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Thursday, November 29, 1973

Agrahayana 8, 1895 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



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

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## 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

अधिक की समझें का राष्ट्रीयकरण

\*262. श्री जंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मामले की ओर करोने वाले नियोगियों द्वारा समिति का गठन करने का विवार कर रही है ?

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

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

(c) Does not arise.

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श्री जंकर दयाल सिंह : कोयला खानों का जब से राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है तब से यह मांग जा रही है कि अधिक खानों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। अधिक खानों के जो मालिक हैं वे इस अय से कि उनकी खानों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाएगा, इन खानों को बरवाद कर रहे हैं। अधिक एक ऐसा पदार्थ है जिसना अस्ति प्रतिशत भाग एक्सपोर्ट होता है। 1971-72 में हमने लगभग अठारह करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट किया था। इसको मैटेजर रखते हए क्यों नहीं सरकार कोयला खानों के समान ही अधिक खानों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करती है ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY 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 number 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 industry are very closely linked with our ability to export mica, and what is necessary is to look into the problems 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 fabrication of mica rather than take over the mines.

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:** कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को लगभग आठ से दस रुपये रोज मिलते हैं। जबकि माइक्रो माइंज में नीचे जाकर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनको भी मुश्किल से तीन रुपये रोज मिलते हैं। इसको महेनजर रखते हुए और समाजवाद का इन मजदूरों को भी लाभ मिले इसको महेनजर रखते हुए क्या माइक्रो माइंज 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 पांड्य:** मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में माइका का उत्पादन घटा है। मैं यह 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 हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उन लीजियों 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 अनशाह प्रब्राह्म : क्या अम 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 हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्र्य बातें क्या हैं?

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

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

चाहिए या ताकि वे जीवन-धारण करने में सक्षम हो सकें, किन्तु लेद है कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहकर इस प्रश्न को टाल दिया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रधन 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?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय [सदस्य प्लेटफार्म की तरह] न बोलें। वह सवाल करें।

श्री बनश्चाह प्रबान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रत्तिवाव सरकार के विचाराधीन क्यों नहीं है।

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा : हमारे देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था अभी उस ढांचे में नहीं प्राइं है कि माननीय सदस्य ने यो बात कही है, हम उस को कर सकें। माननीय सदस्य ने विदेशों की बात कही है। वहां की आर्थ-व्यवस्था बहुत विकसित है। वहां की अनेम्प्लायमेंट बहुत फैक्शनल है, इसलिए वहां एलार्ड स या इन्डियरेंस या ग्रोल्ड-एज पेन्शन के द्वारा इसकी व्यवस्था की जाती है। हमारे यहां अभी वह अवस्था नहीं प्राइं है कि हम उस को कर सकें। माननीय सदस्य ने दो मुद्दे उठाए हैं। एक तो कहते हैं कि एजूकेटेड अनेम्प्लायमेंट है उन को अनेम्प्लायमेंट का भत्ता दिया जाय। दूसरे बहते हैं कि अब टाइम

बन्द किया जाये। अबैवरटाइम बन्द करें तो हमें नये आदमी लगाने पड़ेंगे जो काम खत्म नहीं है उसको पूरा करने के लिए और अगर योंडे दिन के लिए उन को लगाएं और उसके बाद निकाल दें तो उन्हें बड़ा फेस्टेशन होगा और उनकी उस बक्त व्या हालत होगी? फिर इस के अलावा कुछ आर्थिक परेशानियां भी पैदा हो जायेंगी क्योंकि इन्कलेशन बर्तीरहा रहेंगे 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 बनश्चाह प्रबान : 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 ज़रूर है। लेकिन क्या खाएंगे यह प्रश्न तो बड़ा जटिल सा है। अगर भगवान ने मुहं दिया तो दो हाथ भी दिए हैं। कुछ भी कर सकते हैं वह।

श्री बनश्चाह प्रबान : आर्थक महोदय, अभी मेरे प्रश्न का ख और ग भाग बाकी है, अभी तो मैंने केवल के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है।

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

श्री बनश्चाह प्रबान : आर्थक महोदय भारत में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या 50 लाख है। इसके लिए वह सदन को आवश्य-

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

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

श्री बाल गोविंद 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 वर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा भरमक 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 उच्चकद डांगा : पहले, दूसरे और तीसरे पे कमीशन ने और जनरीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बार बार घोषणा की

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

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा : श्रीमन्, यह सरकार के विचाराधीन है फि कितना हम ओवर टाइम भता दें अभी सरकार ने कोई फैसला इस पर नहीं लिया है। यह जो उन्होंने बताया है तिसरे पे कमीशन के बारे में उस मैं सुरक्षार ने यहां फैसला किया है कि जहां पर ओवर टाइम चल रहा है उसको वर्से ही चलने दिया जाय। नान-इंडस्ट्रियल संस्थान में ऐसे ही चलने दिया जाय और जहां इंडस्ट्रियल संस्थान हैं उनमें भी उसी प्रकार से चलने दिया जाय जब तक फि हम कोई फैसला नहीं कर लेते।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि बेरोजगारी के काम देने के लिए सरकार ने एक क्रैश प्रोग्राम बनाया ? मैं जाना चाहता हूं कि उस प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत अभी तक कितने ऐसे लोगों को रोजगार मिला है अ.र. दूर्वा वान उा प्रोग्राम पर कितना रूपया खर्च हमा है ? तीसरा बात का यह सच है कि वह क्रेग्रोग्राम क्रेग कर गया ?

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा : यह बिल्कुल सत्य है फि पिछले वर्ष क्रेग प्रोग्राम हमारे यहां चारू किया गया था। पिछले वर्ष, हमने 50 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर यह सब खर्च

नहीं हुआ। करीब 33 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ था वर्तीक यह रुपया राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खर्च किया जाना था और वह उस का पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाए। उस में ऐक्चु-इल फिर तो नहीं है हमारे पास कि कितना हुआ है लेकिन काफी सबस्टेशनल लोर्गों को काम मिला है।

श्री इशाम नन्दन मिश्र : कितनों को?

श्री जालगोविन्द वर्मा : हमारे पास अभी वह किसी नहीं है। वह हम आपको भेजवा देंगे।

श्री रम सिंह भाई वर्मा : जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने करमाया, एक्सिसियंसी बड़ाना, प्रीडिविटी बड़ाना और नये रोजगार देना यह आप की श्रम नीति की मुद्द्य बातें हैं। नये रोजगार न देकर ओवर टाइम से काम लेना और डल्ल वैसा देना क्या आप की श्रम नीति के विपरीत नहीं है?

श्री जालगोविन्द वर्मा : जैसा कि बताया गया, ऐसा था कि काम ज्यादा होने की बजह से यह सोचा गया कि जो लोग आतरेडी नीकरी में हैं उन को कुल और काम करने का भीका दिया जाये जिससे वह काम खत्म हो सके। जैसा कि आप कहते हैं यह बिनकुल सत्य है, तीसरे पे कर्मीगण ने यह नुनाव 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 दें। जितना ओवर टाइम मिलता है उसके बदले उतनी छुट्टी हम उन को दें। अगर किये हुए काम की अवधि 6 दिन

के एक हफते में 48 घंटे से ज्यादा हो जाये तब उसको ओवर टाइम गिरें। इस पर कुछ फैसला गवर्नरमेंट को लेना है। उस के उपर पूर्ण रूप से किसी नतीजे पर हम नहीं पहुंचे 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-

muous 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 16th, 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 cease-fire 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 डिसएलाउ 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, i-

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.

**बी भट्टल विहारी वाजपेयी:** अध्यक्ष जी, मुट्ट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के पुराने प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, जिस में वह कहा गया था कि इजराइल को अरब द्वाके को छाली कर देना चाहिये,

पर्वतम एशिया में शान्ति स्थापना की मांग का समर्थन किया है। वह मंत्री महोदय आनते हैं कि नान-ऐलाइन्ड राष्ट्रों में ऐसे भी राष्ट्र हैं जो इस प्रस्ताव के इस घंस को नहीं मानते कि अरब राष्ट्रों को इजराइल के अस्तित्व को भी स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये ?

**बी सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इसमें ऐसा कोई मुल्क नहीं है नान-ऐलाइन्ड कन्फ्रीज में। शायद दो, चार ऐसे हों जो इस को रिकमाइज करने को तैयार न हों। यह हो सकता है कि कुछ कन्फ्रीज ऐसे हों नान-ऐलाइन्ड कन्फ्रीज में जो तैयार न हों इजराइल को रिकमा ज करने के लिये।

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

**बी भट्टल विहारी 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 मामले तो हल नहीं होते, उन के मामले 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 सूरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिम एशिया में जो संवर्द्ध चल रहा है उस का मूल है फ़िलिस्तीनी 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 याता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह 1947-48 में भारत की सरकार ने फ़िलिस्तीन के विभाजन का विरोध कर के फ़िलिस्तीन में संयुक्त राज्य अरब और यहूदियों का होना चाहिये इस बात पर जीर 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 फ़िलिस्तीन में मिला जुला राज्य बने यहूदियों और फ़िलिस्तीनियों का, और जो शरणार्थी लोग हैं उन को भी वापस जाने का मौका मिले?

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

## New Coal Washeries

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\*268. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

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 ores;

(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 रेड़ी : 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 रेड़ी : जो कोल वाशरीज की कमी हो रही है उस बारे में क्या पहले से सोच विचार करते हैं या जब

कमी हो गयी है उस के 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 take specific complaints in this regard to the concerned State Industrial Relations Machinery and seek necessary protection in the matter.

**श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा :** यही प्रश्न सदस्य महोदय ने पिछली जूलाई को भी किया था। हम बराबर लिखापड़ी 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 स्थिति है मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अभी तक बानून पास किया है रिकानिशन आफ ट्रेड यूनियंज एंड प्रिवेशन आफ अनफेयर लेदर प्रेवेटिसिस एक्ट, 1971 इसको बे 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.

**डा० सक्षी नारायण पांडेय :** मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि तीन-तीन महीने के बाद नौकरी जब बे 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 साठ प्रतिशत लोग वहां हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ 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 हूँ कि क्या ऐसे केसिस की आप जांच करा देंगे?

(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 Air-lines 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 चन्द डागा : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हां, 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 ?

अम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेही): कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा नियम ने निम्नलिखित सूचना में जी है :—

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

(ख) और (ग): भावी योजना विषयक समिति ने अन्य 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 गार्वों में फैले बहुत बड़ी संख्या में दूसरे खेतिहार श्रमिकों को इसके अन्तर्गत लाने के लिये चिकित्सकीय तथा संगठन ढांचे को स्थापित करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। इसके अलावा, अधिकांश कृषि रोजगार मीसमी ढंग का है। इस लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को उस पर लागू करने में गम्भीर कठिनाइयां 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. Kumhari. 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 प्रतिशेषता 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 मुदोच हंसदा) : (क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में 1-4-1973 को स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या, इस समय काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा रित पदों का व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

#### प्रशासकीय पद

#### अप्रशासकीय पद

स्वीकृत पद	इस समय काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या	रित पद	स्वीकृत पद	इस समय काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या	रित पद
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3019	2692	327	50,326	44 343	5,983
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रिक्त पदों का भरना, कारबाने के विस्तार कार्यक्रम के कार्य की गति, तथा आन्तरिक प्रौद्योगिक परिवर्तनों के अनुरूप जन-शक्ति के समायोजन पर निर्भर है।

(ब) से (ब), हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के अधीन इसात कारबानों 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 है। इस नीति के अनुसार अकुशल और कुशल, कामगर लिपिकों और दूसरे गैर तकनीकी कर्मचारियों, जिनके बेतनभान अपेक्षाकृत कम होते हैं, के बाली 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 प्रायमिकता दी जाती है बशर्ते कि वे मौलिक योग्यता और अनुभव रखते हों। मध्यम स्तर के तकनीकी और गैर-तकनीकी पद, जिनका आरम्भिक बेतन अधिक होता है और सरकार के प्रथम श्रेणी के बेतन भान के समान होता है, अखिल भारतीय आधार पर भरे जाते हैं। मुख्य मापदण्ड योग्यता और अर्धता होता है।

जबलपुर आयुष कारबाने में असैनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2606. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि काम प्रदेश के जबलपुर आयुष कारबाने में काम करने वाले असैनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय ( रक्षा उत्पादन ) में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री विद्या चरण शूकल ) : जबलपुर के आयुष कारबानों में लगभग 21,200 असैनिक कर्मचारी काम करते हैं।

भिलाई इस्पात संबंधों में इस्पात पिण्डों का उत्पादन

2607. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृता 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 उपमंत्री ( श्री सुबोध हंसदा ) : भिलाई इस्पात कारबाने 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 गंगा चरण दीक्षित : 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 बारें में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

इस्पात और खान पंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुल देव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं। तथापि मध्य प्रदेश के मालेजखंड तांबे निक्षेप के लिए खनन और सकेन्द्रक संकुल की प्रारूप परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड ने रूसी ऐजेंसी के साथ में एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये।

क्षेत्रीय खनन विभागों द्वारा मध्य-

प्रदेश का सर्वेक्षण

2609 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : 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 निर्देश 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 पांचवीं योजना के दौरान जिन खानों में कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा उनके नाम क्या हैं?

स्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री

(बी) सुलदेव प्रसाद : (क) जी, नहीं। ये 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 propose 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 VÉRMA): (a) and (b). The State Governments are the "appropriate 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 comparison 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 acquiring or manufacturing new aircraft carriers has been considered 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 of 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 the 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 JO-SHI:** 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 quariable 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 produced 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 विद्युत शांति कांप्रेस

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

(क) क्या मास्को में 25 अक्टूबर से 31 अक्टूबर 1973 तक विद्युत शांति कांप्रेस का आयोजन हुआ था ;

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

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

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

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( ओ चुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(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 को 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 । [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-5855/73].

(घ) शांतिप्रिय शक्तियों को विश्व कांग्रेस की समाप्ति के बाद जारी किए गए

मुख्य दस्तावेज़ 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. 4948 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 BAL-GOVIND 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. 1.6/- 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 ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE:** 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 HEL**

**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 बढ़ावा देना

2636. श्री शंकर वयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत-नेपाल सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों को बढ़ावा 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 अम्योजनों, व्याख्यानों, गोम्फियों द्वारा तथा शिक्षा-प्रश्यवन 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 भरे पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी

2637. श्री शंकर वयाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री वह दताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

रक्षा मंत्री ( श्री जगजीवन राम ) :

(क) और (ख). 68 पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दी धीमारी से भर गये हैं।

भारत में उद्योग शुरू करने के लिए विदेशी पूँजीपत्रियों को निमंत्रण

2638. श्री घनशांह प्रशान्त : 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 पूँजीपत्रियों को अपनी पूँजी लगाकर भारत में उद्योग शुरू करने चाहिए और यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार का निमंत्रण सरकार की ओर से श्रीपत्रारिक रूप से दिया गया है प्रश्ना दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

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

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

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

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

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दल बीर 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 पोलैन्ड गये थे। इस विदेश यात्रा के सहयोगी भूमि में वह ब्रिटेन, सर्विडन और जर्मनी भी गए थे। जहाँ भारी उद्योग क्षेत्र में कुछ ऐकांकों को देखने के अलावा जिन्होंने उन ऐकांकों के प्रमुख उद्योगपतियों के साथ बातचीत भी की थीं जिनको वे देखने गए थे। बातचीत के दौरान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उद्योग के कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में, जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं और जिनमें जटिलतम टेक्नोलॉजी अन्तर्निहित हैं, भारत सरकार की नीतिविदीशी सहभागिता को अनुमति देने की रही है, जिसमें समय समय पर अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय सहभागित भी शामिल है। मंत्री जी ने यह अवश्य अनुबंध किया कि इस प्रकार के उद्योग के लिए यह उपयुक्त समय होगा क्योंकि आद्योगीकृत देशों में ल्यानीय श्रमिकों की कमी के कारण लागत में बढ़ि हो रही है और वास्तव में उद्योगपति उद्योगों की स्वापना के लिए बाहर स्थानों की तलाश कर रहे हैं, मंत्री जी ने उनसे कहा कि बाहर से श्रमिक साकार अपने उद्योगों को विद्यमान स्थानों में चलाने और विस्तार करते रहने के बजाय उन्हे भारत जैसे स्थानों पर उद्योग स्थानान्तरित करने चाहिए, जहाँ उनका परीक्षण किया जाता है।

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।

सेनिकों को घटिया खाद्य पदार्थों की सप्लाई

2739. श्री जन शाह प्रधान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, 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 पौष्टिक 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 सेवार्थों के लिए प्राप्त की जाने वाली खाद्य सामग्री का विविधत निरीक्षण किया जाता है और उनको स्वीकार करने से पूर्व जहाँ 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

*Percentage Growth\**

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.**

2842. 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**

2843. 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. VENKATESWAMY): (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 implements, 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 lump 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 Rendered Surplus due to Amendment of EPF Act**

2646. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 BHATTA-CHARYYA: 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 BAL-GOVIND VERMA): (a) The number of injuries due to accidents in a 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 sence 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 BAL-GOVIND 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)	306	968,375
(Provisional)		

सिव से आये शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास की योजना

2656. श्री फूसम्बद 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 बातें क्या हैं ?

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

(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 सुनिश्चित किया है कि वे विसम्बर, 1971 के संघर्ष में सिन्ध से बेचर हुए पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को वापस लेने को सहमत हैं। फिलहाल, इन व्यक्तियों को माननीय आवार पर जिविरों 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 GARGCHA:

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-reweighment 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 Acetylene 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 भजदूर संघ द्वारा  
भूख हड्डताल

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

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

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

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री जे० श्री० पटनायक ) : (क) जी हां श्रीमन् ।

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

पाकिस्तान द्वारा पाक अधिकृत छस्ब खेत्र में मीनारों का निर्माण

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

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने पाक अधिकृत छस्ब खेत्र में कुछ मीनारों का निर्माण कर लिया है;

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

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

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

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

## भारी उद्योग के उत्पादों का निर्धारण

2672. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाया : 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 ५<sup>व</sup> वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान उक्त वस्तुओं के निर्यात से अनु-मानतः कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जा सकेगी और भारतीय मुद्रा में उसका क्या मूल्य होगा ?

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

## भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में कर्मचारी

2673. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाया : 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 दलबीर सिंह) : (क) 298, इसमें बेदेयत 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 बेदेयत उद्योग के अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन में हैं ।

## रक्षा मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2674. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाया : 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 उपमंत्री (श्री जे ओ बी ओ 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.

**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 विजली 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 यार्पिय जिली घरों को जा 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 विजली स्टेनों को कोयले की किस्म और अपयोगित पूर्ति के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं :

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

रेलवे और कोयला उत्पादन एवं को द्वारा सभी विजली घरों को कोयले की पूर्ति पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है और विजली घरों के कार्य संचालन में किसी प्रकार की श्वावट के बिना स्थिति में मुघार करता संभव हुआ है। रेल बोर्ड में एक नियन्त्रण कक्ष स्थापित किया है ताकि किसी भी समय किसी विजली घर के कोयला स्टाक में एक दम भारी कमी होने पर उसे तत्काल कोयले की पूर्ति के लिए आपसी कार्यवाही की जा सके।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि कर्मचारियों की हड्डताल:

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

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

मांगों के सम्बंध में अक्तूबर के तीसरे सप्ताह में हड्डताल की थी और घरना दिया था;

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

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

अम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविंद बर्मा): भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इन प्राप्त दूरित किया है:—

(क) अंतिम भारतीय कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी-वर्ग महासंघ और उसकी सम्बद्ध पूनियनों ने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों/केन्द्रीय कार्यालय और अम शक्ति भवन में भी, 72 घंटों तक टोनियां बनाकर नारे लगाये और बारी-बारी में भूख हड्डताल 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 ने विवाराधीन 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। गेव मांगों को इस समय मंत्री 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 प्रवलित वेतन-मानों के समान कर दिये जाय। इस मांग पर निर्णय किए जाने तक प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को वेतन का 25 प्रतिशत अन्तरिम महायता 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 अनुप्रदृष्ट पूर्वक भुगतान किया जाये।

3. अंतिम 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 बारा 5 ब्लॉक और 5 ब्लॉक 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 बढ़ाकर 750 लेखे कर दिये जाय तथा क्षेत्रीय पक्ष में 30 से अधिक प्रतिष्ठान और 25

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

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

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

8. निम्नलिखित संबंधों में नए पदों का संजन 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 पदान्वति 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 प्रतियों की जांच तथा भविष्य निधि की वसूली सम्बन्धी स्थिति को बिंगड़ने से रोकने के लिए सतर्कता निरीक्षकों और भविष्य निधि निरीक्षकों के पदों का संजन किया जाए।

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

आल इंडिया प्राविडेंट फार्ड स्टाफ फंडरेशन को मान्यता देना

2692. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की छपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आल इंडिया प्राविडेंट फार्ड स्टाफ फंडरेशन को मान्यता प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया है; और

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

अम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री बाल गोविन्द बर्मा) : 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 भिन्नीय किया कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में बनाए गए पंजीकृत मजदूर संघों को उद्योग की अनुशासन संहित के अन्तर्गत मान्यता प्रदान की जाए। उद्योग की अनुशासन-संहिता में निर्धारित निधि के अनुसार प्रत्येक संघ/महासंघ की भद्रस्थता संबंधा का सत्यापन करने के लिए कार्यवाही पहले ही शुरू कर दी गई ह।

दर्शा नाला योजना, पटना

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

(क) क्या पटना जिले के भनेर थाना के अन्तर्गत दर्शा नाला योजना क्रियान्वित न होने के कारण बरसात का पानी थानापुर 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 थेवों को हजारों एकड़ धान की फसल हर साल नष्ट हो जाती है और पानी जमा रहने के कारण रवी की बोहाई भी नहीं हो पाती; और

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

रक्षा भंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री ( श्री जे० बी० पटनायक ):(क) यह सच है कि बरसात का पानी दानापुर छावनी से होकर बहने वाले एक नाले से होकर सोन नदी में गिरता है । लेकिन दानापुर की छावनी बोर्ड को किसी दरवाया 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.
BRG . . .	649.880	
<i>Stockyards</i>		
HSL . . .	852.407	Including demand for imported steel.
TISCO . . .	**310.122	**117.897 M/T were lifted by the party in April '73.
IISCO, . . .	536.060	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,698.529</b>	

**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
I	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 causal 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 predetermined 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 Outo-Kumpu 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 & Kolihan 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:—

Quantity : M/T.  
Value : Rs. lakhs.

*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.

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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29739</b>	<b>2428.00</b>

*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	2881	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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49702</b>	<b>4100.73</b>	<b>33182</b>	<b>4094.48</b>

**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 locked 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 BAL-GOVIND 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.
Rs. in crores.		
<i>(i) Strikes:</i>		
January-August 1973 (Provisional)	1,671	55.37 Crores
<i>(ii) 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.

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 BAL-GOVIND 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 LIMAYA: 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 BAL-GOVIND 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/metallised 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-रथ्य

2719. श्री जगद्वाय राव जेही :

श्री विश्वनाथ भूनश्वनाला :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह वर्तने की जूना करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध से पहले भारत का वार्षिक रक्षा-रथ्य कितना था; और

(ब) शिमला और दिल्ली करारों के अन्तर्गत यदू में अधिवक्तीत की गई पाकिस्तानी जमीन की वापसी और यदू-बांदियों की स्वदेश वापसी के कारण पैदा हुए राष्ट्रवना-पूर्ण और शान्तिपूर्ण बातचरण के कारण प्रतिरक्षा व्यय में कितनी कटौती की हुई है अत्यवा करते का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) अरजण मंत्री (भी विद्या वरण मुख्यमंत्री) : (क) 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दीर्घन रक्षा के अधीन विविध व्यय निम्नांकित है :—

(शुद्ध आंकड़े करोड़ रुपए में)

वर्ष	बजट प्राक्कलन	संशोधित प्राक्कलन	वास्तविक	
			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	

(ब) बर्तमान समय में सुरक्षा को व्यायाम में रखते हुए तत्परता और आनुरंगिक 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 Meckenzies 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 Meckenzies 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 BAL-GOVIND 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. VENKATESWAMY): (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 BAL-GOVIND 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.

जांसी में तांबे के निषेध

2731. श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : श्री इस्पात और लाल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करें कि :

(क) जांसी ज़िले में तांबे के निषेधों की खोज के लिए चल रहे सर्वेक्षण कार्य का क्या परिणाम निकल, और उक्त सर्वेक्षण कार्य के कद तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) तांबे के उत्पादन और परिस्करण-कार्य के कद तक प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और लाल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुख्यमंत्री प्रसाद) : (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के भूतल और खनन निदेशालय द्वारा तांबे के लिए किए जा रहे सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप अब तक जांसी ज़िले के मिसनारी और सोनराम पारमों में निम्न श्रेणी के तांबे निषेधों का पता लगाया गया है। कंत का विनियुक्त मन्त्रिवाल, डिलिग, 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 निषेधों 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 निषेधों का तांबा धातु निकालने के लिए उपयोग किया जाएगा अथवा नहीं।

**Diet given to boys of Sainik School  
Kunjpara, 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, Kunjpara, 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 BAL-GOVIND 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.

**India's 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-Israel 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-Israel 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 उपकरणों में अनुसूचित जातियों  
और अनुसूचित जन जातियों  
का प्रतिनिधित्व

2745. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्य :  
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा उपकरणों में अनु-  
सूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों  
को कोई प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके कौन कारण  
हैं और इस बारे में क्या उपाय किये जाये  
हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क)  
और (ख). यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि रक्षा  
उपकरणों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनु-  
सूचित जन-जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है।  
इन उपकरणों में से कुछ में अनुसूचित जातियों  
तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों का प्रतिनिधित्व  
निर्वाचित तर तक अवृण्य 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.

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:

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.

(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 restrained 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 SHARIEF: 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 sepoys 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 sepoys 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 Hosiery 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 Hosiery 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-service men 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-service men 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 Ilaco-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
		2	3	
1		(Rupees)	(Rupees)	4
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 BAL-GOVIND 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 GARGCHA: 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 GARGCHA: 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 Pakistani 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. VENKAT-SWAMY):** (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 हेवी इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए प्रशिक्षित पदों का भरा जाना

2772. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड तथा भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स 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 इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड में 11 प्रत्याशियों में केवल सात प्रत्याशियों का चयन करने के क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य नंदी (श्री विद्यावरच मुख्य) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड तथा भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड नों 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 तुलगे गए 49 अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों में से केवल 29 ही आए। उनमें से एक का तो प्रवर्षतः ही चयन कर लिया गया। ग्यारह और उम्मीदवा 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 प्रश्नियों आए थे उनमें से कुल 12 का चयन कर लिया गया।

भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स 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 प्रवर्ष श्रेणी के लिए 4, द्वितीय श्रेणी के लिए 45 और तृतीय श्रेणी पदों के लिए 638 व्यक्ति भर्ती किए गए थे।

रक्षा उपकरणों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के वेरोजगार व्यविधि

2773. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा उपकरणों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के हजारों लोग वेरोजगार हैं;

(ख) क्या उनको प्रशिक्षण देने वाले उपकरण उनको रोजगार देने में असफल रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार के निदेशों को कहां तक कियान्वित किया गया है और यदि कियान्वित नहीं किया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (भी विद्यावाचन शुद्धि: (क) से (ग)). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सरकारी भेदों के रक्षा उपकरणों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये आरक्षण

2774. भी भारतीयक सिंहशाल्य: या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी भेद 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 व्यापार इस तथ्य की ओर दियाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन उपकरणों का अधीरा क्या है जिन्होंने आरक्षण सभी वायित्वों को पूरा किया है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (भी विद्यावाचन शुद्धि) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमन्। सरकारी भेदों 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 भेद के सभी रक्षा उपकरण इस विषय पर उनको जारी किए

गये निदेशों का पालन कर रहे हैं। जिन मामलों में उपकरण निर्धारित स्तर प्राप्त करने में असफल रहते हैं, उनमें इन निदेशों के अनुसार कमी को पूरा करने के लिये उपकरणों द्वारा कारंवाई 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 BAL-GOVIND 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 3.36 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 चन्द डाला : क्या इनांत और बाल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतड़ी परियोजना का कार्यालय अयपुर अधिका 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 मुक्त भावित 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 ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री तुलसेन प्रसाद): (क) केतड़ी ग्राम परियोजना के कार्यालय को खेतड़ी, राजत्र्यान से स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया है। केवल हिन्दुस्तान ताप्र 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 अब मंत्री यह बताने की छपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई-अगस्त, 1973 में बम्बई में सागू के 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?

अब मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-बोधिन बर्मा) : (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 औरे नहीं बनाये गये हैं।

खानों में सुरक्षा के बारे में तीसरे सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों को भी कार्यालयन

2788 श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या अब मंत्री खानों में सुरक्षा के बारे में तीसरे सम्मेलन के बारे में 9 अगस्त, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संघर्ष 2669 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की छपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इन सिफारिशों को कानून बना कर लागू करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कानून कब तक बनाये जायेंगे?

अब मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल-बोधिन बर्मा) : (क) से (ख). इस सम्मेलन की कुछ सिफारिशों के कार्यालयन के लिए नये कानून बनाने अवधा बर्तमान 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)	5,000 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 PANDFY:** 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 (संसूत) : मैं  
लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर माननीय  
कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और  
प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक  
वक्तव्य दें :

“राजस्थान और अन्य उत्तरी राज्यों में  
टिड़ी दल के आक्रमण के बारे में  
दी गई कथित चेतावनी तथा  
उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए  
किए जाने वाले उपाय”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): In the first fortnight of October 1973 the staff of the Locust Warning Organization 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 Rajasthan. 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 surveyed by the locust staff. Small patches of hoppers and concentrations of newly emerged adults were observed 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 solution. 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 reported to be present on the Pakistan side of the border. Information has been received through the Food and Agriculture Organization that Pakistan 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 likelihood of some of the locusts entering 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 Rajasthan 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 इन टिड़ी दल को आरंभ ने  
उनके मानस को झकझोर दिया है। राज-  
स्थान ही नहीं बल्कि सूर्य उत्तर भारत  
में टिड़ी दलों के आने की भावांकाएं व्यक्त की  
गई हैं और उससे फ़ड़लों को बड़ा भारी खतरा  
पैदा हो सकता है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी  
बताया है कि कुछ उपाय बे करने जा रहे हैं।  
मैं समझता हूं कि आज तक जिस प्रकार के  
उपाय किए हैं इनका मुकाबला करने के  
लिये बहुत संतोषजनक नहीं थे। आपने  
कहा है कि आपने राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश  
दिये हैं इन पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिये इनका

## [ श्री लिखनाथ सिंह ]

मुकाबला करने के लिये । आपने कुछ हवाई जहाजों का भी जिक्र किया है, दवाएं ठिक्कने का भी जिक्र किया है । मैं आपको अपना जो पिछला अनुभव है उसको बताना चाहता हूँ । राजस्थान का समुच्चा किसान आज इस बात से पीड़ित है कि चाहे कितने भी आश्वासन दिये जायें एक बार अगर टिक्की दल आ गया तो उनकी फसलों को बरबाद कर के छोड़ेगा । आज तक इंसीक्टसाइड्ज तथा पैस्टीसाइड्ज की ओर स्थिति रही है, जो उपाय किये गये हैं वे कारगर 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 पहुँची । आज मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अक्तूबर के पहले सप्ताह में इस तरह की आशंका पैदा हुई थी कि टिक्की दल आ सकते हैं और 21 अक्तूबर को रोकने की कार्यवाई शुरू कर दी गई है । अक्तूबर के दूसरे सप्ताह में उनको देखा गया था । आश्वर्य की बात है कि जिन राज्य सरकारों से आप यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वे इनकी रोक बात 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 उम्बु दैनिक पत्र राजस्थान पत्रिका में छाई है जिस में यह कहा गया है कि कल यारिन 23 तारीख को राज्य के कृषि अधिकारियों ने प्रदेश में टिक्की दल की आशंकाओं को गलत बताया था । ये कहते हैं कि राजस्थान में कोई टिक्की दल मौजूद नहीं है । जब राज्य सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की इतोला हो और

वह इतनी निर्दिष्ट हो तो उस हालत में किस प्रकार से आप भाशा करते हैं कि वे टिक्की दलों के जो आक्रमण होंगे उन पर काबू पाने के लिए कारगर उपाय कर सकेंगी, उन पर नियंत्रण पा सकेंगे । मैं कुछ सवाल मंत्री जी से जानकारी के लिये पूछता 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 टिक्की दल व्याप्त है । मैं भी उनमें से हूँ जो पाकिस्तान की सद्भावना में विश्वास करते हैं । लेकिन फिर भी जहां इस बक्त टिक्की दल है यदि उनके पाकिस्तान की फसल नष्ट होने की संभावना नजर नहीं आती है तो वह कोई कारगर दंषर से कारंदाजी करके उनको नष्ट करने को कारंदाजी करेगा, इसमें क्या है ।

मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि कृषि मंत्री महोदय भेरी कुछ शंकाओं के बारे में जानकारी दे ।

इस संबंध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि संगठन से क्या भदव 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 टिक्की दलों को सभात कर सके । यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि संगठन को इस बारे में सूचित किया गया है ? अद्वारा में आया है कि 5 दिसम्बर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि संगठन के अत्यंत योर्ड 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 टिक्कियों का एक झुंड देखा गया है

और इस बारे में समृच्छित कार्यवाही की गई है। यदि इश्त लंड ने अंडे दे दिये हैं, तो उनको बढ़ा करने के लिये कितने बी० एव० सी० पाउडर की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी? यदि उस लंड ने अंडे दिये हैं, तो बी० इकीस रोज बाद उनके जीवन से बाहर निकलने की सम्भावना है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हें लम्बे-चौड़ेखेत्र में अंडों को नष्ट करने के लिये दर्शाई 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 प्रामसेवक तक आदेश और परिपत्र जाते हैं, लेकिन वे किसी भी काम को करने की स्थिति में नहीं होते हैं। अगर क्लेक्टकर लेवल के अधिकारियों की इन जोन्ज और सबजोन्ज के लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया है, तो फिर यह स्पष्ट है कि यह पटवारी और प्रामसेवक के बूते के बाहर की बात है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान ने भी इन टिहुी दल को समाप्त करने के लिये कार्यवाही की है। क्या उनके पास इस प्रकार की जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान में कितने बड़े क्षेत्र में टिहुी दल व्याप्त है, कितने बड़े क्षेत्र में उस पर कानू० पा लिया गया है, क्या वहां भी टिहुीयों ने अंडे दिये हैं, आदि, ही सहजा है कि पाकिस्तान अपने क्षेत्र में टिहुी दल को समाप्त कर दे। लेकिन वहां जो जर्जीनेशन ही भया है, उसकी कंट्रोल करने के लिये कानू० पा व्याप्ति द्वारा उस क्षेत्र से

हैं, क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी मिली है?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि दिसम्बर या जनवरी के मध्यीनों में हिन्दुस्तान के एक क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान से टिहुी दल आ सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके कौन कौन से क्षेत्रों में आन की सम्भावना है और यहां आने पर उनको कंट्रोल करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं, उस आक्रमण को दोकने के लिए कितने बी० एव० सी० पाउडर या अन्य दवाइयों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और उन को कहां तक स्टोर कर लिया गया है। बिना बी० एव० सी० पाउडर के टिहुी 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 k.m. on our side and 5 k.m. 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. CHANDRAPPAN** (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 भाल तिह भौरा (भट्टिया) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बता तो दिया है श्री उद्धर से भी कहा गया है कि कोई जर नहीं है। डैजर आपको तो नहीं है, हमको जरूर है क्योंकि हम जहां पर बैठे हुए हैं सबसे पहले टिही दल वहां पर आयेगा। आपको यहां पर पता नहीं रिपोर्ट कौन करेगा? एक तरफ तो आपने यह कहा है कि ना देने जौन में आ रहा है, यह आप की ही रिपोर्ट है, शिन्दे साहब का कोई व्यान 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 टिही दल आ गया तो हमारी तो फसलें बाहर हो जायेंगी, लोगों का नक्सान हो जाएगा और लोग भूखें मर जाएंगे। अब तो हम बाहर को अनाज भें जते हैं, तब किर बाहर से मंगाएंगे। आप का फिर क्या होगा, आप की दून को कोयला नहीं भिलेगा, दून दूसरी जगह से आएंगी नहीं। तो आप फिर से दैख लीजिए। इसलिए मिनिस्टर साहब यह कह कर इस से छुटकारा नहीं लें सकते कि कोई डैजर नहीं है जबकि अखबारों में छपा है कि पाकिस्तान में वह टिही दल एकेटव 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।

वो बच्चे दिए हैं उन को कैसे मारें? उन को मारने के लिए कौन से उपाय आप इस्तेमाल करेंगे?

**श्री कलावहीन भ्रती अहमद :** अगर आपन स्टेटमेंट भीर से पढ़ा हो तो उस से भालूम होगा कि जहां तक लोकल्टेस का ताल्लूक है अभी तक हमारे डेजर्ड एरिया में वह देखे गए थे और वहां किस तरह से उन को मारा जाए या किस तरह से उन को खत्म किया जाए ताकि वह आगे न वह सकें उस का पूरा पूरा इन्तजाम किया गया है। लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ हम ने यह भी कहा है कि जब इस किसम का डजर है तो हम को सब जगह जरा चौकड़ा रहना चाहिए और जहां भी वह नजर आएं तो हम को इत्तिला देनी चाहिए और गवर्नरमेंट को भी स्टेप्स लेने चाहिए जिस से वह आगे न बढ़े। और मैंने यह कहा कि जहां तक पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है हम ने यह सुना है कि पाकिस्तान भी इस के मुतालिलक अपने इलाके में कार्यवाही कर रहा है और लोकल्टेस को पेस्टिस्टाइड के जरिए रोकने वाले रह 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 लोकल्टेस छिप कर अप्टे और बच्चे वग़ा़ दे कर कैल सकते हैं तो वहां भी किस प्रकार से कार्यवाही की जाय उस के लिए हम इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं। इस के लिए इंटरनेशनल आर्गेनाइजेशन और पाकिस्तान का आर्गेनाइजेशन सब विजिलें हैं और चाहके हैं कि इस को रोका जाये।

12.30 hrs.

## RE ARREST OF HARIJANS IN HARYANA

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गवालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी ..... हरियाणा के हरिजनों .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल जब यह मामला आया था तो मैंने उन को स्टेटमेन्ट देने के लिए कहा था ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल हरियाणा के तान हजार हरिजनों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ।

श्री एस० एम० बनजी (कानपुर) : कल मैंने भी कहा था, लेकिन मंवी महोदय स्टेटमेन्ट 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 मिरफ्तार हुए। वे कहते हैं कि जिस जमीन पर हम बसे थे, अब हमें उस से बेदखल कर दिया गया हैं सरकारी आदेश ग्रन्त में नहीं आ रहे हैं। अब ये लोग पालियामेन्ट का दरवाजा नहीं खटखटायेंगे तो कहां जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाबूजूद इस के कि यह स्टेट का मामला है फिर भी मैंने उन को कल स्टेटमेन्ट 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 और यू० पी० की, उसी पर बैंड 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— इनके बारे में डिस्क्शन के लिए रिपोर्ट आने वाली है, तब आप इस मामले को भी डिस्क्शन कर लीजियेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर कल स्टेटमेन्ट नहीं आया तो हम एडजार्न-मेन्ट के लिए प्रेस करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में एडजार्नमेन्ट की बात नहीं है। रिपोर्ट आ रही है उस में डिस्क्शन कर सकते हैं ।

श्री अमूल लिम्बे : (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 Amendment) Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 244 in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1973, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5837/73]

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 Industries  
for the year 1972-73,  
under sub-section (4) of section  
7 of the Industries  
(Development and Regulation)  
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 Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 61 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1971, under sub-section (8) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed 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 September, 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 Welfare Organisation, for the year 1971-72.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons 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 procedure  
and Conduct of Business in the  
Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform  
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 atrophying 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 re-crude scene 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 शशु लिमये : इस के बाद तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं हैं। यह वास्तव में अन्तिम फैसला हैं। 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 हैं, नियम होते हैं, कानून होते हैं और जिन को वे सजा देते हैं, उन को सुने बिना, पूरा मीका दिये बिना, उन के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं था कि वे दूसरे को दण्डित करें। इसलिए इन लोगों ने मार्ना उस अफसर ने मांग की कि जो कागजात हैं पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के उन कागजातों को देखने का हमें मीका मिलना चाहिए। इसके ऊपर अध्यक्ष महोदय ते यह निर्णय किया कि इस तरह किसी व्यक्ति के कहने पर हम लोग अपने गुप्त कागजों को उस व्यक्ति को देने की परम्परा और परिपाठी ढालेंगे तो अविष्य के लिए मुश्किल हो जायेगी। इसलिए दोिकर 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 फैसला है, उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करना सम्भव है तो करें। इसलिए यह एक संकट उत्पन्न हुआ। एक और श्री एस० सी० मुकर्जी की यह मांग कि उनको सारे कागजात मिलें ताकि वे अपनी सकाई 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 उत्कृष्ट करने पर देकर एक गलत परिपाठी 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 बाटर का बहुत पुराना मामला है, वर्षों से चल रहा है। उस समय स्टील बाटर के बारे में जो योजना थी उसमें इतनी खामियां थीं कि उससे बड़ा नुकसान हुआ। स्टील बाटर की इस योजना की जो असफलतायें थीं उससे सरकार कोई सबक नहीं सीर्जी और अभी कर्नाटक एस्पोर्ट आदि का मामला हुआ तो फिर बाटर योजना को लाया गया जिसमें करोड़ों रुपये खाली स्टेनलस स्टील में बनाये गये। तीन करोड़ रुपये बनाये गए। इसलिए गैंग पूछना चाहता हूँ यह लगातार बाटर डील्ट 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 ए०सी० कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और प्रिविलेज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर था। तो इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि एस० सी० मुकर्जी दोषी य उन्होंने गलतव्यानी की जिससे पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी गुमराह हो गई।

अब सवाल यह है कि जब एक सन्कारी अधिकारी—यह कोई मामूली अधिकारी नहीं है यह मैं जानता हूँ, वाम और भूतंतर्लगम जितना बड़ा तो नहीं था, उनके नीचे काम करता था, लेकिन इससे कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता कि यह कोई मामूली अफसर नहीं था, बड़ा अफसर था, डॉर्टो स्टॉल कन्ट्रोलर था—जब वह समिति के सामने गलत बधानी करके गुमराह करदे तो क्या इस सदन को गम्भीर कार्यवाही नहीं करनी चाहिए ? हम लोगों ने क्या किया ? उनको रेप्रीमेण्ट किया। लेकिन मैं बिनब्रतापूर्वक आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ किसी अन्याय से नाराज हो कर जब कोई नौजवान लोग किसी विधान सभा को गैलरी से, दर्शक दीर्घा से कोई

कागजात पर्वे वर्गरह फैकते हैं, वम्बई में हरिजन लड़कों ने, चूंकि हरिजन और तों पर, अत्याचार हुआ इसलिए किरोसिन रैमज फैके तो 6-6 महीन की सजा वम्बई की विधान सभा ने उन हरिजन लड़कों को दी। यहां भी एक हरिजन लड़के ने कुछ महीने पहले कुछ पर्वे फैके 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 रुजा उन मालूम नौजवानों को देता है... (अध्यवधान)

आप इतना परेशान कर्यों हो रहे हैं, मैं सजा के विषय पर आ रहा हूँ। (अध्यवधान) इसमें आपकी कोई पदोन्नति होने वाली नहीं है।

मैं तुलना कर रहा था कि कौन अपराध ज्यादा गम्भीर है। इसमें एक दफ़ा इस सभा को निर्णय करना चाहिए कि जिसमें मारल टर्पी-ट्रूड 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 मैं आकर कुछ करता है, वह ज्यादा गम्भीर है, इसमें हरिजन मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इस सभा की गरिमा की रका 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 कमेटीयों की रूपट 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 चूंकि यह भासला खत्म हो रहा है, मैं अन्त में आपकी मार्फत सरकार से कहूँगा कि बार्टर डिल्स का घपला कब तक आप चलायेंगे क्या इसके बारे में भी सरकार अपनी नीति की चांचणा 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 बार्टर 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 and 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.

बी मधु लिमये : एक बात में यह हना चाहता हूँ कि भागर किसी मामले में भाग किसी को दोषी पायेगे तो सजा देने का काम स्वयं यह सुदूर करे। कार्यकार्त्ति को न सौंपिये, नहीं तो यह कामप्लीकेशन्स फिर आवैषी।

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 : (वाचनियर) अध्यक्ष जी, रेप्रीभाड करता किसी को यह अपने में सजा है, और सरकार को उस सजा को नोटिस लें 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 ज्योतिर्मोय बोसु (चतुरा) : रेलवे का जो मामला चल रहा है वह कम्पेंसेशन के मुतालिक 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। लेबिन यहाँ मेरे समय का जो एक्सीडेंट हो रहा है, इसका कम्पेंसेशन मुझे क्या मिलने वाला है। इन्हाँ 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 दे — (इंटरप्रिटेशन) 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। (अध्यवधान) मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि रेल दुर्घटनाओं की जब बात हो रही है तो ज्ञातिमय 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 यहाँ इन एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ तो ये बीच में विरोध कर रहे हैं। ये जानते हैं कि रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स का जहाँ तक ताल्लूक है इन के दल के द्वारा जो प्रसामाजिक कार्य होते हैं, मैं उन का भंडा-

[भी संकर वायात तिह]

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 (अवधान) ।

मैं कल जब बोल रहा था तो मैं कह रहा था कि एक साल में कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं । मैंने बताया था कि 1971-72 में 4950 दुर्घटनाएँ 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 मुझावजा 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 बढ़ कर है और उस जिन्दगी के साथ अगर भारत में किसी ने खून की होली खेली है, तो सी० पी० एम० ने खेली है (अवधान) 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 । (अवधान) पिछले दिनों जहाँ भी रेल की पटरियां उखाड़ने, बम फेंकने और और दुर्घटनायें करनाने को बारदाते हुई हैं, उन की जांच से यह पाया गया है कि सी० पी० एम० और नक्सलाइट लोग उस में सब से आगे रहे हैं । (अवधान) अगर यह बात सही न होती, तो माननीय सर्वस्य मेरे भावण का विरोध न करते । (अवधान) मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे भाज हमारी सरकार दुर्घटनायें दौड़ने के लिए कृतसंकल्प

है, वैसे ही मैं भी इस बात के लिए दृढ़संकल्प हूँ कि मैं माननीय सर्वस्य को बीच में नहीं बोलने दूंगा । (अवधान) उन को कोई हक नहीं है कि जब मैं कोई अच्छी बात कह रहा हूँ, तो वह बीच में बाधा डाले (अवधान)

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 । (अवधान) इस जिन्दगी से खिलवाड़ करने का अधिकार इन को को नहीं है । मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो सत्तर लाख लोग प्रति दिन रेलवे से ट्रेवल करते ते, उन की जिन्दगी के साथ ये खिलवाड़ करते हैं । (अवधान)

जहाँ तक इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों का सम्बन्ध है, सब से पहले यह सोचना चाहिए कि वे कौन से ऐसे तत्व, लोग और पार्टियां हैं, जिन का इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं में हाथ रहता हैं और ऐसे लोगों और ऐसी पार्टियों के खिलाफ़ । (अवधान)

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 Chamber.

**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. RAGHURAMAIAH):** 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: Tommyrot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What does Mr. Madhu Limaye want? Why should members be so excited? I have called Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

**श्री नव लिमये (बांका) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक ज़रूरी बात कहने के लिए दो मिनट दे दीजिए। यह सभी लोगों के हित में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप शांति से दो मिनट मेरी बात सुनेंगे तो अच्छा होगा। मैं दो मिनट में ही खत्म करूँगा। 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 हैं 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 मेरर, वाइस प्रेसीडेंट या अध्यक्ष महोदय को अध्यक्ष बनाने के बजाय कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष को अध्यक्ष बनाया गया। ब्रेजेनेव साहब की मुलाकात केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता से कराई गई... (व्यवधान) ... देखिये आप लोग हल्ला मत करिए, मुझे चिन्हाएं मत। मैं कोई अनुचित बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ 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 हैं 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 मिलवाती खास कर के उन दलों को जो इस में विश्वास करते हैं कि दोस्ताना रिस्ता हो। तो आज मजबूर हो कर आप के माफ़त मैं यह बानिंग देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस के बिलाफ सार्वजनिक तौर पर हम लोग प्रोटोस्ट न करें तो सरकार को इस के बारे में सफाई देनी चाहिए। मैं फिर एक बार यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय ब्रेजेनेव साहब आए हैं, उन के बिलाफ कोई अनादर की बात मैं नहकह रहा हूँ। लेकिन सरकार ने पार्टी और सरकार को मिलाने का और अपने को राष्ट्र के साथ इक्वेट करने का जो प्रयास किया है उस के बिलाफ हम रोष प्रकट करना चाहते हैं और इन बातों को आप प्रधान मंत्री के कानों तक पहुँचाइए।

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 एक्सीडेंट के मामले में 50 हजार करते कसिफारिश की है। जहां तक रुपए पैसे का मामला है, हमारे मेरेल मन्त्री इस में खुद ही उदार हैं। “इमलिए पचास हजार रुपए की राशि जो कि की जा रही है यह सही है, दुरुस्त है। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ 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 मादमी की अनमोल चीज होती है, उसे पैसे से नहीं तीला 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 पंखों 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 आई और 827 गाड़ियां लेट आई। सितम्बर 1973 में 990 गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर आई और 684 गाड़ियां लट प्राई। अक्टूबर 1973 में 1091 गाड़ियां समय पर आई और 668 गाड़ियां लेट आई। दिल्ली जंक्शन पर अगस्त 1973 में 698 गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर आई, 1115 गाड़ियां लेट आई। सितम्बर 1973

में 1059 गाड़ियां समय पर आई और 1297 गाड़ियां लेट आई। अक्टूबर 1973 में 1127 गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर आई और 1255 गाड़ियां लेट आई।

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 जिस से 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 फिरसे के अनुसार विगत तीन वर्ष के अंदर 142 व्यक्ति रेलवे कार्सिंग की दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए हैं। आप ने अभी एक दो दिन पहले राज्य सभा में कहा है कि कार्सिंग पर जो दुर्घटनाएं होंगी उन का कम्पेन्सेशन रेलवे नहीं देगा। जबकि आप ने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि 1971-72 में 38 दुर्घटनाएं कार्सिंग पर हुई थीं जिस में 18 के लिए रेल कर्मचारी दोषी पाए गए हैं और 1972-73 में ऐसे काटकों 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 पेसे लेने जा रहे हैं जो लोग  
 १०८ रुपये उन को कम्पन्सेशन तो आप बाद में देंगे  
 लेकिन जनता सरचार्ज से पहले ही भर जायेगी।  
 एक तो जनता पहले ही परेशान है ऊपर  
 से यह ५ पैसे से लेकर १५० 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 कम्पन्सेशन ही न  
 देना पड़े। मेरे एक प्रोफेसर भानु एक वार  
 गाड़ी से जा रहे थे। गास्टे में दुर्घटना हो गई।  
 जब लौट कर के आए तो हम ने पूछा कि वह  
 आप गाड़ी थी या डाउन थी, पूरव या  
 रही थी या पश्चिम जा रही थी? तो कहा  
 न पूरव जाने वाली थी न पश्चिम जाने वाली  
 थी, व गाड़ी जहान्नम जाने वाली थी।

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री मुहम्मद  
 शफी कुरेशी) : आप उम में थे?  
 श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं ग्रह्ता तो  
 बोलने के लिए बचता। मैं भी कम्पन्सेशन  
 ले लेता

मेरा कहना है कि कोई आदमी जो  
 गाड़ी पर बैठे उसे यह एहसास न हो कि हम  
 यहां से पटना पहुँचेंगे या नहीं, कलकत्ता  
 पहुँचेंगे या नहीं, इसलिए मैं मानवीय रेल  
 मंत्री से और उप मंत्री से यह कहना चाहूँगा  
 कि रेलवे में दुर्घटनाये नहों इसकी और  
 आप ध्यान दें। जो सरचार्ज आप ने बड़ाया  
 है उस के ऊपर प्रश्निक न कह कर परिक्षक  
 की प्रतिक्रिया उस के बारे में क्या है वह  
 आपके सामने रखना चाहता है। यह नव  
 भारत दृष्टिकोण आज का है उस में लिखा  
 है।

“सरकार ने रेल दुर्घटना में मृत व्यक्तियों  
 के लिए मुश्ताकबंदी की राशि में ढाई गुना बृद्धि  
 की है। इस बृद्धि और रेलवे की अदायगी—  
 स्थिति के बीच तालमेल बैठाने के उद्देश्य  
 से अब वह रेल यात्रियों पर पांच पसं  
 से लेकर १५० पैसे तक का अतिरिक्त  
 बोझ चालना चाहती है। रेलवे में अधिक  
 कांश 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 है। इसलिए  
 मैं उन से खास तीर से निवेदन करना  
 चाहता हूँ, 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 हूँ कि ऐसा उपाय होना चाहिए जिस से  
 दुर्घटना न हो और कोई मरे नहीं ताकि  
 कम्पन्सेशन 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 बजन रहा गया है। अभी कल ही  
 आया था कि रुपये की कीमत ३६ पैसे  
 रह गई है। मैं उसका भी स्वागत  
 करना हूँ, लेकिन भान्डवा, ५० हजार की  
 जो राशि रखी गई है, उस का स्वागत  
 करते हुए यही कहूँगा —आप ऐसा कीजिये

## [ श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह ]

जिस से दुर्घटनायें न हों अन्य विभागों के मुकाबले रेल विभाग में दुर्घटनायें 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, दुर्घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं, चोरी बढ़ रही हैं, अन्य कई दुर्बलताओं का शिकार रेलवे हो रही हैं ।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहूँगा—अगर ऐसे ही कम्पनेसेशन देना चाहते हैं तो फिर टिकट पर कम्पलसरी इशोरस क्यों नहीं दे देते? जो पांच पैसा आप लते हैं, उस पर कम्पलसरी इशोरेंस दे दीजिये, याकी 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 बेट 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 अरण्याचल, 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 साठे (अकोला):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है, मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ—ट्रेनें ज़रूर देर से चलती हैं, लेकिन यह बिल ज्यादा देर से नहीं आया। जहां तक 50 हजार रुपये के मुआवजे की बात है अगर इस को एक लाख रखते तो ज्यादा अच्छा या, क्योंकि इन्होंने खुद ही कहा है— इनको यह सूझ कहां 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 डिपेंडेंट्स 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 रेलवे में चलने वाले ज्यादातर शरीर लोग होते हैं। उन को अगर एक लाख रुपया मुआवजा मिलता है तो उनकी ती जिन्दगी 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

लाख रुपया किया जाय । आप कहेंगे बोझ बढ़ जायगा ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) एक लाख रुपया कर दगड़े 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 तरफ लोगों में हाय डाल कर लोगों को यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह सर्वार्ज अभी नहीं ले रहे हैं, रुल्ज में जो पावर है, उस के द्वारा यह सर्वार्ज बाद में लगा देंगे । यह तो बड़ा अन्याय हो जायगा । आप के कहने के मताविक यह ढाई करोड़ रुपया का सवाल है और हमारे सुझाव के मुताविक यह पांच करोड़ रुपये का सवाल है, यह आपने यहां से क्यों नहीं निकालते—आप चरा एरिंशियन्सी बड़ा दीजिये—इतना—रुपया आसानी से निकल आयेगा । आप की बैगन्ज एक जगह जाकर महीनों पड़ी रहती है उन कों ठीक से चलाइये । ट्रैक लेट चलती है, जिस से उनकी रौलिंग कम हो जाती है, उन को टाइम पर चलाइये । समय पर चलाने के लिए आप आपने ब्राइवर्स और कन्फक्टर्स को कोई इन्सेन्टिव दीजिये, जिस की गाड़ टाइम पर चलेगी और टाइम पर पहुंचेगी, उसको पावर-टाइम मिलेगा, इससे आप को ज्यादा कायदा होगा । यहां पर समय पर आने के लिये बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है, पांच बन्टे बाड़ी लेट हो जाती है, ऐसे तो पांच बन्टे लेट ही आना पड़ेगा, लेकिन वहां

पांच साल पहले ही चले गये तो फिर वया कायदा हुआ, इसलिये रेलों पर भरोसा मत रखिये । यह भी कहा गया है कि समय पर आयेंगी तो एक्सीडेन्ट्स की तादाद बढ़ जायगी । यह आपनी एफिशियंसी का नमूना है—लोगों को आप की एफिशियन्सी पर शक हो गया है । इसलि एफिशियन्सी की बढ़ने की कोशिश कीजिये ।

आप जो सर्वार्ज लगाना चाहते हैं, उस के बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि इस को इशोरेंस का रुच दीजिये और उधर मुआवजे की रकम बढ़ा कर एक लाख कर दीजिये : इस से गरीब ट्रैकलर्स को भरोसा हों जायेगा, दूसरी तरफ इशोरेंस कम्पनी को पैसा मिलेगा और आपको भी इसमें लोई 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 नरपति चन्द्र पाटाशाह (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस संशोधन विषयक का समर्थन करने के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बहुत ही उचित कदम है जोकि बहुत देर के बाद उठाया जा रहा है क्योंकि मरने वालों को जो अति देनी है उस में अगर सालों बीत जायें और कितना कम्पेन्सेशन मिलना चाहिये, कम मिलना चाहिये या ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए और वह जो मुशाविज्ञा है वह मरने वाले की अनिंग कैपेसिटी, कमाने की क्षमता से सम्बन्धित हो तो वह बहुत अटपटी सी बात लंगती है। इसलिए एक संशोधन के द्वारा यह जो बात की जा रही

है कि अब जो मुशाविज्ञा मिलेगा वह मरने वाले की अनिंग कैपेसिटी, कमाने की क्षमता से लिंगड़ 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 अनुमति करता है कि उसके रिसोर्सेज कम हैं, रेलवे के पास धन नहीं है तो मैं सुझाव दूँगा कि धन के लिए अपने कार्य-कलापों में, अपने कुल कार्यकर्त्ताओं में कटौती करे या किसी किसम की एकोनोमी करने की बात संचो और मरने वालों को वही मुशाविज्ञा 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 सुझे और भी कहर्ही है। पहले रेलवे में 20 हजार की धनराशि इसके लिए, 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 चीड़ी फिल्टर पढ़ी के बाद। इसलिए देखने की बात यह है कि रेल मंत्रालय इस बात का आश्वासन दे सकत को कि दुर्घटना के तुलना बाद पेमेन्ट है और अदायगी होगी और दूसरे भूजों जेवरी एयर लाइन्स के कम्पेन्सेशन में थी। जेवरी के कम्पेन्सेशन में उस को भी मिला दिया जायेगा।

## [प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराहट]

इसके साथ ही यहां पर जो सुझाव दिया गया है उसका मैं भी समर्थन करता हूं कि अनमैन्ड और मैन्ड, दोनों ही प्रकार की रेलवे कार्सिंग 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 बजाए 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 हूं कि अनमैन्ड या मैन्ड रेलवे कार्सिंग पर जो दुर्घटनायें हों उनको भी उसमें शामिल किया जाये और उनको भी उसी प्रकार से क्षतिपूति की जाये ।

इसके साथ ही इस बात का ध्यान भी रखा जाये कि किसी को इस प्रकार की इंजरी हो जाये, वह काम करने के काबिल न रह जाये, वह यदि रेल कर्मचारी है तो उसके बच्चों की शिक्षा का प्रीविन्चर रेल मंत्रालय अपने रकूलों 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 अनिंग कैपेसिटी कम होने के कारण उसके परिवार पर बोझ न पड़ । इन सुझावों के साथ मैं रेल मन्त्री मिश्रा जी और कुरेशी साहब को बधाई देता हूं और चाहता हूं कि इस राशि को एक लाख कर दें ताकि वह एपर लाइन्स के बराबर हो जाये ।

**श्री बन्दुलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधायक में जो मुझावजा देने की व्यवस्था है उसको सभी सदस्य लंबिकार

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 फक्कर रखा गया है उको समाप्त कर दिया जाये, रेलवे में भी एक लाख का मुझावजा रखा जाये, मेरा ख्याल है मारे रेल उपर्यांती उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे और जो भी सलाह मणिवरा करना होगा वह करके आज उस पर अंतिम निर्णय यहां पर बता देंगे ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें जो ५ पैसे सरचार्ज लगाने का ब्लैकेट अधिकार ले रहे हैं वह संसद सदस्यों के साथ अन्याय है । उनको साफ साफ कहना चाहिये कि ५ पैसे किस पर लगाना चाहते हैं, इसमें साफ साफ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि कितने पैसे का सरचार्ज किस दर्जे के धात्री पर लगाना चाहते हैं ? पहले दर्जे के धात्री पर लगायेंगे या तीसरे दर्जे के धात्री पर लगायेंगे ?

अगर सत्तर लाख प्रति दिन धात्री भी धात्रा 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 डाइकरोड़ का है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह से आप अधिक पैसा इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों को मुझावजा देने के नाम पर । इस बास्ते इसका हम विरोध करते हैं । यह सरचार्ज किस तरह से लगेगा, कब से लगेगा, अच्छा होता इसको भी इसी बिल में जोड़ दिया जाता ।

मुझाव दिया गया है कि मूप इनश्योरेंस हो । मैं समझता हूं कि यह मुझाव भी बहुत अच्छा है । इस पर विचार होना चाहिये । गम्भीरता से इस प्रेर 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 साचित भी हो जाता है कि अमुक आदमी की लापरवाही थी तो इसके बास्ते उसको बंड अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिये फिर चाहे वह पदोन्नति 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 सरचार्च 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 हूँ कि मन्त्रियों को और अधिकारियों को समय पर गाड़ी जो नहीं लाते हैं उनको बंड देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। यह लोगों के समय की भारी बरबादी 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 मैं 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 अतिकरण को आप देखें, वहां से यहां आने के लिए कोई सीधी ट्रेन ही नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एँ भेल ट्रेन यहां से बिलास-पुर, रायपुर, गिया भोपाल होते हुए डायरेक्ट रीजानी चाहिये।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी (हमीरपुर) : मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ जो दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं वे शराब पीने के कारण होती हैं। अगर शराब पीना बन्द कर दिया जाए तो आधी दुर्घटनाएँ 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 आठा दुर्घटनाएँ 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 निए 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 पैमाएक टिकट के पीछे बढ़ा दें। जिससे कि पञ्चीस हजार रुपया आप मरने वाले के परिवारों को दे सकेंगे। इस तरह से गरीब लोगों के परिवार बालों को तुम कुछ योड़ी बहुत सहायता मिल जाएगी। यह सन् 54 की बात है। अब इसको करीब 19-20 साल हो गए हैं। यह बात अब कैसे आई? एक बड़ी दुर्घटना हुई। अगर उस में श्री कुमारमंगलम न

मरते तो शायद इतनी पब्लिसिटी भी न मिलती कि मरने वालों को एक लाख रुपया एयर लाइंस से मिला करता है या उनके परिवार वालों को मिला करता है। वायुयान में मरने वाले चूंकि पैसे वाले हैं इसलिए उनके लिए एक लाख दिया जाए और यहां पचास हजार रखा जाए, हम समाजवाद के जो रोंग नारे लगते हैं तो ऐसा फर्क ठीक नहीं लगता। गरीब चूंकि रेलों में चलते हैं उनको दुर्घटना में मरने पर पहले हम बीस हजार देते थे और अब वह पचास हजार दोगे ठीक नहीं है। श्री पाराशर ने कहा कि बीस हजार की जो रकम रखी गई थी वह भी लोगों को नहीं दी गई। कुरेशी जी बताएं कि बीस हजार की राशि आपने कितने लोगों को दी और कितनी रकम मैक्सिमम आपने आज तक दी है। पाराशर जी ने कहा है कि दस हजार से ज्यादा किसी को दी ही नहीं गई है और शायद वह भी साल या दो साल या तीन साल के बाद उनको मिली है। इस बास्ते शंकर दयाल सिंह जी तथा दूसरे साठे जी ने जो मुकाबल 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 डिपासिट को घटा रहे हैं। पेट्रोल लेवी से पांच सौ करोड़ मिलने वाले हैं। रेल यात्रियों से पांच पैसे थर्ड क्लास वालों पर तथा डेक्स रुपया फस्ट 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 इंसकी 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 फैट रेट चार आने या पच्चीस पैसे भी सरचार्च लगा दिया होता तो सरकार को पंद्रह लाख रुपये रोज की आमदनी होगी पर खर्च वहुत 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 तरकार के पास आ जायेगा । मेरी प्राध्यना है कि या तो सरकार एयर ट्रैवल में मरने वालों का कम्पेन्सेशन भी पचास हजार रुपया कर देया 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 अनमेन्ड रेलवे कार्बिंग 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 अनमेन्ड गेट न रहे । कल मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इस बारे में उचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च होगा और 12 करोड़ रुपये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दे भी दिये गये हैं । इन जबाबों से जनता को संतोष नहीं होता । क्या देश को संतोष होगा । मंत्री महोदय ने एक फेझ प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक 60 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने की बात कही है, लेकिन इस पांच पैसे और डेढ़ रुपये के सरचार्च से सरकार को इतनी आमदनी

होगी कि न आने कितने साठ करोड़ रुपये हो जायेंगे, जिस से उँ महीनों में ही अनमेन्ड लेवल कार्बिंग को मैन्ड किया जा सकता है जिससे से दुर्घटना कम होगी जैसा कि श्री अंकर 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 दोनों पर जो ड्राइवर, गार्ड और डाइर्निंग 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 नहीं, लेकिन उनको पांच से से ज्यादा सरचार्च 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 मुश्वावजा साल भर बाद दिया जायेगा या दस साल बाद दिया जायेगा । इस बारे में सभय निश्चित कर दिया जाना चाहिए कि एक महीने या तीन महीने के अन्दर मुश्वावजा दे दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं लेवी के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ । देश में विभिन्न काम करने के लिए, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सुधारने के लिए, हमें रुपये की अवश्यकता है । हमें इस प्रवन्त की राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में 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.

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 चिह्नशाल तिहार (मुमुक्षु)** : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस रेलवे संशोधन विधयक में दो पहलू रख गये हैं और मुझे दोनों ही दुखदायी लगते हैं। जहां तक सरचार्ज का सवाल है पांच पैसे दस पैसे डेढ़ रुपये या कहां तक आप इस को लगायेंगे मुझे पता नहीं, फाइनेंशियल मेमोरेंडम में इतना ही लिखा है कि सरचार्ज हम लगाएंगे, और इस अवसर पर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट जानना चाहूंगा कि डाई करोड़ का जो एकसद्वा एक्सीडेंचर 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। डाई करोड़ से अधिक सरचार्ज आगर लगाते हैं तो इस का मतलब है कि आप अपने रेलवे के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की इनएफिसियेंसी को मुशावरे के नाम से छिपाकर टैक्स लगा कर कबर करना चाहते हैं। आज रेलवे ही नहीं किसी भी सरकारी उद्योग के अंदर जो लेवर काम करता है, जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन का संगठन, एक ऐसा संगठित दल हो गया है जो देश की समूची आमदनी खा 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 दार्यों और 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 तनब्बाह नहीं

मिले। लेकिन उस के साथ काम करने की समता हमारी बढ़, ईमानदारी से हम काम करें लेकिन ट्रेड यूनियन में जो साथी लगे हुये हैं वह रुपया खाना चाहते हैं भगव काम नहीं करना चाहते। आज भी आगर ईमानदारी से काम करें, 8 चंटे का काम यदि रेलवे का कर्मचारी करे तो आज का जो स्टाफ है उस को एक बोयाई कर सकते हैं। आज कोई भी कर्मचारी दो चंटे से अधिक ईमानदारी से काम नहीं करता।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि तमाम रेलवे की कमाई आप इन कर्मचारियों को मत दें, जो एक्सीडेंट 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 आदमी भरने को तैयार हो तो कोई भी आदमी उसके लिए तैयार नहीं होगा। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इन एक्सीडेंट्स को रोका जाय और उसको रोकने के बहुत से तरीके हैं। ईमानदारी से रेलवे कर्मचारी काम करें तो एक्सीडेंट नहीं हो सकते। जो हृयूमन कंट्रोल के बाहर की चीज हो उसके लिए एक्सीडेंट हो सकते हैं नहीं तो और नहीं हो सकते हैं।

जो सुझाव इस समय सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने दिये हैं, मैं उनको रिपोर्ट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। एक्सीडेंट्स 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 बक्त रेलवे और रोड ट्रैफिक में जबरदस्त कम्पीटीशन चल रहा है, इस तरफ आप व्यान 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 भांग चोरी होती है, दैन देर में पहुँचती है, पिलकरें 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 सके तो आप बहुत बड़ी रकम बचा सकते हैं। लोगों को एफिशियेन्ट सर्विस दें। राजस्थान से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग देश के पूर्वीभाग में जाते हैं, कालका या दूसरी गाड़ियों को पकड़ना होता है, दो—डाई बन्टे 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 पहुँचा 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 आमदानी भी बढ़ेगी।

एक निवेदन में यह कहना 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 बोटों को लेकर यहां आते हैं, आप हमारे सुझावों

पर महीने-दो महीने एक्सपरिमेंट कर के देखिये। हम डिव्वे बढ़ाने, रेल चलाने की मांग करते हैं, आज उस पर एक्सपरिमेंट कीजिये, अबर रेलवे की आमदानी बढ़ती है, लोगों को सुविधा मिलती है, तब उस को मानिये, बरना न मानिये। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि आप के आफिसर्ज सब एक लाइन पर चलते हैं, उनकी समझ में आ गया, चाहे उस से रेलवे को नुकसान हो, उस को मान लेंगे, लेकिन दूसरे लोगों के सुझावों को नहीं मानेंगे—पह अच्छे नीति नहीं हैं। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य जो सुझाव देते हैं, उन को एक्सपरिमेंट के रूप में मानिये।

मैं चाहता हूँ इस अवसर पर आप इस सदन को एक विश्वास दिनांक दीजें—डाई करोड़ रुपये से अधिक सरकार नहीं लगायेंगे ताकि इन लोगों की इन-एफिशियन्सी को छिपाया न जा सके।

श्री मुहम्मद जर्मान लुरहमान (किशन गंगा)  
मौहतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर, साहब, आज कल के नारेबाजी और इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद के दौर में इस कदर अनस्टेटी बढ़ गई है कि इन्हान को अपनी जिन्दगी पर भरोसा नहीं रहा। जब भी कोई शब्द वर से निकलता है वह यह सोचते लगता है कि तहीं और सालिम अपने भकान पर बापस आजाय। और अगर कोई शब्द सफर पर निकलता है तो वह यह जहर सोचता है कि वह ठीक बक्त से और बिलकुल सही वह सालिम अपने डैसीनेशन पर पहुँच जाय। मैं अपने दोस्तों से, जो मेरी दाहिनी तरफ बैठे हैं, खास तौर से इस्तदुमा कहता कि कम से कम ला-एण्ड-प्राईर को बरकरार रखने में अवाभी दुकूमत का साथ दे

और इन्काल जिन्दाबाद के नारे की आड़ में, अवाम की जिन्दगी दूधर न करें। मैं खास तौर से ऐसी संस्थाओं, ऐसे हवारों से जो हमारे मजदूर भाइयों के सरबराह हैं, उन से इस्तदुध्रा कर रहा हूँ। मैं देख राह हूँ कि पिछले बन्द महीनों से हर शौदे में गडबड पैदा की जा रही है और कराई जा रही है। कभी पानी बन्द, कभी बिजली बन्द, कभी रेल बन्द, गर्ज कि जितने किस्म के घोड़े हवियार हैं, वे सारे इस्तेमाल करते हैं और किर अवाम की जिन्दगी दूधर कर देते हैं।

मैं यह भी गर्ज करता चाहता हूँ—भारत की अवाम अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाना जानती है, निभा रही है और निभा चुकी है। उन के खोले नारो से अब कोई खास असर भारत के अवाम पर होने वाला नहीं है। रेलवे के तरभीम बिल को बड़े गौर से देखा है और पढ़ा है। इस जम्हूरियत के बौर में इस बिल के अन्दर जो रकम बढ़ाई जाने की मांग की गई है, उस से बड़ा धोखा अवाम 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 कप्पेन्सेशन के मामले में यह इन्टिकाज क्यों? जम्हूरियत के जमाने में यह डिस्ट्रीमिनेशन बेमूलासिब है।

अभी पिछले सेशन में भी रेलवे की एक तरभीम पास हुई थी, अब वे दूसरी तरभीम

को ले आये हैं—इस से बेहतर तो यह था कि आप रेलवे के सिलसिले में एक मुकामिल बिल पिछले रेलवे एकट को रद्द करने के लिये लेकर आते जो ऐसा बिल हो जो अवाम की जिन्दगी का नमूना हो। खास कर इस जम्हूरियत के बौर में, जम्हूरियत का उपाल करते हुए, अवाम का उपाल करते हुए, ऐसा बिल लाया जाए जो अवाम की जरूरत को पूरा कर सके।

मैंने इस बिल के फाइनेन्शल मेमोरेंडम के दूसरे पैरे को पढ़ा—मैं उस को पुरजोर मुख्यलक्ष करता हूँ, क्योंकि सस्चार्ज लगाना बिलकुल मुनासिब नहीं है। उस के बदले मैं मैं यह तज्वीज करता हूँ कि पैसेन्जर इंशोरेंस स्कीम लागू की जाए। इस सिसिले में मैं आप के सामने कुछ आंकड़े पेश करना चाहता हूँ—

7-9-1962 को एक तज्वीज जनाव महाद्वीप त्यागी साहब ने पेश की थी और उस पर अन्जहानी बजीरेआजम पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने राय दी और उस रेजोल्यूशन को फाइनेन्शल मिनिस्ट्री के पास मेंजा गया ताकि उस पर गौर किया जाय कि उस स्कीम को लागू किया जा सकता है या नहीं। पंडित जी बहुत थे कि पैसेन्जर इंशोरेंस स्कीम लागू की जाए।

उस के बाद 25-8-1966 को जनाव पाटिल साहब ने, जो उस बक्त रेलवे के बजीर थे, लोक सभा में कहा था कि मुसाफिरों के लिये इंशोरेंस की स्कीम जैरेवौर है।

(भी मुहम्मद जमीलूर्रमान)

3-9-1966 को उस वक्त संबंध सदस्य डा० सिंधवी साहब ने लोक सभा में मुतालबा किया कि इंशोरेंस की स्कीम लागू की जाये।

22-7-1969 को डा० रामसुभाग 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 तज्जीज की ओर कहा कि यह भामला एल० आई० सी० के जरेगा है। जब एल० आइ० सी० के जरेगे यह भामला था तो फिर इस को लागू कर्या नहीं किया जा रहा है, इस कदर वक्त इसमें क्यों लगा, जब कि यह भामला पंडित जी के वक्त से चला आ रहा है।

मोजूदा डिप्टी मिनिस्टर (रेलवे) ने 14-11-72 को राज्य सभा में एलान किया कि इंशोरेंस की स्कीम को लागू करने की तज्जीज 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 तज्जीज है।

जहां तक मुझे भालूम है सरकार भी चाहती है कि यह स्कीम लागू हो। भगवर फिर भी यह अभी तक लागू नहीं हो सकी है मैं इस को हुक्का की गफलत समझता हूँ और आप

के जरिये उन को आगह कर देना। चाहता हूँ कि अब अवाम की जिन्दगी के साथ ज्यादा न खेलें। ऐसी हालत में सरचार्ज बढ़ाना जनता के साथ मबूल करना है।

जनावेलाला, मैं आप के जरिए व (रेलवे) से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इंशोरेंस की स्कीम लागू करते हैं तो आप को हत्याजल 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 भिलयन से 2160 भिलयन मुसाफिर फी-साल सफर करते हैं जो हमारी कुल आवादी 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 जाहिर 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, और सभी जो गाड़ी में सवार होते

हैं उन को इतिमिनान होगा कि अगर उन की जिन्दगी को अन्वेषा होगा तो उन का मुश्किला मिलेगा, दिला टिकट सफर करने वालों की तादाद में कमी होगी। इस सदन में बारहा इस बात का एलान किया गया है, वायदा किया गया है कि इंशेरोरेंस लीम लागू की जाने वाली है, वह सरकार के जेर गोर है तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उसको जल्द से जल्द लागू किया जाये। इस एवान के साथ जो वायदा किया गया है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी लागू किया जाये ताकि मुसाफिरों की जिन्दगी सेफ हो सके।

### [شی محمد جمیل الرحمن (کشن)]

(لکھیج) مختار قبضی سہیکر صاحب آجکل کے نعرے بازی اور انقلاب زندہ باد کے درود میں اس قدر انتہائی بوجہ گئی ہے کہ انسان کو اپنی زندگی پر بھروسے نہیں دھا جب بھی کوئی شخص کوہ سے نکلتا ہے وہ یہ سوچ لئے لکھنا ہے کہ سہی اور شالم اپنے مکن پر واپس آ جائی۔ اکر کوئی شخص سلو بر نکلتا ہے تو وہ یہ ضرور سوچتا ہے کہ وہ تھوڑک وقت سے اور بالکل مہی و سامت الحی قسمی نہیں پر بھیج جائی۔ میں اپنے دوستوں سے جو مہمی داہلی طرف بیٹھے ہیں خاص طور سے دست دعا کرونا کہ کم ۔۔۔ کم ॥ ایلذ آفرو کو برقرار دکھلے میں عوامی حکومت کا ساتھ دیں اور الملاک زندہ باد کے نارے کی اُز منی عوام کی

زندگی دوہر لے کر دیں ۔۔۔ میں خاص طور سے اُس سلسلت کو اپسے اُندھوں سے جو ہمارے مزدوروں بھائیوں کے ۔۔۔ بولا ہیں ۔۔۔ اُن سے دست دعا کو دھا ہوں ۔۔۔ میں دیکھ دھا ہوں کہ پچھلے چند مہینوں سے ہر صوبے میں کوہ پہاڑ کی جا دھی ہے ۔۔۔ اور کرانی جا دھی ہے ۔۔۔ کہوئی پانی بلد کہوئی بچلی بلد کہوئی دیل بلد فرضیہ کے جتلے قسم کے اوجھے ہتھیار ہوں ۔۔۔ سارے استعمال کرتے ہیں ۔۔۔ اور پھر عوام کی زندگی دوہر کر دیتے ہیں ۔۔۔

۔۔۔ میں پہ بھو مریض کرنا جائے ہوں ۔۔۔ بھارت کی عوام اپنی ذمہ داری نہیان جانتی ہے ۔۔۔ نہیا دھی ہے ۔۔۔ اور نہیا چکی ہے ۔۔۔ اُن کے کھوکھلے تاروں سے اب کوئی خاص اثر بھارت کے مولم ہو ہونے والا نہیں ہے ۔۔۔ دیلوں کے ترمومہم پل کو میں نے بھوئی فرو ہے دیکھا ہے اور پوہا ہے ۔۔۔ اس جمہوریت کے درود میں اس ہل کے اندر جو رقم بھوہالی جانے کی مانگ کی گئی ہے ۔۔۔ اُس سے بودھا دھوکا عوام کو اور کہا دیا جا سکتا ہے ۔۔۔ دھوکی جہاڑ کا مسالو میرے نہ ایک لاکھ دوپھی اور دیل کا مسالو میرے تو 50 ہزار دوپھی دیا جائیگا یہ کوہسا انصاف ہے ۔۔۔ آخر زندگی تو سب کی بہابر ہے اور ایک جھسن ہے اور موت بھی سب کی پیکاں ہے ایسا تو نہیں ہے کہ اسہر کی زندگی ایک ولگ اُنی اُور فریب کی زندگی

[هوی محدث جمال الرحمن]  
کا دنگ دوسرا ہے اس لئے کوہنلوہن کے  
معاملے میں یہ لستہ کوہنی جمہوریت  
کے ذمہ میں قسکرپٹھن ہے ملاسب  
ہے -

ابھی پچھلے شہش میں ہی  
دیلوے کی ایک توہن پاس ہوئی  
تھی - وہ دوسروی تومہم کو لے آئی  
ہیں - اس سے بہتر تو یہ تھا کہ اپنے  
دیلوے کے سلسلے میں ایک ملاسب  
بل پڑھ لے دیلوے ایکت کو دکھنے کے  
لئے لے کر آئے جو ایسا بل ہو تو عوام  
کی نندگی کا نسونہ ہو - تو خاص کو  
اس جمہوریت کے درد میں - جمہوریت  
کا خیال کر کر ہوئے وہاں کا خیال  
کرتے ہوئے - ایسا بل الیا جاتے جو  
عوام کی خودوت کر پڑو کوئی سکے -

مہر نے اس بل کے فائٹانھیل  
مہمودنقم کے دوسروے پہاڑ کو ہے ہا -  
میں اس کی پڑو، مخالفت کرتا ہوں -  
کوئنکہ سر چاچ لکانا بالکل ملاسب  
نہیں ہے - اس کے بدلے مہر یہ  
تجھویز کرتا ہوں کہ پسلجہ انہوں نہیں  
لگو کی جائے - اس سلسلہ میں  
میں اپنے سامنے کچھ اکٹھے پہنچ  
کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

1962-9-7 کو ایک تجویز جناب  
سماں ہوئی تھا کی صاحب نے پہنچ کی  
تھی اور اس پر آنچھاتی وزیراعظم پلڈت  
چوہر لال نہرو نے دلکھی اور اس

ریزولوشن کو فائٹانس ملسترن کے  
پاس بھیجا کیا تاکہ اس پر فود کو  
چلتے کہ اس سکھ کو لگو کیا جا  
سکتا ہے یا نہ - پلڈت جی  
چاہتے تھے کہ پسلجہ انہوں نس  
سکھ لگو کی جائے - اس کے بعد  
1966-8-25 کو چماب پاٹل صاحب  
نے جو اس وقت دیلوے کے وزیر تھے  
وک سہما میں کہا تھا کہ مسافروں  
کے لئے انہوں نس کی دم ذہر فود ہے -  
1966-9-3 کو اس وقت سند  
سدسیہ ڈاکٹر سلکوئی صاحب نے لوک  
سہما میں مطالبہ کیا کہ انہوں نس  
کی سکھ لگو کی جائے -

1969-7-22 کو ڈائیٹر دام سہماں  
ملکہ جو اس وقت دیلوے کے وزیر تھے  
نے لوگ سہما میں یقین دلایا تھا  
کہ انہوں نس سکھ لگو کی جائیگی اور  
اور اس پر دھاملڈی بھی دی تھی -

1970-6-18 کو دیلوے بروڈ لے یہ  
تجھویز کی اور کہا کہ معاملہ - ایل -  
آنی - سی کے ذہر فود ہے - جب ایل -  
آلی - سی کے ذہر فود یہ معاملہ  
تھا تو یہ اس کو لگو کیوں نہیں  
کہا جا رہا ہے - اس قدر وقت اس  
ھوں کہوں لکا جب کہ یہ معاملہ  
پلڈت جی کے وقت سے چلا اور رہا ہے -

موجودہ قبیلی ملسترن (دیلوے) نے  
1972-II-14 کو راجہہ مہما میں  
امان کہا کہ انہوں نس کی سکھ، سکھ  
کو لگو کر لے کی تجویز ہے -

نے 3-5-1973 کو بھی وزیر (دیلوے) نے  
دیلوے بودہ کے ذریعہ یہ جواب دیا کہ  
اس سکم پر فور ہو دھا ہے۔

30-7-1973 کو بھی لوک سبھا  
میں وزیر (دیلوے) نے اعلان کیا کہ  
سکم لاکو کی چاہی ہے اور زیر تجویز  
ہے۔

جہاں تک مجھے معلوم ہے سرکار  
بھی چاہتی ہے کہ اسکم لاکو نہیں  
مکتو پہنچا ہے یہ ابھی تک لاکو نہیں  
ہو سکی ہے۔ میں اسکو حکم کی  
فضلت سمجھتا ہوں اور آپ کے ذریعے  
آن کو آنکھ کو دیتا چاہتا ہوں کہ  
اب عوام کی ڈنڈکی کے ساتھ زیادہ نہ  
کوہلیں۔ ایسی بالع میں سو چارج  
بوجوانا جلتا کے ساتھ مختول کرنا ہے۔

چنانچہ والا۔ میں اس کے ذریعے  
وزیر (دیلوے) سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا  
ہوں کہ اگر آپ انہوں نس کی سکم  
لاکو کرتے ہوں تو آپکو حسب ذیل  
فائدة ہوگا: —

(I) 38 سے 60 لاکھ مسافر دوواں  
4200 سے 4500 تک 6500 سے 7000 سینھیوں پر اترتے  
ہوں۔ اس کے معلمے یہ ہوتے کہ  
2340 سے 4166 مسافر فی ملک  
ستیشلیوں پر اترتے ہوں یا اسکے  
طرح سے بھی دیکھا جا سکتا ہے کہ  
1300 ملہوں سے 2160 ملہن مسافر  
فی سال سفر کرتے ہوں ۷ ہزاری  
کل آبادی کا چوکنا ہے۔

(2) یہ بات ہے قابل فور ہے  
کہ ایک طرف اس سکم کو لاکو کرنے  
ہوں تو 30 لاکھ دوپہر کی آمدنی  
دوڑانہ ہوگی اور دوسری طرف اس  
سکم کے ذریعہ 32000 نوجوانوں کو  
پڑھ لکھ نوجوانوں کو دوای ملھیں۔  
نوکری ملے گی جس سے انکا نوکری  
کا مسئلہ حل ہوگا۔

ہل میں ابھی سرچارج ہوئے اس کی  
بات کہی گئی ہے لہکن ساتھ ساتھ یہ  
بھی ہاضم ہونا چاہئے کہ سرچارج  
کتنا بوجوہتا ہے۔ میں یہ بھو عرض کرنا  
چاہتا ہوں انہوں نس کی سکم لاکو  
کوئی سے آمدنی بوجھیں۔ پڑھ لکھ  
نوجوان جو بیکار ہیں انکو نوکری  
ملے گی پہلے جو گلی میں سواد  
ہوتے ہیں انکو اطمینان ہوگا کہ اگر  
انکی ڈنڈکی کو انہیشہ ۴،۵ تو اسکا  
معافہ ملہتا۔ بلا کہ، سفر کرنے  
والوں کی تعداد کم ہوگی۔

اس سدن میں بارہا اس بات  
کا اعلان کیا کہا ہے وعدہ کہا  
کیا ہے کہ انہوں نس سکم  
لاکو کی جائی والی ہے۔ وہ سرکار کے  
ذیل فور ہے تو میں عرض کونا چاہتا  
ہوں کہ اسکو جلد سے جلد لاکو کہا  
جائے۔ اس کو اعلان کے ساتھ جو وعدہ  
کہا گہا ہے اسکے جلد سے جلد لاکو کہا  
جائے تاکہ مسافروں کے ڈنڈکی سیف  
ہو سکے۔

**श्रीमती लहोदराबाई 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 मुआविजा का बिल पास होने जा रहा है उसमें बड़ी भारी संक्षया हो जायेगी। कभी-कभी गिरजक 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 मुआविजा मिलेगा या नहीं। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि मियांबीवी में झगड़ा हो गया तो व भी जाकर रेल के नीचे कट जाते हैं तो उस हालत में बीवी को या मियां को मुआवजा 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 रुपया 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 जजीर खींच कर जहां चाहते हैं गाड़ी खड़ी कर देते हैं और अपना सामान, लकड़ी कोयला सेकर उतर जाते हैं। इसके अलावा जो रेल कर्मचारी हैं वह भी अक्सर हड्डताल कर देते हैं और उसकी बजह से भी गाड़ी समय से नहीं चलती है। कर्मचारी भी अक्सर झंडा सेकर खड़े हो जाते हैं और हड्डताल कर देते हैं। नाना प्रकार की पार्टियां हैं जो तरह तरह से भारतवर्ष में समाजवाद लाने में रोड़ा

भटका रही हैं। ऐसा लगते 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 नहीं मानी जाती है। यहां पर जो हरिजन आदिवासी मेम्बर हैं उनकी कोई दात सुनी नहीं जाती, उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दिया जाता है और जो बड़े चटकाले लोग हैं चापलूसी करने वाले उन्होंकी 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, ए०८० ए० पास हैं जगह मिलनी चाहिए।

साथ ही इसमें जो 50 हजार का मुआविजा 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 जन्मी से जल्दी यह मुआविजा 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 को भी ठीक किया जाये।

रेल मन्त्रालय में उप अधिकारी (श्री मुहम्मद ज़की कुरेशी): जनाब हिप्टी स्पीकर साहब 30 से ज्यादा माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया है हालांकि यह एक मुख्तसिर बिल था, एक अच्छा बिल वा और मुझे ख्याल था। इसमें बहस कम होती। यह एक अच्छा 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 लोटे से बक्स 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 अच्छा कदम है। पहले जब कभी एक्सीडेंट होता था तो किसी शब्द की आमदनी की बुनियाद पर मुआवजा मिलता था। तो अगर किसी शब्द की आमदनी 70 रुपये या उससे कम हो तो 4 हजार रुपयावाला मिलता था अगर वह मर जाये तो। इसी तरह 70 से 100 हूँ की आमदनी हो तो 5 हजार मिलता था। और जो सब से कम्चि हूँ 20 हजार की होती थी वह उस सूरत में मिलती थी जब कि आमदनी दो हजार रुपये हो। इस तरह से

यह जो बात थी वह डिस्ट्रीक्युमिनेटरी थी क्योंकि दोलत की बुनियाद पर या तनखाहों की बुनियाद पर मुआविजा मुकर्रर किया गया था। उस हृद तक मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात की दाव देनी चाहिये कि रेलवे में जो एक डिस्ट्रीक्युमिनेशन था, आमदनी की बुनियाद पर मुआविजा देने की जो बात थी उसको खत्म करके एक अच्छा बिल लाया गया है और मुआविजे की हृद भी बढ़ा दी गई है। जो शब्द रेल के आदसे में मारा जायेगा उसको 50 हजार रुपये मिलेंगे और जो उम्र भर के लिए नाकारा हो जायगा, ज़ख्मी होगा, हाथ पैर कट जायेंगे या आंख निकल जायेगी तो उसी हिसाब से उसको मुआविजा मिलेगा इस में जराये आमदनी कुछ भी हो, गरीब हो या अमीर हो उसका सवाल नहीं है।

यहां पर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात का तज़किरा किया कि यह अच्छा 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 तज़किरा हो चुका है कि रेलवे जो है वह कौम की अमानत है कौम की मिल्कियत है, यहां कौन किस से लेता है, कौन किस को देता है उस अगड़े में पड़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो सरचार्ज है उस में आज जनता तंमाम लोगों के दुखदर्द में शरीक होने के लिये छोटी-छोटी रकम अपनी जेब से देगी और मुझे यकीन है जनता इस सरचार्ज को पसन्द करेगी क्योंकि वह यह समझ कर देगी . . (ध्येय-धान) कि किराया तो बढ़ा नहीं और पांच पैसा जो हम देंगे वह इसलिए है कि अगर कोई दुर्घटना हो गई और उस में कोई भाई ज़ख्मी हो गए या मर गए तो उनकी मुआविजा देने में कुछ हमारा भी हिस्सा हो जायेगा। एक यह ब़लास का पैसेन्जर भी 5 पैसे देगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि समाजवाद

[श्री नुकसान शक्ति कूटनील] की सब से बड़ी वर्कत यह भी है। (ध्यवधान) मेरा रुपाल है उस तरफ के लोगों को समाजवाद समझाने में काफी देर लगेगी इसलिए वह योड़ा सा सब करें तो मुमिन है समझ जाये। (ध्यवधान) मेरा इस बात को साफ करने का मकसद या 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, सेफ्टी की डिवाइस को मजबूत बनाने में, अच्छा बनाने में सर्फ की जायेगी, किसी और काम पर वह रुपया सर्फ नहीं होगा। (ध्यवधान) रेलवे में 127 करोड़ रुपया एक सोशल बर्डन है। पिछले कई वर्षों से आम तौर पर रुपाल है कि हम पेसेन्जर ट्राफिक, से, पार्सल ट्राफिक से, कोर्चिंग ट्राफिक से पैसा कमाते हैं लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है बिंक कोर्चिंग 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 आमदनी ज्यादा हो सकती है। इसी तरह से तकरीबन 55 करोड़ रुपया रेलवे को नुकसान होता है फूड-प्रेस्ट, कॉर्टिलाइजर या इस किस्म की जो आम लोगों के इस्तेमाल की जीजें हैं उनको साने में। उसका भी किराया अगर बढ़ा दें तो हमारी आमदनी बढ़ सकती है और जो घाटा रेलवे को होता है उसको पूरा कर सकते हैं।

क्योंकि अबाम के फायदे की जो जीजें हैं, आम लोगों को जिन से फायदा पहुँचता है वहां रेलवे यह नहीं सोचती है कि इस से इतना रुपया कमाना है बन्क 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 अन-इकोनोमिक ब्रांच लाइंज चलाने पर हम को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता। है अगर उन को बन्द कर दें तो यह बच सकता है। लेकिन चूंकि 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, दबाइयों पर खर्च करना पड़ता है। तकरीबन 11 करोड़ रेलवे के जो मुलायिन हैं उन के बच्चों की तालीम पर वह खर्च करती है। इस वास्ते यह हल्जाम लम्बना कि किसी तरह से पैसा बटोरने की रेलवे कोशिश करती है, सही नहीं है। इस दायरे में आप हस्तको देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में रेलवे अपने किस्म की एक ही बैलफेयर इंस्टीट्यूशन है जो कि इतने ज्यादा ज्यादा किस्म की विद्यमान करती है

मैं मानता हूँ कि रेलवे में एक्सीडेंट्स को कम करना चाहिये। लेकिन इस आमले को भी अगर आप इस नुक्तेनिगाह से देखें कि हर रोज रेलवे को साठ लाख यात्री रेलवे में ले जाने पड़ते हैं तकरीबन 74 लाख टन भाल

हर रोड एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाना पड़ता है, दस हजार ट्रेनें सात हजार स्टेशनों से चलती हैं, इन यात्रियों को आराम से पहुंचाना है, सही सलामत पहुंचाना है तो आप मानेंगे कि एक्सीडेंट्स का ट्रॉड कभी की तरफ है। 1964-65 में डिरेलमेंट्स लेवेल क्रांसिंज पर जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं जो कोलिशंज होते हैं या रेल में कभी कभी आग लग जाती है उनकी तादाद 1293 थी जो कि 1972-73 में घटकर 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, माझेज जो इसकी बड़ी है।

इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि जो हादसे होते रहे हैं उनको नजर आंदोलन कर दिया जाए। माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने सुझाव दिए हैं। साठ से सत्तर परसेंट तक जो एक्सीडेंट होते हैं वे हृद्यूमन केल्योर की वजह से होते हैं। मशीन कितनी ही कामयाब या अप्टूटेट 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 सेप्टी का यह है कि जो लोग गाड़ियां चलाते हैं जो सिंगलिंग इक्विपमेंट हैं, जो हमारा सेप्टी एक्विपमेंट है, उसको हमने मार्डन बनाने की कोशिश की है और इन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने की भी कोशिश की है। आम लोगों को भी, जनता को भी सेप्टी कांशंस बनाने की हमने कोशिश की है। यह पोस्टर्ज के जरिये, फिल्मों के जरिये अखबारों के जरिये जनता की तलकीन की जाती है कि सेप्टी

एस्पेक्ट को बरकरार रखने के लिए उन्हें क्षमा करना चाहिये।

जहां तक लेवेल क्रांसिंज का सम्बन्ध है देश भर में तकरीबन चालीस हजार के करीब लेवेल क्रांसिंज हैं और ए बी सी कैटेगरी के हैं। एक मैंड है, एक अनमैंड है और एक अवेशियों के लिये है। बीस हजार के करीब अनमैंड है। अगर इनको मैंड कर दिया जाए तो उस पर तकरीबन साठ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा और पन्द्रह करोड़ हर साल उस पर रेकरिंग एक्सपेंडीचर होगा। इसका भतलब यह नहीं है कि हम यह करना नहीं चाहते हैं। हमने पिछले पांच सालों में तकरीबन 350 से ज्यादा अनमैंड लेवेल क्रांसिंज को मैंड लेवेल क्रांसिंज में तबदील किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ 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 जल्द अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे के पास एक सेफ्टी फंड है जिस में इस बक्त 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 खर्च है वह रेलवे बरदाशत करने के लिए तैयार है आधा अपने फंड से और आधा सेप्टी फंड से लेकिन उसके दोनों तरफ की सड़कों पर जो खर्च होगा वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करता होगा और उसका आधा रुपया रेलवे देती है और आधा सेप्टी फंड से मिलता है। यह जो सेप्टी फंड है यह इसी के लिये है। आंग्रे ने 35 लाख लिया

[**श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी]**

है, 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 उपर्ये का स्तेमाल नहीं किया। वाकी किसी स्टेट ने उपर्या नहीं मांगा। यहां तक यह हालत है।

हम तो माइल बकरम हैं कोई साइल ही नहीं।

हम देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन मांगते वाला कोई ही नहीं।

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** (Chirayinkeezhu): 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 शफ़ी 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 शफ़ी 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 बक्त हम समझते हैं कि इसको मैड बनाया जाना चाहिये। यह जो फार्मुला है, इस को जनता और आम लोगों की जरूरतों के मताविक 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 लोगों ने रेलवे बोर्ड की सख्त शिकायत की है। हर बार मुझे रेलवे बोर्ड के मुतालिक कहना पड़ता है कि यह एक अच्छी जमात है टैक्सोक्रेट्स की, ये वे लोग हैं जो रेलवे में ही बड़े हैं और इन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन बदलिस्मती है कि हर बार जब भी रेलवे के मुतालिक बहस होती है, उसका पहला शिकार रेलवे बोर्ड को बनाया जाता है।

जहां तक मुश्किले का ताल्लुक है मैं बता दूं कि एक बन्ने के बाद रूल इसके तहत बनेंगे उन रूल्ज के तहत मुश्किले की हृद मुकरर की जाएगी मैं बाजह कर देना चाहता हूं कि यह लिखा हुआ है कि कम्पसेशन अपटू 50 हजार में सफाई करना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी आदमी की बदलिस्मती से रेलवे एक्सीडेंट की बजह से मृत्यु हो जाये तो उसको पनास हजार रुपया मिलेगा जहां पर हादसे की बजह से उम्र भर के लिये नाकारा हो जाये काम करने के लायक न रहे उसको भी 50 हजार रुपये दिये जाएंगे वाकी लोग जिस तरीके से उनके जरूर होंगे जैसे जिसको नुकसान पहुंचेगा उस हिसाब से उम्रको यह मुश्किले दिया जायेगा।

हम ने इन विन में एवं और बाहु भी हैं पहले क्लेंच कमिशनर क्लेम का मेटल करने में काफी बहुत ले लेते थे। अब रेलवेज को यह अस्वीकार होगा कि क्लेम का फैसला होने से पहले वह हादिसों में मरने वालों या जलमी होने वालों को एडहाक पेमेंट दे सके, ताकि पहले जो तवालत होती थी, उस को कम कर दिया जाये।

**प्रो० मधु दुर्घटने (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 शर्फी कुरेशी :** किसी इन्सान की जिन्दगी की कोई कीमत नहीं मुकर्रर की जा सकती है। हम एक आदमी की जिन्दगी को 50 हजार रुपये या एक लाख रुपयों में तोलें, यह मही नहीं है। हम चाहे जितना भी ज्यादा मुआवजा दें इन्सान की जिन्दगी के मुकाबले में वह कुछ नहीं है। लेकिन एक कदम हम ने आगे बढ़ाया है। कम्पेन्सेशन को बीम हजार रुपये से बढ़ा कर 50 हजार रुपये किया है कम से कम हमें उस की तो दाद मिलती चाहिये।

हवाई जहाज के एक्सिडेंट्स में भी जो बारह साल से ज्यादा उम्र के लोग हैं उनको एक लाख रुपया मिलता है और बारह साल से कम उम्र वालों को 50 हजार रुपये मिलते हैं बहुं भी डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है। जान तो बड़ों की भी है और छोटों की भी।

**श्री वसंत साठे :** उन की बजह यह है कि जो बारह साल से कम होते हैं, उनके कोई डिपेंडेंट्स नहीं होते हैं और बारह साल से ऊपर वालों के डिपेंडेंट्स होने की संभावना होती है। उस में तो कुछ तर्क है। इस प्राविजन में क्या तर्क है?

**श्री मुहम्मद शर्फी कुरेशी :** जो बारह साल का बच्चा होता है, वह मां बाप की उम्मीद होता है। उसका भविष्य होता है। वह ज्यादा कीमती होता है, बनिस्वत उसके, जो कमाता है।

अभी श्री तिवारी मुझे कह रहे थे कि कहीं इस कम्पेन्सेशन को ज्यादा एट्रेक्टिव न बना देना, वर्ना हम बूढ़ों की शामत आ जायेगी; जिस द्वेन में बूढ़ों ने सकर किया, उस को उड़ाने की कोशिश की जायेगी ताकि मुआवजा मिल सके। हमारी यह नीत नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि दुर्घटनाग्रे 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 नेकनीयती से उठाया। मुझे यकीन है कि हाउस उस की तारीद करेगा।

स्वामी जी ने कहा है कि कुछ हादसे शराब पीने की बजह से होते हैं। मुझे इसकी कोई इतिला नहीं है। लेकिन एक बाब्या है कि दो शराबी लुड्ज़हाते स्टेशन पर आए। स्टेशन मास्टर ने उन पर रहम लगा कर कहा कि उन को गाड़ी पर चढ़ाओ। गाड़ी जाने वाली थी। उन्होंने

[श्री मुहम्मद शर्फी कुरेशी]

बड़ी मुश्किल से एक आदमी को गाड़ी पर चढ़ा दिया, लेकिन दूसरा रह गया। दूसरे आदमी से पूछने लगे कि तुम कहां जाने वाले थे। उस ने कहा कि आप ने तो शराब कर दिया, जाने वाला तो मैं हूं, वह आदमी तो मुझे छोड़ने के लिए आया था। उन दोनों ने शराब पी रखी थी।

मुमिकिन है कि इश्वर भी पीते हों। पैसेंजर भी पीते होंगे। अगर शराब पीने की बजह से कोई एक्सिडेंट हआ हो, तो बाकायदा कानूनी कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

हर रास्ते से —प्रासाम, बिहार, बंगाल और उड़ीसा से—यह मांग की गई है कि एक तेज़ रफ्तार गाड़ी न्यू डेल्ली से न्यू बोगाई-गांव वाया भागलपुर, साहिव गज ला और फस्कका चलनी चाहिए। मुझे यह ऐलान करते हुए खुशी है कि एक मेल गाड़ी हफ्ते में दो बार इस रास्ते पर 26 जनवरी से चालू की जायेगी। इस के अलावा एक भीटरगेज एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन न्यू बोगाईगांव और गोहाटी 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 हूं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : इनशोरेंस ?

श्री मुहम्मद शर्फी कुरेशी : जहां तक इनशोरेंस का ताल्लुक है,—जमील साहब

ने भी उस का जिक्र किया है—, श्री हनुमन्तीया के वक्त से इस स्कीम की बात चल रही है। श्री पाई ने भी यह स्कीम चलाने की कोशिश की। लेकिन इस में कुछ उलझन है। अल्टीमेटली हम को इनशोरेंस को लाना पड़ेगा। इस के लिए कुछ वक्त दिया जाये। हो सकता है कि कुछ वक्त के बाद इसको लाना किया जाये।

[دبل ملٹلے میں اپ ملٹری (شی میڈ شلی تریشی) : جناب قبیل سہیکر صاحب 30 سے زیادہ مانندہ سدھوں کے اس بھٹ میں حصہ لے لیا ہے حالانکہ یہ ایک مختصر بیل تھا۔ اور مجھے خیال تھا کہ اس میں بھٹ کم ہو گی۔ یہ ایک اچھا قدم ہے۔ تمام لوگوں نے اس کا سوتھن کیا ہے حالانکہ جب یہی دبلوے پر بھٹ ہوئی ہے تو تمام قسم کے مسلے اُنہیں جاتے ہیں۔ اور جو یہ س وقت میں اُنکا جواب دیتا کافی مشکل ہو جاتا ہے۔ ایک کی بات کی طرف، میں دعہاں دلانا چاہتا ہوں یہ یہ کہ جو بیل ہم لائے ہوں اور ایک اچھا قدم ہے۔ بھلے جب کوئی ایکسپریس لٹ ہوتا تھا تو کسی شخص کی آمدی نہ کی بہیان پر معاوہ ملتا تھا۔ اگر کسی شخص کی آمدی 70 دوپھے یا اُس سے کم ہو تو جو معاوہ ہو تو اسی طرح ملتا تھا اگر وہ ملٹی جائے تو اسی طرح 70 سے 100 دوپھے کی آمدی ہو تو 5 ہو تو ملتا تھا اور جو سب یہ لونچی

حد 20 ہزار کی ہوتی تھی وہ اُس صورت میں ملتی تھی جب کہ آمدنی 2 ہزار روپیہ کی ہے۔ اس طرح سے یہ جو بات تھی وہ تسلیمی مبلغ تک تھی کہنکہ دولت کی بہادار پر معاوضہ متعدد کیا جاتا تھا۔ اُس حد تک میں سمجھتا ہوں اس مل کی داد دیلوں چاہیئے کہ دیلوے میں جو ایک تسلیمی مبلغ کیا جاتا تھا آمدنی کی بلہاد پر معاوضہ دیلے کی جو بات تھی اسکو ختم کر کے ایک اچھا مل لایا کیا ہے اور آمیزہ کی حد بھی بھائی میں مارا جائیں گے۔ جو شخص دیل کے حادثے کئی ہے۔ جو شخص دیل کے حادثے میں مارا جائیں گے اور 50 ہزار روپیہ مبلغ کے اور ہر بھی کچھ بھی کوئی حصر ہو جائیں گا۔ اس میں میں ذرائع آمدنی کچھ بھی ہے۔ فریب ہو یا امہر ہو اسکا سوال نہیں ہے۔

یہاں پر کچھ مانندیہ سذھیوں نے اس بات کا تذکرہ کیا کہ یہ اچھا قدم ہے لیکن 5 پیسے جو سوچا دیکھا کیا ہے وہ زیادتی کی ہے 'و' دیلوے اسی طرح سے زادہ دوپیہ حاصل کونا چاہتی ہے۔ یہاں پر کئی باد تکڑا ہو چکا ہے کہ دیلوے جو وہ قوم کی امانت ہے قوم کی ملکیت ہے۔ یہاں کون کس سے لیتا ہے۔ کہن

کسکو لیتا ہے۔ اُس چھٹکے میں پہنچ کی ضرورت نہ ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ جو سرچارج ہے اُس میں آج چلتا تمام لوگوں کے دکھ دود میں شوپک ہونے کے لئے چھوٹی چھوٹی دسم اپنی جوہر سے دیکھی اور میں یقین ہے چلتا اس سرچارج کو پسند کریکی کیونکہ یہ سمجھو کر دیکھی ( دیوادان ) کو کوایہ تو بھا نہیں اور 5 پیسے جو ہم دیکھے وہ اس لئے ہے کہ اگر کوئی درکھتنا ہو کئی اور اُس میں کوئی بھائی ذخیر ہو کیا یا سر کیا اسکو معاوضہ دیلے میں کچھ ہمارا بھو حصہ ہو جائیں گا۔ ایک تہرہ کلساں کا پیسٹجر بھی 5 پیسے ہے گا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں ساجاود کی سب سے بھو بھکت یہ بھی ہے ( دیوادان ) میڈا خیال ہے اُس طرف کے لوگوں کو ساجاود سمجھانے میں کلی دیر لکھتی ہے۔ اس لئے وہ تواریسا صہر کوئی تو ملابس ہے کہ سمجھے جائیں۔ ( دیوادان ) میڈا اس بات کو صاف کرنے کا مقصد تھا کہ دیلوے اس مل سے ایک اچھا قدم اٹھا دھی ہے لیکن یہ نہ میں جائیں کہ دیلوے اس سے کوئی دسم حاصل ہوگی میں سدن کو اس بات کا یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ تمام کی تمام دسم پیسٹجر ایسی نتیجہ سیکھتی کی دوائیں کو مفہوم بدلانے میں اچھا بنتے ہوں صرف کی

چائیگی - کسی اور کام پر وہ دوپتھے صوف نہیں ہوگا (وہ دان) دیلوے میں 127 کروڑ دوپتھے ایک سو شل بدقن ہے۔ پچھلے کئی دشون سے عام طور پر خیال ہے کہ ہم پیسٹلجر تریلک سے پارس تریلک سے، کوچلک تریلک سے پہسے کمتر ہوں لہنک ایسی پانی نہیں ہے بلکہ کوچلک تریلک پر ہر سال ہمارا 63 کروڑ دوپتھے کا کھاتا ہو رہا ہے۔ وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہم کم کرایہ چاہتے ہیں۔ دنہا میں سب سے کم کرایہ یہاں پر ہے۔ اگر آپ اسکو بوجھانا مرتقیلائڈر یا ایسی قسم کی جو عام لوگوں کے استعمال کی چھڑیں ہیں اُنکو لایے میں اسکا بھی کرایہ اگر بوجھا دیں تو ہماری آمدنی بوجھ سکتی ہے لور جو کھاتا دیلوے کو ہوتا ہے اسکو پورا کو سکتھے ہوں۔ کہونکہ عوام کے فائدے کی جو چھڑیں ہیں۔ عوام لوگوں کو جن سے فائدہ پہنچتا ہے وہاں دیلوے۔ نہیں سوچتی ہے کہ اس سے اتنا دوپتھے کھانا ہے۔ بلکہ جلتا کا فائدہ کس میں ہے اسکو دیکھتی ہے۔ اس واسطے 55 کروڑ کا نقصان بھی ہم بروڈاشت کرتے ہوں۔

تقریباً 7 کروڑ دوپتھے انکونامک برانچ قیزی چلانے پر ہم کو نقصان کا اٹھانا ہوتا ہے۔ اگر اُنکو بند کر دیں

تو یہ بچ سکتا ہے۔ لہنک چونکہ جلتا کو اس سے تکلیف ہوگی اس واسطے ہم خود کو تکلیف کو بروڈاشت کر لہنک ہوں۔ اس طرح سے تقریباً ایک ارب 27 کروڑ دوپتھے دیلوے کو ہر سال سو شل میچڑ کے طور پر بروڈاشت کرنا پوتا ہے۔ اسکو 14 کروڑ دوپتھے دیلوے پروٹوٹکشن فاؤنڈیشن پر بھی خوج کرنا پوتا ہے۔ اور تقریباً 20 کروڑ دیلوے کو منصت پر ہے ہاتھوں پر ہے۔ دوائیوں پر خوج کرنا یوتا ہے۔ تقریباً 11 کروڑ دیلوے کے جو ملازم ہیں انکے بچوں کو زعامہ پر وہ خوج کرتی ہے۔ اس واسطے الزام لکانا کہ اسی طرح سے پہسے بتونے کی دیلوے کوشش کرتی ہے سہی نہیں ہے۔ اس دائیے میں آپ اسکو دیکھوں تو آپ پانچھلے کے ہلدوستان میں دیلوے اپنے قسم کی ایک ہو دیانگو انسٹیوچیوشن ہے جو کہ اتنے زیادہ عوام کی خدمت کریں گے۔

میں ماندا ہوں کہ دیلوے میں ایکسپریس ٹرین کو کم کرنا چاہئے۔ لیکن اس معاملے کو بھی ایک آپ اس نقطے نکالا ہے دیکھن کہ ہو دو دیلوے کو 60 کو یا تریسی دیلوے میں لے جائی یوتے ہیں۔ تقریباً 6 لاکھ تن مال ہر دوڑ ایک چمکے ہے۔ دوسری چمکے لے جانا پوتا ہے۔ دس ہزار تریلیوں سات ہزار سٹیشنوں سے جلتی ہوں۔ اسی پاتریوں کو آدم سے بھلھانا ہے۔ سہی

میں ۔ ۔ ۔ تو آپ مانیلکی کا نہیں بلکہ  $\frac{1}{2}$  کی ہے یوستر کے ذریعہ ۔ ٹلمون کے ذریعہ اخہاروں کے ذریعہ جلتا کو تلقین کی جاتی ہے ۔ کہ سہنگی ایسیہمکت کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے انہیں کہا کرنا چاہئے ۔

کا نہیں بلکہ  $\frac{1}{2}$  کی ہے یوستر کے ذریعہ ۔ ٹلمون کے ذریعہ اخہاروں کے ذریعہ جلتا کو تلقین کی جاتی ہے ۔ 20 ہو گیلہش ہوتی ہوں ۔

دبل میں کہی آگ لگ جاتی ہے اسکی تعداد 1293 تھی جو کہ 1972-73 میں کمٹ کر 815 ہے ۔

اسکا مطلب یہ ہے کہ پچھلے 8-9 سالوں میں 37 پریمیت کی کسی ہوتی ہے ۔ اور اسکے مقابلے میں دیلوں کا جو کام بوا ہے ہے ۔ 28 پریمیت بوا ہے مابین جو اسکی بھی ہے ۔

ایسا یہ مطلب نہیں کہ جو حد تھے ہوتے ہیں انکو نظر انداز کر دیا جائے ۔

مانیٹھیئے سدھیوں نے اچھے سمجھا تو دئے ہوں ۔ 60 سے 70 پریمیت تک تو یکسی قantz ہوتے ہوں ہے ۔

فہرہ کی وجہ سے ہوتے ہوں ۔ مشہون کتالی ہی کامہاب یا ایتوپھت کوں نہ ہو لہوں مشہون کے پیچھے جو انسان ہے ۔ وہی سب جس زیادہ کار آمد ہوتا ہے ۔ اگر انسان مشہون کے پیچھے کام نہیں کر سکتا تو کام ناکارہ ہو جاتا ہے ۔ ایک اسیہمکت دیلوں سہنگی کا ہے کہ جو لوگ گاریاں جلتے ہیں جو سیکلٹک انکو پھیلتے ہے جو ۔ ۔ ۔

اسکو ہم نے مالوں بیلٹن کی کوپھن کی ۔ ۔ ۔ لود لود لوگوں کو تو بیلٹک دیکھ کر ۔ ۔ ۔ کوپھن کی ۔ ۔ ۔

لوگوں کو بھی و جلتا کو بھی سہنگی کا نہیں بلکہ  $\frac{1}{2}$  کی ہے یوستر کے ذریعہ ۔ ٹلمون کے ذریعہ اخہاروں کے ذریعہ جلتا کو تلقین کی جاتی ہے ۔ کہ سہنگی ایسیہمکت کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے انہیں کہا کرنا چاہئے ۔

چہار ٹک لہوں کو اسکے ۔

سینڈ ۔ ۔ ۔ پہلے میں تلویہ 40 ہواد کے قیب لہوں کو اسکے ہوں اور اے ۔ ۔ ۔ سی کلکٹر پر کے ہوں ۔ ایک سہنگی ہوں ان ایک سہنگی ہوں ۔ اگر آنکو میں کو دیا جائے تو اس پر تقریباً 60 کروڑ دوپہر خروج ہو گا اور 15 کروڑ ہو سال اس پر دیہنک ایکسہنگ پھر ہو گا ۔ اسکا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم یہ کونا نہیں چاہتے ہوئے ۔ ہم نے پچھلے 5 سالوں میں تقریباً 350 سے زیادہ ان سہنگی لہوں کو اسکے کو سہنگی لہوں کو اسکے سینڈ کیا ہے ۔ ہم چاہتا ہوں کہ مزید اور انقرہ بیچ تعمیر کئے جائیں تاکہ چہار دیلوں لئے اور سوک اپسی میں ملکی ہیں وہاں پر ایکسی قantz کی تعداد کم ہو سکے ۔ مہر ایک بات ضرور مرض کونا چاہتا ہیں ۔ دیلوں کے پاس ایک سہنگی لہو ۔ ۔ ۔ جس میں اس تک قریب 12 کروڑ 50 لکھ دوپہر ہے ۔ ۔ ۔ وہ دوام ہے ۔ ۔ ۔ سیویٹ کوونتھی کے لئے دیکھیں ہیں ۔ جب بھی ستھت

کوونسپک کی طرف سے دیکھویست آئی  
ہے اور بہج کئے لئے ۔ (بلوے)  
اُنہیں پہلے بلانے کے لئے تو اس پل  
کا خرچہ یہ ہے وہ (بلوے) بروڈائیٹ  
کرنے کے لئے تھا ۔ آدھا اپنے فنڈ  
سے اور آدھا سینٹی فنڈ سے لیکن اس  
نے دونوں طرف کی لوگوں پر جو  
خوجہ ہوگا وہ ستمت کوونسپک کو  
فونا ہوگا اور اسکا آدھا ووپہمہ (بلوے)  
دیتی ہے ۔ اور اسہا سینٹی فنڈ سے  
ملتا ہے ۔ یہ جو سینٹی فنڈ ہے ۔  
یہ اس کے لئے ہ آرڈر اپنے 50 لاکھ لہا  
ہ اسکو اتنا اکٹھا ہوا ہ ۔ تامل  
نادو کو 58.80 لاکھ ۔ کھول کو 15.  
لاکھ کمپہرات کو 79.8 لاکھ ۔ آسام کو  
24.50 لاکھ راجستھان کو 37.5 لاکھ ۔  
یہ وہ ستھن ہیں جنہوں نے مانگ  
تو کی لیکن ووپہمہ کا استعمال نہیں  
کہا ہاتھی کس ستمت نے ووپہمہ  
نہیں مانگا یہاں تک یہ حالت ہے ۔

ہم تو مائل بکوم ہیں کوئی سائل  
ہی نہیں ۔ ہم دیلیخ کو تھا ہیں  
لیکن مانگلے 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.

شروعی محمد شفی قریشی - (بلوے)  
وہاں کے پاس ایک فارمولا ہے جس  
کو مہن سمجھتا ہوں بدلانے کی  
ضرورت ہے ۔

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is an old British Formula. You must change it.

شروعی محمد شفی قریشی - اس مہن  
یہ دیکھا جانا ہے کہ دن میں کتنی  
میہن چلتی ہیں کتنی اس لوگ کو  
کراس کرتی ہوں ۔ اس کو دوپتھے دے  
کر اگر اسکی تعداد ایک سے تین ہزار ہو  
جاتی ہوں ۔ تو اس وقت ہم یہ سمجھتے  
ہیں کہ اسکو فہرست بدلایا جانا چاہیے  
یہ جو فارمولا ہے اسکو جلتا اور  
عام لوگوں کی صورتوں کے مطابق  
بدلے کی ضرورت ہے اسکو بدلا جائیں ۔  
جو قانون 1890 میں یعنی لک بھک  
100 سال پہلے بنا آج بھی وہ سہی  
ہو سکتا ہے یہ مہن بھی نہیں مانتا ۔  
میں ملتا ہوں کہ اسکو بدلے کی  
 ضرورت ہے مہن بھی ملتا ہوں کہ  
حالات کے مطابق اسکو بدلایا نہیں  
چاہیے ۔ بدلا نہیں جائے تو مشکلات  
ہونگی ۔

کچھ لوگوں نے (بلوے) بورڈ کی  
ستھت شکل کی ہے ۔ ہر ہاڑ مخفف  
بلوے بورڈ کے متعلق کہتا ہوتا ہے کہ  
یہ ایک اچھی جماعت ہے قیام  
کویسی کئی یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جو

دیلوے مہن ہی بوجہ مہن اور انہوں  
لے اچھا کام کہا ہے - لیکن بدقصستی  
ہے کہ ہر بار جب بھی دیاوے کے  
ستعلق بحث ہوتی ہے اسکا پہلا شکار  
دیلوے بورڈ کو بلایا چانا ہے -

جہاں تک معاوضے کا تعلق ہے  
مہن بتادیں کہ ایکٹ بلانے کے بعد  
دول انکے تحت بدیلکے - اُن دول کے  
تحت معاوضے کی حد مقرر کی  
جائیں گے - مہن واضح کر دیں چاہتا  
ہوں کہ یہ لکھا ہوا ہے کہ کمہنسیلہشی  
اپ تو 50 ہزار مہن صفائی کرنا  
چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کسی آدمی کی  
بدقصستی سے دیلوے ایکسپریس نت کی  
وجہ سے مرتا ہو تو جائے تو اُسکو 50 ہزار  
تک دوپہر ملھنا - جہاں پر حادثے  
کی وجہ سے صریح ہو کے لئے ناکارہ ہو  
جائیں کام کرنے کے لائق نہ ہے اُسکو بھی  
پیچاس ہزار دوپہر دئی جائیں گے - باقی  
لوگ جس طریقے سے انکے زخم ہونے کے  
چھیسے جسم کو نقصان پہنچانیا اُس  
حساب سے انکو یہ معاوضہ دیا جائیں گا -

ہم نے اس بہ مہن ایک اور  
بات بھی کی ہے - پہلے کلیم کھلتو  
کلیم کو سیکھل کرنے میں کالی وقت  
لے لئی تھا - اب دیلوے کو یہ اختیار  
ہوا کہ کلیم کا فوصلہ ہوئے ہے پہلے وہ  
حدادیوں میں مولے والوں یا زخمی  
ہوئے والوں کو فتحیا کئے میلانے دے  
سکتے تھے یہی ہو طوائف ہوتی تھیں  
اُنکو کم کر دیا جائے -

پرو ۰ ملٹی ہنڈرڈ (راجاپور) :  
کریب کریب ہر بکتا نے یہ دلیل  
پہنچ کی ہے کہ ریل دوہنٹنا میں مرنے  
والوں کو کےولے پھاس ہڈا ر رپھے  
کارپنے لئے کوئی دیکھا جائے، جوکہ ہوا ہے  
جہاں کی دوہنٹنا میں مرنے والوں کو  
ایک لاخ رپھا دیکھا جاتا ہے ।  
مانندی مہو دیکھ نے اس پر کوئی روشنی نہیں  
ڈالی ہے ।

شروع مسٹر شنی قریشی : کسی  
انسان کی زندگی کی کوئی قیمت  
نہیں مقرر کی جا سکتی ہے - ہم ایک  
اُدی کی زندگی کو 50 ہزار دوپہر میں  
تولیں یہ سہی نہیں ہے - ہم چاہیں  
جنتلا بھی معاوضہ دیں انسان کی  
زندگی کے مقابلے میں وہ کچھ نہیں  
ہے - لیکن ایک قدم عم نے اگئے بوہایا  
ہے - کمہنسیلہشی کو 20 ہزار دوپہر سے  
بڑھا کر 50 ہزار دوپہر کیا ہے - کم سے  
کم میں اُسکی تو داد منی چاہئے -

ہوانی جہاں کے ایکسپریس نت میں  
بھی جو 12 سال سے زیادہ عمر کے  
لوگ ہیں انکو ایک لاکھ دوپہر ملنا  
ہے اور 12 سال سے کم عمر والوں کو  
50 ہزار دوپہر ملنا ہے وہاں بھی  
کسکر ملہشیں ہے - جان تو بڑوں کی ہے  
اوہ چھوتوں کی ہے -

بھی جس ساتھ لادی : اس کی وجہ  
یہ ہے کہ جو بارہ سال سے کم  
ہوتے ہیں، ان کے کوئی ڈیپرنس نہیں  
ہوتے ہیں بھی بارہ سال سے اُندر

वासी के हिपेंडेंट्स होन की सम्भावना देती है। उस में तो कूछ है है। इस प्रावितन में क्या तर्क है?

ش्री مقصود شفی قریبی : जो 12 साल का बच्चे होता है वो मान बाप की अमेद होती है। अस्का बोश्यहे होता है। वो जियादा तीक्ष्णी होता है। बल्सित अस्के जो कहाता है-

ابھी श्री तेवारी मजह्ब कहे रहे तो कि कहीं इस कहिलोस्येन को जियादा अतिक्तर नहीं बदा दिया दूर्वा हम बोहें में की शामत आ जानेकी। जस त्रिन में बोहें में ने स्वर कहा अस्को आराम की किश्तु की जानेकी ताके माराफे में स्के। हमारी ये नहीं नहीं है। हम जाहती हैं कि द्रकहलातीन बालक ने हैं। वार्दी वार्दी कम से कम है। ये आसा बहाक है कि जस में किहीं नहीं किहीं बदतस्ती से द्रकहलाती हो जाती हैं। हम ने जो दूर्वा अंतिम अंतिम हैं वो अमानदार। लूर नहीं नहीं है। अंतिम है। मजह्ब यत्तें है कि अस्क अस्की तात्त्विक कृपिता।

सौर्वज्ञ ने कहा है कि किंच हार्दी वार्दी शराब बोलते की वजह से होते हैं। मजह्ब अस्की कूनी इत्ताउ लेहें हैं। लूक्की लूक्की लूक्की लूक्की है। लूक्की स्टेट्स लूक्की है।

कहा कि अनु को कारी बर जोहां - कारी जाले वाली नहीं अन्होंने भवि मैश्कल से एक अद्वी को कारी बर जोहां दिया नहीं दरबसा रहा कहा, दूसरे अद्वी से बोजहीले लक्जे के तम कहां जाने वाले तो अस ने कहा कि अप ने तो ग़ज़ बर दिया - जाने वाला तो मैं हूं वो अद्वी तो मजज्जे जोहोरने के लक्जे आया तो आ - अन दूनों ने शराब भी दक्की तोही -

मैश्कल है कि द्रावन्हो बहु बोक्ते हैं। जोहस्लज्ज़ा बहु बोक्ते होनेके - एक शराब बोक्ते की वजह से कूनी एक्सेस्ट बोहा है तो बालान्दा कावो वाली कादवाली की जानेकी।

हर त्रौफ से असाम - बहाद - हल्काल, और अजिसे से ये मांक की कीटी है कि एक तेज फ़तार कारी नहो दहली से नहीं बोनाती कालूं वाली बाल्होर - माहस ग्लैम लूपा और फ़रालु चल्ली जाहें - मजह्ब ये आमान करते होने खरशी है कि एक मैल कानी हठ्ठे में दोबोरा लूं दास्ते हर 26 ज्ञावन से चालू की जानेकी। अस्ते हठ्ठे एक मैत्री ग्लैम एक्सेस्ट बोक्तेने नहो बोनाती कालूं और बोहाती के बोक्ते खालाती खालाती -

मैल्हो स्प्रिंग्स लूं जल्ली हैं। बोल्लेस, अंतिम बहुन ग्लैम लूं यो बोदू को लेहा है लूक्की जेहन ने लूक्की लूक्की

طرف سے کسی مہم مصائب کا نہیں  
لہا تو اس کے لئے میں ممالی  
چاہتا ہوں -

ओ شاکر ریاست سیہا : اینسٹرائیس

شروع میں اسی قریبی - جہاں

تک انھوں کا تعلق ہے جوہل  
صاحب اس کا لگو کہا ہے - شروع  
ہو ملتا کے وقت سے اس سکھم کی بات  
چل ہے ہے - شروع پتی نے ہوئی  
ہے سکھم چالنے کی کوئی کسی -  
لہکن اس میں کچھ اُنچیلہیں  
ہوں - اُنچیلہیں ہم کو  
انھوں کو لانا پڑھیا - اس کے لئے  
کچھ وقت دھا جائے - ہو سکتا ہے کہ  
کچھ وقت کے بعد اس کو لگو کہا  
- چالنے

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 32A).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the clauses. There are amendments to Clause 2. Are you moving?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahrain): 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]

شیخ مسٹر سیمیلے (बांका) : سभापति مہोदय, مुमावذہ اک لाख روپیہ کیوں ہونا چاہیں, اسکے باਰے میں سبھی بکھڑاں نے دلیل دی ہیں । جو مسٹر ایڈنیشن ایئرلائنز سے پ्रवاس کرتا ہے, وہ بھی انسان ہے اور جو ریل سے پ्रवاس کرتا ہے, وہ بھی انسان ہے, اس لیے دن سے جانے والے انسان اور ہواہی جہاں سے ٹھہرے والے انسان کی جان کا مूلیٰ اک ہونا چاہیے । لے کن مंत्रی مہोدیٰ اس بات کو نہیں مانتے ہیں ।

[श्री के० एन० तिवारी]

एक और बात है, जिस की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान नहीं गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने मुश्वावजे की रकम को पचास हजार रुपये तक बढ़ाया है, लेकिन उन्होंने यह कभी नहीं कहा है कि जो दुर्बंधना में भर जायेगे, उन सब को पचास हजार रुपये दिये जायेंगे। इस में “अप टु” कहा गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने एक तो इंडियन एयरलाइन्ज के प्रवासी और रेल के मुमाफिर के बीच भेद किया है और दूसरे, मुश्वावजे की रकम को निर्वाचित करने का अधिकार अपने हाथ में रखा है।

मेरा अरंप है कि मंत्री महोदय जगलरी गरते हैं। अगर अप विठ्ठले स्टैटिस्टिक्स को देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि पहले भी सब लोगों को कम्पेन्येशन समान रूप से नहीं दिया जाता था। तीसरे दर्जे के यात्री को बहुत मामूली, फर्स्ट क्लास के यात्री को उदादा और शायद एयर-कॉम्प्लेन के यात्री को अधिकतम मुश्वावजा 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 वर्ष-व्यवस्था और वर्ष-व्यवस्था चलेगी, या सब लोगों के साथ समान रूप से व्यवहार किया जायेगा। मंत्री मोदी की इस बात की सकाई और स्पष्ट आश्वासन देना चाहिए।

श्री श्री० आर० शुक्ल : समाप्ति महोदय, अभी तक रेलवे एक्ट में जो प्रावधान है, उस के अनुसार मुश्वावजा सिर्फ रेल दुर्बंधना में—जैसे दो ट्रेनों की टक्कर या ट्रेन

की डीरेलमेंट में—दिया जाता है। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि सारे रेलवे सिस्टम में अपराजकता का बातावरण फैला हुआ है। रेलवे कर्मचारी बड़े व्यापक रूप से हड्डतालें कर रहे हैं, जिस की वजह से रेल के द्वारा जो सामान एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजा जा रहा है, उसको काफी अति पहुंचनी है। इसके अलावा इन हड्डतालों की वजह से यात्री अपने स्वानों 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 हड्डताल के कारण उन्हें रुकना पड़ा तो दिल की गति रुक जाने से या और कारणों से उन की मृत्यु हो जाती है। तो इस प्रलार की तरह तरह की कठिनाइयां हैं। मीजूदा प्रावधान में इस तरह से जो असुविधाएं, मृत्यु या आकस्मिक घटनाएं हो जाती हैं उन के लिए मुश्वावजा देने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिए मैंने एक्सप्लेनेशन 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 मीजूदा प्रावधान है उस की सीमा को अधिक व्यापक बनाने का प्रयास किया है और वक्ताओं ने प्रथम वाचन में इस विवेयक 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 हड्डतालों के कारण एक बड़ी भारी अव्यवस्था पदा हो रही है..... (व्यवधात) ..... इस का सम्बन्ध इस से है। मैं इस को और व्यापक कर रहा हूँ। इसलिए इस एक्सेसेशन 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 सक्सेसिव सेशन में रूल्स को रखा जाय उस के लिए भी जूदा विधान यह किया जा रहा है कि दो या इस से अधिक सेशन में रखा जायेंगे तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि केवल दो सक्सेसिव सेशनों में ही रखना काफी होगा।

**श्री रामरत्न 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। जैमा कि यहाँ पर मेरे व्याल से पूरे सदन की यह राय है कि आदमी आदमी के अन्दर विभेद नहीं किया जा सकता, वायुयान की दुर्बंधना में भी कोई अकिञ्चन मरता है और रेलवे की दुर्बंधना में भी कोई मरता है तो आदमी जो मरता है उस के डिवेंडेंट सकर करते हैं। उस में उस के बीच में आप कोई रखा नहीं सकते। इसलिए वायुयान

की दुर्बंधना में एक साड़ परा मिलता है और वाले के अधिकारों 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 चाहे तो यह संशोधन इस में भी कर दें कि रेलवे की दुर्बंधना 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 अप टू जो बड़े हैं इस को इस एक्ट में ही सुधार दें, रूल्स के लिए न रखें। अगर रूल्स में रखा जायगा तो यह डिस्कीशन गवर्नरमेंट का होगा। फिर पालियरमेंट के हाथ में इस तरह से वह नहीं रहेगा। फिर तो कम्पेन्सेशन एवारिटी जो कम्पेन्सेशन फिर करती है उस के ऊपर यह रहेगा कि कितना वह किस्स करे और फिर वह कम्पेल्ड नहीं रहेंगे कि इतना रुपया वह है। इसलिए इस अप बड़े को हटाने की आवश्यकता है।

अपने दूसरे संशोधन में मैंने कहा है कि जहाँ पर दो सक्सेसिव सेशन के स्थान पर ज्यादा सक्सेसिव 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 रत्न शर्मा]

यह बहुत ही रीजनेबल अमेंडमेंट है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से आप्रह कहना कि इसको स्वीकार करने की कृपा करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मेरे दो संशोधन हैं। पहला संशोधन यह है कि मुश्तावजे की रकम 50 हजार से बढ़ाकर एक लाख कर दी जाये। इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जो दलील दी है वह बिलकुल लचर और नैतिक मूल्यों के विरुद्ध है। ठीक ही सदस्यों ने कहा कि जान सबकी बराबर है। मंत्री जी ने श्री यही कहा कि जान सबकी बराबर है। तो मुश्तावजा अलग अलग क्यों? मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस सरकार को जो वर्ग चरित्र है पूँजी वादी वर्ग-चरित्र उसी चरित्र का प्रत्यक्ष इस 50 हजार और एक लाख के तक के में किया गया है। सरकार पूँजीपतियों को बढ़ावा देना चाहती है, धनी लोगों को सहृदयत 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 भूखे और नंगे हैं। इस लिए उनके मुश्तावजे में यह अंतर सरकार रख रही है। तो ऐसे लोग वर्तमान पूँजीवादी समाज में समाजवाद के अधिकारी नहीं हो सकते। इसीलिए यह तफरकातर रखा गया है और इस तक के का भूल कारण यही है कि इस सरकार का वर्ग-चरित्र ही ऐसा है जिस से वह ऐसा तफकी रखना चाहती है।

दूसरी बात जो मैंने कही है वह यह है। इन्होंने कहा कि 50 हजार देंगे जो मरेंगा उसको यार्ड मरने की ये दावत दे रहे हैं कि

तुम मरोगे तब तुम की 50 हजार देंगे। लेकिन जिनका हाथ कट गया, सिर में बौट आ गई उन के लिए कोई कम से कम राशि निर्धारित नहीं की है। अपटू कहकर छोड़ दिया गया है। अफसर लोग किन्हीं को दो हजार देंगे, दो सौ देंगे या एक सौ देंगे, इस तरह से करके उन को कुछ भी देंगे नहीं लेकिन आंतू रोड़ने के लिए वह कहेंगे कि हम उन को मुश्तावजा दे रहे हैं। इस लिए मैंने निश्चित सुझाव दिया है। मान लीजिए हमारी उगली कट जाए एक बार मेरी ऊंची कटी है, इस लिए मैं कह रहा हूँ . . . . .

एक मानवीय सदृश्य : क्या मिला।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कुछ भी नहीं। तो इस दूसरे संशोधन के द्वारा मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो मामूली बौट दुर्बंधनादों में किसी को लगे उन को कम से कम मात्र ४० हजार रुपया जरूर दीजिए। उससे कम रकम किसी को न दी जाए। जिन की मृत्यु हो जायेगी उन को तो आप 50 हजार देने, हम एक लाख के लिए कह रहे हैं और जिन्हें मामूली बौट आएगी उन के लिए आप रुल बनायेंगे और रुल में कर्भेंगे कि दो सौ रुपया देने एक हजार देंगे या एक सौ देंगे। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरे इन दोनों संशोधनोंकी 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 जिन्हाँगी भर दूसरों को लैक्चर देते रहे हैं, आप को भी देंगे। समाजवादी दोस्तों के साथ अभी आपकी दोस्ती हो रही है, वह हो, उस का हम स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन उसके नाम पर्म हमें हमें लैक्चर न देंकर उस

को करिए तभी जनता समझेगी कि सिद्धांत और व्यवहार में आपका तालमेल बैठाने का विचार है।

**श्री भूहम्मद शक्की कुरैशी :** समाप्ति 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 ज्यादा हिमायत करते हैं और ऐसे ही बिल यहां पर लाने हैं जिससे पूँजीवाद को फायदा पहुँचे। मुझे तो यह लगता है कि अराज है जिंद के जो हालात हैं, शास्त्री जी की रखतार जमाने से बिलकुल बेखबर हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान के समाजवाद की तारीक न मिक्क यहां के लोग बल्कि बाहर की दुनियां के लोग भी करते हैं। आप उस से भी इक्षितलाक करते हैं तो यह दूसरी बात है।

हमारे मधु जी ने कहा कि जो कम्बेसे जन हैं वह ज्यादा होना चाहिए—कुछ वर्ग व्यवस्था और वर्ष व्यवस्था का भी जिक्र किया। मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि यह 20 हजार रुपये का जो प्रावीजन या न वह किसी वर्ग व्यवस्था या वर्ग व्यवस्था की दुनियाद पर नहीं था। उस यह था कि अगर किसी आदमी की आमदानी 70 रुपये होगी या 70 रुपये से कम होगी ...

**श्री भूदु सिंहेय :** यह वर्ग व्यवस्था नहीं तो क्या है?

**श्री भूहम्मद शक्की कुरैशी :** हम ने इस को भी खत्म कर दिया है—अब तो जो आदमी मरेगा—बिला वर्ग या वर्ग का लिहाज किये—उस को मुआवजा मिलेगा।

मधु जी ने एक बात यह कही कि बिल में 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 रुल तैयार हो गये हैं और मैं सदन को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ—बे रुल मेरे सामने हैं और मैं खुले तोर पर कहना चाहता हूँ जो शख्स दुर्घटना में मर जाएगा या हमेशा के लिए बेकार हो जाएगा या नाकारा हो जाएगा, उस को 50 हजार रुपया मिलेगा .....

**एक मात्रीय सवालः** अगर हाट के ल हो जाए।

**श्री भूहम्मद शक्की कुरैशी :** मोत की तरशीह नहीं की है।

**श्री रामरत्न शर्मा (बांदा) :** आप 1 लाख करेंगे या 50 हजार करेंगे—यह पास नहीं हुआ है, फिर रुल्स आप के पास कहां से आ गए।

**श्री भूहम्मद शक्की कुरैशी :** यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है—यह 1890 के एक में तरमोम है। उस में हमारे पांस रुल 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 दांपत्य बाजू और उसके ऊपर का पूलरा हिस्सा चला जाय तो 35 हजार रुपया, अगर लैफ्ट हैंड] है तो भी 35 हजार रुपया मिलेगा। बांया बाजू चला जाय 10 हजार रुपया मिलेगा। अगर किसी का सहादत की ऊंगली-चला जाय तो 5 हजार रुपये और दूसरा उगलियों के लिए 2000 रुपये मिलेंगे। इन तरह के नियम हमने बनाये हैं।

[شروع محدث شنی قویشی - سہما]

پہی جو - مہر نے یہ بات پہلے ہی صاف کو دی تھیں لہکن مجھے اُد - اس ہے - اب تک باوجود بھی ہمارے شاستری چو، ہم ہوں اس قسم کے ایک لکھتے ہیں کہ پونچی واد کو یادہ حمایت کرتے ہیں اور ایسے ہی بدل بھل ہو لاتے ہیں - جس سے پونچی واد کو فائدہ پہلچے - مجھے تو یہ لکھتا ہے کہ آج اُد کو د کر کے جو حالات ہیں شاستری چیزیں کی دفتار سے بالکل ہے خود ہیں - آج ہندوستان کے سماں واد کی تعریف نہ صرف بھاں کے لوگ بلکہ باہر کی دنیا کے لوگ بھی کرتے ہیں - آپ اس سے بھی اختلاف کرتے ہیں - تو یہ دوسری بات ہے - ہمارے مددوں جی نے کہا کہ جو لہو ہے وہ زیادہ چونا چاہیے - کچھ دو گ دیوستھا اور دوں دیوستھا کا بھی ذکر کہا - مہن نے پہلے بھی بتایا تھا کہ یہ 20 ہزار دوپتھ کا جو پرایویٹن تھا وہ

کسی دو گ دیوستھا یا دوں دیوستھا کی بلیاد پر نہیں تھا اسیوں یہ تھا کہ اکر کسی آدمی کی آمدی 70 دوپتھ ہو گئی یا 70 دوپتھ سے کم ہو گئی .....

شیخ محدث شنی قویشی : یہ کسی محدث شنی قویشی نہیں تھی - ہم نے

اس کو بھی ختم کر دیا ہے - اب تو جو آدمی موبیکا بلے دو گ یا دوں کا لحاظ کئے - اسکو معاوضہ ملھتا -

مددوں جی نے ایک بات یہ کہی کہ بل مہن آپ نے دکھا ہے اب تو 50 ہزار دیا جاتا - اس کا مطلب یہ ہے 50 ہزار سے کم ٹھیں ملھتا - میں آپکے بتانا چاہتا ہوں اس کے لئے دول تیار ہو گئی ہے - اور مہن سدن کو یہ میں دلانا چاہتا ہوں وہ دول مددوں سامنے ہے اور مہن کھلے طور پر کھلنا چاہتا ہوں - جو شخص درکھلنا مہن مز جائیکا یا ہمیشہ کے لئے بھکار ہو جائیکا یا ناکارہ ہو جائیکا - اس کو 50 ہزار دوپتھ ملھتا -

एک ماننے ای سادھی : اگر हार्ट केल हो जाय ।

شیخ محدث شنی قویشی - موت

کی تشییع نہیں کی ہے -

شیخ محدث شنی (बांदा) : آپ 1 لाख کरेंगे یا 50 ہزار کरेंगے - یہ پاس نہیں ہمپرا ہے، فیر رک्त آپ کے پاس کہاں سے آتا گے?

شیخ محدث شنی قویشی - یہ

کوئی نئی بات نہیں ہے - یہ 1890 کے ایکت میں ترمیم ہے - اس مہن ہمارے پاس دول بلائے کی طاقت ہے - وہ طاقت ہم سے چھوٹی نہیں کئی ہے - اس کے تحت ہم نے جو نہیں بلائے ہیں - اس مہن 50 ہزار دوپتھ بندی آدمی مز جائے - ناکارہ ہو جائے اسکو ملھتا - اکر کسی کا دایاں بارو

اور اس کے اوپر کا ہوا حصہ چلا جائے  
تو 35 روپیہ - اگر لہتہ مہلتہ  
دے تو ہی 35 ہزار روپیہ ملھتا -  
بلیاں بازوں چلا جائے تو 30 ہزار روپیہ  
ملھتا - اگر کسی کی شہادت کی  
انکلی چلی جائے تو 5 ہزار روپیہ  
اور دوسری انکلیوں کے لئے 2 ہزار  
روپیہ ملھتا - اس طرح سے نہم میں  
نہ بلانے ہوں [-]

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	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Barman, Shri R. N.	Krishnan, Shri G. V.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath	Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu	Laskar, Shri Nihar
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Lutfal Haque, Shri
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath	Maharaj Singh, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri	Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Choudhury Shri Moinul Haque	Majhi, Shri Kumar
Daga, Shri M. C.	Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Darbara Singh, Shri	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh	Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri	Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad	Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Dube, Shri J. P.	Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Dumada, Shri L. K	Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Engti, Shri Biren	Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Gautam, Shri C. D.	Naik, Shri B. V.
Gavit, Shri T. H.	Oraon, Shri Tuna
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh	Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Pandey, Shri Krishan Chandra
Gohain, Shri C. C.	Pandey, Shri Narsinh Narain
Gopal Shri K.	Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Gowda, Shri Pampan	Pandit, Shri S. T.
Hari Singh, Shri	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.	Partap Singh, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Kadam, Shri J. G.	Patil, Shri Anantrao
Kailas, Dr.	Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Kale, Shri	Peje, Shri S. L.
Kamala Prasad, Shri	Purty, Shri M. S.
Kamble Shri T. D.	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal	Raghu Ramaiah, Snr. K.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Kavde, Shri B. It.	Ram Prakash, Shri
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Rameshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, 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 : 28; 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 बड़ु लिमरे (वाका) : सभापति महोदय, जिन बातों पर बहस हो चुकी है उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ जैसे मुझाजे जासी भीर इंशॉरेंस वाली बात है लेकिन भीर दो तीन बातें चुने कहना है।

सभय समय पर जो कमेटियों इन दुर्ब-टानाओं की जांच करने के लिये बैठी उन्होंने तीन महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों की ओर जिनके ऊपर

## [श्री मधु लिम्बे]

इन्होंने अमल नहीं कि सिफारिश कह थी कि जो रेल होती है अलग, अलग उनको बेल्ड किया जाये ताकि उनको अलग करना या तोड़ना मूर्खिकल हो जाये। बहुत पहले यह सिफारिश आई थी लेकिन अभी तक महत्वः-पूर्ण लाइन्स पर भी इसपर अमल नहीं हुआ है।

दूसरे—सभी ट्रेन्स पर स्पीडोमीटर लगाने का सुझाव आया था लेकिन अभी तक 40 प्रतिशत ट्रेन्स पर, इंजन्स पर भी यह स्पीडो-मीटर नहीं आया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इन दुर्घटनाओं का अनुपात घटाने के लिए इस सिफारिश पर कबतक अमल करेंगे?

नीसरी सिफारिश यह थी कि गृह मंत्रालय और रेल मंत्रालय इन दोनों में एक सूचीकरण हो लेकिन मुझे लगता है जबतक वर्तमान मंत्री रहेंगे यह तकरीबन असम्भव है क्योंकि श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित पूरव की पीछे देखते हैं तो रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र पश्चिम की ओर देखते हैं।

समाप्ति महोदय : इसको हम एलाउ नहीं करेंगे। जब भी आप बोलते हैं तो जो मन में आता है बोल देते हैं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यह अनपार्लेन्टरी नहीं है लेकिन इसका भलब यह नहीं है कि जो मन में आवे वह बोलते चले जायें।

समाप्ति महोदय : अपार्लेन्टरी नहीं है लेकिन इसका भलब यह नहीं है कि जो मन में आवे वह बोलते चले जायें।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं आपका बहुत आदर करता हूँ और मैं कोई असंसदीय बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मुझे यह कहने का अधिकार है

जैसे श्री जगजीरन राम जी को यह नहने 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 सूचीकरण होना चाहिए इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इस समय मंत्रिमंडल के अन्दर जो रिश्ते हैं उनको चलते इम सिफारिश पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। इसमें कौन सी अशिष्ट, असंसदीय या गानी—गलौच वाली बात मैंने कही है?

अब इन्होंने यह जो 50 हजार रुपया मुआविजा बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है—एक लाख की बात तो ई नहीं—लेकिन इन्होंने जो धमकी दे रखी है कि हम सरकार बढ़ावेंगे 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।

समाप्ति महोदय : मैं भी आपका बहुत आदर करता हूँ लेकिन अनर्गल बातें न कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं कभी अनर्गल बात नहीं कहता। यह सरकारी रिपोर्ट है—सेन्ट्रल फैक्टस एड मेजर प्राइमस, इंडियन रेलवे, फरवरी 1973। इसमें रेल रोड कासिस्ट के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि दुर्घटनाओं को घटाने के लिए हमने शिपिंग और ट्रॉसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री से कहा है कि पांचवीं योजना में रेलों पर पुल बनाने के लिए यानी मोटर ट्रैकिक के 5,12,53 से 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 दुप्रा है—इस बारे में भी सदन को जानाकरी दें। महत्व-पूर्ण रेल क्रासिंग के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज दो ढाई घण्टे 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.....

**समाप्ति महोदय :** देखिये, साढ़े चार बजे दूसरा विषय लिया जायेगा इसलिये इसको ज्यादा न घसीटिये। दो चार मिनट और ले सीजिये।

**अध्ययनिक्षय :** रेल के जो फाटक होते हैं उनके बारे में इनका कोई आदेश जारी करने चाहिए कि इन्हें समय के बाद फाटक खोला जायेगा।

मेरा अंतिम मुद्दा यह है कि मैं सरकार्ज का विरोधी हूँ, मेरी राय में सरकार्ज लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं कोई व्यक्तियों की बात नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन जो एक बीमारी है उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता है यह जो इनकी रिपोर्ट है उसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि यह जो कोयले के डिब्बों का मूवमेन्ट होता है उसमें बड़े पैमाने पर इजाफा हुआ है। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद के मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं उसके अनुसार 1950-51 में जहां रेल के द्वारा 2 करोड़ 2 लाख टन कोयला ढोने का काम किया गया था वहां 1971-72 में

4 करोड़ 87 लाख टन कोयला ढोने का काम किया गया यानी ढाई गुने की बृद्धि हुई है और इसको 117 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक की आमदनी अकेले कोयला ढोने से हुई है। इन दिनों मेरे पास लोगों से बहुत सारी—शिकायतें आ रही हैं कि कोयला ढोने के लिये बैगन्स का कृत्रिम अभाव उत्पन्न किया गया है और जो छोटे छोटे निजी उद्योगों के लोग हैं.....

पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो कोयला दिया जाता जैसे बिजली घर क्योंकि उसमें कोई रिश्वत की गुंजाइश नहीं है इसलिये उसको स्टार्ट किया जाता है। पहले क्या होता था? कोयले के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले जो खरीदने वाले थे वे रेलवे बांबू वर्गरह 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 समाप्ति महोदय इसी के बेवरमैन हैं। आपको याद होगा कि टेलीफोन के बारे में जब शिकायतें की गई थीं तो इसी ने टेलीफोन की रिपोर्ट में टेलीफोन के बिल कैसे बनाये जाते हैं, साईंज टैप कैसे की जाती हैं, इसका जिक्र किया था। क्या आज हमारी सारी धर्म-ध्यवस्था, बैजनेव या निक्षण, 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 अपनी बार्फत १० सी० के बेवरमैन को, १० ए० सी० के बेवरमैन को

## [श्री मधु लिम्बे]

और छूकि कोयले का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है इसलिये पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन श्रीमती सुभद्रा जीवी जी को है जो इस समय यहाँ नहीं है, आपकी मार्फत अपील करना चाहता हूँ। अगर आज 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 जांच कर के लिए इ०सी० और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी से इस काम को देखने को कहा जाए। इस रिक्विट को समाप्त करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाय। आप मामूली एक परसेंट भी फेर बढ़ा देंगे तो बोल किस पर आयेगा? रिक्विट में तो पैसा जाहीर हो रहा है, अन्ततो गत्वा आपके ऊपर ही बोल पढ़ रहा है, जो रिक्विट देता है वह कंजूमर से बसूल करता है, तो मेरा ज्ञायाल है कि बड़ा कल्पाज हो जायगा और एक लाख रुपये तक भी बढ़ाने की जिक्रिया आप में अगले साल तक आ जायगी इस मुश्किल की राशि को।

श्री रमाकृतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार आप लगाने वाले रहे हैं यह जन विरोधी कानून है और इस बास्ते इसका हम घोर विरोध करते हैं। आपको बैता चाहिये, बैता आपको कैटेगरी नियंत्रण और कन्ट्रॉलेशन की भवद यदि आप ले तो आपको बिल लकता है। हल इससे कई गता क्षमता वैका अवश्यको अङ्गागार से बचवा करके बिल ले दें।

जो आज भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है, उसमें से बचवा दिला देये। लेकिन आप हमारे सुझावों पर ध्यान ही नहीं देते हैं। हर साल हम सुझाव दे रहे हैं अपनी यूनियंज 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 बुद्ध लोकों रॉनिंग स्टाप से बात कर चुके हैं। लेकिन अभी तक आपने रास्ता नहीं निकाला। मधु जी ने थीक सवाल उठाया। दो दुर्घटना जांच समितियां बनी शंकर सरन कमेटी और बांधु कमेटी उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी। दोनों की कितनी सिफारियों 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 रॉनिंग स्टाप एसोसिएशन और आल इंडिया सिगनल एंड टैलीकम्प्युनिकेशन एसोसिएशन ने आप के सामने कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं और अगर दिए हैं तो क्या उन पर आपने विचार किया है? मेरा चांच है कि गवर्नरेंट ने और आपने उन पर विचार नहीं किया है।

सही मानों में अगर आप दुर्घटनाओं को बन्द करना चाहते हैं तो जो मानवता आप फैला सकते हैं उनकी बातें आप बहुत दिनों से सुनते आ रहे हैं, आज भी सुनिये, मुझे कोई

एतराज नहीं है लेकिन केटेगरी की और आल हड्डिया रेलवे एम्प्लायीज कनफ्रेंशन की बातें भी आप सुनें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी यूनियन ज और एसोसिएशन और फैंडेंज को आप एक कानून बुलाएं जिस में इस पर विचार किया जाएं कि हम इन दुर्घटनाओं को कैसे रोक सकते हैं। अगर आप ईमानदार हैं तो मैं इस मुझाव को आप स्वीकार करेंगे।

अगर स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझूँगा कि आप ईमानदारी से इसको रोकना नहीं चाहते हैं। आप पेंपर टाइगर (भाष्यता प्राप्त फैंडरेंजनों) के चक्कर में फंसे हुए हैं। यह पैर टाइगर संकट से आपको नहीं निकाल सकेगा, यह मेरा आप से निवेदन है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरूशी : दो कमेटियां बनी थीं, एक वांचू कमेटी और दूसरी कुंजरु कमेटी जिन्होंने इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिया था। जहां तक वांचू कमेटी का ताल्लुक है उसमें 418 सिफारिशें की थीं जिन में से 387 के करीब मान ली गई हैं और वाकी जो हैं उन पर गौर हो रहा है।

जहां तक कोयले का ताल्लुक हैं मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले की तकसीम का जहां तक काम है वह जिम्मेदारी रेलवे के महकमे की नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स स्पासर करती हैं और उनकी तिकारिश पर ही रेलवे उन का बेंगंज देती है। कोई भी एक भी ऐसा वाका नहीं दूआ है कि रेलवे ने किसी को कोयला बैगन दिया हो तब तक जब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने स्पासर न किया हो।

शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि जो मुख्तिक किस्म की एसोसिएशन हैं दुर्घटनाएं रोकने में उनका काम बड़ाने की उन्होंने जबोज 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 बदलिस्मती यह है कि आपके समझाने पर और आपके मश्वरे पर ये लोग काम रोक रहे हैं और सारे मुल्क को कड़ा में डाल रखा है इन्होंने। आप केटेगरी यूनियंज को एनकरेज करना छोड़ दें तो हिन्दुस्तान की तकदीर बदल सकती है।

बाकी इन्होंने जो बातें कहीं उनका मैं जवाब देना नहीं चाहता। वे जवाब देने के काविल नहीं हैं।

[شہری محمد شفی قریشی - ۵۰]

عہاں بلی تھیں - ایک وانچو  
کمہنی اور دوسروی ڈسزو کھلی - جملہوں  
نے اس بات کی طرف دھیاں دالیا  
تھا - جہاں تک وانچو کمہنی کا تعلق  
ہے اس نے 418 سفارشیں کی تھیں جن  
میں سے 387 کے قریب مان کی گئی  
ہیں اور ہوں ان پر فور ہو  
دھا ہے -

جہاں تک کوئی کا تعلق ہے

میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ کی  
نقسم کا جہاں تک کام ہے وہ ذمہ داری  
دیلوے کے مختکھی کو نہیں ہے - ستھت  
گورنمنٹس شہابد کوئی ہیں اور ان  
کی سفارش پر ہو دیلوے انکو دیکن  
دیتی ہیں - کوئی بھی ایک بھی  
ایسا واقعہ نہیں ہوا ہے کہ دیلوے نے  
کسی کو کوئی کا دیکن دیا ہو تب تک  
جب تک ستھت گورنمنٹ نے سہانسر  
نہ کیا ہو -

[شروع محدث ڈیشو]

شاستری جی تے کوئی ہے کہ جو مختلف قسم کی ایسوسیڈیشن ہیں درگھنائیں دوکلے میں ان کا کام بولانے کی انہوں نے تجویز کی ہے۔ مددی سب سے بڑی تعداد یہ ہے کہ اگر یہ لوگ اس بات کو پہچانوں کے کام سب سے پہلے تو بوا سلدر ہو۔ تب میں اسکے پاؤں دھو کر پیٹا اک ایسے اہوتا۔ ایکن بھروسٹی یہ ہے۔ کہ آپکے سچے ہانگہ ہو اور آپکے مشورہ پر یہ لوگ کام دوکا رہے ہیں اور سارے ملک کو قضا میں قال دکھا ہے انہوں نے۔ آپ کلکٹری یونیورسٹی کو ایکلکوویج کرنا چاہیز دیں۔ تو، ہندوستان کی تقدیر بدل سکتی ہے۔

باقی انہوں نے جو باتیں کہوں ان کا ۴۰ جواب دیا نہیں چاہتا۔ وہ جواب دیلے کے قابل نہیں، میں۔

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 ब्रेजनेव, पार्नियमेंट हाउस में आने वाले हैं। अभी कुछ और मान दीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। हम इस डिसकशन को आज खत्म करना चाहते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य पांच मिनट से ज्यादा न ले, तो मैं मन को चांस दे सकूँगा।

**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 BHATTACHARYYIA (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 BHATTA-CHARYYIA: 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 an 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 (ग्रालियर):

सभापति जी, मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है कि कल सदन में गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हुई लेकिन आल इंडिया

रेडियो ने उसको ब्लैक आउट कर दिया। रात 9 बजे के समाचार में उसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं था। इससे पहले राज्य सभा में जब चर्चा हुई थी गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर उसको भी प्राप्त इंडिया रेडियो ने रिपोर्ट नहीं किया था। मैं समझता हूं आल इंडिया रेडियो ने रिपोर्ट नहीं किया था। मैं समझता हूं आल 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 महोदय वाजपेयी जी ने जो कहा वह रिकार्ड पर चला गया है। पार्ल-मेंटरी मिनिस्टर देखकर उसपर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

उन्होंने मुझे लिखकर भेजा था इसलिए मैंने उनको एलाइ 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-

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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 fatterd 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

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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 grievances 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—1400 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. Member 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.

\*Not recorded.

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 reta-

lition, 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).*