. Government went into this matter very deeply and after that they have taken certain decisions which have been placed before this House.

I should like to point out that so far as the recommendations of the Committee are concerned, they can be classified under three or four main heads. With regard to many other things they have made observations. There is no need for us to consider now what they have suggested with regard to those matters. We have rejected them. We are not taking them into consideration at all. What we have laid before the House is that on the many points about which recommendations have been made, Government have taken certain decisions and those decisions have been placed before the House for its consideration.

What is the main recommendation of the Committees? It is that the ICAR should be a Government department. So far as its present status is concerned, it is a registered society. Since 1939, it has been considered as an attached department. It was neither here nor there. Therefore, in the interest of research and in the interest of education Government thought that it was desirable that it should be given an autonomous status. We think that interference either by bureaucrats or politicians is likely to harm research and education, particularly research and education concerned with the development of agriculture and our economy. So we thought that it should be given an autonomous character. We have suggested that research and educational responsibility will entirely be handed over to the Governing Body which will have several committees to look into various aspects and they will not be fattered either in administrative matters or in financial matters so far as their work is concerned. On page

9 of the report even the committee says that—

"For the development of science and its research, it is necessary that the institute and the centres must enjoy autonomy to carry on their work within the constraint reasonably implied in the very nature of their work;"

We have only respected the opinion of the committee and given an autonomous character so that it may be possible to carry on research and education unfettered and uninterfered by bureaucrats and politicians. That is one aspect.

Secondly, we have also realised that there was some justification in the committee recommending that it should have the status of a department because unless and until there is some governmental authority, research done by ICAR cannot be taken to the field level, for that purpose, we have constituted the Department of Education and Research in the Agriculture Ministry. It will be a small department which will take the results of research of ICAR to the field level. The Head of the Department will be the Director-General of ICAR. This has been set up only for the purpose of linking and coordinating research work and field work. It is not that we have rejected the recommendation of the committee. We have actually taken advantage of the report before us, the working of the CSIR and other things and we have decided to constitute a body which will be autonomous on the one hand and on the other hand, it will have the effect of the carrying the benefit of the research to the field level. For that purpose this Department of Agriculture and Research has been set up in the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is it not a fact that some employees and scientists working in different national laboratories are considered as Government employees?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member is raising a different issue

It is a fact that the present employees of ICAR are of two or three categories—those who were employed by ICAR, those who were employed by other institutes and later came to ICAR and those who were employees of Government and who are on deputation in ICAR.

After the status has been given to ICAR it will be open to the Government employees to remain there on deputation as long as they are on deputation. They will be governed by the Government Rules. So far as the ICAR is concerned, it will have its own procedure. According to that procedure they will enjoy the benefits and facilities provided by that institution.

The second important matter about which this Committee gave recommendation was the recruitment of personnel. The Committee has recommended that for a period of five years the recruitment should be handed over to the UPSC. As a large number of appointments had to be made, I said that I would accept this recommendation of the Committee and that the UPSC should take over the recruitment for these posts immediately. Actually, the posts were also advertised by the UPSC. Later on, it was found that there was a decision of the Calcutta High Court that the Public Service Commission cannot undertake recruitment for bodies which are autonomous and which are not government bodies. When this matter was examined the Law Ministry expressed the view that it can be interpreted either way. Therefore, we thought that it would not be desirable to take a decision in the matter to get the posts filled up through the UPSC because in case on a future date such appointments are considered illegal, it will be creating difficulties not only for the Government but also for those employees.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You had made a commitment to this House the recruitment will be made through the UPSC. If on account of the decision of the High Court of Calcutta

you had to change your decision, was it not your obligation to inform this House of the change in decision? Not informing the House to such a decision amounts to disregarding the House.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member is not justified in making this remark. The very first day of the meeting of the House, we placed the decision of the Government on the Table of the House.

What we have now decided is not something different. We have now appointed a Board, which will comprise a scientist and a person with experience as a chairman. So far as we are concerned, we have taken a decision with regard to appointment which will give entire satisfaction to the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will that scientist be outside the ICAR?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Yes. Government have decided to appoint an independent recruitment board in the ICAR under the chairmanship of a whole-time chairman. This will eliminate the lacunae pointed out by the Enquiry Committee and, at the same time, provide a mechanism for proper scientific assessment of candidates who are agricultural scientists. The recruitment board is being set up expeditiously. It has been decided to appoint Dr. Shahare as the Chairman of the Board soon after he relinquishes charge as member of the UPSC. Even if we have given this matter to the UPSC, it would have gone to him and, in consultation with the other members, he would have made those appointments. Dr. Shahare holds M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Agricultural science subject. He was the principal of a college in Aurangabad. During the years 1962-67 he had been a member of various academic bodies of the Bombay University. He has also been a member of the Governing Body of the ICAR. He was a member of the Maharashtra Public Service Commission during the year 1967-68 and has been a member of UPSC from February 1968. We are fortunate to

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

have in Dr. Shahare a competent scientist with academic experience and, at the same time, an experienced public servant in recruitment procedure. With his appointment it is hoped that the vacant posts in the ICAR can be easily filled up.

Therefore, the hon. Members will realise that even because of the difficulties, it was not possible for us to refer these appointments to the U.P.S.C. We have set up a Board which is something like the U.P.S.C. It is quite independent of those connected with the I.C.A.R. I hope, the decision which we have taken will give satisfaction not only to the Members of this House but also to all the employees of the I.C.A.R. It will be a one man board and that person will invite scientists, not connected with the I.C.A.R. from outside to help him for the purpose of making selection. He can do so. That is one aspect so far as the recruitment policy is concerned.

The other aspect is that one of the grievanecs and one of the reasons for frustration was that the scientists had to appear for vacancies from time to time before a number of Selection Boards. This is one grievance, as a result of which they had the reason to be dissatisfied. Now, what we have done is that so far as the existing vacant posts carrying salaries of Rs. 700—1250 and above are concerned, they will be advertised, the applications will be received and the selection will be made by this Board. Later on, they will have to give report of the work done by them at the end of every year to the head of their Department. The assessment of their work will be done through an appropriate assessment procedure. On the basis of this assessment there will be promotion upto the scale of Rs. 1100—14,00 and they need not go to various Selection Boards and so on. Only for the purpose of senior posts at salary levels from Rs. 1300—1600 and above, there will be again a reference to the Selection Board and, on the basis of merit, those persons will be appointed.

I can also point out one fact that, here, one of the reasons of dissatisfaction has been that many of the scientists hoping to become the head of the Department have been tampering or have been interfering with the work of scientist, I can tell you that this is the policy of the Government and our present Director-General also approves of this policy that so far as the senior posts are concerned, like, the posts of Director-General and so on, they will be tenure posts and that they will not be for an indefinite period. They will be appointed only for a period of five years and, after the period of five years, they will have to give up these posts. This is the thinking in our Department; this is the thinking of the present Director-General and, I hope, the step which we have taken in this connection will to a great extent satisfy the scientists, both senior and junior scientists.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It is only a thinking.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I can tell you that this is the recommendation which we are considering and there will be no difficulty so far as taking a decision in this respect is concerned.

I would like the Members to realise that so far as this Inquiry Committee is concerned, it was based on a letter written by Dr. Shah. He had given reasons as to why he was dissatisfied. He had given two instances that is, the case of Dr. Prasad and the case of Dr. De. I would like to point out that so far as the case of Dr. Prasad is concerned, the Committee has come to a decision that there was no justification in the allegation made so far as his appointment was concerned.

SHRI SUMAR GUHA: They have used the word "unfortunate".

SHRI F. A. AHMED: They have come to a finding that it was justified and there was no justification in the allegation made.

So far as the case of Dr. De is concerned, after examining various things, they have come to a decision

that it was not proper. Now, the question before us was—it is not that we have rejected the recommendation made by the Committee—what follow-up action has to be taken by the Government as a result of this recommendation. Now, we referred the matter to the Law Ministry asking them what follow-up action we could take against him because of the appointment having been made, he having been appointed and discharging the responsibilities and so on. The opinion of the Law Ministry was that, as the appointment made was legal, though improper, we could not take the action of removing him from that post. Therefore, we had to accept the opinion of the Law Ministry. If we had dismissed him or removed him from that post, he would have gone to a court of law and the result would have been against the Government. So, it is not a question that we did not accept the recommendation. We were helpless in the matter because the Law Ministry's opinion was that it was not *mala fide*; it was improper however, it was a legal appointment. Therefore, nothing could be done, so far far this matter was concerned.

So far as the claims of the ICAR with regard to research activities are concerned, the hon. members would be pleased to see that the Committee had referred the items mentioned by Dr. Shah to a panel of Advisers.

The panel of advisers had gone very deeply into these matters, and the hon. members will be pleased to find that by and large, the allegations have not been substantiated.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: With regard to potato, it has been found that the allegation was not substantiated. With regard to even Baisakhi Moong, it was said that there might have been some opinion. With regard to rice, the allegation was not substantiated.

The only thing was—and to which the hon. Member made a reference—

about Sharbati Sonora. I would like to point out that, first of all, so far as Sharbati Sonora is concerned, this was a strain which was produced by Dr. Swaminathan and Dr. Verghese from the parent strain of Sonora-64, and it was analysed by one Dr. Austin. Let us not mix the two things. So far as the strain is concerned, it was produced by Dr. Swaminathan and Dr. Verghese, and it was analysed by Dr. Austin and at that time it was found that it had a lysine content to the extent of 4.61 per cent. This was done in the year 1967. One or two years later, there was a claim somewhere that the wheat discovered in some university in America contained lysine to the extent of four per cent. Then in the course of a lecture somewhere, Dr. Swaminathan said that, in India, we had found a variety of wheat which had lysine-content of 4.61 per cent. That was mentioned by him in the course of a lecture. Later on, people in other parts started to find out whether the claim made by the Indian scientist was correct or not. In various laboratories this was brought under test and they found that the lysine-content was not so high. Later on it was also tested in our laboratories and it was found that it did not have four per cent but it had a higher protein content than Sonora. The only question is this. For this, can we put that much blame which has been ascribed to Dr. Swaminathan not only in this House and in the Rajya Sabha but also in public statements? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Samar Guha, please do not interrupt the Minister again and again. Let him finish. We have to go to the Central Hall function.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Was it not a fact that Dr. Y. P. Jadav who has a lot of experience in the laboratories challenged the findings of Dr. Swaminathan and he was penalised?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Therefore, what I submit is that because of an error committed, can we say that Dr. Swaminathan is not-worthy of the

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

claim that he has been making? I would like to take the House into confidence that to-day I am proud of Dr. Swaminathan, not because of what he has said but because of what he has done to agricultural research and to-day among the scientists of the world he is regarded as one of the greatest scientists so far as agricultural research is concerned.

I may also point out that I have been approached by several organisations from outside and particularly, by the International Rice Research Institute of Manila to spare Dr. Swaminathan so that he can go and work there, but I have been refusing to do so...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Please do send him.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I am not going to send him because I stand by him. He has done very valuable work for our agricultural development. It is very unfortunate that the hon. Member should indulge in this kind of vilification which has no justification whatsoever... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is it not a fact that his system of work has created such a situation where the committee itself has said that it has created a crisis of confidence and character in the whole campus? What more devastating indictment can there be?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Even this committee which went into all these facts in great detail has nowhere said... (Interruptions) I must say that not only Dr. Swaminathan—there are other scientists also like Dr. Joshi and many others—but other scientists also have done very valuable and good work and it will be a sad day for us to minimise what they have done so far as the development

of agricultural science is concerned... (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We should not either minimise or exaggerate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members is always interrupting. He is speaking without my permission. Whatever he says will not go on record.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The other important recommendation of the committee was with regard to the pay-scales of the scientists. What the Government have done is this. We feel that there should be no differentiation in the pay scales of agricultural scientists and other scientists and whatever will be the pay-scales fixed for other scientists after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Pay Commission will also have an application to agricultural scientists. Therefore, how can any one find fault with us that we have not agreed with the recommendations of this committee?

At the same time, I would like to say that there are many useful suggestions for the improvement of the functioning of ICAR...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about the Grievances Cell?

MR. CHAIRMAN. I will appeal to the hon. Member not to interrupt again and again. An honoured guest is coming and all the members want to go and take their seats in the Central Hall. Let the Minister finish.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I was coming to that. I said that we have actually made a reference in the paper which has been placed before the House so far as the major recommendations are concerned.

The Committee has also made recommendations regarding setting up of a Grievances Cell and with regard to many other matters and I can tell the House that so far as the Grievances Cell is concerned, we propose to set up one and we hope that this will also remove a good deal of grievances so far as the junior scientists and all the scientists are concerned. We have also said that their work will be evaluated at the end of every year on the research done by them, on the recommendations made by their Head, and on the assessment made by the Head of the Department. On that basis the promotion to senior scales and so on will be made. These are the steps which are undertaken by us.

17.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DEATH OF TWO
CITU WORKERS IN RANIGANJ ON
26-11-1973

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there will be a statement by the Home Minister on the death of two C.I.T.U.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): CPI (M)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: C.I.T.U. workers in Raniganj on 26-11-73.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the information furnished by the State Government,...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): I rise on a point of order. I categorically want to know two things. One is, this matter relates to a State which is run by a popular Government. Law and Order is a State subject. This relates to Law and Order. This is my clear point of order, Sir. Law and Order is a matter which does not come under Central subjects. Any subject which is related to the State matters is con-

trolled by that State and by the popularly-elected Government there. Let me submit to you,...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Under what rule does he say this? You are in the Chair. You have allowed it. Under what rule does he say? What is this? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The Minister cannot make a statement. This matter falls entirely in the State list and there is popular Government which is there. Let them bring it up in the Assembly (*Interruptions*) and fight it over there. It is not a matter to be raised over here.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one thing. This matter was placed before the Honourable Speaker. A request was made to Honourable Speaker. He wanted the Minister to make a factual statement.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): You are in the Chair. You have to give a ruling.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Here is a popularly-elected Government. This Government is running the administration there. This subject is a subject of law and order. How can you interfere? It is a matter for the State Government. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister wants to make a statement. He will make a statement. There is no point of order.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, it is under a State Government. It is not under President's rule, nor is it a Union Territory, it is not under Home Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will lay it on the Table of the House and this will be circulated.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, I lay it on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to the information furnished by the West Bengal State Government, trouble started at Ramgopal Saraf School, Ballavpur, Raniganj on 26th November, 1973 at about 1430 hours over distribution of forms to private candidates appearing in School Final Examination. One Nihar Goswamy was stabbed and on being removed to hospital he succumbed to injuries. It is reported that he was a cousin of Sital Goswamy, a local INTUC leader. The death of Nihar Goswamy appears to have enraged some of his relations as well as other friends who forced their way inside the Bengal Paper Mill at Ballavpur. In the clash which ensued Mohd. Mansoor, R. Sen and Rabineswar Garai, all reported to be CITU members received injuries. Mansoor and R. Sen died. Injured persons, including the Welfare Officer of the Mill, were removed to hospital. It is also learnt that CITU supporters, in retaliation,

attacked later the same afternoon at 1700 hours an INTUC leader, named, Ganesh Bari who was assaulted at Palpara More, PS Raniganj. Following these clashes the Bengal Paper Mill management declared a lock-out of the factory from 2200 hours of the same day. A case under sections 149/148/302 IPC over the death of Nihar Goswamy and another case under section 148/149/326/307/302/448/497 over the death of Mohd. Mansoor were started. 15 persons were arrested on 27th November, 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

17.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 30, 1973/Agrahayana 9, 1895 (Saka).